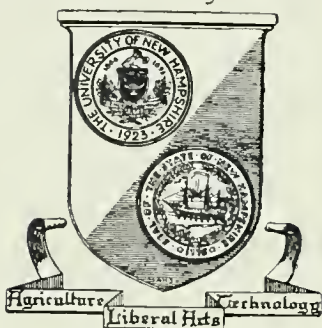




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*John Kennard*



GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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A RECORD OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER PEOPLE IN THE MAKING OF A  
COMMONWEALTH AND THE FOUNDING OF A NATION

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COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

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# NEW HAMPSHIRE

This name is found under many COCHRAN spellings in the early records of New England, some of which are still retained by members of the family, including Cofran, Cofren and Cochrane. The name originated in Ayrshire, Scotland, and the ancestors of those in America have been traced to the village of Ayr, in that county.

(I) Deacon John Cochran, the first of whom record is here known, was a resident of northern Ireland, and was a forerunner of the original colonists that came in several vessels to American shores from the vicinity of Londonderry, Ireland, late in the year of 1718, and settled Londonderry, New Hampshire, in the spring of 1719. His name is found with numerous others on a petition to the general court of Massachusetts for a grant of land, bearing date of March 26, 1718. He had sons, James and John.

(II) James, elder son of Deacon John Cochran, settled in the town of Pembroke, New Hampshire, about 1750. His sons were: Joseph, William, James, Samuel and John.

(III) Major James, third son of James (I) Cochran, was born 1743, and died January 23, 1815, in Pembroke. He married Mary McDaniel, who was born in 1744, and died June 23, 1822, having survived her husband seven and one-half years. Their children were: James, Sally, Nehemiah, Mary, Daniel, Jennie, John, Patty, Robert and Nancy.

(IV) Nehemiah, second son and third child of Major James (2) and Mary (McDaniel) Cochran, was born March 7, 1772, and died November 21, 1832, in Pembroke. He was married November 25, 1793, to Joanna Norris, who was born February 23, 1777. Their children were: Sally, Polly, James, Norris, John, Joanna, Dolly Doe, Mehitable, Pearne, Thomas, Nancy, Lucy, Ann and Jeremiah.

(V) Dolly Doe, daughter of Nehemiah and Joanna (Norris) Cochran, born March 6, 1805, became the wife of Mathew Gault (see Gault, IV).

"This family of Baret, Barret or BARRETT Barrett, as the name is variously spelt, is of a very ancient and respectable account in this Kingdom. The ancestor of it is recorded in the Battle Abbey roll, as one of those who came over with William, Duke of Normandy, and was at the fatal battle of Hastings in 1066. His descendants spread themselves over

almost every part of Britain and Ireland."—Hasted's History of Kent.

This family was among the early ones of Massachusetts, as well as in New Hampshire and Vermont, and has spread over a large extent of the United States. It has borne an honorable part in the development of the industries and institutions of the nation, and the stern character of the Puritans has been imparted to many of their descendants.

(I) Thomas Barrett, the emigrant ancestor of a numerous family, was one of three of the many who early emigrated to New England. He lived a few years in Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1645, and thence removed, about 1660, to Chelmsford, where he died October 6, 1668. Margaret, his widow, survived him nearly thirteen years, dying July 8, 1681. Their children included: John, Thomas, Mary and Joseph.

(II) John, eldest child of Thomas and Margaret Barrett, was born about 1630, probably in England, and was a grantee of land in Chelmsford in 1679. He was a lieutenant in the military service, mill owner and proprietor of a large tract of land, and was evidently an important man in his town. His wife was Sarah, whose maiden name is not of record. He died May 9, 1706. His children were: John, Jonathan, Lydia, Samuel, Mary, Margaret, Joseph and Sarah.

(III) Jonathan, second son and child of John and Sarah Barrett, was a native of Chelmsford and probably passed his life in that town. The records show that he married Sarah Learned, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stevens) Learned. She was born October 3, 1663, and died January 11, 1695. He was married (second), June 26, 1696, to Abigail Weston, who died October 19, 1706. He married (third) Abigail (Wilson) Hildreth, widow of Joseph Hildreth. His children were: Hannah, Mary, Jonathan, Deliverance, Experience, Rachael, Bridget, Benjamin and John.

(IV) Benjamin, eldest son and eighth child of Jonathan Barrett, and youngest child of his second wife, Abigail Weston, was born February 14, 1705, in Chelmsford and was a soldier in the Louisburg Expedition in 1745. He died, November 13, 1745, in that service or immediately after his return. His wife Elizabeth Farner, was born March 27, 1712, in Billerica, Massachusetts, daughter of Edward and Mary (Richardson) Farner. Their chil-

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dren were: Elizabeth (died young), Benjamin, Ruth, Mary, Lydia, Christopher and Elizabeth.

(V) Christopher, youngest son and sixth child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Farrer) Barrett, was born February 6, 1739, in Chelmsford and resided in that town. He was married September 6, 1764, to Mary Clark, and their children were: Zebulon, Benjamin, John, Sybel, Ebenezer, Mary, William and Samuel. (Mention of Benjamin and descendants appears in this article).

(VI) Zebulon, eldest child of Christopher and Mary (Clark) Barrett, was born February 9, 1776, in Chelmsford. He resided for some time in Ashby, Massachusetts, and passed his last days in Stoddard, New Hampshire, where he died.

(VII) Luther, son of Zebulon Barrett, was born in Ashby, March 14, 1798, and settled in Stoddard, New Hampshire. He married, January 25, 1821, Mary Green, of Chelsea, daughter of Linsford and Julia (Ingraham) Green. She was born in 1803.

(VIII) William Allen, son of Luther and Mary (Green) Barrett, was born in Stoddard, July 15, 1826. He began the activities of life as a farmer and was later employed at the glass factory in his native town. He acquired a knowledge of brick-making in Rutland, Vermont, and Plaistow, New Hampshire, and in 1857 established himself in that business in Keene, his plant being located on Roxbury street. Early in the Civil war period he enlisted as a private in Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, which was first assigned to guard duty at the National Capital. It was afterwards ordered to the Department of the Gulf under General Butler, participating in the important military operations around New Orleans, and was finally sent to Virginia, where it took part in the famous Shenandoah Valley campaign under General Sheridan. The Fourteenth Regiment was mustered out in 1865 with an honorable record for long and continuous active service in the field. Returning to Keene, Mr. Barrett resumed the manufacture of brick at his Roxbury street yard, but in 1868 removed to lower Main street, where he continued to transact an extensive and profitable business for the succeeding thirty years, or until 1898, when he retired. His death occurred in Keene, September 7, 1904, and his removal from the business circles, where he was held in the highest esteem, was deeply regretted, by his associates. He married Maria Freidenburgh and had a family of six children: Ida L., Frank A., Fred, Eugene, Charles L., Kate M. and May L.

(IX) Fred, Eugene, second son and third child of William A. and Maria (Freidenburgh) Barrett, was born in Keene, March 4, 1857. Having concluded his attendance at the public schools he entered the employ of his father, but withdrew three years later to accept a clerkship in the grocery store of John M. Farnam and was subsequently employed in the same line of trade by W. and T. J. French. About the year 1881 he entered the government service as a clerk in the Keene postoffice; was advanced to the position of assistant postmaster two years later, retaining it for eight years; and in 1891 was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, in which capacity he served with unquestionable satisfaction until the expiration of his term in 1895. From the latter year to the present time he has devoted his time and energies exclusively to the management of the L. J. Colony Chair Company, one of the important industrial enterprises of Keene, and that concern has profited in no small measure from his business ability.

For a number of years Mr. Barrett was connected with the New Hampshire National Guard and rose from the ranks to the command of Company H, Second Regiment. He served with credit in Keene's common council two years, was a member of the board of aldermen for the same length of time, and in politics is a Republican. In the Masonic Order he is far advanced, having served as worshipful master of the Lodge of the Temple; as king in Cheshire Chapter, Royal Arch; as thrice illustrious master of St. John's Council, Royal and Select Masters; and as eminent commander of Hugh de Payne Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a charter member of the Roaring Brook Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Country Club. On June 5, 1895, he married Fanny Blake Colony, of Keene, whose line of descent is as follows:

(I) John Colony, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, emigrated to New England in 1730, settling in Keene.

(II) Timothy, son of John Colony, was born in Keene, April 5, 1764, and died there August 29, 1836.

(III) Joshua Durant, son of Timothy Colony, was born in Keene, December 21, 1804. He married Frances Seamans Blake. He died March 28, 1891.

(IV) Oscar L., son of Joshua D. and Frances S. (Blake) Colony, was born in Keene, August 28, 1840, and is still living. His wife was before marriage Emma Frances Lewis, and their daughter, Fannie B., married Frederick E. Barrett, as previously mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have two daughters, Phyllis B., born April 19, 1902, and Frances M., born September 22, 1904.

(V) Benjamin (2), second son and child of Christopher Barrett, was born May 27, 1767, in Chelmsford, and lived many years in Vershire, Vermont. Late in life he had a home a few years with his son William in Lisbon, New Hampshire, and died in 1861, at the home of his daughter Mary (Barrett) Smith, in Woodbury, Vermont. He married Anna Lovell, and their children were: Benjamin, George, Diantha, Jerusha, Lucinda, Cynthia and William. The second daughter married Moses Thurston Conant, and the third was the wife of Harrison Smith.

(VI) Benjamin (3), eldest child of Benjamin (2) and Anna (Lovell) Barrett, was born in November, 1800, probably in Vershire, Vermont. He resided for several years in Lisbon, New Hampshire, and seven of his children were born there. He removed thence to Woodbury, Vermont, settling on a farm on the border of that town adjoining Hardwick. He engaged in clearing land and lumbering, and died from injuries received while felling trees in the woods, his death occurring February 18, 1854, on the anniversary of his marriage. He was married February 18, 1820, to Asenath Ordway, who was born in April, 1800, probably in Chester, Vermont. She survived him and died in Woodbury. The following is a brief account of their children: Benjamin was killed in the Civil war, while serving as a soldier; James receives extended mention in the next paragraph; Edson lived and died in Woodbury, Vermont; Henry died while a prisoner in Libby Prison in Virginia; Sally married a Goodwin, from whom she subsequently separated, and died in Vermont; Lyman lived and died in Woodbury; George was living at last account in Bradford, Vermont; Levi died at Algiers, Louisiana, while serving as a soldier; Plumer resides in Peacham, Vermont; and Charles resides in Woodbury, same state; Elvira,

the youngest, is the wife of Frederic Osier, and lives in Rutland, Vermont.

(VIII) James, son of Benjamin (3) and Asenath (Ordway) Barrett, was born September 26, 1827, in Lisbon, New Hampshire, and resided for a time in Woodbury, Vermont, whence he removed to Weare, New Hampshire. He gave his life for his native land as a result of the Civil war. He enlisted June 14, 1862, in Company B, Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to the front at Falmouth, Virginia. Here he contracted disease from which he died there January 13, 1863. He had several brothers in the same service who survived and returned to Vermont. The records of his enlistment gives his age at the time of enlistment as thirty-five years. He was married, in 1849, to Mary P. Tuttle, daughter of Timothy Tuttle, and they had four sons, namely: Charles H., J. Frank, George W. and James Levi. The eldest is mentioned below; the second died July 30, 1905; the third, of Rumford Falls, Maine, and the fourth of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(IX) Charles Henry Barrett, florist, son of James and Mary P. (Tuttle) Barrett, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, October 4, 1850. He was educated in the public schools at Weare, and in 1866 went to Concord, where he learned the barber's trade, and became one of the proprietors of the well known Eagle barber shop. For twenty-five years he was engaged in this line, and for a short time was in the clothing business in Boston, Massachusetts, being there during the big fire (1872). In 1868 Mr. Barrett disposed of his interests in the Eagle barber shop, and was one of twelve men who formed the Concord-Alaska Mining Company for the purpose of mining gold in Alaska. Mr. Barrett went to Alaska and remained two years, but met with indifferent success, though the mine his company worked has since been reported as one of the best in the territory. Returning to Concord in 1900 he formed a partnership with Frank Main, florist, which continued until March 9, 1907, when Mr. Barrett became sole owner of the business. Mr. Barrett became a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, January 24, 1884; of Penacook Encampment, May 13, 1884, and later of the Grand Canton Wildey and of Fidelity Rebekah Lodge, all of Concord and the Royal Arcanum. He was a member of Kearsarge Steam Fire Engine Company for over twelve years and its clerk for two years. He married, November 16, 1877, Ida G., daughter of Lorenzo Slack, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. They had one son, Harry C., born November 22, 1881, who is an expert stenographer holding a responsible position with the Boston & Maine Railroad Company in Concord. Mrs. Barrett is a distant relative of the late Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. She is a teacher of vocal music and for many years has sung in the churches of Concord.

(Second Family.)

James Barrett was born in England, BARRETT about 1615; the date of his coming to America is not given, but he was an inhabitant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1643, and later lived in Malden. He married Anna Fosdick, daughter of Stephen Fosdick, a carpenter of Charlestown.

(II) James (2), son of James (1) and Anna (Fosdick) Barrett, was born April 6, 1644, probably in Charlestown. He followed the carpenter's trade in Malden, January 11, 1671; he married Dorcas

Green, and died about 1679; inventory of widow (1682) £119.

(III) Deacon Jonathan, son of James and Dorcas (Green) Barrett, was born in 1678; he lived both in Reading and Malden, Massachusetts; he married (first), Abigail Tuttle, of Boston, in 1698; she died in October, 1715. He married (second), Rebecca Brown, who survived him. His will was dated and proved in 1749.

(IV) Joseph, son of Deacon Jonathan Barrett, lived in Charlestown and was taxed there until 1798; no date of his birth is given. April 27, 1739, he married Phebe Waite, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Lynch) Waite, of Malden.

(V) Joseph (2) son of Joseph and Phebe (Waite) Barrett, married Sprague, daughter of Phineas Sprague, a Revolutionary soldier of Malden. They had three sons—Peter, Jonathan and Joseph; and two daughters.

(VI) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) and Sprague Barrett, was born April 19, 1778 (probably in Reading, Massachusetts). He became a resident of Windsor, Vermont, and later of Claremont, New Hampshire, where he died July 19, 1836. He married Lucy Daman, born March 31, 1789, died April 7, 1872. There is no date of marriage, and the name of one child only is given—Lucy, who married William Rossiter (See Rossiter. VII).

The Ball family is among the oldest in BALL this country, and also among the most widespread. Its representatives were scattered all along the Atlantic coast in the early English colonies, being prominent not only in Massachusetts but in Virginia, where one of its daughters became the mother of the immortal George Washington. Its representatives are scattered through America today, and are found honorably connected with every line of worthy endeavor, and are contributors to the social, moral and material welfare of the communities in which they reside as a rule. In 1613, a coat-of-arms was conferred upon one Richard Ball, of Northamptonshire, England, and a similar coat was borne by the Ball families of New England and Virginia. Between 1635 and 1640 six sons of William Ball, of Wiltshire, England, came to America. The eldest of these, Alling Ball, settled in New Haven, Connecticut. The sixth son, William, was also at New Haven for a time, and became extensively engaged in trade, especially in furs and tobacco, and made frequent trips to America and London, being both an exporter and importer. He was the ancestor of Mary Ball, the wife of Augustine Washington. She was left a widow while her children were very small, but was a strong and resolute character and to her is due much of that we honor in the character of the first president.

(I) John Ball, of Wiltshire, England, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, but it is impossible to fix the time of his arrival in this country. He is first of record at Watertown, when he was admitted freeman in 1650. He died November 1, 1655. One record says he was buried October 1, No mention of his wife is found, but he had sons, Nathaniel and John, and probably other children.

(II) John (2), was undoubtedly born in England, about 1620, and came to this country presumably with his father. He was a tailor by occupation, and resided for many years in Watertown. He also owned a farm there which he purchased of John Lawrence, and sold it October 21, 1665, to William

Perry. About that time he removed to Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he was killed by the Indians, together with his wife and infant child, September 10, 1675. His estate was administered by his son John, of Watertown, February 1, 1708. He (first) married Elizabeth Peirce, daughter of John and Elizabeth Peirce, of Watertown. She was the mother of four children: John, Mary, Esther and Abigail. She was insane in 1660, and probably had been for some time, and gave much annoyance to her family and neighbors. She died before 1665, and he was married (second), October 3, 1665, to Elizabeth Fox, probably a daughter of Thomas Fox, of Concord, and afterwards of Watertown. Their son Joseph was born 1670, and was probably murdered by the Indians.

(III) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Peirce) Ball, was born 1644, in Watertown, in which town he lived, and was a weaver by occupation. He died there May 8, 1722. He served as tithingman of Watertown, and was evidently a man of standing and intelligence. He was married October 17, 1665, to Sarah Bullard, who was probably a daughter of George and Beatrice Bullard, of Watertown. George Bullard was one of the three earlier settlers of that name in Watertown. There is a persistent tradition in the family of Bullard that there were eight brothers who came early and at about the same time to America, namely: Robert, Benjamin, Jonathan, William, John, Isaac, Nathaniel and George. Of these Robert, Benjamin and George settled in Watertown. The last named was born 1608, and was admitted freeman in 1641, in Watertown, where he died January 14, 1689. His first wife Beatrice was the mother of his children. The births of only three are recorded, but it is presumed that he had others. His second wife was widow Mary Marblehead. About 1660 he settled at Watertown Farms, which is now Weston. The list of his children is supposed to include: Mary, Jacob, Sarah, Jonathan and Johanna. The first, second and fourth are of record.

(IV) Jonathan, fourth son and fifth child of John (3) and Sarah (Bullard) Ball, was born in March 29, 1680. He resided in Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he died about 1727. He was married January 5, 1710, to Sarah Whitney, who was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, May 20, 1688, daughter of Eleazer and Dorothy (Ross) Whitney. Their children were: Sarah, Jonathan, Phineas, Thankful, Daniel and Susannah, and all found homes with relatives. According to the Watertown records there were other children born at Lancaster.

(V) Phineas, second son and third child of Jonathan and Sarah (Whitney) Ball, was born about 1718, in Watertown, and was but a child at the time of his father's death. In 1741 he married Martha Bixby (intention of marriage recorded at Lancaster, May 27, 1741). He settled in Holden, Massachusetts, where he lived many years, and where five children were born to him, namely: Daniel, Jemima, Abner, Elijah and Benjamin.

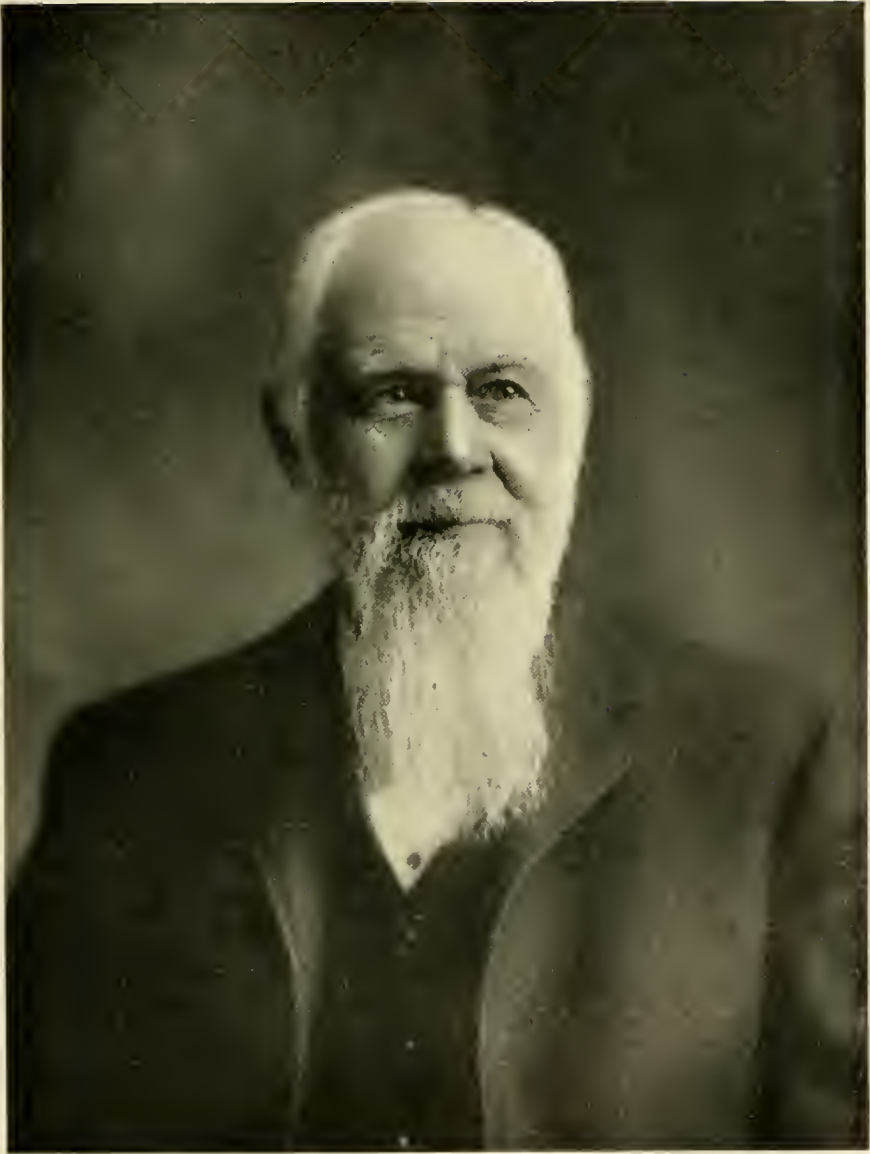
(VI) Elijah, third son and fourth child of Phineas and Martha (Bixby) Ball, was born March 2, 1748, in Holden, Massachusetts, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was with John Putnam on the unfortunate retreat from Long Island in 1779, and attained the rank of first lieutenant. He lived at Boylston, Massachusetts, where his thirteen children were born and died there November 10, 1834. He was married October 18, 1770, to Re-

becca (Sawyer) Moor, who was born November 20, 1754, in Lancaster, daughter of Levi and Rebecca (Sawyer) Moor. She died October 13, 1829. Their children were: Elijah, Abigail, Amasiah, Levi, Reuben, Rebecca, Micaros, Nabby, Patty, Jonah, Phineas, Lucinda and Manassah Sawyer.

(VII) Manassah Sawyer, youngest son of Elijah and Rebecca S. (Moore) Ball, was born December 28, 1800, in Boylston. He inherited the homestead of his father, who had been a well-to-do farmer. At the time when the farm came into his hands it was fallow and heavily mortgaged. He tilled his acres by day and hunted wild game or burned charcoal by night, thus leading the strenuous life so common to our forefathers. He died December 13, 1870. He was married April 13, 1833, to Clarissa Andrews, daughter of Robert and Lucy (Hall) Andrews. She was born October 20, 1802, and was a direct descendant of Governor Simon Bradstreet and his wife Ann Dudley, the latter a daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley (see Dudley). Their children were: Phineas, Caroline Maria, Albert (mentioned below), and Alonzo.

(VIII) Phineas, eldest child of Manassah and Caroline (Andrews) Ball, was born January 18, 1824, in Boylston, Massachusetts, and is worthy of more than casual mention. In his youth he assisted his father in the labor required in farming. Although physically frail he possessed great energy. He attended the brief terms of the district school until sixteen years of age. Two terms of six weeks each in 1841-2 at Josiah Bride's English boarding school closed his schooling. In the winter of 1840 he spent some weeks with his uncle, who taught him surveying. Equipped with an old compass, once the property of his great-grandfather, Phineas Ball practiced surveying as opportunity offered, but until his employment by the Nashua and Worcester railroad, 1847, he had seen no surveying done by men of experience. He taught several terms of school and finally settled in Worcester. In April, 1849, he became associated with Elbridge Boyden, under the firm of Boyden & Ball, architects and engineers. His field books, covering a period of twenty-five years, show how closely he was identified with the growth of the city. He was an engineer of great ability. He patented a number of appliances used in connection with the construction of water works. He became a member of the Worcester County Mechanics Association, serving with great acceptance in the various offices. In 1862-3 he served the city in the common council, was mayor in 1865, from '63 to '67 was water commissioner, and from '67 to '72 was city engineer. For thirty-one years he was deacon of the First Unitarian Church, and for seven years president of the Worcester County Conference of Unitarian Churches. He was a member of the Worcester County Society of Engineers and the American Water Works Association, and was also a member of the Worcester Society of Antiquity. He was married (first) December 21, 1848, to Sarah Augusta Holyoke. Two children were born to them, a son who died in 1857, and a daughter survives. He married (second) Mary Jane Otis, of Lancaster.

(VIII) Albert, fifth child and third son of the six children of Manassah S. and Clarissa (Andrews) Ball, was born May 7, 1835, in Boylston, Massachusetts, and at five years old was sent to the district school, where all his education was obtained with the exception of one term at the high school when he was in his sixteenth year. At the age of nineteen



*Albert Ball*





he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, to learn the machinist's trade, beginning to serve his time with the Wood & Light Company, in what was known as the "stone shop" at the Junction. He afterwards worked for Williams & Rich, and later for L. W. Pond. When with Mr. Pond he had charge of the work of making planers or of building them by the job, and it was at that time, in 1863, that he brought out his first invention, which was in repeating fire-arms. In the same year he brought out a surface polishing machine which was used for polishing flat surfaces, and which he used for polishing the flat surfaces on the planer heads. When working with Williams & Rich at Worcester, Massachusetts, he became acquainted with E. G. Lamson, of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, who was manufacturing cutlery and sewing machines at Windsor, Vermont, and was in search of small tools for making sewing machine needles. Having a small engine lathe which he had made for his own use, Mr. Ball made for Mr. Lamson a lathe which proved very satisfactory in the construction of the needles. When Mr. Ball brought out the fire-arm patent he sold it to Mr. Lamson, who was then making guns for the United States government. The latter agreed to purchase it on condition that Mr. Ball should work for him six months or a year, and in 1864 Mr. Ball went to Windsor, Vermont, and working for the Lamson, Goodnow & Yale Company for more than four years. When the gun business stopped Mr. Lamson took up the building of a line of machinists' tools, consisting of small lathes and planers, for which Mr. Ball made drawings and modelled two new styles of lathes and one size of planer. Mr. Lamson requested him to make drawings for the building of marble-quarrying machines, and Mr. Ball brought out the first marble channeller, which embodied the power which consists of engine and boiler on the same frame on which the cutters were operated.

In 1869 he associated himself with Roger Love and came to Claremont, where he was employed in the building of channellers in the J. P. Upham machine shop. These were the first and only diamond drill channelling machines ever built, black diamonds being used in the drills that did the cutting. Over fifty of these machines were built before the price of diamonds became so high that they could not be used at a profit for cutting marble. Mr. Ball then turned his attention to the building of steel channellers of a different type, and this style of channeller is to-day considered the leading style in the market. In 1885 he began the construction of the diamond prospecting drills of which the Sullivan Machinery Company is now manufacturing twelve different styles, the call for which would be great were it not for the high price of diamonds. He also constructed rock drills, diamond and steel gadding machines for marble quarries, and brought out a line of coal-cutting machinery, such as undercutters driven by air, shearing machines driven by air and chain machines driven by both air and electricity, for room, pillar and long wall work. Of these machines there are ten different styles which are built by the Sullivan Machinery Company, Claremont.

The first outside issue was a cloth-measuring machine which he designed for a Mr. Smith. This machine was to be used in taking account of stock in dry-goods stores, where the pieces of goods could be run through the machine, which gave the measurement in yards and fractions, and rewound

them in a manner which prevented their looking shop-worn. It also had an attachment for measuring and rewinding carpeting. There were one hundred and fifty of these machines built, but Mr. Smith did not succeed in selling them as rapidly as he expected to and the manufacture was discontinued. In the construction of this machine the measuring cylinder was made of paper, and for the manufacture of this measuring cylinder a special machine had to be designed. It was found that this cylinder made an excellent roving can for cotton mills. The first size made was called the 12 inch can, and later 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18 and 20 inch size cans were manufactured. The making of roving cans soon became a good business, and thousands of these cans were manufactured by the Sullivan Machinery Company. The machinery and business were finally sold to C. C. Bell, of the Laminar Fiber Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The next outside manufacture was the cop tubes, designed for Jeremiah Essex, Bennington, Vermont, for mule spinning in cotton mills. The tubes were made of plate tin, and for their manufacture a press was made which cut the blanks from the sheet tin and formed it into a tube, making a head on same and a tip for holding the wire, which was afterwards wound spirally on the tin tubes to hold on the thread which was spun over them on the mule. The tubes were covered on the mule with yarn which formed a cop, and these cops were used for filling in weaving cloth. The design of the tube was to hold the thread, which was called a "cop," so that it could be run off in the shuttle without any waste—in other words, so that the cops could be handled around without damage, but would entirely weave off the thread they held without waste. The tin cop tube was not a success, as it received very rough handling from the kind of help which was employed in the cotton mills, and would get bent and twisted. Mr. Ball then designed a woven tube which would be elastic, and of this style some millions were manufactured. Of this style of tube there was a large variety made for the different kinds and styles of mule spindles then running in the different cotton mills. About this time there was a great stride made in the ring frame method of spinning which took the place of the mules, in consequence of which mule frames went out of existence and the cop tube business came to an end. Then came the designing of the ring frame in which the use of metaline superseded that of oil in all the journals, oil being injurious to the cotton yarns used in making cotton goods. Of this design he built three frames, one of which was set up in the Monadnock mills, and one at Dover, New Hampshire. In testing yarn made on these ring frames it was found to be as good as the mule-spun yarn which was regarded as the strongest made at that time. The company considered the question of manufacturing these new frames, but found that a large amount of special machinery and much more extensive works would be required for the purpose, and that they would also have to compete with other builders. For these reasons and as other machinery was being built which was thought quite as profitable, the project was abandoned. The best features of the design were, however, taken up and used by other builders of spinning frames.

Next was the wood-pulp grinding machine designed for E. R. Cartmell, of Bellow Falls, Vermont. Of this style of machine there were some forty manufactured in the works of the Sullivan

Machinery Company, after which Mr. Ball's interest in the machine was sold to William A. Russell & Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont. The company then took up the manufacture of corn crackers and brought out some new designs. A great many hundred of these crackers have been built and sold all over the United States. Of this cracker there are four different styles manufactured.

The toilet paper wiring machine was designed for John Moore, of Bellows Falls. This machine put a wire through the corner of a bunch of paper, twisting it in such a manner as to make a loop by which to suspend the bunch. Quite a number of machines were made from this design, and Mr. Ball afterward constructed a machine for forming the wires which were put into the bunches by hand.

Mr. Ball also designed presses for making asphalt paving blocks for street paving and asphalt tiling blocks for sidewalks and walks for private residences. Two sets of these machines were sent to Sydney, Australia.

While at Windsor, Vermont, Mr. Ball frequently visited the Springfield (Massachusetts) armory in relation to the building of guns for the government, and was present at several of the gun tests at the armory. Colonel Benton, who then had charge of the armory, called his attention to the lubrication of bullets. After the government commenced the use of breech-loaders in the army it was found that cartridges used with the breech-loaders would gather dust and dirt on account of the grease which was used on the outside of the bullets. The army officers issued orders that all breech-loading cartridge should have the grease on the inside of the shell, but the Colonel said that when they tried to grease them by filling the grooves in the bullets the lubricant cost nearly as much as the bullets themselves. He desired Mr. Ball to invent, if possible, some machinery by which the bullets could be lubricated cheaply. Mr. Ball immediately worked out a device which he found would be successful, made drawings thereof, and took them with him on his next visit to Springfield. When he explained it to Colonel Benton the latter said, "build me a machine right away and send it down, a cheap machine, something that will work by hand at first, and then we can tell what we want." On his return to Windsor, Mr. Ball had a machine made and sent to Springfield. On going himself soon after he found that, by reason of having been overheated, the machine had failed to give satisfaction. Under his intelligent manipulation, however, it worked to perfection and was accepted by Colonel Benton, who ordered four power machines for the different arsenals. The bringing out of this machine was to Mr. Ball a source of greater satisfaction than the introduction of any other improvement which he ever made, being, as it was, a tribute from the United States government to his superiority as an inventor. These bullet lubricating machines were afterward sold to all the armories in this country and in Europe, and are used by most of the cartridge manufacturers at the present day.

The name Martin is not only of frequent occurrence in the old world, but it became common in America from an early period, and may be found amongst the early settlers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Virginia and other colonies. The name is variously spelled even in the records of the same family, as: Martin, Martyn, Marten, Marttin, Mar-

teem, Martain and Mortine. In nearly all the countries of western Europe the name Martin is very common, and there is nothing in the name alone to determine the nationality of the family which bears it. Martins for centuries, however, have been members of the aristocracy and gentry of many lands. The family of Martin, of Compton Martin, Somersetshire, England, was of great eminence and long descent. The first of the name of whom records appear was Martin of Tours, a Norman, who made a conquest of the territory of Cemmes or Kemeys, in the county of Pembroke, about 1077. Martin was the surname of the Lords of Cemmes for seven generations when, by the death of William Martin, Lord Cemmes, the line became extinct. The name of Martin, however, was still kept up in Somerset by Robert Martin, a younger son of Nicholas Fitz-Martin, and doubtless by other younger branches of the family, and it is believed that from one of these younger branches are descended those of the name who came to New England in 1635. Through successive generations the Martins of America have been mostly honest yeoman, good and useful members of society, acting well their part in the sphere of life in which they were placed, and from their manliness and probity winning the respect of the communities in which they lived. None of them have arrived at eminence in literature or science, but some of them have attained political eminence and among them are judges, governors, senators and congressmen.

(I) Among the twenty-one families that accompanied Rev. Joseph Hull from Weymouth, England, to Weymouth, Massachusetts were Robert Martin and wife. They were from Badcome, Somersetshire, England, and arrived on the Massachusetts coast May 6, 1635. Robert Martin left no children, and his estate of one hundred and ninety-three pounds, one shilling and sixpence, was left to heirs in England. Richard, brother of Robert Martin, arrived in America, probably with Rev. John Myles in 1663, and settled in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was elected surveyor of highways in that town June 1, 1669, and his name appears in the list of its proprietors February 7, 1689. He contributed for the prosecution of "King Philip's war" the sum of one pound, five shillings and fourpence. His death occurred March 2, 1694, and his estate was inventoried at twenty-two pounds, eighteen shillings and eightpence.

(II) John, son of Richard Martin, was among the signers of the compact concerning religious observances in Swansea, Massachusetts, February 22, 1669. He was a farmer and weaver, and was appointed constable by the general court, June 5, 1671. He was surveyor of highways in 1673 and again in 1685. He was married April 26, 1671, to Johanna Esten, daughter of Thomas Esten, of North Providence, Rhode Island. She was born June 1, 1645, in Herefordshire, England.

(III) Ephraim, third son and fourth child of John and Johanna (Esten) Martin, was born February 7, 1676, in Swansea, and was a farmer in Rehoboth. He was married, October 16, 1690, to Thankful, daughter of Samuel Bullock, senior. She was born June 27, 1681, and died July 22, 1792. Mr. Martin died June 25, 1734. They were the parents of eleven children.

(IV) Seth, eldest child of Ephraim and Thankful (Bullock) Martin, was born October 22, 1709, in Rehoboth, where he lived. He was married (first) November 8, 1722, to Rebeckah Peck, daughter of

Jathiel and Sarah (Smith) Peck. She was born October 10, 1700, and died April 14, 1731. Mr. Martin was married (second), January 19, 1732, to Martha Washburn, of Bridgewater. He died June 2, 1745, and left five children.

(V) Seth (2), second child and eldest son of Seth (1) and Martha (Washburn) Martin, was born in Rehoboth, August 21, 1745. He married Mary Horton of Rehoboth, July 4, 1765. Between 1772 and 1777 they removed to Grafton, New Hampshire.

Seth Martin appears as a lieutenant on a pay roll of Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiment of militia, which reinforced the northern Continental army at Ticonderoga, by General Folsom's orders, May 7, 1777; discharged June 16, 1777; time in service, one month, ten days. (New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. 15, p. 14). Appears as a lieutenant on a pay roll of Colonel Jonathan Chase's regiments of militia, which marched from Cornish in September, 1777, and joined the Continental army under General Gates, near Saratoga; entered service October 3, 1777; discharged October 24, 1777. (New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. 15, p. 373).

(VI) Sylvester, son of Seth (2) and Mary (Horton) Martin, was born in Rehoboth, and accompanied his parents to Grafton. He was a first lieutenant in Colonel Chase's regiment, which first went to Ticonderoga in the summer of 1777 for a few weeks, and in the fall following to Saratoga. He married Elizabeth Ford of Smithfield, Rhode Island.

(VII) Eleazer, son of Sylvester and Elizabeth (Ford) Martin, was born in Grafton county, August 16, 1789, and died May 27, 1865. He was a farmer and was also judge of the Probate Court of Grafton county. He married (first), Polly, and had children: Adoniram, Clorinda, Nancy, Albert, Celina, Sophia and Lucien. He married (second), Candace (Constantine) Varney, had one child; Arthur Eleazer. Mrs. Candace (Constantine) Varney, by a first marriage had a daughter, Georgiana, mentioned below.

(VIII) Lucien, son of Eleazer and Candace (Constantine) Martin, was born in Canaan, August 25, 1838, and died in 1868. He was a merchant in Manchester for a time and engaged in the same occupation in various other places. He was in California for some years and also engaged in trade there. He married Georgiana Varney, 1860, who is still living (1907). They were the parents of one child.

(IX) Frank Eugene, son of Lucien and Georgiana (Varney) Martin, was born in Manchester, June 20, 1863. He attended the schools of Manchester, being graduated from the high school in 1882. The following year he entered the general office of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and served as a clerk until 1895, when he was made assistant secretary, and in 1905 became secretary and now fills that place. He is principally known for his courtesy, strict attention to his business and good habits. He is a Republican, a member of the Unitarian Church, and of the Derryfield Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the following lodges of that order: Washington Lodge No. 61; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter No. 118; Adoniram Council No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory. Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Thirty-second degree of Nashua; and of Bektash Temple of the

Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

(Second Family.)

This very ancient name has been traced in England from the Norman Conquest. The roll of Battle Abbey contains the name of "Le Sire de S. Martin." The name has been numerous on the other side of the water and also in this country from its first settlement. There was a William Martin in London, England, who assisted the Pilgrims in coming on their voyage to Plymouth Rock. In the early settlement of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Virginia, the name is frequently found. There is a very persistent tradition in the family herein traced that William Martin, or William Seaborn Martin, was born at sea in the voyage of his parents from Plymouth, England. There was a Robert Martin who lived some years in New Haven, Connecticut, and had two sons baptized there previous to 1655. It is possible that the William Martin who heads this family was born to Robert on the sea as related by many of his descendants. There was also a Samuel Martin, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who married, in England, Phoebe, daughter of William Bisbee, a London merchant. This couple came over about 1650, and it is not impossible that they might have been the parents of William who was given the name of the lady's father, and if born at sea might have received the second name of Seaborn from that circumstance. It could scarcely have been really a part of his name, because at that time there is no instance on record of a child having a double name. This may have been a nickname applied by his parents and used by others to distinguish him from others of the same name. Wethersfield furnished many inhabitants to Stratford, Connecticut, and this would easily account for the removal of William to Woodbury.

(I) William Martin, possibly a son of Richard Martin of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and wife Abigail were found of record at Woodbury, Connecticut, as early as August 30, 1685, at which time they were admitted to the church there. Mrs. Martin was a daughter of Jonathan Curtiss, of Stratford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1671, and married to William Martin, June 25, 1685. The latter died at Woodbury, July 4, 1715, and his widow survived him more than nineteen years, dying January 4, 1735. He was buried near the center of the old burying ground in Woodbury, and a coarse native stone was set at the head and foot of his grave. On the headstone was chiseled, "Wm., July 4, 1715." Their children were: Joseph, Samuel, Caleb and Phoebe. The first of these was born when the mother was in her twentieth year.

(II) Joseph, eldest child of William and Abigail (Curtiss) Martin, was baptized in November, 1691, at Woodbury, Connecticut, and passed his life in that town, where he died in 1740. He was married August 18, 1718, to Sarah Harris, and their children were: Abigail, Abiah, Hannah, Asahel, Ruth, Amos, Joseph and Gideon.

(III) Amos, fourth son and sixth child of Joseph and Sarah (Harris) Martin, was baptized October 8, 1728, in Woodbury, and died in that town, April 7, 1800, in his seventy-second year. He was married January 16, 1755, to Prudence Tuttle, and they were the parents of Aaron, Isaac, Noah, Jesse, Eli and Truman.

(IV) Truman, youngest child of Amos and Prudence (Tuttle) Martin, was baptized March 12,

1769, in Woodbury, Connecticut, and settled in Peacham, Vermont, before the close of the eighteenth century. He was a pioneer settler of that town and there cleared up a farm and became one of the representative citizens. He was three time married, as the records of Woodbury show that he had four children baptized there August 23, 1795. No record of his first two marriages appear or of any children. It is probable, however, that none of these survived, as the family traditions and records have no account of them. He was married (third), after 1800, in Peacham, to Mary (Polly) Noyes, who was born June 11, 1779, in Bow, New Hampshire, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Thompson) Noyes, of Bow. (See Noyes VI). She died May 26, 1858, in Peacham. They were the parents of six children, namely: Sally, born 1809, died June 13, 1835. Truman, 1810, died April 30, 1810. Amos, August 6, 1811, died February 17, 1866. Benjamin F., July 21, 1813, see below. Truman, February 23, 1818, died October 15, 1896. Hannah, October 6, 1820, died July 17, 1907.

Benjamin Franklin, son of Truman and Mary (Noyes) Martin, was born July 21, 1813, in Peacham, Vermont, and received his education in the public school and academy of that town. When but eighteen years of age he set out to earn his livelihood, and proceeded on foot to Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, New Hampshire, where he learned the art of paper-making. He was apt and willing, and rapidly mastered the details of the trade, and his subsequent career as a business man and manufacturer amply testified the value of careful preparation and steady pursuit of any calling. After one year in the mills at Laconia, he was able to take a journeyman's place, and proceeded to Millbury, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in that capacity. His habits were correct, and his earnings were not dissipated in youthful follies, so that a few years found him in position to engage in business on his own account. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Rice, he leased mills at Newton Lower Falls, near Boston, and together they operated them until 1844. In that year Mr. Martin purchased a mill at Middleton, Massachusetts, which he successfully operated nine years. Desiring to enlarge his business, he leased a mill and residence at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and had shipped his household effects there when his attention was called to the facilities offered by the waterpower at Manchester, this state. Upon investigation he decided to locate here and immediately proceeded to build a mill at Amoskeag Falls. This is still in operation, and has proved one of the leading industries of New Hampshire's metropolis, under the impetus given it by the master mind of Colonel Martin. After twelve years of extensive and profitable business, he sold out in 1865, but could not be contented out of its activities, and renurchased the mill in 1860. Five years later he again sold the mill and retired from his long activity in paper-making, to enjoy the fruits of an industrious career.

Several of the financial institutions of the city owed much of their success to the keen business instinct, shrewdness and foresight of Colonel Martin. He was a director of the Merrimack River Bank from its establishment in 1854, and was its president in 1850, resigning in 1860. He was one of the first trustees of the Merrimack River Five Cents Savings Bank, and was made its vice-president in 1860. He was made a director of the Manchester Bank upon its charter by the state, and so continued after

its reorganization as a national bank, and was a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank. A director of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad Company and the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, he was elected president of the latter in 1878. Colonel Martin was also president of the Manchester Gas Company, and while accumulating a competence was helping the industrial development of the town. He was furthermore a generous contributor to all elevating influences, both by example and financial aid, and his interest and influence in everything that pertained to the material, social and moral advancement of his home city was marked. His fine home on upper Elm street was the seat of hospitality and genial cheer, and his public spirit pervaded all portions and interests of the city.

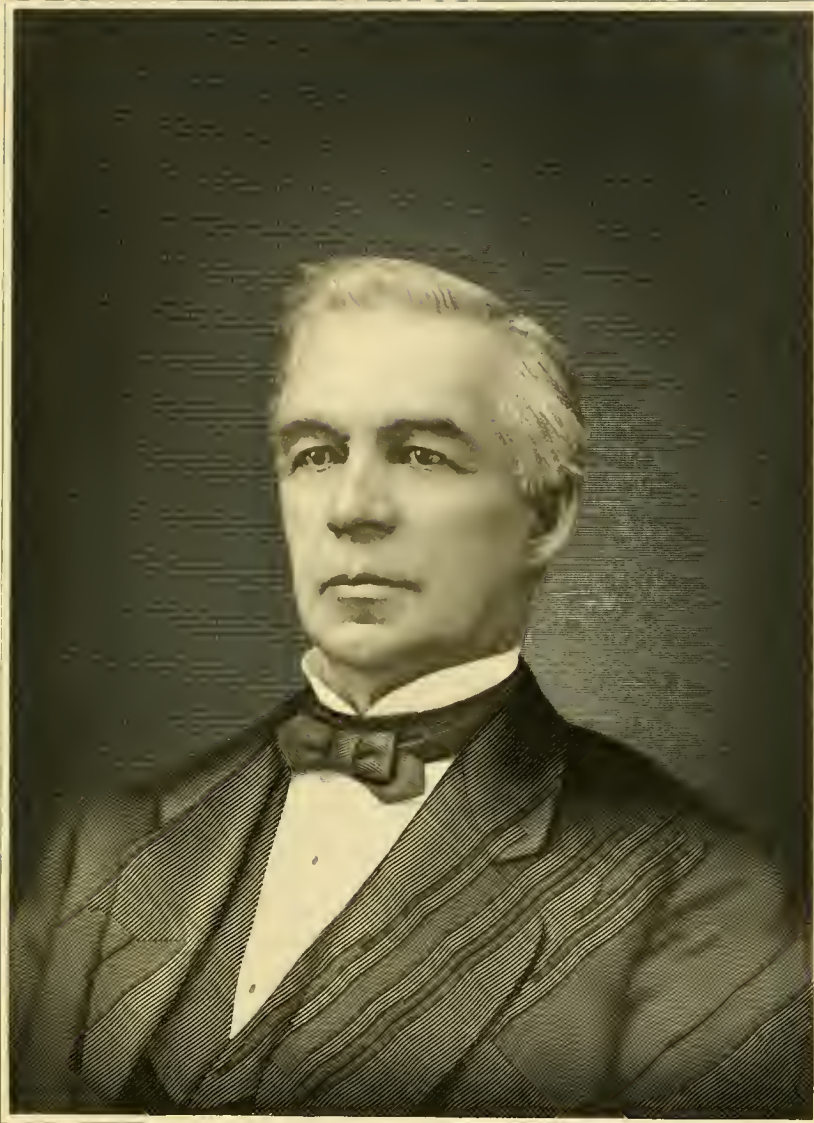
Colonel Martin was a faithful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but was not allied with other organizations. His heart was wide enough for the whole world, and he was ever ready to help any worthy movement. His political principles led him to act with the Republican party, and he contributed liberally of time and means to the furtherance of good government, as he construed it. In 1857-58 he served his city as member of the common council, and as alderman in 1860. In the same year he was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago which placed Abraham Lincoln in nomination for president. In 1863-64 he was representative in the legislature, and acted as colonel on the staff of Governor Gilmore.

He was married January 3, 1836, to Mary Ann Rice, of Newton Falls, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Smith) Rice. Mrs. Martin was born at Newton Falls and was one of ten children, eight of whom lived to be over seventy. Mrs. Martin is the only one living now (1907), ninety-four years of age. Of the three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Martin only one survives, namely: Fanny R., widow of George Byron Chandler, of Manchester (see Chandler, IX). Colonel Martin, one of the most successful and progressive citizens of Manchester, passed away at his home in that city June 16, 1886, and the city mourned his loss as a useful citizen and an exemplary man. He exemplified in eminent degree the New England character, being industrious, prudent, far-sighted, benevolent, and kind in manner and thought. He had inherited these qualities from old Colonial ancestry, and never caused a stain to rest on an honorable name.

The Martin name is numerous, but it MARTIN has not been possible to connect the following line with those whose history has previously been written. The present family is not recorded in the Martin Genealogy. They may possibly be connected with Deacon Reuben Martin, of Bradford, Vermont, who lived there in the latter part of the eighteenth century, but they are not directly descended from him.

(I) Hiram Martin was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, or Bradford. He was a farmer, and married a Miss Willis. They had three children, among them Alden Edison, whose sketch follows.

(II) Alden Edison, son of Hiram Martin, was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, July 17, 1825. He was a farmer, and lived in Bath, New Hampshire, most of his life, but moved to Colebrook in his later years after his son had become established there. Alden Edison Martin married Emily C. Woodman, daughter of Nathaniel and Betsy Woodman, of Thornton, New Hampshire. There were



*B. F. Martin*



seven children, of whom five are living: George Woodman, mentioned below; Charles E., William A., Nellie May and Orran. Alden E. Martin died at Colebrook, May 15, 1907, and his wife died August 19, 1891.

(III) George Woodman Martin was born at Bath, New Hampshire, March 19, 1855. He was educated in the common school of his native town, and farmed at home till 1876, when he moved to Colebrook where he has since lived. He has a fine tract of land containing four hundred acres in all, on which he does general farming. He began at an early age with little capital, and he has acquired an excellent property, all by his own efforts. He is a Democrat in politics and is active and influential in the party. He has served as road agent, and was selectman in 1889 and 1890, and representative in 1903, serving on the railroad committee. He was a member of the school board for six years from 1901 to 1907. He belongs to the Grange, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church of East Columbia. On April 9, 1881, George Woodman Martin married Etta J. Gilman, daughter of Jonathan and Lizzie Gilman, of Colebrook. There are three children: Royal G., born October 31, 1885; Neil G., born January 22, 1888; and Truman G., born November 28, 1890.

In the colonization of the north-

ern part of Ireland by the English, a large number of people went from the Westerly part of Scotland. Argyleshire sent many, and among them were representatives of the family of McAllister, who settled in Londonderry and its immediate vicinity. Angus McAllister and his wife, Margaret Boyle, with their eight children, came from Ireland to New England, and settled in Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1718. They moved to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1731 and settled on a farm near the meeting houses and town house. This farm has been in the possession of the McAllister family since that time, and is now owned by their descendant, George I. McAllister.

(I) Angus McAllister was undoubtedly near of kin to Richard McAllister, of Bedford, (who is mentioned with descendants in this article), and John McAllister, of New Boston. Angus had been a soldier in the wars of Ireland, and had an ear shot off in an engagement at Pennyburn Mill, and was exempted from taxes on account of his military services. At his death his body was carried six miles to the cemetery at East Derry on a bier supported on the shoulders of four men, which was the custom in those days. Thomas Wilson, an old companion in arms, met the funeral procession and took off his hat and shouted, "Auld Ireland forever! Weel, Angus, they're na taking the lug (ear) aff your head at Pennyburn Mill the day, mon."

The children of Angus and Margaret (Boyle) McAllister were: William, David, John, and five daughters. William married Jannette Cameron, and settled on the farm immediately adjoining that of his brother David, and which for considerable more than a century has been owned by the Mack family. He had seven sons and one daughter, and died in 1755, aged fifty-five years. The names of his sons were: John, David, William, Peter, Hugh, Thomas and Andrew. After his death his widow and children removed to Jaffrey, New Hampshire. John, son of Angus, returned to Ireland. Of the daughters of Angus not very much is known. Mary Ann married David Morrison, one of the proprietors of

Londonderry. Another daughter married John Taggart and went to Colerain, Massachusetts. Another daughter married Thomas Knox, who was one of the first settlers of Pembroke, New Hampshire. The other two daughters married brothers by the name of White. James and John, and they settled in Pembroke.

(II) David McAllister, second son of Angus and Margaret, married Eleanor Wilson, a daughter of Alexander Wilson, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and lived on the homestead. They had four sons: Alexander, John, Archibald and George, and two daughters—Jannette and Margaret. David died in Londonderry in 1750, aged forty-six years; his widow married William Addison, and had one child, Eleanor, who married Charles Cavender, of Greenfield, New Hampshire. The oldest son, Alexander, married Abigail White, of Goffstown, and lived on a part of his father's farm. He died about 1777, after which his widow and children removed to Goffstown. Archibald, a son of David and Eleanor, married Jane Irwin, of Manchester, and settled on a part of his father's farm, which was afterwards owned for many years by Abner Campbell and his son, John Campbell, and Elwin C. Peabody. Archibald and Jane had three children, viz.: David, Lydia and Margaret Clarke. Archibald died in 1778. His widow married Mr. Arbuckle, and went to Vermont. George, son of David and Eleanor, married successively Sarah Gorrill, Sarah Henderson and Ednah Emerson. He lived on a farm in the northern part of Londonderry, which was afterwards owned for a long time by William Plummer, and given by him to the Baptist Society for a parsonage, and owned by Sidney A. Webster in 1907. George McAllister sold his farm in 1834 and went to Nashua to live with his daughter, Mrs. James Atwood. He died there in 1840 at the age of ninety-four years. Margaret, daughter of David and Eleanor, married Alexander McCoy, of Goffstown, and had a family of children. Jannette, a daughter of David and Eleanor, married Michael Archer and removed to Henniker.

(III) John McAllister, second son of David and Eleanor (Wilson) McAllister, married Mrs. Rebekah (Henderson) White, of Bedford, in 1770, and died in 1780, aged thirty-six years. His widow died in 1839, aged about ninety-six years. She was the girl who went with Hon. John Orr after the cows in the early history of Bedford. He was about fifteen and she somewhat younger. They encountered a bear, and she picked up stones for Johnny to throw at him. Bruin stood the annoyance for a while, and then went for his tormentors. He treed Johnny, and Beckie ran, and, while Bruin looked after the more offensive party she escaped and got help. The children of John and Rebekah (Henderson) McAllister were: Sarah, Isaac, Benjamin and John. Sarah died in youth. Benjamin was a school teacher, and was drowned in the harbor of Charlestown, South Carolina, in 1814. John, son of John and Rebecca, married Jane Caldwell, of Hudson, New Hampshire, and they lived in Londonderry. Their children were: Henderson, who was drowned at sea. Benjamin and Andrew. Andrew was married and had one child. He died in 1812 and his widow removed to western New York about 1830.

(IV) Isaac, son of John and Rebekah McAllister, was born in Londonderry, January 19, 1776, and married Sarah Harriman, of that town, in 1814. He lived on his father's farm, and his children were: Isaac, Jonathan, Benjamin and Sarah. His wife

died February 16, 1854, aged seventy-six years, and he died August 30, 1858, at the age of eighty-two years and seven months. Isaac, son of Isaac and Sarah, lived many years with his brother Jonathan, and died in Londonderry, March 21, 1869, at the age of fifty-three years and five months. He and his sister Sarah were never married. Benjamin, son of Isaac and Sarah, was born in Londonderry, March 25, 1810, and died December 14, 1887. He married Caroline Savory, of that town, who was born March 14, 1821, and died October 25, 1883. They had three children: 1. Thomas Savory McAllister, born in Londonderry, July 10, 1847, died May 3, 1880, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, leaving a widow, Ellen (Ayer) McAllister, formerly of Haverhill, Massachusetts, surviving him. He attended school at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, studied medicine, attended lectures at Bowdoin Medical College, Brunswick, Maine, and practiced his profession with great success for several years at Amesbury, Massachusetts. 2. George McAllister, born August 4, 1850, in Londonderry, resided for many years in Boston, and was a wood turner by trade; he married, in May, 1896, Lizzie M. Harlow, and died in Boston, September 9, 1899, and was buried at Everett, Massachusetts. He did not have any children. He was an active and prominent Odd Fellow, and a very capable man. 3. Charles McAllister, born in Londonderry, November 10, 1852, graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1872, and was a member of the class of 1876 at Tufts College, Medford, Massachusetts, for one year. He taught school in Londonderry, carried on a large farm, and dealt extensively in apples for many years. Charles was a selectman for two years, and also a member of the school committee. He was an able and successful business man. On July 21, 1885, he married Mary Graves, of Derry, and they resided on the old Humphrey homestead in Londonderry until his decease on October 22, 1905. His children are: Thomas Savory McAllister, born May 5, 1886, graduated at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, in 1904, and is a member of the class of 1908 at Dartmouth College; Linda Graves, born February 13, 1890; Donald, May 21, 1895; Paul, January 7, 1898; Ruth, April 20, 1900. After the death of Charles, his widow sold the farm and removed with her family to Auburndale, Massachusetts.

(V) Jonathan McAllister, second son of Isaac and Sarah (Harriman) McAllister, was born in Londonderry, March 12, 1817. He was educated in the common schools and at Pembroke Academy, and was for many years a capable and successful school teacher. He taught in Bow, Derry, Nashua, and Londonderry, and was a thorough instructor. Possessed of a strong mind, he was noted for sound judgment and practical common sense; he was a well informed man, honest and sincere in his convictions, loyal and faithful to his political party, of great executive ability, an able speaker, and took an active and leading part in town meetings, held the offices of town clerk and town treasurer, was one of the auditors for many years, settled many estates, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens. He married, November 11, 1852, Caroline Choate, daughter of Deacon James and Abigail (Cogswell) Choate, born in that part of old Londonderry now known as Derry, April 8, 1823. When a young woman she was a school teacher. She followed this occupation for several years and won a good reputation. She died August 4, 1902, leaving a large circle of friends and relatives, whose

love and respect she had enjoyed, to mourn her departure. Mrs. McAllister was a noble woman, a good mother, a faithful wife, a genial companion, a kind neighbor, and was greatly interested in the welfare and prosperity of the community in which she resided. Jonathan McAllister moved to Derry in May, 1906, where he died January 22, 1907, at the age of eighty-nine years, ten months and ten days, and is buried in Glenwood cemetery in Londonderry.

(VI) George Isaac McAllister, only child of Jonathan and Caroline (Choate) McAllister, was born on the ancestral homestead in Londonderry, December 11, 1853. He attended the public schools in his native town, and was a student at Pinkerton Academy at Derry, graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1873, from Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College in 1877, came to Manchester October first of that year, and studied law with Cross & Burnham, and later with Hon. David Cross, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1881, and has since practiced his profession in Manchester. He was in partnership with Hon. Henry E. Burnham, present United States senator, for nearly three years. He was a candidate of the Democratic party for county solicitor, was deputy collector of internal revenue from November 1, 1885, to December 1, 1889, and a member of the constitutional convention in December, 1902. He was appointed assignee of the Bank of New England by the supreme court in July, 1899, and has been a trustee of the Hillsborough County Savings Bank. He disagreed with the majority of his party on the free silver issue in the presidential campaign of 1896, and has been since that time a member of the Republican party. Mr. McAllister has delivered orations on many public occasions, and has taken a great interest in Free Masonry. Since he was made a Mason, June 21, 1881, in Washington Lodge, he has been worshipful master of his lodge, king in Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, eminent commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and most worshipful grand master of the most worshipful grand lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in New Hampshire, and right eminent grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar in this state. He is a member of the committee on jurisprudence in grand lodge, grand chapter and grand commandery. Mr. McAllister is a member of New Hampshire Consistory Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite at Nashua. He received the thirty-third degree in the supreme council of the Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America in Boston, September 18, 1900, and has been recorder of Adoniram Council of Royal and Select Masters since March 21, 1890, recorder of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, since June 24, 1891, grand senior warden of Aaron P. Hughes Lodge of Perfection for several years, and has been president and treasurer of the Masonic Home and is chairman of the trustees of that institution. He is also a member of Oak Hill Lodge of Odd Fellows, General Stark Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Manchester Historical Society, Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, and attends the First Baptist Church.

On December 22, 1886, he married Mattie M., daughter of Hon. John M. and Susan E. Hayes, of Manchester, who was born at New London, September 14, 1857, and they have two children: Bertha Hayes McAllister, born September 27, 1887, and





*George J. McAllister.*



who was graduated at Manchester high school in June, 1905, and Harold Cleveland McAllister, born March 28, 1893.

(Second Family.)

(I) Richard McAllister and Ann Miller were married in Ireland. They came over to this country in the winter of 1738-39, and at once found their way to Londonderry, New Hampshire, as we conclude, for he was a citizen in full standing there in 1741, but soon afterward there was quite a migration from Londonderry to the promising settlement of Narragansett No. 5 (now Bedford), and Richard McAllister seems to have been one of the number. He settled on a farm west of Bedford Centre and now known as the Hadley Stevens farm. He came to Bedford probably in the spring of 1743, and was one of the principal landholders of the town at the time of its organization in 1750. His name appears among the petitioners of Bedford, then called "Souhegan East," to the governor and assembly for protection against the Indians. June 12, 1744. His wife died March 12, 1776, in her sixty-seventh year. The children of Richard and Ann (Miller) McAllister were nine in number, viz.: Archibald, born in Ireland, settled in Wiscasset, Maine, and lived to a great age. John, born on the ocean, January 18, 1739. William, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, July 14, 1741. Susannah, August 20, 1747. Richard, Jr., October 20, 1749. James, February 29, 1752. Benjamin, May 31, 1754. Two died young.

(II) William, son of Richard and Ann (Miller) McAllister, married, in 1765, Jerusha Spofford, of Rowley (now Georgetown), Massachusetts, and settled in Wiscasset, Maine. They removed from there to Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1779, making the passage in a vessel bound for Newburyport. He was a soldier of the Revolution and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died at Bedford, February 17, 1787. His wife was a woman of rare personal qualities and mental attainments. She was born May 17, 1742, and died November 6, 1812, while on a visit at Newport, New Hampshire, where she was buried, her gravestone being still well preserved. Their children, all born in Bedford, were: Sarah, Ann, William, John and Martha, twins, Polly (Mary), James, Benjamin and Apphia S.

(III) John and Martha McAllister, twins, children of William and Jerusha (Spofford) McAllister, were born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 25, 1774. Martha married, December 29, 1797, Andrew Aiken (see Aiken II), and John married, March 13, 1800, Jane Aiken and settled in Bedford.

In the early New England records

PEABODY this name has various spellings, and the descendants of the original American ancestors are found under names varying considerably in orthography. Many now use the form, Pabodie. The name is said to have its origin about the year 61, in the reign of Nero, the tyrant Roman, at which time the ancient Britons were in a state of vassalage to that emperor. Queen Boadicea, the wife of Parsutagus, was located at Icena, Britain. Being a woman of valor and ability she opposed the proceedings by which Nero's officers seized the property of her husband, the king, and as a punishment she was ordered to be publicly whipped. This enraged the Britons, and with the queen and the assistance of her kinsmen they fought many battles and made great massacre among the Romans, and would have expelled them from England had not strong reinforcements arrived from Italy. The

queen's forces being conquered, she put herself out of the way with poison. When Boadie, her son, with the remnant of the Britons, took refuge in the craggy heights of Wales, a section which was never conquered by the Romans, he had captured and carried with him the helmet and armor of a Roman officer, which were preserved and handed down for centuries in the family. Upon this helmet was a Roman badge of honor and distinction. The name Boadie among the ancient Cambri or Britons signifies "man," or "great man." This name being combined with "Pea," signifying a hill or mountain, was the foundation of the present name Peabodie, or mountain man. In the sixth century a compromise was made between these mountain people and their neighbors, and an assimilation began. In the reign of King Arthur, a patriarch by the name Peabodie, a man of much influence and wealth, aided the king's forces in expelling the North Saxons, and as a reward his badge upon the Roman armor which had been handed down by his ancestors was registered as a coat-of-arms of Peabodie. With some branches of the family the original name, "Boadie," became anglicized and this is the origin of the present well known name Mann, while others kept the name "Pea," which being also anglicized became Hill.

(I) The first of the family in America as far as can be ascertained was John Paybody, who appears to have emigrated to New England about the year 1635. His name does not appear in the list of passengers which includes that of his son Francis, and it is probable that he came at another time, perhaps with his youngest son William. The names of these two are found in the list of the original proprietors of Plymouth. In 1637 John Paybody was the owner of ten acres of land at Bluefish. He was admitted a freeman January 2, 1638, and with his son, William, was among the original proprietors of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1645. His will is dated 1649, and he died about 1666. His wife Isabel survived him. Their children were: Thomas, Frances, William and Annis.

(II) Lieutenant Francis, second son of John and Isabel Paybody, was born about 1614, at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, and came to New England in 1635, and his name is enrolled in the list of those "imbarqued in the 'Planter,' Nicholas Trarice, master. \* \* \* certified from the name Great St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, attestacons from the justice of peace, according to the lord's orders" Lieutenant Peabody resided first in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was one of the original proprietors of Hampton (now New Hampshire) in 1638, whither he went with the Rev. Stephen Bachilor and twelve others. He resided there several years, having served on the grand jury and the jury "for tryalls." He was made freeman in 1642, and was chosen by the town in 1647 as one of the three men "to ende small causes," which office was equivalent to that of justice of the peace of the present day. Lieutenant Peabody desired to reside nearer Boston, and sold his estate in Hertfordshire in 1650, and shortly after took up his residence in Topsfield, where he is found to have owned a farm in May, 1651. His farm in Hertfordshire consisted of fifty-five acres, and for this he received twenty-five pounds thirteen shillings. He was one of the most prominent men of Topsfield, both as a land owner and a public-spirited citizen. He also held land in Boxford and Rowley. He lived to an advanced age, dying February 19, 1698. His will was made three years previously, and proven August 7, 1698. His widow survived him more than seven years, passing away October 9,

1705. Her maiden name was Mary Foster. Many of their descendants have been men eminent for piety and distinguished for their patriotism and their achievements in literature and science. Mary Foster was the daughter of Reginald Foster (or Forster), whose family is honorably mentioned in some of Sir Walter Scott's poems. The children of Lieutenant Peabody were: John, Joseph, William, Isaac, Sarah, Hephsebah, Lydia, Mary, Ruth, Damaris, Samuel, Jacob, Anna and Nathaniel. (William and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(III) Captain John, eldest son of Francis Peabody, was born in 1642. He settled in Boxford, Massachusetts; was admitted a freeman in 1674; was representative to the general court from 1689 to 1691; captain of the Boxford company; selectman many years; twenty-four years town clerk, and the leading citizen. He married, November 23, 1665, Hannah Andrews, daughter of Robert and Grace Andrews; he married (second) Sarah Moseley, of Dorchester, November 26, 1703. She died July 5, 1720. He joined the Boxford church February 21, 1703. His house stood on the site of the summer home of Julius A. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer being a lineal descendant. The house itself was torn down about 1865 by Mr. Palmer. It was a large two-story square mansion, and according to the custom the walls were filled with brick. On the front the second story projected about a foot over the lower story. While in the last days of its existence it presented a most forlorn and dreary appearance. It stood in an open field alone, and in front, near the end, was an old wall over which there was a tangle of vines. Children: 1. John, born August 28, 1666. 2. Thomas, July 22, 1670. 3. Mary, April 6, 1672. 4. Lydia, March 9, 1673. 5. David, July 12, 1678, mentioned below. 6. Elizabeth, August 13, 1680. 7. Nathan, July 20, 1682. 8. Hannah, 9. Ruth, November 13, 1684. 10. Moses, February 27, 1687.

(IV) David, son of John Peabody, was born July 12, 1678; married Sarah Pope, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, one of the four daughters of Zaccheus Gould. They lived in Boxford, where they joined the church in 1706, and he died April 1, 1726. His widow died September 29, 1756, aged seventy-two. He was ensign in the military company. Children: 1. Thomas, born September 22, 1705. 2. Hannah, October 14, 1707. 3. Sarah, September 26, 1709. 4. Mercy, January 23, 1712. 5. John, April 11, 1714, mentioned below. 6. Deborah, September, 1716. 7. Rebecca, December 3, 1718. 8. Susanna, May, 1712. 9. Mary, September, 1723. 10. David, October 4, 1724. 11. Mary, November 1, 1726.

(V) John, fifth child of David Peabody, was born April 11, 1714, at Boxford, and died April 27, 1765. He lived in Boxford, and belonged to the church there. He married Mary Chadwick, February 26, 1736. His widow married second, Ebenezer Killum, of Boxford, July 9, 1767. Children: 1. David, born June 27, 1739, settled in Nottingham, New Hampshire. 2. Mary, born December 22, 1737. 3. Mehitable, September 13, 1739. 4. Asa, July 1, 1741. 5. Jedidiah, April 11, 1743, mentioned below. 6. Moses, November 1, 1744. 7. Ruth, April 7, 1746. 8. Andrew, January 20, 1748. 9. Elizabeth, February 17, 1751. 10. Lucy, March 23, 1753.

(VI) Jedidiah, son of John Peabody, was born April 11, 1743, in Boxford, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Revolution and was at Bunker Hill; was in Captain William Perley's company, Colonel James Fry's regiment, April 19, 1775, to August or later. He lived in Newport, New Hampshire, for a

time in Maine, then in several New Hampshire towns, and died at East Lebanon, New Hampshire, about 1825. He married, October 9, 1766, Alice Howlett. Children: 1. Lydia, born September 17, 1767; married David Bowman. 2. Ammi Howlett, born July 4, 1769; married Margaret Rice and Sarah Johnson. 3. Mary, born July 6, 1771, married Daniel Marshall. 4. Moses, born November 29, 1772. 5. Susanna, born September 29, 1775. 6. Thomas, born August 11, 1777; mentioned below. 7. Alice, born June 1, 1779; married Eleazer Whitney, of Henniker, New Hampshire. 8. Andrew, born July 13, 1782. 9. Frederick, born March 20, 1785; married Rebecca E. Carter. 10. John, born March 1, 1787. 11. Betsey, born June 2, 1789.

(VII) Thomas, son of Jedidiah Peabody, was born in Maine, August 11, 1777; married, November, 1804, Betsey Willis, of Hanover, New Hampshire. They settled in East Lebanon, New Hampshire. He died April 3, 1865. He was educated in the common schools and followed farming all his life for an occupation. In politics he was a Democrat. Children: 1. Harriet. 2. Thomas Taylor. 3. Austin. 4. Marquis Ladoit. 5. Elizabeth Warner. 6. Fanny Willis. 7. Cyrus. 8. Martha Reddington, born August 17, 1826, at Lebanon, New Hampshire, and now the only survivor of the children of Thomas and Betsey Peabody.

(VIII) Martha Reddington, daughter of Thomas Peabody, was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, August 17, 1826. She has never married. She has made her home at Enfield, New Hampshire.

(III) William, third son and child of Lieutenant Francis and Mary (Foster) Peabody, was born 1636, in Hertfordshire, and lived in Boxford, Massachusetts. He was married August 14, 1684, to Hannah Hale, of Newbury, who survived him nearly thirty-four years, and died February 23, 1733. He passed away in March, 1699. Their children were: Stephen, Mary, Ephraim, Richard, Hannah, John, Abial, and Oliver.

(IV) Ephraim, second son and third child of William and Hannah (Hale) Peabody, was born October 23, 1689, in Boxford, Massachusetts, and died June 1, 1740, in that town. He was deranged from 1732 until his death, and his brother Stephen was one of his guardians during that time. He was married in July, 1713, to Hannah Reddington, and their children were: Thomas, Abraham, Ephraim, Anna, Nathaniel, Stephen and Mary.

(V) Nathaniel, fourth son and fifth child of Ephraim and Hannah (Reddington) Peabody, was born December 18, 1727, in Boxford, and lived in that town, where he died August 17, 1778. He was married February 26, 1755, to Hephsebah Barker, of Andover. He was a very successful man in business, and the inventory of his estate places its value at eight thousand one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, eleven shillings, four pence. His children were: Amasiah, Ephraim, John, and Nathaniel.

(VI) Nathaniel (2), fourth son and youngest child of Nathaniel (1) and Hannah (Reddington) Peabody, was born 1767, in Boxford, where he resided in early life. He removed thence to Dracut, and is recorded as the executor of his brother Ephraim's estate in 1804. He was married April 1, 1789, to Betsey Cole, and their children were: Hephsebah, Nathaniel, Betsey, Ephraim and Moses.

(VII) Nathaniel (3), eldest son and second child of Nathaniel (2) and Betsey (Cole) Peabody, was born February 26, 1792, probably in Dracut. He married Mary Gilchrist.



M.L. PEABODY







*Geo H Stowell*



(VIII) Eliza Ann, daughter of Nathaniel (3) and Mary Gilchrist Peabody, became the wife of Isaac Hill (see Hill VIII).

This name is found in the early STOWELL New England records with many spellings, such as Stoel, Stoyel, Stowel, and in recent usage has taken the form of Stowell. Many still retain the old spelling as first above given, but the form as here used is that in most common use. The family was very early implanted in New England, and has spread from that cradle of American citizenship through the United States, and is especially numerous in all of the north half. It has had honorable representatives who have been conspicuous in public life, and its bearers have done credit to the name.

(I) Samuel Stoel came to what is now Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1647. As this town was named by its settlers from their native town of Hingham, in Norfolk county, England, he is supposed to have come from there. He was a weaver by trade, and resided in Hingham. In 1649 he married Mary, daughter of John and Frances Farrow, and they had eleven children, namely: Mary, Samuel, John, David, Remember, Benjamin, an infant died unnamed, William, Israel (died young), Israel and Elizabeth. Five generations bearing the name of Samuel lived on the old homestead on Fort Hill street, in Hingham.

(II) David, third son and fourth child of Samuel and Mary (Farrow) Stoel, removed to Cambridge, where he lived for some years. He subsequently settled in Newton, Massachusetts, where he died. He was a weaver, and lived to a great age, being known as "old Stoel." He was married, April 7, 1695, in Cambridge, to Mary Stedman, who died in Newton, September 24, 1724. Their children were: David, Benjamin, Samuel, Ruth, John and Mary.

(III) Samuel, third son and child of David and Mary (Stedman) Stoel, settled about 1730 in the west precinct of Watertown, Massachusetts, which is now Waltham, and died there March 12, 1748. His wife's name was Sarah, and their children were: Anna, Sarah, Abigail, Josiah and Thomas (twins), Thankful Cornelius, Mary and Elizabeth.

(IV) Cornelius, third son and seventh child of Samuel and Sarah Stoel, was baptized October 4, 1730, in Watertown (Waltham), Massachusetts, and died in Worcester, in that state, January 3, 1804, aged seventy-eight years. In early life he settled in Worcester, where he was a clothier. He was married, March 29, 1749, to Levilla Golding, of Worcester, who survived him more than eight years, dying June 7, 1812, aged eighty-two years. Their children were: Samuel, Abel, John, Thomas, Ebenezer, Hannah, Elizabeth, Peter, Cornelius, Abigail and Mary.

(V) Ebenezer, fifth son and child of Cornelius and Levilla (Golding) Stowell, was born 1753, in Worcester, and settled in Cornish, New Hampshire, where he died at the age of eighty years. He was a member of the famous Rogers' Rangers, and served in the French and Indian war, and also in the revolutionary war, for which he received a pension. He married Pamela Whitney, died in 1833. The names of eight children are given: Eben, Ezra, Israel, Elias, Ira, Calvin, Amasa and Celinda.

(VI) Amasa, seventh son of Ebenezer and Pamela (Whitney) Stowell, was born in Cornish,

New Hampshire, in 1795. He married, in 1817, Betsey Spalding, a daughter of Abel (2) and Elizabeth (Chase) Spalding, (see Spalding IV), born in Cornish, August 28, 1796, died November 7, 1854. They had ten children, all born in Cornish—Sylvester F., February 10, 1819; Whitney S., September 2, 1820; Lucinda N., April 29, 1822; Joseph, April 20, 1824; Martha C., January 8, 1826; Eveline L., September 16, 1827; DeWitt C., October 8, 1830; Caroline M., October 14, 1832; George H.; Austin S., September, 1838.

(VII) George H., ninth child and fifth son of Amasa and Betsey (Spalding) Stowell, was born October 28, 1835, and his boyhood days were passed on the home farm. He lived the rugged life of the times, with more work than play, assisting in the cultivation of the farm, and attending the public school whenever opportunity afforded. Of hardy, persistent New England stock, the heritage of ancestry and the early training of a New Hampshire mountain farm had their influence in forming habits of thrift and industry that eventually placed Mr. Stowell's name prominent among the list of New Hampshire's public men. In March, 1860, ambitious promptings led him to give up farming, and he removed to Claremont, the town adjoining Cornish on the south, a prosperous and growing community offering inducements and possibilities that appealed to Mr. Stowell's instincts and temperament. His first venture was in the gravestone and marble manufacturing business, which he carried on successfully until 1864, when he purchased the hardware stock of Levi B. Brown. Mr. Stowell made no change in the location of the business, in the northwest corner store of Oscar J. Brown's brick block, and for thirty-seven years, or as long as he remained in business, he occupied this site. "Stowell's corner" became a land-mark; a synonym of business prosperity and place of far-reaching influence in affairs of both town and state. The business grew until it became one of the best known hardware firms in New Hampshire. The stock was increased to cover a wide range of commodities, and when coal revolutionized the fuel business the first car-load of anthracite for house use was brought to Claremont by Mr. Stowell. Eventually, coal became an extensive branch of his trade.

Meantime he was actively engaged in other occupations that called for executive power and careful financial management. To meet the demands of Claremont's growing population, tenement houses were needed, and Mr. Stowell was one of the pioneers in erecting a number of first-class structures for this purpose. And when in 1887 the old wooden Brown block on the corner opposite Mr. Stowell's store was destroyed by fire, he was the leader in organizing the syndicate that procured the site of the burned property, and built thereon Union Block one of the finest and best appointed business blocks in the state. His last building venture of public consequence was in 1895, when he built "Stowell Block," a handsome, modern business structure on Pleasant street.

With multitudinous and increasing business cares, Mr. Stowell has never neglected public interests, in which his services could be of public value. His advice, influence, and sound conservative judgment has contributed much to promote Claremont's importance as a town. His own business success, by his own efforts, made him a power in any enterprise where careful financial discrimination was needed. In return for these qualifications his town

has honored him in various ways as an able representative citizen. He was a member from Claremont in the New Hampshire legislature in 1871 and 1874; a state senator in 1875 and 1876; member of the governor's council from 1881 to 1883; aide, with rank of colonel, on Governor Prescott's staff, from 1887 to 1889; member of the state constitutional conventions of 1876 and 1889; and a delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1884. In 1888 he was in Europe several months on a pleasure trip, and to restore his health, which had partially failed. In town business his name is always found on important boards and committees, and with the exception of the year 1878 he served continuously from 1873 to 1894 as chief engineer of the local fire department. In this important public service he kept pace with larger towns in maintaining fire fighting facilities, and saw the department re-organized from hand tubs to modern steam equipment. Mr. Stowell sold out his hardware business in 1901, but is still a busy man of affairs, and occupied in the management of the People's National Bank, a sound financial institution which he helped organize and of which he is vice-president and a director. Mr. Stowell is one of the four gentlemen who in 1907 purchased the Monadnock Mills—one of the most important manufacturing interests of Southern New Hampshire.

Mr. Stowell married, December 25, 1857, Sara E., daughter of Dexter and Eliza (Earle) Field. She was born in Chester, Vermont, January 26, 1834, and is a direct descendant of Sir John Field, the astronomer, born about 1520, at East Ardsley, England, and died May, 1587. He was styled the proto-Copernican of England, as he was first to make known in that country the discoveries of this remarkable man. By a patent dated September 4, 1558, the heralds recognized his right to the family arms, and granted to him the crest of a dexter arm issuing out of clouds, holding in the hand a sphere, a recognition of his services to the cause of astronomy.

The first American Field ancestor was Thomas Field, a great-grandson of Sir John, born in England, about 1648. He came to America about 1670 and settled in Providence, Rhode Island. The family lived there for many generations and were conspicuous in Colonial and Revolutionary history. They were extensive land owners. The Field's Point estate was transferred to the city of Providence by Eleanor Field, a grandaunt of Mrs. Stowell's in 1860, having been in possession of the family for nearly two hundred years. Mrs. Stowell's grandfather removed from Providence to Chester with his father in 1785, where he married and his children were born. All his life he was importantly identified with the affairs of the town, interested in all progressive movements, and was one of the largest contributors to the building of Chester Academy, an institution which flourished from 1814 to 1876. Her father inherited his father's land estates, and was widely known for his fine blooded stock. Mrs. Stowell's mother's family was also of English origin. Her grandfather, Dr. John Young, was born and educated in London. He was a man of prominence in medical circles and for a time was one of the physicians to King George III. The family have also a common ancestor with Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.

Mr. and Mrs. Stowell had one child, Cora E., who was born in Claremont, June 24, 1860. She

was educated in the public schools, and was the valedictorian of her class in Stevens High School, 1879. She afterwards, at the New England Conservatory of Boston, took a special course in music, elocution, and literature, studying Shakespeare under Professor William J. Rolfe, and later was a private pupil of Genevieve Stebbins Thompson, of New York. On November 5, 1896, she was married to George I. Putnam, author and journalist. She died March 8, 1903. In her memory Mr. Stowell has erected a granite and bronze mausoleum in Mountain View Cemetery at Claremont.

The Stowell residence at the corner of Pleasant and Summer streets is attractively located, and conspicuous in its handsome architectural design. Here, amidst the comforts of his own getting, enjoying the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens, he approaches his declining years, ripe with the fullness of a well ordered life, and keenly in touch with the men and the movement of the times.

This name is variously spelled Seely, CILLEY Seeley, Sealy, Sealey, Seelye, Sillea, Sillia, Sella, Ceely and Ceilly.

It seems to have been the fame of Major General Joseph Cilley that determined the spelling for the New Hampshire family, and anchored it as Cilley. In Massachusetts Seelye and Seely seem to be the common forms, and the first has become well known as the name of presidents both of Amherst and Smith colleges. The origin of the patronymic is lost in obscurity. One fanciful derivation refers it to the Scilly Isles, formerly spelled Silly and Scilley, also Syllah, from an old British appellation, meaning "rock consecrated to the sun." Another and more reasonable explanation derives it from Sea-ly (sea-like), referring to the maritime occupations of the early members of the family. The name first appears in English History in 1553, when Dorothy Seeley, of the city of Bristol, petitions Queen Elizabeth for the release of her husband, who had been accused by the Inquisition and cast into prison. Captain Thomas Seeley, probably a son of this couple, is found among the list of captains who accompanied Drake to the West Indies in his famous voyage of 1585-86.

(1) Captain Robert Seely was a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, for he registered his desire to become a freeman on October 19 of that year, and took the oath on May 18, 1631. It is probable that he came over in the fleet with Winthrop. A few years later he moved to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and was second in command under Captain Mason in the Pequot war where he was shot in the eyebrow by a flat-headed arrow. In 1645 the commissioners appointed him in connection with Captain Miles Standish, Captain John Mason and others who had chief command of the forces coming from New Haven. In 1663 he was chosen commissioner from the town of Huntington. Captain Robert Seely died in New York, and his widow Mary was appointed administratrix of his estate, October 19, 1668. The historian of the Cilley family assigns the following sons to Captain Robert and his wife: John, William, Richard, Nathaniel and Obadiah. There is little doubt about the descent of Nathaniel Seely, who lived in New Haven, but the ancestry of the others seems to rest upon the exhaustive sifting of probabilities. The brothers, John, Richard and William Seely, lived at the Isles of Shoals, then a flourishing part of New England, and it is supposed that they came

there when their father was a resident of Watertown. The fact that they were of Puritan belief when all the other Shoalsmen were loyalists, helps to confirm this theory, and there is evidence that they were from the same part of England, Essex county, as Captain Robert.

(II) Richard Sealy, supposed to be the third son of Captain Robert and Mary Seely, was a magistrate at the Isles of Shoals in 1653, and afterwards removed to Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. The name of his wife is unknown, but there were children: Martha, who married John Cluff, January 15, 1686; Thomas, whose sketch follows.

(III) Thomas, elder son and second child of Richard Sealy, was born probably at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, about 1670. He was a sea captain and lived at Hampton Falls during his early life, afterwards moving to Nottingham, this state, and spending his last days with his son Thomas at Andover, New Hampshire. Captain Thomas Seally (thus he spelled his name) married Ann Stanyan, daughter of John and Mary (Bradbury) Stanyan, of Hampton, and they had six children: Mary, John, Abigail, Joseph, whose sketch follows; Anne and Thomas. Thomas Seally died at Nottingham, New Hampshire, while on a visit to his son Joseph, having come from the home of his son Thomas in Andover, New Hampshire.

(IV) Captain Joseph Ceilly (thus he spelled his name) was born October 6, 1701, probably at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. He spent his youth in that place, lived a few years at Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he married his wife, and in 1727 removed to Nottingham, New Hampshire, where he built a log cabin on Rattlesnake Hill. He brought all his household goods and property of every description on the back of one horse, and he and his family walked into the township on foot. In time he built a large house and multiplied his possessions till he became a man of wealth for that day. He was agent for the proprietors of the grant, and a captain of militia. Captain Cilley was a man of strong endurance, fearless in danger, cheerful in disposition, and energetic in character; truly of the stuff of which pioneers are made. In 1724-25, Captain Joseph Ceilly married Alice Rawlins, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Rawlins, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and a granddaughter of Judge Thomas Rawlins, justice of the court of sessions. She was born in 1701, the same year as her husband, and she reached the age of one hundred. She is described as a strong, vigorous woman, famed for her neat housekeeping. It is said that she drank neither tea nor coffee, nor used snuff, a common habit in those days, and that when she died in 1801 she was fresh in countenance, fair in feature, and young in heart. Captain Joseph and Alice (Rawlins) Ceilly had six children: Anna, married Job Mills, of Deerfield Parade, this state; Polly, married Colonel Richard Sinclair, of Barnstead, this state; Alice, married Enoch Page, and went to Cornville, Maine; General Joseph, whose sketch follows; Abigail, married Zephaniah Butler, and they became grandparents of General Benjamin F. Butler; and Cutting, married Martha Morrill. Captain Joseph Ceilly died in 1786, aged eighty-five years.

(V) General Joseph Cilley, eldest son and fourth child of Captain Joseph (1) and Alice (Rawlins) Ceilly, was born at Nottingham, New Hampshire, in 1734, and thought that the three r's were a sufficient amount of learning for his son. The

latter developed into a man of action, rather than a student, and in later life he had little time or inclination for reading anything but the public prints or the statute laws. In 1758 he enlisted as a private soldier under Captain Neal, who was attached to the celebrated Roger's Rangers. They marched to the Northern frontiers and to Canada, and young Cilley remained with this company for a year, advancing to the rank of sergeant. Governor Plumer says of him that he possessed a sound judgment, quick apprehension and much assurance, and that after his return to his native state he began, self-taught, the practice of law among his neighbors. The people of the town were exceedingly litigious, and Cilley made pleas and drew writs before justices of the peace, arbitrators and referees. But the military life had the dominant attraction for him, and before the Revolution he held a captain's commission under the Royal government. In 1774 he was engaged in the attack on Fort William and Mary at Newcastle in Portsmouth harbor. This was really the first overt act of the Revolution, and the powder, stored at Exeter and Durham, in one case under the pulpit of the Meetinghouse, was afterwards used in fighting the battle of Bunker Hill. Upon the news of the skirmish at Lexington, one hundred volunteers from Nottingham, Deerfield and Epsom gathered at Nottingham Square, and with Cilley as their leader, marched to Cambridge. Joseph (2) Cilley was appointed major in Poor's (Second) Regiment by the assembly of New Hampshire; was made lieutenant-colonel in 1776; and on April 2, 1777, was appointed colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment of three-years men in the Continental army, in place of Colonel John Stark, resigned. He fought bravely at Bemis Heights, was at the surrender of Burgoyne, and his conduct at the battle of Monmouth in August, 1778, was such as to win the personal thanks of the commander-in-chief. He distinguished himself at the storming of Stony Point under General Wayne, and on March 20, 1779, the New Hampshire house of representatives presented him with an elegant pair of pistols in recognition of his bravery. After the war he was appointed major-general of the first division of New Hampshire militia, June 22, 1786, and headed the troops that quelled the insurrection of that year, arresting the leader of the rebels with his own hand. He was successively treasurer, vice-president and president of the Order of Cincinnati in New Hampshire, and was representative, senator and councillor in the state government, and in 1791 a member of the convention to revise the constitution. In politics he was an ardent Republican (Democrat), and he early advocated the election of Jefferson to the presidency. Governor William Plumer, of Epping, who wrote his biography, says of General Cilley: "He was on all occasions open, frank and explicit in avowing his sentiments; there was no vice he so much abhorred and detested as hypocrisy. His passions were too strong to be deceitful; \* \* \* and though his manners were not those of a courtier, they were easy, plain and correct." The same writer gives a vivid pen-picture of Cilley's personal appearance: "His person was about five feet, nine inches high, and somewhat corpulent; his eyes black and sparkling; his countenance animated, and he walked with great agility. His mode of living was plain, frugal and economical." General Cilley accumulated a handsome estate for those times, and lived to see his children well settled in life.

On November 4, 1756, General Joseph (2) Cilley married Sarah Longfellow, second daughter and fourth child of Jonathan and Mercy (Clark) Longfellow, who was born November 17, 1739, and died May 23, 1811, aged seventy-five. She was a descendant of the Dummers, Sewels and Greens, three of the most prominent families of New England Colonial times. She was said to be a woman of much culture and superior character, and was a patient sufferer for twenty years before her death. General Joseph (2) and Sarah (Longfellow) Cilley had ten children: Sarah, married Judge Thomas Bartlett Bradbury, congressman from New Hampshire in 1813-14, married Harriet, daughter of General Enoch Poor. Jonathan, married Dorcas Butler. Joseph, died at the age of fifteen. Greenleaf, married Jennie Nealley. Daniel, married Hannah Plumer. Jacob, whose sketch follows. Anna, married Nathaniel Williams. Horatio Gates, whose sketch follows. General Joseph (2) Cilley died August 25, 1799, of sphacelation of the bowels, according to his biographer. He was buried with Masonic honors by the Lodge in which he had formerly been master.

(VI) Major Jacob, sixth son and eighth child of General Joseph (2) and Sarah (Longfellow) Cilley, was born July 19, 1773, at Nottingham, New Hampshire. He lived in Nottingham Square, served as major in the militia, civil magistrate, and held many town offices. He was a member of the legislature in 1802-3-6-7-8-10-12-13. On January 8, 1801, Jacob Cilley married Harriet, daughter of General Enoch and Martha (Osgood) Poor, of Exeter, New Hampshire, who was born January 31, 1780. (See Poor IV.) They had seven children: Enoch Poor, who died at the age of nineteen, unmarried. Joseph Longfellow, married Lavinia B. Kelley. John Osgood, married Henrietta Butler. Harriet Poor, married Rev. T. G. Brainard. Jacob Green, whose sketch follows. Martha Osgood, married F. B. Barry, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. Bradbury Poor, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1843, married Angeline Baldwin; he was a lawyer and lived in Manchester, New Hampshire. Jacob Cilley died January 29, 1831, at the age of fifty-eight years, and his widow died June 7, 1838, at the same age.

(VII) Jacob Green, fourth son and fifth child of Jacob and Harriet (Poor) Cilley, was born April 16, 1817, at Nottingham, New Hampshire. He moved to Manchester, this state, about 1839, and was a prominent citizen there for more than thirty years. He was an extensive owner of real estate, and saw the place grow from little more than a village to a thriving manufacturing city, and by his shrewd investments and keen business sense acquired a large property. He was a Republican in politics, and was city treasurer during 1866-67. He was a charter member of the Amoskeag Veterans, one of the early officers of the company, also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He was an attendant of the First Congregational (Hanover street) Church. Major Jacob G. Cilley married his first wife, Emma Stark, of Manchester, daughter of Frederick Stark, and a granddaughter of General John Stark, of Revolutionary fame. She died February 16, 1859, and on January 29, 1861, Major Cilley married his second wife, Martha Cilley Bouton, daughter of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel and Elizabeth Ann (Cilley) Bouton, of Concord, New Hampshire. (See Bouton VI and Cilley VII.) Mrs. Martha C. (Bouton) Cilley is a woman of rare social ability, with a gift for entertaining, and who is the un-

questioned leader of many distinguished circles. After her husband's death she lived for several years abroad, and later made her home in Buckingham street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and at Washington, D. C. While in Cambridge she founded the Old Cambridge Shakespeare Association, of which organization she is a life member, which included in its membership the eminent scholars and critics, Henry N. Hudson and William J. Rolfe. She was one of the first two regents of the chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution founded in Massachusetts. Upon her return to Manchester as the wife of Colonel Arthur E. Clarke, she assumed a leading position in the state. In 1875 she founded the Ladies' Aid and Relief Society. In 1890 she was appointed by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the president, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New Hampshire, and in 1894 she founded the National Society of Colonial Dames in New Hampshire, of which she has been the continuous president. She was appointed 1895, president of the New Hampshire Society Daughters of the Cincinnati. She is a member of the National Martha Washington Association, and of the Society of Colonial Governors. She inherits the historical interests of her father and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and of the Massachusetts Historic-Genealogical Society. She is president of the New Hampshire Audubon Society, and the Animal Rescue League of Manchester. Her home, wherever she has been, has always been a social center and the scene of unlimited hospitality.

Jacob G. and Martha C. (Bouton) Cilley had two children: General Harry B., whose sketch follows: and Florence, born September 6, 1864, died January 28, 1869. Major Jacob G. Cilley died at Manchester, September 7, 1870. On January 22, 1894, Mrs. Cilley married for her second husband, Colonel Arthur E. Clarke, elder son of Colonel John B. Clarke, whom he has now succeeded as editor and proprietor of the *Manchester Daily and Weekly Mirror* and printing establishment. (See Clarke family.)

(VIII) General Harry Bouton, only son and elder child of Major Jacob G. and Martha C. (Bouton) Cilley, was born at Manchester, New Hampshire, May 13, 1802. At the age of eight years he went abroad with his mother and had the advantages of the best schools in Germany and Switzerland. Upon his return he attended the public schools of Manchester, had four years at St. Paul's School in Concord, and afterwards studied at the Law School at Harvard University. As might be expected from his ancestry, General Cilley has inherited strong military tastes. His connection with the New Hampshire National Guard began in May, 1882, when he was warranted commissary-sergeant in the Third Regiment. May 24, 1884, he was promoted to first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and May 10, 1886, to be major and inspector of rifle practice in the First Brigade, which position he held till February 6, 1891, when he removed to Washington, D. C., where he was for a time private secretary to General J. N. Patterson, second auditor of the treasury. November 2, 1891, General Cilley was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant of the Sixth Battalion of the District of Columbia National Guard, and in December of that year was promoted to the position of captain and adjutant of the Second Regiment. January 27, 1894, General Cilley returned



Harry B. Culler



to Manchester, where he has since made his home. On February 27 of that year he was appointed major and assistant inspector-general of the First Brigade, New Hampshire National Guards; and on May 10, 1894, he was commissioned assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the brigade, which position he held for five years. On January 3, 1907, he was appointed to the important office of adjutant-general with the rank of major-general of New Hampshire by Governor Charles M. Floyd. He was also made disbursing officer for the organized militia of New Hampshire, with bond to the war department. General Cilley is one of the most genial and popular men in the state, and his social interests are extensive. He is president of the Tippecanoe Club in Manchester, is a member and for four years was a director in the Derryfield Club, and is a member of the Intervale Country Club, also in his native city. He is an honorary member of the Thornton Naval Veterans' Association of Manchester, and also of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association. He belongs to the Society of Foreign Wars, Pennsylvania Commandery, to the Sons of the American Revolution (New Hampshire Society), to the Society of Colonial Wars and to the New Hampshire Historical Society. He is president of the New Hampshire Philharmonic Society, which has given some notable musical festivals in Manchester. General Cilley is a Republican in politics, and was representative from ward three in Manchester, 1897-98, serving on the committee on the National Guard and on that on Fisheries and Game. He is a communicant of Grace (Episcopal) Church in Manchester, of which he has been vestryman and warden. For nine years previous to his appointment as adjutant-general he served as telegraph editor on the staff of the *Manchester Mirror*, and he acted as state liquor agent from 1904 to 1907. He is the owner of Cilley Block in his native city. General Cilley is devoted to out-door life and is an ardent sportsman. He has a camp on Moose river, west of Moosehead lake, Maine, where he goes hunting every fall, and has brought down moose and other big game. While fond of fishing, golf and various athletic sports, his passion is rifle shooting, in which he has been an expert since the age of fifteen. He is a director in the New England Military Rifle Association, and a life member of the Bay State Rifle Association. He has presented two Cilley Trophies to the National Guard of New Hampshire. The first was a bronze statute of a soldier, offered in 1886, which is now the property of Company K of Laconia, who won it by their excellence in shooting for three successive years. The second, offered in 1906, is a valuable silver shield, designed by the Gorham Company, and mounted on a mahogany back, twelve by twenty inches in dimensions. This is awarded each year to the company making the best record in rifle shooting, and is given to the Manchester Battalion.

(VI) Horatio Gates, seventh son and tenth and youngest child of General Joseph and Sarah (Longfellow) Cilley, was born at Nottingham, New Hampshire, December 23, 1777. He moved to the neighboring town of Deerfield, where he became a prominent citizen. He was a man of great energy of character, a safe counsellor, generous and humane. On November 17, 1802, Horatio Gates Cilley married Sally Jenness, daughter of Richard and Mary (Page) Jenness, who was born in Deerfield, August 4, 1782. Their children were: A daughter,

who died in infancy. Horatio Gates, married Deborah Jenness, died in early youth. Elizabeth Ann, whose sketch follows. Martha Osgood. Mary Jane, married Ephraim Eaton, a lawyer and graduate of Dartmouth. Harriet Newell, died young. Joseph Bradbury, married Elizabeth Jenness. Horatio G. Cilley died November 26, 1837, in his sixtieth year, and his wife died November, 1865, at the age of eighty-three.

(VII) Elizabeth Ann, third daughter and fourth child of Horatio Gates and Sally (Jenness) Cilley, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, August 30, 1810. She possessed an attractive personality and quick, bright mind, and received the best education afforded to girls of her day. In 1840, upon her marriage to Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., of Concord, New Hampshire, her home was changed to the capital city where she was a prominent figure for nearly half a century. Her keen perceptions, vivacious disposition and marked social gifts would have caused her to shine in any society, and as the wife of one of the leading clergymen of the state, these qualities found ample scope. During her long and active life no Concord gathering was complete without Mrs. Bouton, and no woman of her day will be more surely remembered. Upon the organization of the Centennial Home for the Aged in 1876, Mrs. Bouton was chosen its first president, and she was for several years president of the Concord Female Charitable Society, founded in 1812. She was always exceedingly active in church affairs, and did much to ameliorate the somewhat austere conditions of religious life prevailing during the early and middle part of the nineteenth century.

Elizabeth Ann Cilley was married February, 1840, to Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, D. D., for forty-seven years pastor of the Old North Church in Concord, author of the monumental history of that town, and from 1867 till his death in 1878, state historian. Dr. and Mrs. Elizabeth A. (Cilley) Bouton had six children, of whom the three youngest died in infancy and early childhood. The three elder ones are Sarah Cilley, Martha Cilley, whose sketch follows; and Jane Louise. Sarah Cilley Bouton was educated in the schools of Concord and at Bradford Academy, and was married November 12, 1867, to General Joab Nelson Patterson, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1859, served four years and nine months in the Second New Hampshire Regiment during the Civil war, and entirely through the Spanish war, was United States Marshal in his native state for many years, was second auditor of the treasury at Washington from 1888 to 1892, and after the Spanish war was inspector of fortifications at Cuba and Chickamauga, Georgia. General and Mrs. Patterson have three children: Louis Marston, in the railroad business at Portland, Maine; Julia Nelson, who married Edwin Warren Guyol, November 12, 1900; and Allan Bouton, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1898, and subsequently from the Yale School of Forestry, served through the Spanish war, and is now consulting forester at Baltimore. Mrs. Patterson inherited solid and brilliant qualities from both parents. She is an ardent lover of nature and of literature, an untiring hostess, a friend to the needy, and an active participant in social, philanthropic and club affairs. Jane Louise Bouton, the youngest member of this family, was educated in the Concord schools and at Bradford Academy, and was married October 13, 1887, to John Smythe Fogg,

of South Weymouth, Massachusetts. Mrs. Fogg is a woman of great personal charm and many gifts, and since her husband's death has made her home at Boston and Manchester, New Hampshire. She is a member of the New Hampshire Colonial Dames. (For the sketch of Martha Cilley Bouton, see Cilley, VII.)

This name was originally Totyl, and contrary to the general belief the spelling was transformed to Tuttle prior to the period of American emigration. A family pedigree bearing the date of 1591 places at its head William Totyl, of Devonshire, called "Esq.," who served as bailiff in 1528 and again in 1548, was high sheriff in 1549, and lord mayor of Exeter in 1552. As these offices were only given to men of large estate and high family connection, it may be inferred that he was a man of social eminence. The present agitation against race suicide would have found in him an enthusiastic supporter, as the pedigree above mentioned credits him with being the father of thirty-six children, but it is reasonable to assume however that he was married more than once, although his only recorded marriage was to Elizabeth Mathew of Vorganwg, Wales. The names of twelve of his children appear in the records, and it is quite probable that Elizabeth was the mother of four of them, namely: Geoffrey, John, Robert and Richard.

Four distinct families by the name of Tuttle immigrated from England in 1635, and three of them arrived at Boston on the "Planter," in the spring of that year. The heads of these three families were: John, who settled in Ipswich; Richard, who remained in Boston; and William, who went to New Haven. The fourth was that of another John Tuttle, who embarked on the ill-fated "Angel Gabriel," which was wrecked on the rocky coast of Maine, August 15, 1634. This John Tuttle settled in Dover, New Hampshire, prior to 1640, and became the progenitor of a numerous posterity. With Richard, William and the Dover settler we shall have no more to do, as they nor their descendants do not come within the province of this sketch.

(I) John Tuttle, the Planter passenger, went from Boston to Ipswich, where he was admitted a freeman March 16, 1639, and he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, transacting business with London merchants. He was a man of prominence, and bore the title of Master, or Mister, as in an early deed he is mentioned thus: "way reserved between Mr. Tuttle's swamps and ends of lot." In 1644 he was a representative to the general court. He seems to have become dissatisfied with his surroundings, as about the year 1652 he recrossed the ocean to Ireland, where he settled advantageously. His wife Joan followed him two years later, and his death occurred in Carrickfergus, December 30, 1656. His children were: Abigail, "Symon," Sarah, and John, who were born in England; Mary and Simon (2d), who were born in Ipswich. Joan Tuttle was also the mother of four other children by a former marriage with \_\_\_\_\_ Lawrence.

(II) Simon, sixth child and third son of John and Joan Tuttle, was born in Ipswich, in 1637. He remained in Ipswich, and in 1678 had the right of commonage in that town. He was married first in 1659 to Joan, daughter of Thomas Burnham, and in 1662 or 1663 he married for his second wife Sarah, daughter of John Cogswell. He died in

1692, and his second wife, who survived him many years, died January 24, 1732. Simon Tuttle was the father of thirteen children, namely: John, Joanna, Simon, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abigail, Susanna, William, Charles, Mary, Jonathan, Ruth and another daughter, whose name is not given in the records.

(III) Charles (1), ninth child and fourth son of Simon and Sarah (Cogswell) Tuttle, was born in Ipswich, March 31, 1679. He resided in that part of Ipswich which was afterward separated from it as the town of Hamilton. The maiden surname of his wife was Burnham. The date of his death cannot be ascertained, nor can there be found any record giving the names of his children except that of his son Charles.

(IV) Charles (2), son of Charles (1) Tuttle, was born in Ipswich Hamlet (now Hamilton), December 1, 1708. He lived to be eighty years old and died on his birthday in 1788. He married Anne Jewett.

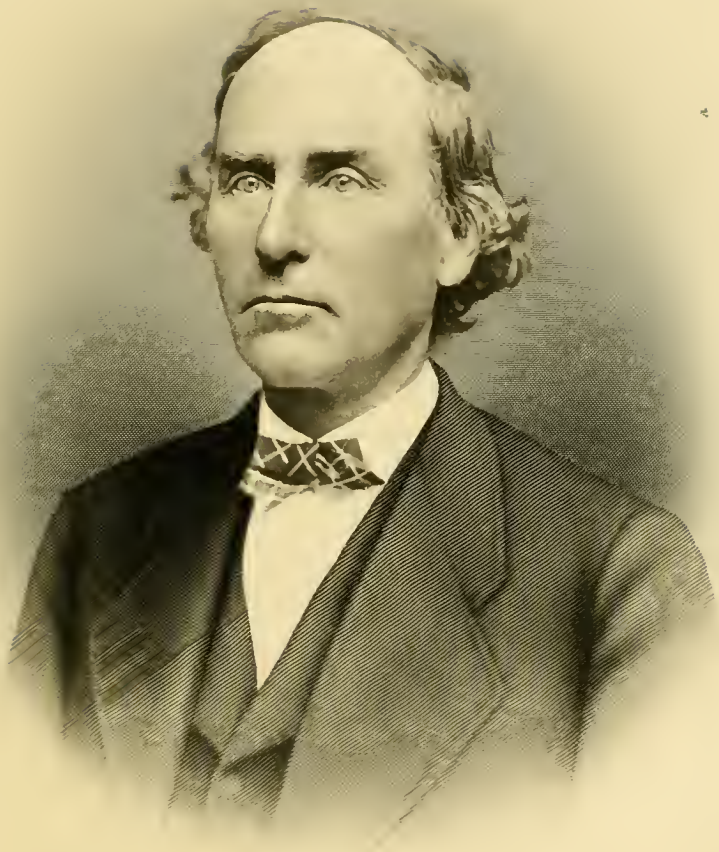
(V) Charles (3), son of Charles (2) and Anne (Jewett) Tuttle, was born in Ipswich Hamlet, March 11, 1749. He served as a soldier in the Continental army during the war for national independence. In 1794 he held the office of tax collector in Hamilton, which was incorporated in the preceding year. About the year 1796 he removed to Antrim, New Hampshire, and resided there for the remainder of his life. He married Lucy Dodge, a sister of Ammi Dodge, of New Boston, New Hampshire. The children of this union, all of whom were natives of Hamilton, were: Captain William T., Seth, Jedediah, Daniel, Hepzibah, Anne, Charles, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(VI) Jedediah, third child and third son of Charles (3) and Lucy (Dodge) Tuttle, accompanied his parents to Antrim, and erected a dwelling house in the vicinity of Tuttle Mountain, on the old road just east of Samuel Dinsmore's farm. Later in life he removed to New Boston, where his death occurred in 1845. He married Jane Warren, of New Boston, and had a family of five children, namely: Lucy J., Daniel M. C., Charles and Josiah W., all of whom were born in Antrim; and James M., who was born in New Boston.

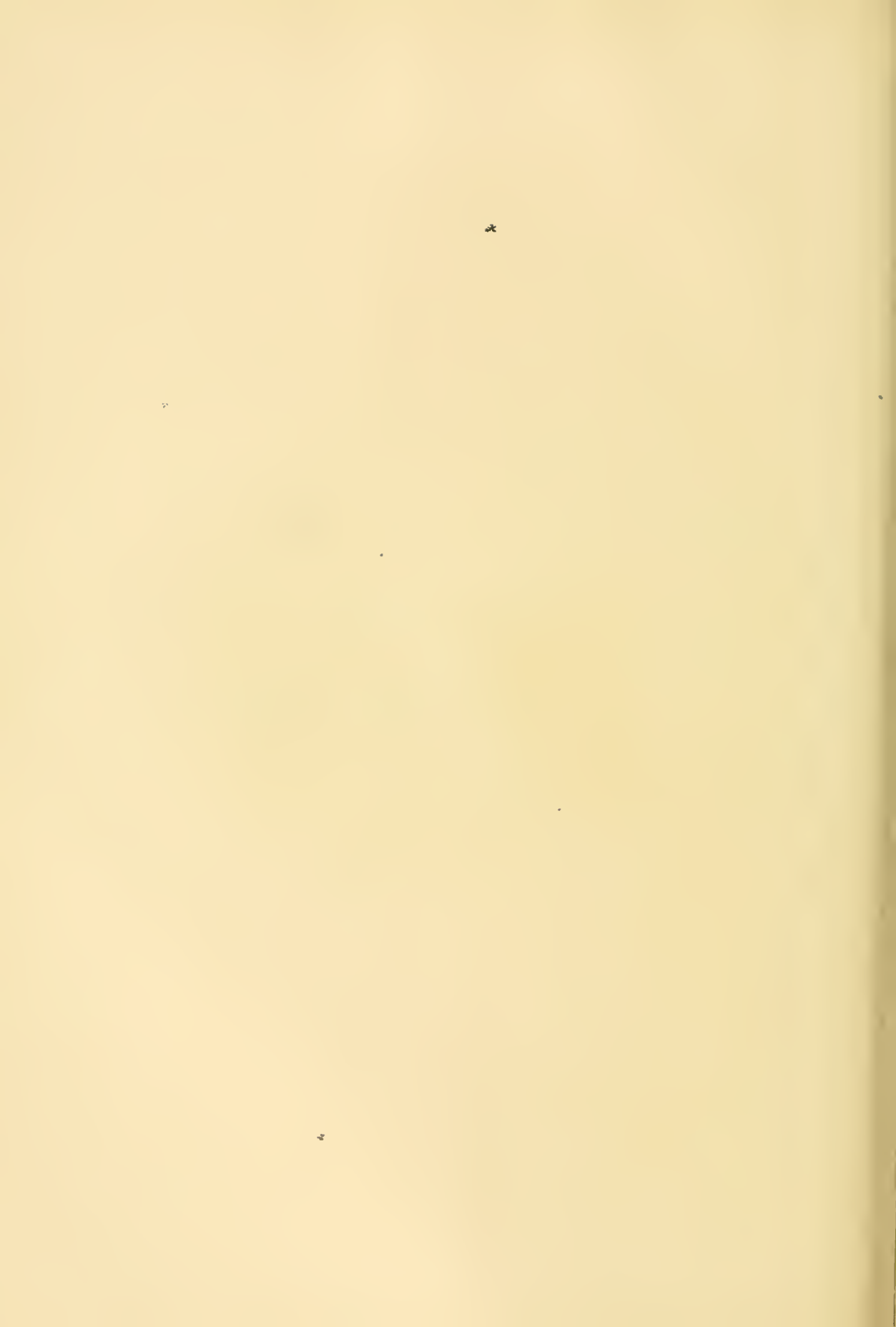
(VII) James Moore, son of Jedediah and Jane (Warren) Tuttle, born at New Boston, November 8, 1821, died February 19, 1884. He grew up on a farm and had the education the common schools of his time afforded, supplemented by a short course at Frankestown Academy. When he was only three years old his mother died, and he went to live with the family of his cousin, John B. Warren, where he spent his youth. After his marriage he lived on a farm in New Boston, where his life was spent in agricultural pursuits and lumbering. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of New Boston. He married first, Esther Duncan Warren, daughter of Deacon Ephraim Warren, of Goffstown, by whom he had three children: George W., and Jane, who died young, and Mary Esther, who married Charles C. Hadley, and died June 3, 1881. Esther D. Tuttle died December 30, 1853, and in 1855 Mr. Tuttle married Rachel Patterson McNeil, daughter of Deacon Peter McNeil, born September 13, 1829. They had three children: James Patterson, born in 1836; Granville Josiah, born October 6, 1861, now engaged in mercantile business in Hartford, Connecticut, and Harriet Shaw, born September 15, 1864, now a teacher in the schools of Manchester.

(VIII) James Patterson, son of James Moore and Rachel Patterson (McNeil) Tuttle, was born





*James M. Tuttle*



in New Boston, July 17, 1856. He was educated in the common schools till fifteen years of age, and then attended the academy at Francestown till 1875. From 1875 to 1877 he was a student in the academy at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, where he completed the course. During the winters of the years he was at Francestown and Ashburnham where he taught school. This work he made his profession after leaving the academy for five years. While engaged in this line of work he taught in Goffstown, Antrim, Weare, Amherst, and New Boston, New Hampshire, and in Townsend, Massachusetts. In 1881 he studied law in the office of Judge David Cross, of Manchester, and later with General John H. Andrews. He subsequently attended the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in June, 1885. He was admitted to practice in the courts of New Hampshire the same year, and opened an office in Manchester, where he has since been engaged in a successful and constantly increasing practice. In 1892 he was elected county attorney for the term of two years. He was re-elected to this position four terms more successively, making his continuous service in this office ten years. Mr. Tuttle was alone in the practice of law until he became one of the firm of Taggart, Tuttle & Burroughs, in 1901, which relation still exists. Mr. Tuttle is a Republican, and as such was elected in 1887 representative to the New Hampshire legislature from New Boston, where his legal residence then was. He is a Mason, and has membership in the following named organizations: Bible Lodge, No. 93, Goffstown; King Solomon Chapter, Milford; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Manchester. He is also a member of Ridgeley Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., and Wonolancet Encampment, No. 2, Manchester; Joe English Grange, No. 53, Patrons of Husbandry, New Boston, of which he has been a member thirty years, and Security Lodge, No. 8, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He married, January 1, 1887, Elizabeth J. Buntin, who was born at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, January 21, 1860, and who was a daughter of John D. and Elizabeth (Hobbs) Buntin, of that town. Mrs. Tuttle received her education in the public schools of Dunbarton, at Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, and at the New Hampshire State Normal School at Plymouth. She graduated from this academy in the class of 1879, and from the State Normal School in the class of 1886. All of her time following the completion of her academic education and prior to her marriage except the time devoted to her normal school course, was spent in teaching in the public schools of New Hampshire, principally in the towns of Dunbarton, Weare, Mont Vernon, New Boston and Lisbon. In the last named town she held the position of principal of the grammar school, just prior to her marriage. They have four children: Dora Morton, born September 21, 1888; Rachel Winnifred, born December 4, 1892; Florence Elizabeth, born July 22, 1894, and Margaret Esther, born January 30, 1896, all of whom are now being educated in the public schools of Manchester.

#### (Second Family.)

Three hundred years is a long time for an American family to dwell in one colony or state; yet it is approaching that length of time that the Tuttlés of New Hampshire have lived in this commonwealth, since the settlement of their ancestor on the coast near Dover. The family was not only an early one,

but it has ever been prominent from the earliest times down to the present day. In the wars with the savages and in the conduct of civil affairs, the name of Tuttle has been found written conspicuously on the pages of New Hampshire's history. Though prominent the Tuttlés are modest, and have never claimed an unearned honor or contended for a place to which they were not entitled. Tuttle or Tuthill is a surname borne by families in New England for more than two hundred and seventy years. The English surnames, whence the surname Tuttle is derived, are Tothill or Tuthill, ancient family names in England. These surnames are said to be taken from names of old localities in England and Wales. Tuttle, the American surname, came to be generally adopted by the second and third generations of descendants of the immigrant settlers, although some branches continue to this day to adhere to the English form of the surname. The second syllable of the English surname passed through every possible change of spelling before it finally settled into its present form "tle."

The first appearance of this family name in New England was in 1635, when the ship "Planter" of London, brought amongst her passengers three families to Boston, viz.: Richard Tuttle, his wife and three young children; John Tuttle (brother of Richard), his wife and four young children; and William Tuttle, his wife and three young children. After remaining a few years in Charlestown, William removed to New Haven, Connecticut, Richard settled in Boston, and his brother John in Ipswich.

(1) John Tuttle, the ancestor of the New Hampshire family of Tuttlés, settled in Dover some time between 1633 and 1640. Tradition says he had a brother who settled in Connecticut; otherwise it is not known that he was connected with those who came in the "Planter" to Boston. There is a tradition current among his descendants that he came to Dover from Wales; another tradition says he came from the western part of England. In 1640 the name of John Tuttle appears among the principal citizens of Dover, on a protest against the project of Underhill to place the little republic of Dover under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. John Tuttle selected for his residence a charming site on the east side of Dover Neck "bounded with the river on the East, and the lot of Thomas Bearde on the South," and the "Greate High Street" on the West. John Tuttle owned eight acres of the projected city which was laid out into house lots, of one quarter of an acre each. His plantation was on the "west side of Back River adjacent to the Three Creeks." This plantation embraced "lot No. 7," of the "twenty acre lots," which was laid out to John Tuttle in 1642. He also owned other land. He is styled "planter" in public records. He seems to have communicated to his posterity a bias for his own calling; for, with but very few exceptions, his descendants to this day have been "husbandmen" tenaciously holding on to landed property, as illustrated by the fact of the uninterrupted ownership of the farm, which he owned and cultivated more than two hundred and fifty years ago, by his descendants to this day. John Tuttle died intestate in May or June, 1663, a well-to-do planter, probably aged about forty-five. He left a widow Dorothy, and four children: Elizabeth (?), Thomas, John and Dorothy.

(11) Judge John (2), second son and third child of John (1) and Dorothy Tuttle, born in Dover, in 1646, died June, 1720, was a man of dis-

inction in civil and military life. He filled successively every public office within the gift of the citizens of Dover, and was appointed in 1695 judge of "Their Majesties' Court of Common Pleas" under the administration of Lieutenant Governor Usher. He was selectman of Dover in 1686-87-88, town clerk from 1694 to 1717, town treasurer in 1705, and other years following; member of the provincial assembly in 1698-99, 1705-06-07. He was one of the six commissioners sent from Dover to the convention of 1689, to "meet with the commissioners of ye other towns of ye Province, to confer about and resolve upon a method of government within the Province." In 1705 Colonel Richard Waldron and Judge Tuttle were the "two principal men" of Dover, chosen "to joyn with the Representatives of Said Province, and with them invested with full power to hear, debate, and determine matters relating to Mr. Allen's Claim." Besides acting in the public capacities here named, he appears to have been during all this time chairman of the board of public surveyors of land. He was also one of the leading members of the church of Dover.

In a military capacity Judge Tuttle seems to have "done the state some service." In 1689 he was "Lieutenant John Tuttle" of the Dover military company. In 1692 he was captain of this company, and remained so for about ten years. He is ever afterwards called "Captain John Tuttle" in the public records. While captain he had charge of all the military defences of Dover, and was often engaged with his company, or with soldiers sent him, in scouting and hunting after the Indian enemy. He lived on the west side of Dover Neck, and his homestead reached from the road to Back river, and included what has ever since been called "Captain's Hill." He died in June, 1720, leaving a large estate which he disposed of by will among his children and grandchildren. His wife's name was Mary, and they were the parents of seven children: Mary, Thomas, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, James and Ebenezer.

(III) Ensign John (3), second son and third child of Judge John (2) and Mary Tuttle, was born probably about 1676, held several civil offices, was ensign of the Dover military company, and is always referred to as "John Tuttle, Jr.," or "Ensign Tuttle," in the records. He lived on the west side of Back river, on the farm which his grandfather, John (1) Tuttle owned in his lifetime. He also owned a large tract of land in the parish of Somersworth, and another at Tale End. On May 7, 1712, while attending to some business at his mill, on the upper falls of the Cochecho, accompanied by his eldest son, he was suddenly set upon by a party of marauding Indians, overpowered and slain. Thomas, his son, escaped. He married Judith, daughter of Richard and Rose (Stoughton) Otis, a woman of ability and intelligence, niece of Sir Nicholas Stoughton, baronet, and granddaughter of Anthony Stoughton, Esq., of Stoughton, in Surrey, England. Judith, at the time of the "Great Massacre in Dover" in 1689, when her father and mother, brother and sister were slain, and her father's garrison burned by the Indians, was taken captive, with her two sisters, all young girls, and carried away; but the Indians were overtaken by a party of soldiers at Conway, on the way to Canada, and Judith and her two young sisters were rescued from their captors and brought back to Dover. Judith Tuttle was left a widow with six children, the eldest fourteen, and the youngest two

years old. They were: Mary, Thomas, Judith, John, Dorothy, Nicholas and James.

(IV) John (4), second son and fourth child of Ensign John (3) and Judith (Otis) Tuttle, was born May 8, 1704, died February, 1774, was eight years old when his father was killed by the Indians. He lived on the west side of Back river, on a farm given him by his grandfather, Judge Tuttle. He is described as a man of intelligence, of a mild even temper, and much inclined to the religious belief of his brother Thomas, who was a member of the Society of Friends; but he never joined that sect. He married (first), Elizabeth, daughter of James and Prudence Nute. They were the parents of eleven children, the order of whose ages are uncertain; John, Paul, Silas, Dorothy, Prudence, Hannah, Anne, Martha, Job, Esther and James.

(V) Silas, third son and child of John (4) and Elizabeth (Nute) Tuttle, was born on his father's farm in Dover, May 2, 1732, and died November 3, 1797. He was a school teacher, and something of a mathematician. He lived and died on the old homestead. He married Elizabeth, sister of Lydia Jacobs.

(VI) John (5), son of Silas and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Tuttle, was born in Dover, and died in Barnstead. He removed from Dover to Barnstead in 1776, and was a farmer there.

(VII) Colonel John (6), son of John and Dollie (Jacobs) Tuttle, was born in Barnstead, December 18, 1784. He married (first), Sallie Jacobs, September 11, 1807, and for (second) wife, Martha Twambly, November 23, 1826, and for his third wife Hannah Stackpole, January 21, 1833. The children by the first union: Abigail, born December 27, 1807; George, March 20, 1810; Abigail, January 13, 1815; Levi, May 28, 1817; Margaret, March 16, 1819; Sallie, January 4, 1824. By his second wife: Martha Ann, November 2, 1831. By the third union, no family. Colonel John died October 11, 1854.

(VIII) George, son of Colonel John and Sallie (Jacobs) Tuttle, born in Barnstead, March 20, 1810, spent his early life on the farm, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native town. In 1846 he removed to Pittsfield and, for a number of years afterwards was employed in the Pittsfield Cotton Mill. On November 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and served in this regiment until June 5, 1863, but the hardship and exposure he had to endure proved too much for his constitution which was never very strong, and he was mustered out June 5, 1863, as aforementioned. After his discharge, he did little work and died in 1878. He married Judith (Mason) Davis, September 29, 1834. Their children were: Hiram A., Henry F., born in Barnstead, 1840, came to Pittsfield in childhood, attended the public schools, and after leaving school worked in a shoe factory. He married Angeline Spriggs, of Barnstead, and they had two children born to them: George B. and Carrie F. He served in the New Hampshire Volunteers from September 14, 1864, until the close of the war, and died January 26, 1885. Two children died in infancy.

(IX) Hon. Hiram A., eldest of the two sons of George and Judith (Mason) (Davis) Tuttle, was born in Barnstead, October 16, 1837. When nine years old he accompanied his father's family on their removal to Pittsfield, and there attended the public schools and Pittsfield Academy. Before his sixteenth year he had been employed in several avo-



*Yours Truly*

*Hiram A. Tuttle*



cations. At this time he entered the employ of Lincoln & Shaw, clothiers, of Concord, where he remained several years. His ability and zeal in the discharge of his duties in Concord led his employers to establish him in the year 1854 in the management of a branch store at Pittsfield, of which he became the proprietor in 1858. His business increased gradually at first and then rapidly until his establishment gained an extensive patronage, and has for years ranked among the largest clothing houses in the state. So favorably have patrons been impressed with the fairness of his dealings that in after years orders for goods are received from patrons who have removed to distant states and territories. Mr. Tuttle has now (1907) been the proprietor of one and the same business for fifty-three years, and is justly credited with being one of the oldest and most successful merchants in the state. The proper management of his mercantile affairs brought him large gains, and these he has invested not only to his own advantage but to the benefit of the citizens of his adopted town. In addition to his principal line of business, Mr. Tuttle has been extensively interested in banking, lumbering, and other industries. He is a trustee and president of the Pittsfield Savings Bank, trustee and president of Manchester Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Pittsfield Academy. He has dealt largely in real estate and built many dwelling houses, including a fine residence for himself, and the best business buildings in the village. He was one of the projectors and organizers of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company, to which he subscribed a large part of its capital stock. In all matters of public benefit he has been a prompt and generous supporter.

Mr. Tuttle attained his majority in 1859; all his relatives were Democrats, and the town of Pittsfield has been Democratic for many years. When he announced his intention of voting the Republican ticket, the Democrats used their best efforts to dissuade him from his purpose, but without success. In 1860 the Republicans, though so long hopelessly beaten, placed Mr. Tuttle on their ticket as a candidate for town clerk and elected him, and the Democrats were defeated for the first time in thirty-three years. This was the beginning of his long career in the public service. In 1873 and 1874 he represented Pittsfield in the legislature. In 1876 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Cheney, governor's councillor, with the rank of colonel. In 1878 he was elected a member of the executive council from the second district and re-elected the following year, under the new constitution, for the term of two years. In 1888 his name was presented to the state convention as a candidate for governor. He failed to receive the nomination at that time, but his friends felt that he was in the line of succession, and in 1890 he was nominated with practical unanimity, and took his seat in January, 1891, after a spirited contest. The duties of the governorship were discharged by him with marked fidelity and credit. His administration was distinguished by many events of more than ordinary public importance, and through them all his unswerving steadfastness of purpose was conspicuous. Governor Tuttle attends the Episcopal Church and is a liberal contributor to the support of that denomination, but does not withhold his aid from other religious organizations. He has always proven himself a steadfast friend, a good neighbor, and a citizen of the highest type. Through the influence of his many estimable per-

sonal qualities, prosperity has always attended every enterprise he has undertaken.

He married, March 17, 1859, Mary C. French, born in Loudon, November 12, 1841, the only child of John L. and Mary B. M. French, of Loudon. They have had one child, Hattie French Tuttle, born January 17, 1861, and educated at Wellesley College. She married Frederick K. Folsom, of Boston, and died May 6, 1905, leaving two sons: Hiram Tuttle, born August 11, 1890, and Charles Edward Balch, August 28, 1896. They attend St. Paul's School, Concord.

The family of Arnold is of great antiquity, having its origin among ancient princes of Wales, according to pedigree recorded in the College of Arms. They trace from Ynir, King of Gwentland, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century, and who was paternally descended from Ynir, the second son of Cadwaladr, King of Britons; which Cadwaladr built Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth and its castle, which was afterwards rebuilt by Hamlet, ap Hamlet, ap Sir Druce, of Balladon in France, and portions of the wall still remains.

(II) Colwalder the Great. (III) Idnallo. (IV) Roderick Moelwynoc. (V) Conan Dyndvethroy. (VI) Eisytht, Queen of Wales. (VII) Roderick Maur the Great. (VIII) Morgan Maur. (IX) Owen, King of Glenmorgan. (X) Ithal Dhu. (XI) Gugrant, King of Glenmorgan. (XII) Jestyn. (XIII) Ynir. This Ynir, King of Gwentland, by his wife Nesta, daughter of Jestin, son of Gargan, King of Glamorgan, had a son

(XIV) Meric, who succeeded his father as King of Gwentland, and he left by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Onired, son of Jerworth, of the house of Trevor, a son

(XV) Ynir Vichan, who was also King of Gwentland, and who married Gladise, daughter of Rhys Goch, son of Maenerch, Lord of Astroydir, Brecknockshire, by whom he had a son

(XVI) Carador, Lord of Gwent, whose wife was Nesta, daughter and heir of Sir Rydereck le Gros, Knight, by whom he had a son

(XVII) Dyfnwall, Lord of Gwent, who married Joyes, daughter of Hamlet, son of Sir Druce, Duke of Belladon, in France. Her brother Hamlet rebuilt the castle of Abergavenny, as before mentioned. Their son

(XVIII) Systyl, Lord of Upper Gwent, married Anwest, daughter and heir of Sir Peter Russell, Knight, Lord of Kentchurch in the county of Hereford, and by her he had a son

(XIX) Arthur, married Jane, daughter of Lein, son of Moreidhec Harrion, Lord of Cantisblyn. Their son

(XX) Meric, married Anwest, daughter of Cradock, son of Einon, son of Golproyn, by whom he had a son

(XXI) Gwillim, married Jane, daughter and co-heir of Iver, son of Assylet, Lord of Lyho Talybott, and had a son

(XXII) Arnholt, married Janet, daughter of Phillip Fleming, Esq., and by her had a son

(XXIII) Arnholt, married Sybil, daughter of Madoc, son of Einon, son of Thomas, by whom he had a son

(XXIV) Roger Arnold, of Llamthony, in Monmouthshire, Esq., the first of the family who adopted a surname. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, Knight, Lord of Coytey or Coity,

and had two sons. Joan (Gamage) Arnold traces her ancestry through Sir William Gamage, Gilbert de Gamage, Sarah de Tuberville, married William de Gamage. Lady Wenthian Talbot married Sir Payne de Tuberville. Lady Sarah de Beauchamp married Richard VI, Baron of Talbot. William VI, Baron de Beauchamp. Lady Isabelle de Maudwit married William V, Earl D. Maudwit. Lady Alice de Newbury married William VI, Earl de Maudwit. Waleram IV, Earl Warwick. Lady Gunreda Warren married Roger de Belmont. William Gunreda Warren II. William, Earl of Warren, married Gunreda. William de Martel. Nicholas de Barcharville de Clare. Baldrick Tewtonicus. Virgerius. Charles. Duke of Loraine. Louis IV, King of France. Edgar A. married Charles III, of France. Edward the Elder. Alfred the Great. King Ethelwolf. Matilda married William the Conqueror. Adelis married Baldwin. Robert the Wise. Huch Capet. Huch the Great. Robert the Strong. Arnolph II. Baldwin III. Baldwin II married Alph Alfritha, daughter of Alfred the Great. Arnolph the Great married Alice, great-great-granddaughter of Charlemagne. Baldwin I. married Judith. Charles the Bald, grandson of Charlemagne.

(XXV) Thomas Arnold, married Agnes Wainstead, who bore him a son

(XXVI) Richard Arnold, married Emmaec Young, who bore him a son

(XXVII) Richard Arnold, married, and had a son

(XXVIII) Thomas Arnold, married twice and by second wife had a son

(XXIX) Thomas Arnold, married Phoebe Parkhurst, who bore him a son

(XXX) Eleazer Arnold, married Eleanor Smith, who bore him a son

(XXXI) Joseph Arnold, married Mercy Stafford, who bore him a son.

(XXXII) Samuel Arnold, married Elizabeth ———, who bore him a daughter

(XXXIII) Elizabeth Arnold, married Christopher Brown, and her brother, Israel Anold, married Deborah Olney.

(XXXIV) Nabby Brown, married her cousin, Israel Arnold, II. son of Israel Arnold, I.

(XXXV) Charlotte Brown Arnold, married William Bibby, and their daughter, Maud Bell Bibby, who is a member of the Daughters of the Crown, and has her coat-of-arms, became the wife of Samuel De Wolf Lewis, of Newport, New Hampshire (see Lewis, IV).

Hampshire, and died in Pembroke, March 7, 1790, aged eighty-seven. He was one of the Londonderry colony, and after residing there for a time bought land in Pembroke in 1748, and afterward settled in that town. He married Margaret Woodend, a highland girl, who was born October 20, 1705, and died in Pembroke, February 19, 1785, in her eightieth year. They had Thomas, John, William (died young), William, Rebecca, Andrew, Elizabeth, James, and Mary Hall.

(II) John, second son and child of William and Margaret (Woodend) Robertson, was born in Londonderry, June 9, 1732, and died in Bow, October 11, 1816, aged eighty-four. He seems to have been of a roving disposition, as he is reported to have been a resident for periods more or less short, in Exeter, Haverhill, Ipswich, Andover, Plymouth, Londonderry, Pembroke and Bow. Robertson's Ferry between Bow and Pembroke was named for him. He settled in Bow in 1766, served in the Revolution, and received August 4, 1779, forty pounds bounty money and twelve pounds travel money for military service. He married first, about 1756, Lydia Cales, of Exeter; second, about 1766, Elizabeth Lovejoy. The children of the first wife, born in Pembroke, were: Sarah, John, and Elizabeth; of the second wife, James, Ebenezer, and Mehitable.

(III) James, eldest child of John and Elizabeth (Lovejoy) Robertson, was born in Bow, May 13, 1767, and died April 1, 1847, aged eighty years. He was a skillful carpenter, prominent in town affairs, and the holder of various offices. He married, in 1792, Martha Parker, and they had nine children: Daniel M., Elizabeth, Martha, James P., Hiram, David, Vashti P., Obadiah, and Susan.

(IV) James Parker, fourth child and second son of James and Martha (Parker) Robertson, was born in Bow, December 1, 1802, and died in Northfield, October 6, 1871, aged sixty-nine. He was a school teacher, farmer, gardener, and orchardist. He removed to Northfield, and settled on the bank of the Merrimack river in 1841. In 1850-52 he enlarged the buildings on his farm. He raised hops, a business his father had followed in Bow. He planted his first crop in 1842 and continued in the business until 1853. He held town offices at various times, and was collector of taxes when he died. He married first, at Bridgewater, January 22, 1828, Mary Ann Hammond, of Bridgewater, who was born February 18, 1808, and died April 22, 1860; second, May 1, 1861, Mary Ann Chase, of Litchfield, who died at Concord, September 6, 1868. The children of the first wife were: James L. and Charles II.

(V) James Lewis, elder of the two sons of James and Mary Ann (Hammond) Robertson, was born at Bow, October 20, 1828, and died in Northfield, December 17, 1856, aged twenty-eight years. He accompanied his parents in their removal from Bow in 1841, and assisted his father in every duty pertaining to farming, gardening and fruit raising, and labored on the neighboring farms. His education was gained in the public schools at Bow and "Oak Hill." He worked in a machine shop at Keene, and afterward in a needle factory at Franklin. On account of failing health he sought a change of climate and went to Kansas, where as a carpenter he assisted in erecting buildings. He married, December 25, 1851, Elizabeth S. Carter, of Bow, who was born in Bow, October 5, 1829, and died June 16, 1871, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Robertson) Carter. They had one child, Lillie Lewis Robertson, who was born in Northfield, October 11,

The Robertsons of Scotland are members of the clan Donnachaidh, or Duncan, so called, it is said, from Duncan, its founder, a descendant of the earls of Athol. He was born about 1275, and inherited from his father Andrew a portion of the earldom of Athol, and was the first of the lairds of Struan, or Strowan. He was an adherent of Robert Bruce, and entertained and protected that king and his queen when in hiding after the defeat at Methven in 1306. The clan has distinguished itself in many wars, and is said to have saved the day at Bannockburn. Many distinguished men in Europe and America are descended from the Robertsons of Struan. After the Scottish rebellions, many Robertsons fled to Ireland whence they or their descendants came to America.

(I) William Robertson, who was born in the north of Ireland, February 8, 1703, came to New



1856. She was educated in the public schools at "Oak Hill" and "The Interval" in Canterbury, which was supplemented by one year at Tilton Seminary. She was married November 30, 1882, at the paternal homestead in Northfield, to Charles Edward Hodgdon (see Hodgdon VIII). Soon after her marriage she became a member of Union Rebekah Lodge, No. 3, of Portsmouth, and is now a member also of the Society of the American Revolution. She is historian of the Helen Seavey Quilting Party of Portsmouth, and a charter member of Strawberry Bank Grange, No. 251; a member of East Rockingham Pomona Grange, No. 11; and of the New Hampshire State Grange. She is also vice-president of the Home Mission Society, and a King's Daughter of the Middle Street Church; member of the Graffort Club, and ranger of Section No. 1, Naval League of the United States.

This family of Robertson has been resident in America less than a century, and its members from the immigrant to the present generation have been energetic, progressive and highly respectable citizens, engaged in industrial pursuits of benefit to the country.

(I) William Robertson, the immigrant, was born in Lasswade, Scotland, July 21, 1793, and died in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 12, 1867. Little or nothing is known of his early life, except that he served seven years as an apprentice at the paper maker's trade. In April, 1819, he came to America with his wife, and settled in Halifax, Nova Scotia, six weeks later; and there resided about two years, and probably worked at his trade. He then removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he lived until 1823, when he returned to Halifax where he engaged in paper making, and whence he removed to establish himself in the same line of manufacture at Putney, Vermont. There he spent his life until in old age he moved with his wife to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where they passed the remainder of their lives near the home of one of their sons. Mr. Robertson married, in Edinburg, Scotland, February 14, 1817, Christina Ross, of Edinburg, born December 28, 1793, died at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, October 8, 1866. She was a daughter of John and Ann (Harper) Ross, who were married in Gilmerton in 1788, and were the parents of five children: Christina, Margaret, Elizabeth, Isabella and Catherine. John Ross was born in the parish of Logie Easter, Ross-shire, Scotland, 1763, died July, 1851. His wife died in 1836. John Ross was a son of Alexander Ross, who was a farmer on the estate of Admiral Sir Lockhart Ross, Bart., of Balmagowan, Ross-shire, Scotland. In 1771 he removed to Falkirk, and about 1773 to Gilmerton, four miles from Edinburgh. He was the father of three sons—John, William and George—and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson had seven children: Ann, born in Edinburg, January 25, 1818. Marion E., born in Halifax, April 25, 1820, died May 8, 1888. George, born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 19, 1822. John, born in Halifax October 4, 1824. Jane R., born in Putney, Vermont, September 27, 1831. Edward C., born in Putney, September 27, 1831. Christina C., born in Putney, Vermont, April 21, 1836. Mrs. Robertson is spoken of by one who knew her as being in her old age "one of the most delightful old ladies we ever recollect to have seen,—so brisk, so cheery and sympathetic, so fresh and young was she in all her feelings and impulses to the last." Both re-

tained till death "the Scotch dialect and the sturdy virtues of their Scotch lineage."

(II) George, third child and first-born son of William and Christina (Ross) Robertson, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 19, 1822, and died in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, May 24, 1882, aged sixty. He was about two years old when his parents removed to Putney, Vermont, and there he passed his youth and obtained his education in the public schools. While yet a lad he began work in his father's mill, and before he was twenty-one he knew the secrets of paper making and was qualified to operate a mill. William Robertson sold his mill in Putney before his older sons had attained their majority, and engaged in the same business in Cohoes, New York, where he operated a leased plant. He was not satisfied with the prospect there, and soon moved back to Putney, where he bought back the mill he had sold, and established his sons, George and John, in business before either of them was of age, under the firm name of George & John Robertson. Their business was well conducted and profitable, and until 1849 the two brothers lived at Putney, and operated the mill together. In that year George Robertson went to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, and engaged in the same business, retaining his interest in the Putney mill, and having his brother for a partner in the Hinsdale establishment. George sold his interest in Putney in 1856. On locating in Hinsdale he and others bought a paper mill which Thomas & Cutting had built four years before. There he carried on the manufacture of paper until the mill was destroyed by fire in 1851. This loss necessitated a suspension of business until a new mill could be built, which was done immediately. In 1863 fire again consumed the mill and machinery. In 1865 a new establishment had been erected, and in that the business was carried on until 1881. In that year the bursting of what is called a rotary bleach laid the mill and a large portion of the machinery in ruins. In spite of what would have been disheartening misfortunes to most other men, Mr. Robertson began to rebuild at once and the next spring he had a better mill and more expensive machinery than he had ever had before; so that instead of eight hundred and fifty pounds of paper he had formerly been able to turn out, he now, 1882, could turn out five thousand pounds in a day, and an era of prosperity seemed to await him. At this time two of his sons, Frank W. and Edwin C., were erecting a paper mill on the Ashuelot river, in the town of Winchester, three miles above Hinsdale. On the afternoon of May 24, 1882, while observing the construction of this mill and talking with his son, he was struck on the head by a falling derrick which fractured his skull and caused his death in a short time. Thus was removed from that community a man of most excellent business qualifications, of sterling integrity, and indomitable perseverance and energy, who in spite of repeated losses of large proportions, had risen after each disaster, stronger and more successful than before, until the final blow swept his life away. He was a public spirited, generous, kind-hearted and helpful man and citizen. In politics he was originally a Whig, but became a Democrat on the organization of the Know-Nothing party. His fellow citizens availed themselves of his business talents and elected him to office where he served there as selectman. He was an active member of the Congregational Church, and society, and for five years the superintendent of the Sunday school of that church, which under his administra-

tion was very successful. He was a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale; Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4; the Royal and Select Masters; and Hugh Depayen Commandery, Knights Templar, of Keene.

He married, May 13, 1844, Abigail Wyman, who was born May 31, 1823, in Jamaica, Vermont, and died in Hinsdale, September 12, 1889, daughter of Nathan and Patty T. Wyman, of Jamaica, Vermont. Six children were born of this union: George and Andrew died in children; four are living: Frank W., George A., Edwin C., and Orren C., all of whom are married and engaged in the manufacture of paper. Frank W. is mentioned below. George A. is engaged in business in Hinsdale, a member of the firm of G. A. Robertson & Company. He is a member of the Congregational Church, superintendent of its Sunday school, and a member of Amity Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hinsdale, of which he is a past grand. Edwin C. is the subject of a paragraph below. Orren C. is in business in Hinsdale, is a progressive citizen, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

(III) Frank William, eldest of the living sons of George and Abigail (Wyman) Robertson, was born in Putney, Vermont, September 6, 1848. He obtained his education in the common schools of Hinsdale, at Olcott's Seminary, Brattleboro, Vermont, and Powers' Institute, Barnardston, Massachusetts. In 1870 he went into the business of paper manufacturing with his father at Hinsdale, the firm assuming the style of Robertson & Son. In 1880 he sold his interest in the Hinsdale plant to his brother George A. He removed to Holyoke, Massachusetts, and bought a mill there which in company with his brother Edwin C. they operated two years. In 1882 he returned to Hinsdale and formed a partnership with his brother, Edwin C., under the firm name of Robertson Brothers, and they built a paper mill at Ashuelot Village, in Winchester, which they have since operated, employing twenty hands and turning out daily about five thousand pounds of Manilla grade of tissue paper. Mr. Robertson is a successful man, and possesses the good qualities that a shrewd and honorable ancestry have transmitted to him. He is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the board of selectmen. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale; Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4; the Royal and Select Masters; Hugh Depayen Commandery, Knights Templar, of Keene; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua; and also the Order of the Eastern Star of Hinsdale. He married, in Hinsdale, March 14, 1871, Susan G. Martin, who was born March 5, 1848, in Hinsdale, daughter of Oscar J. and Caroline E. (Stoddard) Martin. Her father was born in Guilford, Vermont, and her mother in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. They have one daughter, Eva Caroline. Both mother and daughter are members of Naomi Chapter, No. 36, Order of the Eastern Star.

(III) Edwin Clarence, fifth son and child of George and Abigail (Wyman) Robertson, was born in Hinsdale, March 6, 1856. He attended the common and high schools of Hinsdale, Kimball Union Academy, and Leland and Gray Seminary, Townsend Vermont, Powers Institute, Barnardston, Massachusetts, and Wells Business College at New Haven, Connecticut, to obtain his education. After spending four years in the paper manufacturing industry in the employ of his father in Hinsdale, he

was admitted to a partnership in the same line of business with his uncle, John Robertson, at Holyoke, Massachusetts. Two years later, in 1880, with his brother, Frank, the interest of the uncle named was purchased and the plant operated by them under the name of the Robertson Brothers. This partnership continued three years and was concluded in 1883 by the withdrawal of the brothers from Holyoke and their establishment of a paper mill at Ashuelot, New Hampshire, which they have ever since continued to operate. They employ twenty persons, and turn out from two to three tons of tissue paper daily. In 1903 Edwin C. Robertson and his son Winfred formed a partnership as E. C. Robertson & Son, and built another paper mill at Ashuelot, where they employ twenty operators and turn out from three to four tons of tissue paper a day. Mr. Robertson is a Democrat, and has had considerable experience in political affairs. For years he has served as town moderator and as moderator at the annual school meeting. In 1885 he represented Hinsdale in the state legislature, serving on the committee on manufacturing; he was at that time the youngest member of the Assembly. He is the present President of Hinsdale's Board of Trade.

In circles connected with the paper manufacture he has attained considerable prominence, and is now serving his second year as vice-president of the tissue division of the National Pulp and Paper Association, and his third year as president of the National Association of tissue paper manufacturers. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale; Fort Dummer Royal Arch Chapter, of Brattleboro, and Beauseant Commandery, Knights Templar, of Brattleboro, Vermont. He is also a member of Riverside Colony of Pilgrim Fathers, No. 148, of Hinsdale, of which he has been governor about eight years in all.

He married, in Hinsdale, May 1, 1878, Rose E. Richmond, daughter of Gilbert and Catherine (Lawton) Richmond. Mr. Richmond was born in Guilford, Vermont, and his wife at Dummerston, Vermont. He died in January, 1907, and she is still living. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robertson: Winfred F., who was born July 24, 1880, prepared for college at the high schools of Hinsdale and Keene, New Hampshire, and took the course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in the class of 1903; and Christina, who is now (1907) a student at MacDuffies Boarding School at Springfield, Massachusetts.

From the pioneer days of Massachusetts, when the first Hopkinson settled in Boston, down to the present, the men of this race have been men of energy, always producers, and contributors to the wealth of three states in which they have been pioneer settlers. They have been patriotic, withal, and have helped to preserve liberties their Revolutionary ancestors fought for.

(I) Michael Hopkinson, "the settler," came to New England about 1635, and lived a short time in Boston whence he moved to Rowley and settled in 1630. He was admitted to the First Church in Boston, February 6, 1638 and dismissed to "ye gathering of a church at Rowley," November 24, 1630. May 13, 1640, he was made a freeman. He married his wife Ann, whose surname is unknown, before settling in Rowley. He died in 1649, and she married (second) John Trumble; (third), 1659, Richard



*Frank W. Robertson* —



Swan; and died in 1678. The sons of Michael and Ann Hopkinson were: Jonathan, Jeremiah, John and Caleb.

(II) John, third son of Michael and Ann Hopkinson, was born in Rowley, February 7, 1647, and died May 29, 1704. He married, June 8, 1670, Elizabeth Pearson, who was born in Rowley, October 17, 1646, daughter of Deacon John Pearson. Their sons were: John and Jeremiah.

(III) John (2), elder of the two sons of John (1) and Elizabeth (Pearson) Hopkinson, was born in Rowley, May 30, as stated by the town records, but according to the church records he was baptized April 3, 1692. He lived in Byfield Parish, Rowley. He married, February 12, 1713, Mary Wheeler, who was born February 9, 1695, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Wheeler.

(IV) Jonathan, son of John (2) and Mary (Wheeler) Hopkinson, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, February 10, 1717, and removed to Bradford, where he married (date not given in the record) Margaret Burbank, of Bradford. He lived in Pelham from 1752 to 1761, and removed to Rindge about 1761 or 1762. There and in the adjoining town of Jaffrey he lived ten years. The Rindge records represent that he was a serviceable man, and frequently named on committees. He owned two hundred acres of land in the southeast corner of Jaffrey, adjoining Rindge, and there he erected a mansion house and two mills, which he sold in 1768 to Ephraim Hunt. These mills were on the site of the mill and box factory of the Annett Manufacturing Company. In 1769 and 1770 he sold his remaining land in Rindge and in Jaffrey. In the autumn of 1772, or early spring of 1773, he went to Littleton and settled at the village of North Littleton. His advent there was a substantial addition to the young settlement. He and his family were staunch patriots, and he and his four sons were in the army nearly a year at the same time, and all in the same company. He served eleven months and twenty-four days from April 7, 1778, in Captain Luther Richardson's company, of Colonel Bedel's regiment. About 1784 he removed to Upper Cohas. The children of Jonathan and Margaret (Burbank) Hopkinson were: Jonathan, Mary, David, John, Martha and Caleb.

(V) David, third child and second son of Jonathan and Margaret (Burbank) Hopkinson, was born September 1, 1751. He lived in various places with his parents, and afterwards in Littleton, from 1773 to 1780. He served one month and twenty days in 1770 in Captain Josiah Russell's company of rangers; from January 26, to March 1, 1778, in Captain Nehemiah Lovewell's company, and from April 7, 1778, eleven months and twenty-four days, in Captain Luther Richardson's company, Colonel Bedel's regiment. "In 1780," says the History of Littleton, New Hampshire, "he settled in Guildham, Vermont, near the line of Lunenburg." It was supposed for a time that his farm was in Lunenburg, and he attended town meetings, and was elected to office in that town. After the adjustment of the boundaries of these two towns in 1785, he found himself a citizen of Guildhall. He was town clerk and lister of Lunenburg in 1781, chief justice of Essex county, 1812 and 1815, and at all times a prominent factor in the public affairs of Guildhall. He died in 1830. Another account of the family says: "Judge David Hopkinson was a native of 'Molbury' (Marlborough), Massachusetts. He married, before 1773, Sarah Kennedy, who was born in Haverhill, Massa-

chusetts. In April, 1776, they went from Haverhill, New Hampshire, to Guildhall, Vermont, drawing their two children, Joshua, who was then three years old, and David, who was ten months old, on a moose sled. On their arrival there he immediately set to work to build a home in the wilderness, in which labor he was largely assisted by his young and ambitious wife. He felled trees, and soon had the logs ready for a cabin, which his strong-armed and warm-hearted neighbors helped him erect. He then began to fell the forest to make a clearing in which to raise a crop, and within a year felt quite well established in the frontier home. There his children were born and reared, and there they nearly all grew up. Like their neighbors they were hardy, but generous and hospitable, and from their door no deserving needy one was ever turned away. Judge David was a man of strong mind and good capacity, very prominent in public affairs, and held the office of chief judge of the Essex county court for the years 1812-15. Mrs. Hopkinson died March 18, 1836. Their ten children were: Joshua, David, Henry, John, Sally, Isaac, Noyes, Polly (died young), Polly, Francis. In 1886 but one who bore or had ever borne the name remained in Guildhall, and that was Mary, who married William Hopkins, and lived on the place where the two eldest children were taken off the moose sled."

(VI) David (2), second son and child of David (1) and Sarah (Kennedy) Hopkinson, was born July 8, 1775, and landed in Guildhall in April, 1776, and lived there until he removed to Derby, where he died November 8, 1837. He was an influential citizen, a man of first class ability, and was always able to accomplish what was required of him. In whatever position he was placed by the vote of his fellow citizens or the appointment of the officials of the government, he discharged his duties conscientiously and well, and the name of David Hopkinson is one that his descendants may look back upon with pride and veneration. While he lived in town he owned and occupied the lot known as the "Governors Right," which was a part of the land taken by his father when he settled in Guildhall in 1776, and where his widow resided at the time of her death. He married Dorcas Hugh, who was born in 1780, and died November 18, 1863, aged eighty-three years. They had nine children: Russell, Portia H., Guy, Isaac, John H., Ann, Sarah, Dorcas and Portus.

(VII) John Hugh, fourth son and fifth child of David (2) and Dorcas (Hugh) Hopkinson, was born in Salem, a part of Derby, Vermont, 1813, and died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, April 30, 1886. When five years of age his father moved to Guildhall. He was a farmer and resided in Guildhall until 1853, when he settled in Lancaster where the remainder of his life was passed. He purchased the stone house on Main street where his children were born and where his son, I. W., now lives. He was a member of the Democratic party, and took an active part in politics and held various town offices which he administered with credit to himself. He was elected trustee of Lancaster Savings Bank in 1876, and was a member of the board of fire wardens, 1860-71, both inclusive. He married, 1850, Susan Johnson, Wetherbee, who was born in Concord, 1826, and died July 30, 1892, only child of James and Henrietta Wetherbee, of Concord, Vermont. Three children were born of this union: Clementine Burns, John David and Isaac W. Clementine B., married, November, 1883, E. F.

Rogers, of Santa Barbara, California, died June, 1884.

(VIII) John David, son of John Hugh and Susan J. (Wetherbee) Hopkinson, was born in Lancaster, November, 1854. Educated in the Lancaster Academy, and early began work on the farm. In the fall of 1879 he went to Hartford, Kansas, and engaged in sheep raising and now owns a large farm where he is extensively engaged in raising live stock. He married Frances Lagro, daughter of James Lagro, of Lancaster; by this union one son was born, who died in infancy, in 1894.

(VIII) Isaac Wetherbee, third child of John H. and Susan J. (Wetherbee) Hopkinson, was born in Lancaster, December 18, 1856. He spent his youth with his father, attending school in winter and assisting in the farm work the remainder of the year. He now owns and cultivates the farm his father owned, and also does something in the way of getting out lumber. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and as a Democrat was elected selectman in 1880, and fireward in 1888. He was one of the last board of directors of the Lancaster Bridge Company, one of the organizers of the Riding Park Association, of Coos county, January 22, 1884, and was one of the charter members of the Mount Prospect Grange, No. 241, of Lancaster, organized March 13, 1896. He attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He takes a lively interest in Free Masonry, and is a respected member of that order. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16; and North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lancaster. He married, December 8, 1881, in Lancaster, Mary Johnstone, who was born January 29, 1859, in Mobile, Alabama, daughter of Alexander and Sarah Bugbee Johnstone. Alexander Johnstone was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1823, and at the age of eighteen years came to America and entered the employ of A. T. Stewart, the great merchant of New York, where he was employed many years, and later engaged in business in Mobile, Alabama.

This name came into England with  
MOORE William the Conqueror, in 1066.

Thomas de More was among the survivors of the battle of Hastings, October 11, of that year, and was a recipient of many favors at the hands of the triumphant invader. All the antiquarians of Scotland and the authorities on genealogy are agreed that the name Dennis-toun of Dennis-toun, ranks with the most eminent and ancient in the realms of the United Kingdom. It certainly dates back to 1016, and probably earlier, and Joanna or Janet, daughter of Sir Hugh de Dangieltown, married Sir Adam More, of Rowallan, and became the mother of Elizabeth More, who, in 1347, married King Robert II, of Scotland, from whom sprang the long line of Stuart monarchs. Another Janet, about 1400, married her cousin, Sir Adam More, of Rowallan. This motto has been preserved by the Dennis-touns: "Kings come of us; not we of kings." The name of Moore has been numerously borne in England, Scotland, and later, in Ireland, representatives of this family having filled distinguished positions in the United Kingdom, and several of them occupied seats as members of Parliament. They have also been eminent in military affairs. Richard Moore came in the Mayflower to Scituate, Massachusetts, and the name is common in the records of Plymouth, Newbury and Salem, the earliest settlements in the state.

(I) The New Hampshire representatives of this name are descended from Jonathan Moore, who is found of record at Stratham (then a part of Exeter), New Hampshire, in 1650, and who was without doubt a resident there some years prior to that date. He was of Scotch origin, and had been a colonel in the British army. He had two sons, Jonathan and William.

(II) William (1), son of Jonathan Moore, was one of the petitioners, January 4, 1715, for the establishment of the town of Stratham, and was elected a selectman at the first town meeting of that town, April 16, 1716. At a town meeting of August 5, of the same year, he was chosen the first representative to the general court. He married Sarah Wiggin, daughter of Andrew Wiggin, and granddaughter of Thomas Wiggin, the emigrant ancestor of the Wiggin family, and they had children: William, see forward; and Mary.

(III) William (2), son of William (1) and Sarah (Wiggin) Moore, was in the Provincial and Ranging service in 1755. While on duty he was captured by the Indians. After his escape from captivity he was one of the signers of a petition to the general assembly, dated Stratham, June 8, 1762. He married Abigail Gilman, born prior to 1670, daughter of Major John Gilman, of Stratham, and had children: William. Abigail. Peter. Betsey. Agnes. Mary. Harvey, born July 12, 174—, in Stratham, removed to Parsonsfield in 1791, where he died in 1801. He was a soldier during the war of the Revolution, and was commissioned captain by the secretary of war. He enlisted May 30, 1775; was second lieutenant in Colonel Enoch Poore's regiment; and lieutenant in the regiment of Colonel Drake, in 1777. He married, November 18, 1762, Mary Wiggin, of Stratham, and they had children: Susanna, Abigail, Betsey, Simon, John, Harvey and Sally Moore. Coffin (see forward). John. Elizabeth.

(IV) Coffin, fourth son and eighth child of William (2) and Abigail (Gilman) Moore, was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, February 25, 1739. He was the first physician to practice in the town of Candia, in that state and he died there, October 30, 1784, and buried in the old meeting-house graveyard on Candia Hill. He practiced in Newmarket, Brentwood, Georgetown, Pownaldsborough and Candia, and was surgeon on board a naval vessel during the war of the Revolution. Both he and his wife were people of marked intelligence and fine education, and spoke several languages. He married, March 3, 1760, Comfort Weeks, born in Greenland, New Hampshire, in 1740, daughter of Dr. John Weeks, and they had children: Martha, William, John Weeks, Coffin, Comfort, Jacob Bailey, see forward; and Mary. After remaining a widow for about sixteen years, Mrs. Moore married Simeon French, of Candia, and died in that town, November 1, 1814.

(V) Dr. Jacob Bailey, fourth son and sixth child of Dr. Coffin (4) and Comfort (Weeks) Moore, was born in Georgetown, Maine, September 5, 1772. Dr. Moore was named for Rev. Jacob Bailey, who was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1731, died July 26, 1808; he went to England and there after suitable study was admitted to Holy Orders, January 19, 1760. He was ordained deacon by the bishop of Rochester, and priest by the bishop of Peterborough, and was appointed missionary to Georgetown, now Bath, Maine. In 1761 he married Sarah, the fourth daughter of Dr. John Weeks, of Hampton, New Hampshire, for whom Dr. Moore

named his youngest son, John Weeks Moore, author of "The Encyclopedia of Music." He studied medical lore with his father, but qualified himself for his profession principally through his own efforts. After practicing for a time in association with his father, he settled in Andover, New Hampshire, in 1796. There he met with marked success, and in 1812 was appointed surgeon's mate in the Eleventh Regiment of United States Infantry. On September 17, of the same year, he wrote home from Plattsburg, New York, "I am just disembarked from on board the United States Sloop Eliza; the chief surgeon is drowned and I supply his place. I have the care of four thousand troops." September 27 he wrote "On board the Little Belt, Lake Champlain. I am ordered to Burlington. I have now the care of the Sixth as well as the Eleventh Regiment." His short service, which extended only to December of the same year, was so arduous that it undermined his health and he was forced to retire. He returned to his home in Andover, where he passed away January 10, 1813. He had been prominent in Masonic circles, and was buried with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. He was elected an associate member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, June, 1807. His parents were noted as fine singers in their day, and Dr. Moore was early taught music and the use of stringed instruments. He never relaxed his interest in this art, and became a composer and excellent musical performer, his compositions being widely published through the mediums of his time. He also contributed songs and articles of great literary merit to the journals of the day. He organized one of the first musical societies in the state, at Andover, and equipped and managed a band, in which one of the first clarionets used or made in the state was one of the instruments. This was made from a pattern procured by Dr. Moore abroad. Some of his students became noted both as physicians and musicians, in particular, Dr. Nathaniel Wheat and Dr. Peter Elkins. Dr. Moore married, November 9, 1796, Mary Eaton, born in Candia, June 11, 1773, died of consumption, in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 20, 1847. They had children: Jacob Bailey, Mrs. Mary (Moore) Brown, Henry Eaton and John Weeks Moore. Mrs. Moore was the daughter of Ephraim Eaton, and a member of a family of marked musical talent. Her son John W. Moore, said of her death; "Her parting words with us were: 'Good bye; meet me in Heaven!' Impressed with sacred awe, how softly shall we tread the turf near where her body lies. 'Meet me in Heaven!' Those few words will live in memory. The loved, the kind, the good mother has gone. Her spirit is with God. And in this life of death her children wait, when ripe and ready, to gather home."

She went as sets the morning star—which goes  
Not down behind the darkened West, nor hides  
Obscured among the tempests of the sky.  
But melts away in the azure light of Heaven.

(VI) Jacob B., eldest son of Dr. Jacob Bailey (5) and Mary (Eaton) Moore, was born in Andover, New Hampshire, October 31, 1797. Very early in life he was noted for his studious habits, and he acquired more than the usual amount of classical knowledge, although he did not pass through college. As a boy he became an apprentice in the printing office of Isaac & Walter B. Hill, of Concord, publishers of the *New Hampshire Patriot*. He

attended strictly to the duties of his calling by day, and often studied until late into the night in his earnest pursuit of knowledge. He was an excellent singer and played several instruments well, the violin being his favorite. The first Concord band was established largely through his efforts, and he was ever a friend and patron of music, but finding that his musical gifts were interfering with the prosecution of his studies and necessary labors, he destroyed his violin and music while yet an apprentice, and never used another. Before he had been two years employed in the office of the *Patriot*, his compositions, printed in that journal, began to attract attention, their authorship being unknown to the general public, and soon the general interest in his finished and masterly articles compelled the revelation of the author's name. After the completion of his apprenticeship Mr. Moore became associated in partnership with Isaac Hill in the publication of the *Patriot* and the printing business. They continued to co-operate with profit and satisfaction for many years, and the *Patriot* attained the largest circulation of any paper published in the Granite State, up to that time. They became divided on the issue of supporting John Quincy Adams for a second term in the presidency, and an amicable dissolution of partnership took place. Mr. Moore then established the *New Hampshire Journal*, a Whig paper, which came to have a wide circulation throughout New England. It was not only a strong political organ, but a valuable literary medium, and compassed the election of a United States senator in conjunction with the personal influence of its editor, then a member of the legislature. About this time Mr. Moore published: "New Hampshire Historical Collections," "Gazetteer of New Hampshire," "History of Concord," and "History of Andover." He was also editor of the periodicals of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and had charge of its papers. His style was forceful and interesting, and his works will ever live in libraries and in the minds of students of history. The changes of political sentiment bringing the downfall of the Adams party in New Hampshire caused Mr. Moore to withdraw from public life in his native state. During the administration of Harrison and Tyler he held a lucrative clerkship at Washington, District of Columbia, and from thence removed to the city of New York. He was chosen librarian of the New York Historical Society, and while in discharge of his duties connected with this office, brought out his "Lives of New England Governors." He was made postmaster at San Francisco, California, in 1849, and agent of the post office department for the territory of Oregon. He died at Bellows Falls, Vermont, September 1, 1853, and was buried in Iman church-yard, although no stone as yet marks his resting place.

Jacob Bailey Moore married Mary Adams Hill, sister of Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, and had four sons and two daughters: George Henry, Charles Carroll, Jacob Bailey, one time librarian of New York Historical Society; he graduated from New York University in 1851, with high honors; Frank Moore, Mrs. Lucretia Moore Osborne and Mrs. Mary Moore Jones. Frank Moore, third son of Jacob Bailey and Mary Adams (Hill) Moore, born at Concord, New Hampshire, is widely known as the author of "Rebellion Records," "Songs and Ballads of the Revolution," "Diary of the American Revolution" and "Spirit of the Holy Bible." He was attached to the American Legation in Paris during

the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, and as secretary most efficiently aided Minister Washburn in the beneficent but arduous duties of that trying period. He died August 10, 1895.

(VI) Henry Eaton, son of Dr. Jacob Bailey (5) and Mary (Eaton) Moore, was born in Andover, New Hampshire, July 21, 1803, died at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 23, 1841. His literary education was the same as that enjoyed by the majority of the boys of his time, but his musical gifts were carefully cultivated by his parents, and he came to be noted as a composer and publisher of music. He was happy in the study and practice of his beloved art, and excelled in all that pertained to it. By the time that he was sixteen years of age he was well known as a teacher and composer of both vocal and instrumental music. Books upon this science were rare and costly in those days, and it was not then much taught, but his enthusiasm and masterly ability built up a clientele in the course of time, and he enjoyed some of the fruits of his successful composition. In his youth the vocation of a musician was not held to be remunerative, and he was apprenticed to Hill & Moore, in Concord, to learn the trade of printing. He established the *Grafton Journal* at Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1824, and conducted this as a family newspaper for a period of several years. His first musical publication was a "Musical Catechism," which made its appearance in 1829, and was the first matter of its kind published in the country, and was extensively sold to teachers and students of music. Three years later Mr. Moore compiled and published "The New Hampshire Collection of Church Music, this being a collection of the most approved psalm and hymn tunes, designed for public and private devotion together with a few set pieces, solos, duets, choruses and anthems." This work consisted of three hundred and fifty-two pages, and was a most ambitious publication for New Hampshire. It established the fame of its author, and received a liberal patronage. One year later he published the "Merrimack Collection of Instrumental and Martial Music," which was arranged for various instruments and had a wide sale. He published "The National Choir," in 1834, and in 1837 the "Northern Harp, a new collection of Church Music." Mr. Moore removed to East Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1838, where he continued to teach music until his death at the age of thirty eight years. He was founder of many musical societies and conventions, and taught a larger number of schools and pupils than any other man in a similar number of years. A few weeks before his death he began the publication, at Boston, of a musical weekly called the *Boston Eoliad*, and but two numbers had been issued when he was called away. He had in preparation a "History of Music" and a "Dictionary of Musical Terms." He was exceedingly affable and pleasant in his manner, gentlemanly and generous to a marked degree, and was lamented by a large circle of friends.

He married Susan Dearborn Farnham, born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 16, 1801, died in Manchester, June 6, 1880. She was a daughter of Deacon Ephraim and Sarah (Brown) Farnham, the former a successful farmer of Concord. (See Farnum VI). Mr. and Mrs. Moore had children: 1. Henry Lawrence, born in Concord, New Hampshire, July 1, 1828, died unmarried, December 1, 1853. 2. John Augustine, born in Concord, New Hampshire, April 28, 1831, died unmarried, in the city of New York, November 7, 1876. 3. William

Ellery, see forward. 4. Susan Frances, born in Concord, New Hampshire, January 5, 1836, married, June 8, 1865, Joseph Warren Fellows, of Andover, New Hampshire, and died in Manchester, August 11, 1874. She had no children. 5. Ella Maria, born in East Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 2, 1840, died unmarried, in Canton, in the same state, August 28, 1880.

(VI) John Weeks, son of Dr. Jacob Bailey (5) and Mary (Eaton) Moore, was born in Andover, New Hampshire, April 11, 1807, died in Manchester, in the same state, March 23, 1889. He was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, and in 1825 and 1826 was in the office of James Dickinson, of Dover, New Hampshire, who was engaged in the publication of the *New Hampshire Gazette*. One year later he commenced the publication of the *Androscoggin Free Press*, the first weekly newspaper in the state of Maine, and which was published at Brunswick. He then returned to Concord, where, in conjunction with his brother, Henry Eaton Moore, he started the *Concord Semi-Weekly Advertiser*, the first newspaper to be published twice a week in Concord. They also contracted to print the historical collections for their brother, Jacob B. Moore. John W. Moore was also a member of the firm of John W. Moore & Company, which published the *Daily News*, in Manchester. He was editor of the *New Hampshire Journal of Music*, in 1870. Mr. Moore removed to Bellows Falls, Vermont, in 1838, where he commenced the publication of the *Bellows Falls Gazette*, which he published for seventeen years, during ten of which he was postmaster. He was identified with the art of printing, and printers, for more than seventy years. Among his published works may be mentioned the following: "World of Music," "The Sacred Minstrel," "The Musician's Lexicon," "The Musical Library," "The American Comprehensive Music Teacher," in two editions, at Brattleboro, 1855-56; "The American Collection of Instrumental Music," Boston, 1856; "The Star Collection of Instrumental Music," "Complete Encyclopaedia of Music," Boston, Cleveland, New York and London, 1854, a volume containing more than one thousand pages, which alone would have given him undisputed fame in the musical history of his country, and upon which the definitions of musical terms in Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries are based; "Appendix to Complete Encyclopaedia of Music," published in Boston, New York, Chicago and Manchester, in 1875; "Vocabulary of Musical Terms"; List of Musical Works published in the United States from 1640 to 1875, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1876; "Collections, Topographical, Historical, and Biographical," Vol. I, Concord, 1831; "Musicians' Lexicon"; "History of Music"; "Musical Terms," published in numbers of one hundred pages, in Bellows Falls, Vermont, in 1841; "Musical Library," a magazine publication in Bellows Falls in 1849; "Musical Record," a magazine of music, art, science literature and news, Manchester, New Hampshire, from January, 1867, to January, 1870; "Progressive Lessons," three editions, Bellows Falls, 1847; "Puritanism of Music in America," eighteen numbers, published in Portsmouth and Manchester, in 1863. At the time of his death he was engaged in arranging the matter for a supplementary volume to the "Historical Notes on Printers and Printing."

He married, September 17, 1832, Emily Jane Eastman, born in Concord, New Hampshire, January 6,







WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE

1809, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 18, 1881. They had children: 1. Ellen, born in Concord, New Hampshire. 2. Henry, born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, November 1, 1840, died in the same town February 20, 1842. 3. Emily, born in Bellows Falls, Vermont. His two daughters, Ellen and Emily, inherited the love of music and books from both their father and mother. They have both taught music, Ellen while living at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and Emily at Manchester, New Hampshire, where her piano pupils and musical kindergarten classes have been very large. She has given lessons to the second and even third generation of her pupils.

John Weeks Moore was named for Dr. John Weeks, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Mr. Moore not only composed music, but played the violin and piano and taught music. He spent much time perfecting himself on his favorite instrument, the flute, and even when a child he preferred to stay at home and play the flute rather than in romping with other boys. He had a great love for books and the making of books, and continued his studious habits all his life. Mr. Moore was almost a lifelong communicant of the Episcopal Church, and in later years when he was prevented from attending church he always read her daily service. He and his whole family were made members of the Episcopal Church at Bellows Falls, Vermont.

(VII) George Henry, eldest son of Jacob Bailey (6) and Mary Adams (Hill) Moore, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, April 20, 1823. He studied for a time at Dartmouth College, and in 1839 removed to New York and became a student in the University of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1845, with the highest honors. Prior to his graduation he had received the appointment of assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society, and became librarian after his graduation, thus filling a position which had been capably filled by his father. He was also superintendent of the Lenox Library of New York city in 1872. He was widely known in the best literary circles through his writings, among which may be mentioned: "The Treason of Charles Lee"; "Employment of Negroes in the Revolutionary Army"; "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts"; "History of the Jurisprudence of New York"; "Early History of Columbia College"; "Washington As An Angler." The University of the City of New York conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was connected with the following organizations: Corresponding member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society; the same of the Massachusetts Historical Society; life member of the Bostonian Society; New York Historical Society; American Antiquarian Society; and life fellow of the American Geographical Society. George Henry Moore married Mary Given Richards, of New York city. They had two children: George Evertson and Mrs. Alison Given Smith. The son studied medicine in this country and Europe and practiced with great success in New York city; died April 15, 1891.

(VII) William Ellery, third son and child of Henry Eaton (6) and Susan Dearborn (Farnham) Moore, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, November 12, 1833. When a very young lad he removed with his parents to East Cambridge, Massachusetts, where the death of his father occurred shortly afterward. William was placed upon a farm, and even as a child evinced his fondness for books and all connected with them. He then went to Man-

chester, New Hampshire, where his school education was completed in the high school. In one of the books that he had in charge as secretary of Manchester's Association of Old Residents, Mr. Moore wrote a few lines descriptive of his first coming to the town. This was in December, 1841. He wrote: "We came over the Lowell road to Nashua and then took an old-fashioned sleigh-stage. We drove directly to the house of Dr. Thomas Brown, who lived then in the 'Old Ark,' at the corner of Elm and Amherst streets." Dr. Brown's wife was Mary Moore, a sister of the father of William Ellery Moore. He was still quite a boy when he commenced to learn the trade of printing in the office of Henry A. Gage, who was one of the proprietors of *The Weekly American*. It was at this time that Mr. Moore attended the Manchester high school. He, in company with a number of other young men, was induced to go to Texas, by a series of misrepresentations, and when there they were thrown upon their own resources. Mr. Moore succeeded in obtaining a position as a school teacher, and was also the editor of *The Times*, at Sabine Pass, Texas, when the Civil war broke out, and he found himself in the midst of a great rebel community. This, of course, put an end to his occupation. At the close of the war he returned to Manchester, and for several months made his home with his sister, Mrs. Fellows. Shortly after this he went to New York city, where he was engaged in the printing business for a long period of time. He again returned to Manchester, and made arrangements with James M. Campbell and A. A. Hanscom, whereby he obtained a third interest in the *Manchester Union*. This was about 1867, and he became the local editor and reporter of that newspaper. At the expiration of one year Mr. Moore disposed of his newspaper holding and formed a partnership with Charles J. Peaslee. This firm conducted a job printing business in the old Union building at the corner of Elm and Market streets, over the Manchester National Bank. After a time Mr. Moore purchased the interest of Mr. Peaslee and continued the business alone at the same place. A few years after he removed his plant to Nutfield Lane, where he was in business at the time of his death. Mr. Moore was upright, honest and conscientious in his business dealings. No man in this or any other community was more faithful to his word or more regardful of the obligation imposed by that word. He was a bright, spirited and entertaining writer, and prepared some of the best papers ever heard on the geological history of this region. He was associated with the Unitarian Church, of which his mother had been a member, and gave largely of his time and means to that institution. Mr. Moore was closely identified with the interests of the Manchester Institute, an organization for the furthering of science, art and literature, which had his hearty approval. He was especially interested in the work of the Manchester Historic Association, of which he was an incorporator, and to which he contributed a number of valuable papers. He was also a member of the publication committee. In the old days he ran with the Massabasic hand tub, then housed on a lot in the rear of the present site of the Baptist Tabernacle, and he was at one time clerk of the company. In late years he was a devotee to baseball, and he attended nearly all the league games near his home.

Mr. Moore was one of the best known and most prominent Knights of Pythias in New Hampshire. He was one of the first Pythians in Manchester.

joining the order in 1871, and was a member of Granite Lodge until the institution of Queen City Lodge, of which he became a charter member. He passed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and had held several offices in the Grand Lodge, at one time occupying the highest state office, that of grand chancellor. He was still further honored by selection as supreme representative for the state. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Grand Lodge committee on fraternal correspondence, an office he had held for many years; member of the committee on Pythian Home; member of the committee on Pythian law; and a member of the committee of foreign correspondence. A number of changes were made in these various committees as the years went by, but Mr. Moore was retained by each succeeding administration because of his familiarity with the business affairs and routine. He was a member of the endowment rank of the Knights of Pythias. He also held membership in the Order of Red Men, and the Royal Arcanum.

He was a devoted student of bird life, and a great lover of birds, delighting to talk of their habits and songs. During the spring and summer months it was not an unusual sight to see him enjoy solitary rambles through the woodlands. In his home life no man could have attained greater perfection. He and his wife were in perfect accord, and his devotion and thoughtfulness to her and her friends were matters of comment. His love of children was almost phenomenal, and they returned his affection in kind. He loved to be with them, to enter into their joys, and to make them happy. Personally he was of a most affable disposition. He always looked upon the best and brightest side of whatever came up in his life, and never permitted himself to brood over matters which could not be altered. He was a bright conversationalist, and his unvarying good nature was infectious. His death occurred October 22, 1900, after a brief illness, and his loss is sincerely and deeply mourned throughout the community. Long before the time appointed for the funeral services, which were held at his late residence, No. 69 Harrison street, October 25, many friends of the dead man, who had been esteemed by so many, arrived, and the house was filled with mourners who had come to pay their last respects. The Rev. C. J. Staples, of the Unitarian Church, was the officiating clergyman. After prayer and the reading of an appropriate selection from the Bible, he delivered a short eulogy, which was in part as follows:

"This day is such a day as he loved. This air, this flaming of the 'burning bush,' the hillsides clothed in royal colors, the quiet peace and sincerity that brood over the earth as if made for him. He would have felt their invitation, and though his feet turned toward the office and the workshop, his heart would be in the woodlands and his thoughts along the country by-ways. Others might know more of the facts of nature, the text book facts, but he was near to nature's heart. It was the genuine passion of his life and grew only stronger, sweeter and more complete with his years. Others might have more understanding of details, but I never knew one who so entered into the secret enjoyment and satisfaction of the world of creation or felt so deeply and truly the thrill of wonder and the glad humility that comes upon those who view nature as a whole, the embodiment of the thoughts of God. 'God speaks to the hearts of men in many ways.' This was the reverent path William Moore's feet trod in

loving thought and meditation. He knew the Presence that we dare not name, the great, wide, wondrous Presence, so much deeper than our personalities, so much stronger than our complaints, so much more patient than our whimpering. There he worshipped, as he has so often said, and it was with the simple purity of a little child. It seemed to me often, as I have met him returning from the walks where he was not alone, returning with a certain glow and gladness in his face, that in him the Bible sentence was fulfilled: 'Thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee.' Yes, even of the common and neglected, the hidden and inanimate world, he was an intimate. He loved to go down deep into the mysteries of their life and being. And this not for the purpose of dissection, laying bare their mystery, but that he might understand and appreciate them. He was as an elder brother to all the creatures of God.

"He was a friend of little children. If, as Frederika Bremer, the Swedish writer, used to say, 'Four things she was sure would be in Heaven, sunshine, plenty of little children, flowers and pure air,' then will he be at home in God's garden-house of souls. Or perhaps he would rather have us say, and we will say it reverently in memory of him, that in these things he found his heaven here on earth. He knew the heart of a child because, however hard he might appear outwardly, within there was a corner that was gentle and tender, trusty and true. Sometimes I know there was a burr about him, but it was unconsciously to him, his way of protecting his own strong inner feeling. He would not bare it to the eyes of the world. No man can do so without suffering.

"In some ways, perhaps, it has been a hard life. Let us remember that. He was early thrown by the vigor and energy of his nature into bitter conflicts where the only law was blow for blow. He could not take things by halves, but must enter into them with all his soul. No one passes through such contests without scars and wounding. But like the generous fruits of earth he mellowed, I have fancied and believed, as the years ran on. The swift, sharp intellect spoke its words of truth and judgment, but he had learned that life cannot be reduced to arithmetical formulas. The very intensity of his mind that could harbor no subterfuge, evasion or compromise, made his friendship also real and rich. Men respected him the more perhaps that they did not agree with him. His mind was characterized by a certain clear transparency. He never let business crush out the life of his mind. It was continually eager and active, rejoicing over new truth as over a hidden treasure. Other men were often too busy to think. He was not. He loved accuracy and correctness, clear definitions, the march of argument. His was a deep laid scorn of all illusions and delusions. And yet in him was the soul of a poet as you might know by his playfulness and genuine wit of speech. His religious principles, and he was loyal to his church, were ever 'Truth for authority, and not authority for truth.' I wonder if you and I fully understand how this love of truth for truth's sake, even when it seems to require renunciation and denial of what would be pleasant to believe. I wonder if we realize how this in itself was a better worship of the living God than much repeating of 'Lord, Lord.' I bow down before that greatness of soul and dare to believe out of the very fullness of my trust in God that never in all eternity can it be





MRS. WILLIAM ELLERY MOORE

otherwise than well with such fidelity, well to the uttermost beyond all we can ask or think.

"To speak of the cleanness and purity of this man's heart and conscience is almost too sacred a thing except for silent remembrance. Yet in the midst of so much in the daily superficial record of American life it is a proud satisfaction to speak in simple recognition of it. Not that he attained the ideal or felt himself above others, but simply that he kept fast hold upon a natural delicacy and refinement which was not worn upon the sleeve. His best life was a quiet life, unmasked of men. What his home was to him and what he was to his home you may not know, but it is known beyond what men may see. He furnished that home not with luxuries or rich flourishings, but with an atmosphere of generosity and considerateness. He furnished it with homelikeness. The test of those who know you closest is the supreme test. We are not afraid to trust William Moore to his Father, not for what he knew and believed—does that make any difference?—but for what he was at heart. God knoweth them that are His."

Mr. Staples then read the following anonymous poem:

"He does well who does his best,  
Is he weary?—Let him rest.  
Brothers! I have done my best,  
I am weary—let me rest.  
After toiling oft in vain,  
Baffled, yet to struggle fain;  
After toiling long to gain  
Little good with weary pain,  
Let me rest. But lay me low  
Where the hedge-side roses blow,  
Where the little daisies grow,  
Where the winds a-Maying go,  
Where the foot path rustics plod,  
Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod,  
Where the old woods worship God,  
Where the pencil paints the sod,  
Where the wedded throstle sings,  
Where the young bird tries his wings,  
Where at times the tempests roar,  
Shaking distant sea and shore—  
To be heard by me no more!  
There beneath the breezy west,  
Tired and thankful let me rest,  
Like a child that sleppeth best  
On its mother's gentle breast."

Music was by Miss Jean McQuarrie and Mrs. A. L. Franks, who rendered several touching selections during the services. The pall-bearers were: Charles B. Clarkson, of Queen City Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Franklin McKinley, of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; Charles Gliddon, of Monesquo Tribe of Red Men; Charles Wingate, of the Royal Arcanum; Dr. Maurice Clarke; and W. G. Africa. At the close of the services many gazed upon the face of him they had known so well in life, and also viewed the profusion of beautiful floral tributes. The body was taken to the Pine Grove cemetery, where interment took place, the Rev. C. J. Staples reading prayers at the grave.

Mr. Moore married, December 25, 1872, Martha Stevenson Miller, born at Tamworth, 1848, daughter of David F. and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Miller, of South Manchester, the former a prominent real estate dealer, and granddaughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Folsom) Miller. Her maternal grandfather was John Milton Stevenson, of Tamworth, New

Hampshire. The name has been variously spelled as "Stevenson," "Stephenson," and even changed to "Stimpson." One of the ships belonging to Captain John Mason, which plied between England and Piscataqua, on which settlers and supplies were sent to the new world, was named the "Pied Cow." She made several voyages, and on the second voyage, November 16, 1631, William Stephenson was master. Nothing further concerning him has been preserved. Captain Mason had two sisters, one of whom, Sarah, born December 1, 1583, married ——— Stephenson, and had a daughter—Alice—whose name is plainly spelled Stevenson, according to the records in Yenwarden, county Kent, England. The record of the Stevenson family as far as known is as follows:

(I) Thomas Stevenson, of Dover, New Hampshire, was born prior to 1641, and died in Dover, December 7, 1663. He married Margaret ———, who died November 26, 1663, and had children: Margaret, born 1653; Thomas, born 1654; Joseph, born before 1665, died before 1694; and Bartholomew, died 1694.

(II) Bartholomew, son of Thomas and Margaret Stevenson, died in 1694, or possibly somewhat earlier. He married, October 10, 1680, Mary Clark, and had children: Mary, Bartholomew, Joseph, Elizabeth, Thomas, Sarah and Abraham.

(III) Joseph, son of Bartholomew (2) and Mary (Clark) Stevenson, was born before 1684. He married, September 26, 1717, Margaret Footman, and had children: Joseph, born 1719; Margaret, born 1721; Hannah, born 1725; and Thomas, born 1726.

(IV) Thomas, son of Joseph and Margaret (Footman) Stevenson, was born in 1726. He married Agnes Glass, and they had a child: James.

(V) James, son of Thomas and Agnes (Glass) Stevenson, married Mary Remick, and had children: John, Milton, and David.

(VI) John Milton, son of James and Mary (Remick) Stevenson, married and was the father of several children. One of his grandchildren is Mrs. Moore. Besides his own large family he cared for and educated twenty other children, and found places for them in the world. Among these was Leopold Morse, well known in Manchester, New Hampshire, and later a representative in congress from Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Moore has practically spent her entire life in her native state of New Hampshire. She was graduated from the Manchester high school in the class of 1867, and carried off one of the highest honors of the class. The following spring she decided to make the profession of teaching her life work, and accordingly taught in the Harvey district for one term, of which Joseph Edgerly was superintendent. When the Lincoln School was opened, she was chosen as a teacher for it, and in all taught in these schools for a period of six years. The history of her private school, which is located at the north-east corner of Pearl and Union streets, is an interesting one. After her marriage Mrs. Moore had decided to give up teaching, but in 1878 ex-Governor P. C. Cheney preferred the request that Mrs. Moore instruct his little daughter for one hour each day. Mrs. Moore complied with this request, and as soon as this fact became known, she received nineteen further applications. Realizing the necessity for a school of this character, she established a home school, and has conducted it since that time. She furnished rooms with the necessary desks, charts,

etc., and the school has grown considerably since that time, although Mrs. Moore limits the number of her pupils to thirty-five, and the ages from five to ten years. They are a very happy set of children who are thus brought under her direct influence, and can but benefit in every direction. It has become one of the best known schools in the state, and each year a graduating class leaves its portals, well prepared to enter the fourth grade of the regular schools. In the course of years many of her pupils have graduated with distinction from the higher schools and other institutions of learning, have married, and their children are now receiving instruction from the same kind lips which gave them words of advice that enabled them to bear the trials of later life with proper fortitude. The many beautiful gifts and testimonials of varied character which adorn the home of Mrs. Moore bear eloquent testimony to the esteem and affection in which she is held by her pupils, past and present. Many of the leading business men in Manchester have taken their first steps along the pathway of knowledge, guided by her wisdom. It is to be hoped that she will carry on the good work for many years to come, as her influence in the community cannot be overestimated. Her never-failing courtesy, gentleness, and yet force of character, have been a powerful object lesson to the children who have been in her charge, and the resulting influence has been felt. More than seven hundred pupils have been graduated from this institution, and they have always looked upon it as a second home, and considered it in the true meaning of the word, as their "alma mater." Mrs. Moore has made her pupils feel at home in her school, and has not alone been their instructress, but also their spiritual adviser. She is regarded by them as a personal friend, and has always been invited to attend their graduation from other schools, and their weddings. Her teaching has the stamp of individuality, and in that lies the secret of her success, the individual needs of each pupil being considered. She has a special instructress for the musical department—Miss Lillian Darrah, and Miss Helen Chandler, a former pupil of the school, teaches drawing. A public entertainment was given by her class upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her having entered the profession of teaching. This was given in the chapel of the Unitarian Church, and was in the form of a play, followed by a literary and musical program. During the thirty years of her life as a teacher, Mrs. Moore has never been absent from the duties connected with her work with the exception of one week at the time of her husband's death. She has frequently tendered receptions to her former pupils and their parents, and these have been more in the nature of family gatherings than school receptions, so deeply rooted is the affection entertained for Mrs. Moore by all who know her. For many years she has been a member of the Unitarian Church, and an earnest worker in the interests of that institution. She had filled the office of director for three years, but resigned, giving it as her opinion that a younger person in that office could do more that would benefit the church. At this time she presented the church with three hundred and twenty dollars, which had been gathered in the mite boxes which she controlled, and which contribution she had had changed into gold, before making the presentation. Her resignation as a director was accepted with regret, and the money contribution was found to be very acceptable, and Mrs.

Moore was requested to continue her good work in this direction, to which she consented.

As this branch can be traced directly to MOOR the original immigrant, it is probably unconnected with the line descended from Jonathan Moore, whose history has previously been written.

(I) John Moor and his wife Janet were among the Scotch-Irish immigrants who came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1723, during the immigration which furnished strong and sturdy citizens with worthy descendants to our country. They had four children, one of whom was Colonel Robert, whose sketch follows. John Moor died January 24, 1774, and his widow died March 8, 1776.

(II) Colonel Robert, son of John and Janet Moor, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1727. He was a member of Captain John Mitchell's troopers in 1744, during the French and Indian war, and he was a conspicuous commander at the battle of Bunker Hill. The name of his wife is unknown, and the number of their children cannot be learned. Colonel Robert Moor died in 1778.

(III) Captain Robert (2), son of Colonel Robert (1) Moor, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, September 20, 1769. He lived for several years on Shirley Hill, Goffstown, New Hampshire, where the five eldest children were born. In 1805, after his home had been destroyed by fire, he moved with his family to Bristol, New Hampshire, settled near Penigewasset bridge, and built a large two-story house where he kept tavern for some years. He was a man of unusual intelligence, and was called the strongest person in the county. He might have made his mark in the state had his life not been cut short at the early age of forty-three. Captain Robert (2) Moore married Jenny Jane Rolfe, who was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, September 22, 1771, and they had eight children: Esther, Jane W., Robert W., Jane, Joseph W., whose sketch follows; Jonathan H., William and Mary. Captain Robert (2) Moore died August 10, 1813, and his widow lived till February 6, 1852, and died at the age of eighty. Some of these have added a letter to the original spelling of the name.

(IV) Joseph William, son of Captain Robert (2) and Jenny J. (Rolfe) Moore, was born at Goffstown, New Hampshire, January 16, 1800. When a child he moved with his people to Bristol, New Hampshire, and after the death of his elder brother Robert, in 1848, succeeded to the paternal farm. He was a great lover of fruit culture and fine gardening, and planted many trees on his place, both for fruit and shade. He engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Moore's Mills, and furnished the floor beams for the first factory in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He was a man of upright character, great energy and of literary and scientific tastes. He served as selectman ten years, and represented Bristol in the legislature for three terms. On December 15, 1825, Joseph William Moore married Mary, fifth child and third daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Locke) Dolloff, of Bristol, who was born June 9, 1805. They had eight children: Jane Rolfe, James G., Ovid D., whose sketch follows; Rachel L., Mary, Sarah C., Josephine and Joseph West. Joseph William Moore died at Bristol, April 30, 1880, aged eighty years, and his widow died at New Hampton, New Hampshire, February 15, 1887, aged eighty-one. (Ovid D. and descendants receive further mention in this article).



(V) James G., oldest son of Joseph W. and Mary (Dolloff) Moore, was born January 27, 1828. He was educated in the public schools and at the New Hampton Institute. He early displayed unusual talent for mathematics, and it is a well attested fact that he solved readily intricate problems that were sent to him as an expert from other schools. He was skilled in mechanical drawing and a genius in whatever pertained to machinery. In August, 1849, he removed to Franconia, New Hampshire, where he built a mill for the manufacture of shingles, boards, shoe pegs and bobbins. He also dealt in masts, spars and keels for shipping vessels. He moved to Lisbon in 1870, where he purchased a mill and continued the manufacture of shoe pegs, wood pulp and bobbins. He invented many improvements in the machinery, which were of great value. His patents were for wood pulp machines and excelsior. He also invented a tubular boiler and several other articles which he never patented, among which were the machine for splitting bobbins and the calipers for measuring wood, both of which are universally used. During the great fire in 1901 his mill was burned with its machinery and patterns. With his characteristic energy, a strong inheritance with him, he decided to rebuild. His new mill is run with steam power, and he has about thirty employes. Mr. Moor has been termed "the veteran peg manufacturer"; at the time he started in the business there were twenty such mills in the United States, now there but four, all within a radius of fifty miles. The most important markets are Germany, Austria, Turkey, Russia and South America, although many are sent to Norway, Sweden and Denmark, very few now being used in this country. James G. Moor married, November 4, 1856, Christiana C., daughter of Rev. Isaiah and Charlotte R. Shipman (see Shipman). They have no children.

(V) Ovid Dearborn, second son and third child of Joseph William and Mary (Dolloff) Moore, was born at Bristol, New Hampshire, August 6, 1829. He left Bristol in 1859, lived for a while in Littleton and Franconia, and was a farmer up to forty years of age. He went into company with his elder brother, James G. Moore, who was engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp at Lisbon, New Hampshire. They continued in this business about fourteen years. Mr. O. D. Moore meanwhile moving to Lisbon in 1875. After dissolving partnership with his brother, Mr. O. D. Moore managed the business alone for about eight years, and then went into company with his son, Fred. J. Moore, and with his son-in-law, W. S. Nelson, in the manufacture of shoe-pegs at Lisbon. On August 28, 1854, Ovid D. Moore married Harriet Irene, daughter of Russel and Lorena (Spooner) Howland, who was born in Franconia, New Hampshire, August 31, 1832. She died in Franconia, March 20, 1871, leaving two children: Genevieve, and Fred. J., whose sketch follows. O. D. Moore married for his second wife, February 1, 1877, Hattie A., daughter of Steven and Elsie (Drury) Howland, who was born October 10, 1850. Ovid D. Moore died at Lisbon, September 8, 1892.

(VI) Fred. Joseph, only son and second child of Ovid Dearborn and Harriet I. (Howland) Moore, was born March 10, 1865, at Franconia, New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of Franconia, Bristol and Lisbon, and at the Commercial College of New Hampton Institute, New Hampshire. He then engaged with his father in the wood pulp business at Lisbon, where he remained five

years. For the succeeding three years he was employed by Wells & Wilson, shoe peg manufacturers, and in 1890 went into company with his father and his brother-in-law, William S. Nelson, in the manufacture of shoe pegs. This partnership lasted till the death of the father in 1892, when F. J. Moore sold out his interest to Mr. Nelson, continuing to work for the latter till 1906. In that year Mr. Moore bought the Oliver interest in the grain business of Oliver & Gates at Lisbon, and the firm is now known as Gates & Moore, grain dealers. Mr. Moore is a Republican in politics, and has been selectman at Lisbon. He is a member of Kane Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and of Franklin Chapter, No. 5, both of Lisbon; and of St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, Littleton. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry in Lafayette Chapter, and is a member of the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Ammonoosuc Club, of Lisbon.

Fred. Joseph Moore married, December 18, 1886, Jennie A. E. Harris, daughter of P. E. and Lucy M. (Taylor) Harris, who was born July 31, 1863, in Warren, New Hampshire. They have one child, Harriet Irene, born May 31, 1889.

(1) John Moore and his wife Jane, MOORE whose maiden surname was Morrison, emigrated from the north of Ireland and was one of the early settlers in Londonderry, New Hampshire. In 1738 he purchased the Governor Wentworth farm, but instead of making it his homestead he settled on the east end of additional lot No. 104, in Chester. He reared four sons: James, John, Major Henry and Charles.

(II) Charles, youngest son of John and Jane (Morrison) Moore, married Molly Whittier, and resided upon the Governor Shute farm, located on the West Pond road in Chester, which is now or was recently occupied by Samuel M. Edwards. He was a carpenter by trade, although agriculture was in all probability his chief occupation. Charles died in 1811, and his wife died about the year 1834. Their children were: James, Josiah, Reuben, Robert, John and Henry.

(III) Reuben, third son of Charles and Molly (Whittier) Moore, was born in Chester in 1775. In 1797 he settled in Plainfield, New Hampshire, and died there in 1835. He participated in the war of 1812-15. The maiden name of his wife is wanting, as is also a list of his children.

(IV) John, son of Reuben Moore, was born in Chester in 1796. He was a blacksmith by trade and resided in Thetford, Vermont. His death occurred about the year 1835. He married Sarah Heath, but whether he had more than one child cannot be ascertained.

(V) La Fayette, son of John and Sarah (Heath) Moore, was born at Thetford, Vermont, in February, 1825. Left fatherless at the age of about ten years he was bound to an uncle, from whom he subsequently ran away and learned the blacksmith's trade. He was among the first settlers in Lawrence, Massachusetts, going there about 1845, and assisting in laying out the town. He was one of the first to engage in the drug business there, but in 1850 he sold his establishment and sought his fortune in the gold fields of California. After remaining a short time on the Pacific coast he returned to Lawrence, whence he removed to Lancaster, New Hampshire, in 1855, and engaged in the drygoods business. He later established a pa-

per mill and a starch factory in Guildhall, Vermont, which he operated for some time, but finally returned to Lancaster and purchasing the hardware business established by his sons he carried it on successfully for a period of ten years or until his death, which occurred in 1898. He was well advanced in Masonry, having been a charter member of North Star Lodge, chapter and commandery, all of Lancaster. In his religious belief he was a Unitarian. In 1849 he married Maria Jane Bennett, daughter of Oliver Bennett, of Barnstead, New Hampshire. She survives him and resides in Lancaster. The children of this union who lived to maturity are: John LaFayette, who will be again referred to; George C., a resident of South Dakota; Mary L., who is now the wife of Dr. W. Herbert Hoyt, of Rochester, New York; James L., who resides in Lancaster, and Herbert, also of that town.

(VI) John LaFayette, eldest son and child of La Fayette and Maria J. (Bennett) Moore, was born in Lawrence, July 7, 1855. He acquired his education in the public schools, the New Hampton Institute and the Lancaster Academy. As a young man he went to Northumberland, this state, and later spent some time in the West in the interest of a lumber company. Returning to Lancaster in 1882 he purchased an interest in the hardware firm of Colbleigh & Moore, with which he was associated until 1888, when the business was bought by his father as previously stated, and he then turned his attention to other business fields. He is now the manager of the hardware store which is carried on by the trustees of his father's estate, has an interest in a brick yard in Lancaster, and is a director of the Lancaster National Bank. Mr. Moore is a member of the North Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He attends the Unitarian Church. He married Clara Spaulding, daughter of W. C. Spaulding, of Lancaster. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children: Stanley D., born in 1884; and Annie M., born in 1894.

(I) Major Samuel Moore appears in Litchfield soon after 1730. In a suit of Goffe vs. Fallansbee in 1750, he testified that he had resided in Litchfield since 1731. He was one of a committee to build the meeting house in Litchfield, and was treasurer of the town in 1735. He lived in the northern part of the town, and several miles from the main settlement, and possibly that fact excused him from continued service in town affairs. During the French and Indian war his service was conspicuous. He was a lieutenant in the company of Captain Goffe, of Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment, in 1755. Very few of the rolls of New Hampshire regiments for 1758 and 1759 are preserved, but papers in the state archives represent that he was a captain in 1758, and a major in Colonel John Goffe's regiment in 1759, which marched by way of Springfield to Albany, and participated in the capture of Quebec. After his marriage he moved to Hudson. He was last taxed in Litchfield in 1766. He was a selectman of Hudson in 1770, and a signer of the Association Test in 1776. He died in Hudson in 1784. He married (first) Deborah Butterfield, and (second) Mary Colburn, widow of Thomas Colburn, of Hudson. Captain Colburn was killed by lightning August 20, 1765. The children of Major Samuel and Deborah (Butterfield) Moore were: Olive, John, Priscilla, Samuel, Deborah, Joseph, Abraham.

(II) Colonel John, second child and eldest son of Major Samuel and Deborah (Butterfield) Moore, was born November 28, 1731. He was early trained in war, a lieutenant in the French and Indian war, a captain in Colonel John Stark's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, and promoted to major June 18, 1775. He lived in Manchester, then in Deerfield, and removed, in 1778, to Norridgewock, Maine, where he died in 1809. He was a colonel in the Maine militia. He married (first), September 8, 1754, Margaret Goffe, daughter of Colonel John and Esther (Griggs) Goffe; and (second) Mrs. Weston, of Bloomfield, Maine. The children of Colonel John and Margaret were: Deborah, Benjamin, Goffe, Peggy, John, Abraham, Joseph, Olive and Hannah.

(III) Goffe, third child and second son of Colonel John and Margaret (Goffe) Moore, was born December 4, 1760. He removed to Maine and resided in the town of Anson, where he died in 1850. He married, in Maine, (first) Betsey Fowler, who died in 1793; and (second) Mrs. Betsey (Gray) McKinney.

(IV) Selina, daughter of Goffe and Betsey (Fowler) Moore, born 1797, in Madison, Maine, became the wife of Isaac Savage (see Savage, II).

The state of New Hampshire is indebted for much of the enterprise, independence and industry which have promoted her progress to what is known as the Scotch-Irish blood. The bearers of this blood have been long lived and have reared large families, whose branches are now found in every section of the state as well as of the United States. They have been found thrifty and well settled in their principles and opinions, contributing much to the maintaining of moral standards as well as to the material development of the regions in which they have lived. Many of the names of these people have undergone metamorphoses in the course of handling by the American communities, and we find the name under present consideration came to America in a very different form.

(I) James Moore was born in or near Londonderry, Ireland, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and was a scion of one of the numerous Scotch families which had settled in Northern Ireland, nearly one hundred years before his birth. He was one of the signers of the memorial to Governor Chute in 1718, praying for a suitable encouragement to immigrants to New England. With his wife, Isabel, he settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, about 1720, and was known as "charter James Moore," because he was one of the original proprietors of the township. In 1724 he sold his right in the undivided lands of the town to Hugh Ramsey, and purchased from time to time until his holdings exceeded seven hundred acres in the south part of Londonderry between Ezekiel's and Mitchel ponds. His dwelling house was near the present junction of the railroad in Windham. The last named town was severed from Londonderry, in 1742, by a track in the original line of division. In 1778 this line was straightened and all of Mr. Moore's homestead was annexed to Windham. He was a weaver and an extensive dealer in linen wares. He was selectman in 1723, and is frequently named in the records of his time. He died in 1750, and the inventory of his estate places its value at three thousand five hundred and





Cyrus Sidney Moors

seventy pounds. His widow survived him nearly twenty-five years, and died February 13, 1775, in Pelham, Massachusetts. They had sons: James, Joseph and Sampson, who removed in 1762 to Nova Scotia, and David, who is mentioned below.

(II) David, son of James and Isabel Moore, was born August 26, 1730, in Londonderry, and lived in that town, owning a part of the homestead, until 1759, when he moved to Sharon, New Hampshire. He was a man of unusual mental and physical power, with strong Scotch characteristics, and a rigid Presbyterian. He died July 21, 1820, in Sharon. He married, July 2, 1753, Margaret Taggart, born August 23, 1733, in Londonderry, daughter of John and Mary (McAllister) Taggart. Their sons were: James, John and William. Of these William was the grandfather of Ezra S. Stearns.

(III) John, second son of David and Mary (Taggart) Moore, was born June 20, 1768, in Sharon, and was a farmer in that town, occupying the west part of the paternal homestead. He married Hannah Fitch, born June 23, 1768, daughter of Paul and Mary (Jackwith) Fitch, and granddaughter of John Fitch, for whom the city of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, is named. His brother, William Moore, married Mary Fitch, and had nine children. John Moore died December 20, 1840, and was survived nearly fourteen years by his widow, who passed away September 18, 1854. Their children were: David, John, Luke, Paul, Leonard, Pemelia, Cyrus, Hannah and Samuel. Many of the family now write the name Moors.

(IV) Luke Moors, third son and child of John and Hannah (Fitch) Moors, was born March 29, 1796, in Sharon, and lived several years in Jaffrey, whence he removed to Marlboro, New Hampshire, in 1845. He was a farmer, and a man of most exemplary character. He died April 25, 1846, as the result of an injury received at the raising of a building. He married, March 11, 1824, Mary Baker, born June 27, 1801, in Marlboro, daughter of Bezaleel and Abigail (Wood) Baker. They had two children born in Jaffrey: Loren L. and Cyrus S.

(V) Cyrus Sidney Moors, second son of Luke and Mary (Baker) Moors, was born July 5, 1832, in Jaffrey, and received his education in the public schools of that town and Marlboro. His first employment was in Athol, Massachusetts, in the Wheeler pail factory, where he continued about two years. Returning to Marlboro he was employed in a similar establishment, and was next employed as a carpenter for two years, at Leominster, Massachusetts. He returned to the pail factory at Marlboro, and subsequently became station agent of the Chesire railroad in Marlboro, beginning in 1857, and continuing thirteen years. He then removed to Marlboro, and was in partnership association in the conduct of a general store with George Davis for two years. Returning to the railroad service, he continued as station agent for a period of fifteen years. Since that time he has engaged in the livery and grain business in Marlboro Village, and also carries the mail from the station to the village. Mr. Moors served the town as selectman, being chairman of the board and has been fire warden and chief of police for the past forty years. He has been deputy sheriff for the last sixteen years, and represented the town in the state legislature in 1903. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been identified with the Congregational church all

his life, having been a singer in the choir of Marlboro for the past sixty years.

He married, September 7, 1854, Caroline A., daughter of Deacon A. and Roxanna (Frost) Farrar. She died March 14, 1866. He married (second), April 9, 1867, Harriet (Frost) Harrington, who died January 16, 1885. His third wife, to whom he was married December 29, 1885, was Lorinda (Smith) Blodgett. The children, born of the first wife, are: Fred Sidney, Lizzie C. and Albert Loren. Mrs. Lorinda (Smith) Moors has had a deep interest in the cause of temperance since the days of her girlhood when she identified herself with the Washingtonian movement; subsequently with the Reform Club. From the crusade day of '73 her association has continued close and active. In 1882 she was a charter member of the local union Woman's Christian Temperance Union (Marlboro), being chosen president, an official connection which has continued up to the present time (1907). Since 1888 Mrs. Moors has been president of Cheshire County Union, and as such (ex-officio) one of the vice-presidents of the state. She has held membership in the Universalist Church of Marlboro for more than thirty years. Mrs. Moors in 1882 became identified with the Daughters of Rebekeh, and has been through all of the chairs of the local lodge (Harmony) and is past district deputy.

This family, which is of English PARKHURST origin, takes its name from the locality in which a remote ancestor dwelt, a park containing a hurst, or grove. In New England and New York numerous scions of the family have been men of prominence, and it was early identified with the development of New Hampshire.

(I) George Parkhurst, the emigrant ancestor, came from Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, England, about the year 1640, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He married, about 1645, Susan, widow of John Simpson, of Watertown, and about that time he removed from Watertown to Boston. In 1642 he was proprietor of a homestead of twelve acres and five other parcels of land in Watertown. On October 4, 1645, being then a resident of Boston, he sold to John Coolidge and Thomas Hastings a lot of land which he had purchased from Hugh Mason. On December 20, 1648, he sold to his son-in-law, Thomas Arnold, thirty acres of dividend land in Watertown. On March 5, 1649, he sold to William Page ten acres near the great pond. He sold on June 13, 1655, ten acres which had been granted to John Simpson. He was admitted a freeman at Watertown, May 10, 1643. Daniel Parker, who was baptized in the first church of Boston, in 1649, was probably his son. He was the father of seven children.

(II) Joseph, son of George Parkhurst, was a native of England, and accompanied his father on his removal to America. He was married June 26, 1656, to Rebecca Reed, of Concord, Massachusetts, and went to reside in Chelmsford, that state, whence he removed to Plainfield, Connecticut, about 1690. He had a family of five children. (Mention of Joseph, one of these, and descendants, appears in this article.)

(III) Ebenezer, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Reed) Parkhurst, was born in Watertown, and probably went from there to Chelmsford, as he was residing in the latter place in 1699. His farm, which

is now known as "The Owls Nest," remained in the possession of his descendants until 1800. The Christian name of his wife was Mary, and she became the mother of six children.

(IV) James, son of Ebenezer and Mary Parkhurst, was born in Chelmsford, November 18, 1707. The Christian name of his wife was Abigail, and she bore him eight children.

(V) Philip, son of James and Abigail Parkhurst, was born in Chelmsford, April 17, 1745. He resided there his entire life, which terminated December 14, 1810. March 14, 1771, he married Mary Spalding, and was the father of Andrew, John, Mary, Henry, Ephraim, Silas and Polly.

(VI) Ephraim, fourth son and fifth child of Philip and Mary (Spalding) Parkhurst, was born in Chelmsford, April 11, 1783. He went to Bedford, New Hampshire, prior to 1818, settling upon a farm in the west part of the town, and his death occurred October 30, 1819. His farm is now occupied by Henry L. Peaslee. He was married May 3, 1807, to Sarah Proctor, of Chelmsford (see Proctor). Their children were: Sarah Ann, died young; Ephraim A.; Rufus; Elijah P.; Sarah Ann; and Nancy C. The mother of these children married for her second husband, January 21, 1822, Solomon Woods. She died in Bedford, December 6, 1877, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

(VII) Deacon Elijah P., third son and fourth child of Ephraim and Sarah (Proctor) Parkhurst, was born January 11, 1814. He resided for many years in Merrimack, New Hampshire, and died in Manchester, June 28, 1892. He was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. His first wife, whom he married April 18, 1839, was Sally J. Gage, daughter of Isaac and Sally (Underwood) Gage. She died December 25, 1858. On November 8, 1859, he married for his second wife Harriet N. Otis, of New Boston, who died October 14, 1893. In his youth Mr. Parkhurst learned the stone-cutter's trade, which he followed in Virginia about five years, and in 1837 was awarded the contract to cut the pillars for the Baltimore (Maryland) court house. His ability as a stone cutter gave him a national reputation. His business called him to no less than eleven different states, prior to the advent of railways, and he was one of the first passengers on the first railroad train in this country. Returning to Merrimack he engaged in the stone business, also carried on lumbering operations, and cultivated a farm. He was more or less active in local civic affairs, serving as a selectman four years and as overseer of the poor for some time. The children of his first union are: George S., who will be referred to presently; Sally Jane, born December 27, 1842, died February 7, 1843; Lucretia D., born May 20, 1744, married Horace Holbrook, of Manchester, and has two children—Grace and Dora D.; and Surviah H., born April 1, 1847, married Daniel Webster Atwood, of Bedford, and has one child, Gordon P. Atwood. Those of his second union are: Harriet Jane, born October 13, 1860, unmarried, and resides in Bedford, and Carrie E., born May 18, 1865, now a teacher in Talladega College, Alabama.

(VIII) George Spalding, eldest son and child of Deacon Elijah P. and Sally (Gage) Parkhurst, was born in Merrimack, July 4, 1840. He studied at the Magaw Institute, and completed his education in New York. Turning his attention to educational pursuits, he was engaged for four years in teaching school, and at the expiration of that time he returned to the homestead farm, which he subse-

quently purchased of his father. In addition to farming he is interested quite extensively in lumbering, and is one of the successful business men of Merrimack. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists, and he has been a deacon of that church for the past twelve years. On September 4, 1889, Mr. Parkhurst married Hannah Agusta Drew, daughter of Joseph and Salome (Bowdwell) Drew, of Chester, New Hampshire.

(III) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Rebecca (Reed) Parkhurst, resided in Plainfield, Connecticut, where he reared a family and died.

(IV) Tilly Parkhurst, son of Joseph (2) Parkhurst, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1729, and died in Royalton, Vermont, July 11, 1802. He lived in Plainfield until some time between 1772 and 1775, when he removed with his family to Royalton, where the remainder of his life was spent, in the valley of White river about two miles below South Royalton. Here he was engaged in subduing the wilderness in 1780, when three hundred Indiana savages descended from Canada and burned Royalton and carried away many of its inhabitants captives. They slaughtered his stock and burned his buildings, leaving nothing but a portion of a bucket which contained a quantity of maple sugar, which the Indians probably overlooked. Tilly Parkhurst was an active, energetic and persevering citizen, and had done much to make himself and family comfortable before the Indians destroyed all his improvements that fire would consume. He married Sarah (Shepherd), widow of Elias Stevens. She was born in Connecticut, in 1730, and died in Royalton, December 12, 1816, aged eighty-six. She had one son Elias by her first husband, and by her second she had: Jabéz, Ebenezer, Molly and Phineas, whose biography follows.

(V) Dr. Phineas (1), youngest child of Tilly and Sarah (Shepherd) Parkhurst, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, January 6, 1760, and died at Lebanon, New Hampshire, October 16, 1844, aged eighty-five years. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Royalton, Vermont, between 1772 and 1775. Here he grew to manhood on the northern verge of American civilization, in the time of the American Revolution. August 13, 1776, when sixteen years of age, he and his half-brother, Elias Stevens, enlisted at Windsor, Vermont, in Captain Joseph Hatch's company of rangers, and probably scouted in the northern woods, guarded the hastily built forts, and awaited the expected attack of British or Indians. On September 20, 1777, Phineas Parkhurst appears as a fifer in Captain William Heaton's company, Colonel Peter Olcott's regiment, Northern Department. The service was for thirty-six days, and he seems to have seen the surrender of Burgoyne. In April, 1778, he was again in service in Captain Solomon Cushman's company, Colonel Bedel's regiment, as fourth corporal and fifer, and served until March, 1779. When the Indians attacked Royalton, October 16, 1780, burning houses, killing citizens, and carrying away prisoners, Phineas Parkhurst was eating breakfast at the house of a neighbor, but acting instantly, escaped on horseback with the wife and daughter of his host. Leaving his companions in a place of safety, he returned to spread the news and assist others in escaping. Starting to cross the river opposite his father's house, he was shot in the back by an Indian. The ball passed through his body and lodged under the ribs beneath the skin. Turning, he rode down the river and warned

the settlers of the raid, until he had travelled sixteen miles to Robinson's Ferry, where he stopped and received surgical aid. This wound closed his career as a soldier, and he soon afterward began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Nathaniel Hall, the first doctor in Lebanon, New Hampshire. He began practice and spent the ten years following that event at Robinson's Ferry, New Hampshire. The doctor had a circuit of many miles wide in Vermont and New Hampshire, and traversed roads of all degrees of badness in all kinds of weather, carrying his medicines in his saddle bags behind him. All his journeys were performed on horseback, his medicines were principally decoctions of herbs, and his fees for a visit were one shilling. In 1794 he was able to buy property two miles from West Lebanon, New Hampshire, on the Masconia river, which included a dam and mill, a small farm, and a house which stood near Lebanon's first church, and opposite Pine cemetery. There he bred mules for the market, and grew rich in the business. Many stories are still told of Dr. Parkhurst and his mules, which were often driven to the coal fields in Pennsylvania; to Richmond, Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; Georgia, and otherwheres; and also sold to parties in Boston, New York, New London, Connecticut, and New Haven, and transported to the West India Islands, and sold there in exchange for the produce of those islands. Dr. Parkhurst used to ship them to sundry places on his own account and receive in return rice, cotton, indigo, and tobacco, which articles opened a heavy trade between him and the country merchants in the adjoining towns. The Doctor practiced day and night, mule raising was profitable, and in a few years he had money to invest. He bought farm and timber lands adjoining his homestead, and after 1810 he made so many purchases of real estate in and near Lebanon village that old people say he owned pretty nearly the whole place. He had over sixty deeds on record. In 1817 he sold the handsome house he built on his farm and moved to Lebanon village and lived in a great house on Carter's corner, surrounded by so many barns, sheds and other outbuildings that it is said that his place looked like a small town. On land adjoining this, which he owned, nearly half the present town of Lebanon is built. In 1817 he bought an interest in the Lebanon grist mill, of which he became sole owner in 1829 and rebuilt it in 1839. He was the first president of the first bank in Lebanon, and encouraged the coming of the railroad to Lebanon while many opposed it.

The record of Dr. Parkhurst's life shows him to have been a man, first of all, of uncommon sound sense and good judgment. He possessed an iron constitution and great energy, a genial disposition, and in his later years, a courtly demeanor. He was poor when he started in the practice of medicine, and soon become poorer. The cow and the pig his bride had received as her dowry were sold within six months to pay the Doctor's debts, and her wedding dress was cut up to make him shirts, but though reduced to these straits, he never lost heart, and by persevering soon found opportunity to show that skill which made him one of the leading physicians in two states. His good sense and careful observation led him to make changes in his methods of practice that are now approved, and thereby doubtless saved much suffering and some lives. As a physician he was very popular, and had all the practice that he could attend to, and "in his nearly

sixty years of medical practice he is said to have introduce three thousand children into the world, with never a mother lost in childbed." His reputation spread abroad, and students flocked to him to study under his direction, and there was almost never a time in his later life that he did not have students about him. Dr. Parkhurst's progress from poverty to wealth and a position of influence in social, professional, and business circles, is a very clear illustration of what good judgment and skill in dealing with his fellowman may do for any man. Dr. Parkhurst was married in March, 1784, by Rev. John Searle, to his cousin Lucy Pierce, daughter of Nathaniel and Priscilla (Shepherd) Pierce, died 1841. They were the parents of seven children: Phineas, Horace, Susan, Lucy, Sarah, Nancy and Harriet. Six of these died of consumption, and only one, Harriet, lived to old age. She was the wife of Rev. Ingersoll, a Unitarian clergyman, and died in Keene, New Hampshire.

(VI) Dr. Phineas (2), son of Dr. Phineas (1) and Lucy (Pierce) Parkhurst, was born in Lebanon, and studied medicine with his father, and subsequently took the course in medicine at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1805. He settled in Hartford, Vermont, where he practiced a time, and then moved to Templeton, Massachusetts, where he lived the remainder of his life. His wife's family were prominent and wealthy people in Templeton, and she was heiress to a large amount of farm property which went to her only child. Dr. Parkhurst married Persis Kendall, and they were the parents of Paul Kendall, mentioned below.

(VII) Paul Kendall, son of Phineas (2) and Persis (Kendall) Parkhurst, was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, and at the age of one year was taken by his parents to Templeton, Massachusetts, on their removal to that place, and resided there all his life. He was a man of means, had a valuable farm, and lived the life of a liberal gentleman farmer. He married Almira J. Partridge, born in Templeton, May 5, 1816, died in Templeton May 12, 1904, aged eighty-eight years. Her parents were: Otis and Unity Partridge. The children of this marriage were: Phineas, who is further mentioned below; Lucy Ann, married Edwin E. Thomas, of Taunton, Massachusetts; James Henry, resides at Baldwinsville, Massachusetts; Charles, died in Templeton, at the age of forty; and Harriet died young.

(VIII) Phineas (3), eldest child of Paul K. and Almira (Partridge) Parkhurst, was born in Templeton, November 7, 1837, and died while on a visit to that place November 7, 1877. He was educated in the schools of Templeton, Massachusetts, and Lebanon, New Hampshire, and at an early age showed an aptitude for music, and became a skillful performer on the violin and clarinet. He was in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1861, and on August 7 of that year enlisted as a second class musician in the band of the Third Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into service August 26. He accompanied his regiment to the front and was stationed at Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he was mustered out August 31, 1862. January 6, 1863, he again enlisted, and was mustered into service February 10 as a first class musician of the Second Brigade band of the Tenth Army Corps, New Hampshire Volunteers, also known as the Post Band. He served until July 4, 1865, and was then mustered out at Hilton Head. After he returned to Concord he made music his

profession until the time of his death, as far as his health permitted, though he was often obliged to desist on account of ravages made on his system by disease contracted while in the military service. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, and voted the Republican ticket. He married, January 5, 1869, Alice G. Quann, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 23, 1846, daughter of John and Mary A. (Lattey) Quann. Mr. Quann was born and died in Halifax; his wife was born in Annapolis, Nova Scotia, and died in Boston, July 20, 1872. They had three children: John, born in Halifax in 1843, died in Boston, 1875; James, born in Halifax, 1844, killed by a railroad train in Indiana in 1878; and Alice G. The children of Phineas and Alice G. (Quann) Parkhurst are: Harriet I., born in Concord, March, 1870, at home; and James P., born in Concord, in 1872, now engaged in the manufacture of silverware in Keene, this state.

The family of Hassard, Hassart or HAZARD Hazard is of Norman extraction. At the time of the Conquest they were living on the borders of Switzerland, and were distinguished by the ancient but long extinct title of Duke de Charante. Two bearing this title visited the Holy Land as crusaders. The coat of arms of the family corroborates this statement, for its principal emblem is three scalloped shells on an ermine field, while the crescent is a closed helmet surmounted by a large scallop shell. These shells were found on the shores of Palestine, and they were the badge of the returning Pilgrims. The motto of the Hazard family is "*Sinceritas*." The Hazards in this country belong chiefly to Rhode Island, where the original Thomas settled in 1639. Tradition says that Thomas was accompanied by a nephew, the ancestor of the New York and southern branches of the family. In Rhode Island the name is one of the most numerous in the state. Mrs. Mary Hazard, of South Kingston, Rhode Island, grandmother of Governor Hazard, died in 1739, at the age of one hundred years, and could count up five hundred children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, of whom two hundred and five were then living.

(1) Thomas Hazard, the first American ancestor, born in England, in 1610, came from England, some say Wales, and settled in Rhode Island, in 1635. His name is first found in Boston in 1635. In 1638 he was admitted a freeman of Boston; in 1639 he was admitted freeman of Newport, Rhode Island, and in 1640 he was appointed a member of the general court of elections. He married (first) Martha ———, who died in 1669. Married (second) Martha, widow of Thomas Sheriff, who died in 1691. Thomas Hazard died in 1680. There were four children, probably all by the first marriage: Robert, whose sketch follows; Elizabeth, married George Lawton; Hannah, married Stephen Wilcox, son of Edward Wilcox; Martha, married (first) Ichabod, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Potter, and (second) Benjamin, son of Roger and Mary Mowry.

(11) Robert, eldest child and only son of Thomas and Martha Hazard, was born in 1635, in England or Ireland. In 1635 he was admitted freeman of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He appears to have been a prominent man in the colony, and was a large landowner. He built a big house in Kingstown, Rhode Island, which stood for a century and

a half. The house had a long L in which was a capacious chimney with two stone seats where, tradition says, the little slave children were wont to sit. Robert Hazard, according to the deeds given to his sons and others, owned more than a thousand acres of land. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Ann Brownell. She died January 28, 1739, at the age of one hundred years, having lived to see five hundred of her descendants, as mentioned in the first paragraph. She appears to have been remarkable in more than one way, for the "Boston Gazette," dated February 12, 1739, says of her: "She was accounted a very useful Gentlewoman, both to the Poor and Rich on many accounts, and particularly amongst Sick Persons for her Skill and Judgment, which she did Gratis." Thomas and Mary Hazard had eight children: Thomas, born in 1660, died in 1746, married Susannah Nichols; George, married Penelope, daughter of Caleb and Abigail Arnold, died in 1743; Stephen, married Elizabeth Helme, died September 20, 1727; Martha, married Thomas Wilcox, died in 1753; Mary, married Edward Wilcox, and died before 1710; Robert married Amey ———, died in 1718; Jeremiah, whose sketch follows; Hannah, married Jeffrey Champlin. Robert Hazard died in 1710.

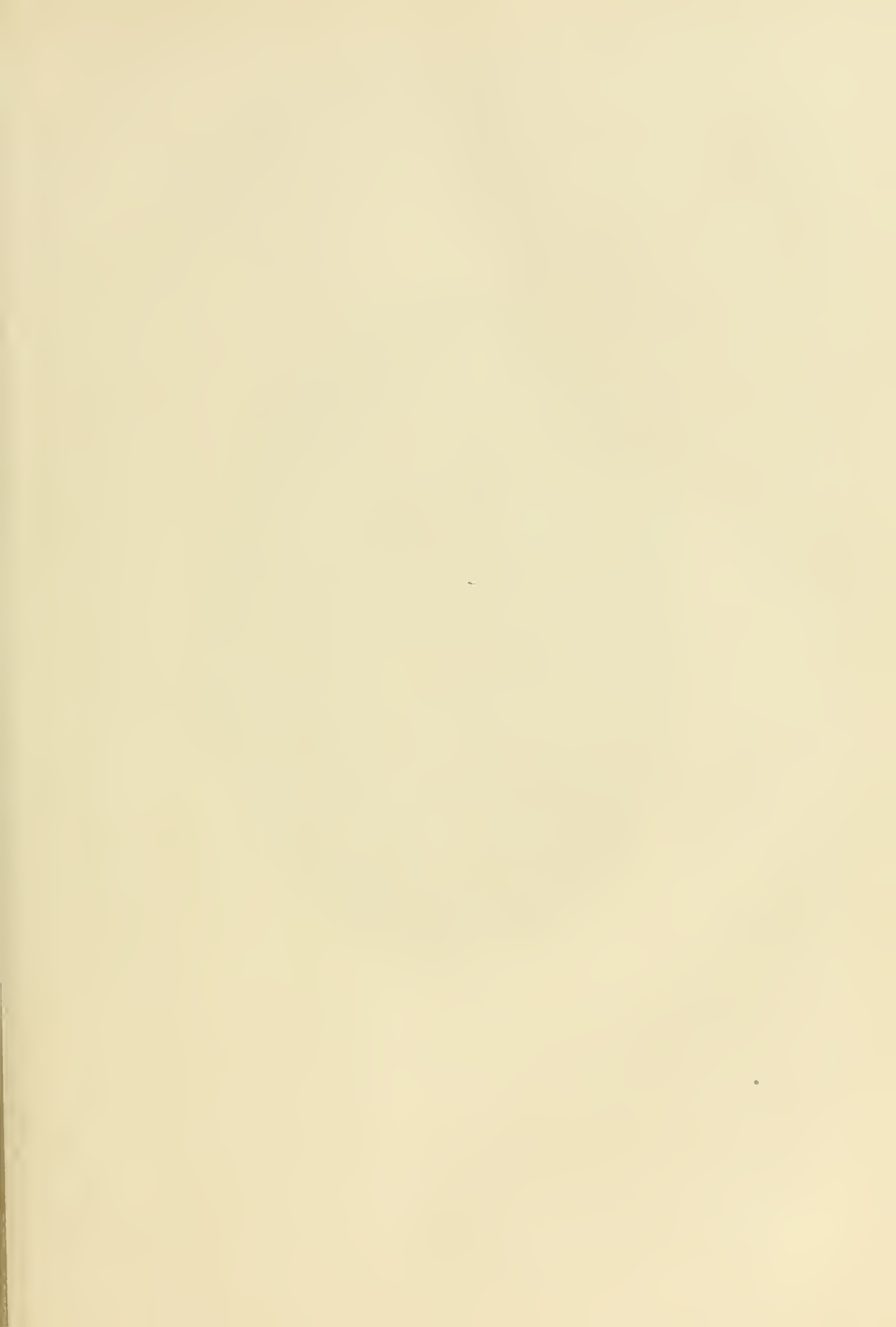
(III) Jeremiah, fifth son and seventh child of Robert and Mary (Brownell) Hazard, was born March 25, 1675. He lived at Kingstown, Rhode Island. Like others of the family he owned much land, some of which remained to his descendants for generations. Jeremiah Hazard married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Geready) Smith. They had seven children: Mary, born March 16, 1669, died in 1771; Ann, born February 28, 1701, married John Browning; Robert, whose sketch follows; Sarah, born January 11, 1706, married Robert Moore, October 24, 1728; Martha, born October 8, 1708; Hannah, born in April, 1714, married Samuel Watson; Susannah, born May 21, 1716, married ——— Smith. Jeremiah Hazard reached the age of ninety-three, dying February 2, 1768.

(IV) Robert, third child and only son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Hazard, was born April 1, 1703. He married Patience, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Thomas) Northup. She was born June 27, 1705, and died June 26, 1795, lacking one day of ninety years. They had four children: Mary, married her cousin, Jeremiah Hazard; Jeremiah, born in 1735, admitted freeman of North Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1756; Ephraim, born in 1729, and died May 28, 1825; Gideon, whose sketch follows.

(V) Gideon, third son and youngest of the four children of Robert and Patience (Northup) Hazard, was born 1734. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Chase, and widow of Benjamin Congdon. They had four sons: Ephraim, born September 5, 1763, married (first) Hannah, daughter of Richard Updike. Second, Mary Smith; died April 23, 1836; Freeborn, whose sketch follows; and Robert and Stephen. Gideon Hazard married for his second wife, Anna ———, who died November 3, 1822. They had one child, Elizabeth, born December 7, 1795, married Joseph Hammond. Gideon Hazard died June 13, 1814, at the homestead of his father and grandfather in Kingstown, Rhode Island.

(VI) Freeborn, second son and child of Gideon and Sarah (Chase) (Congdon) Hazard, was born in 1765. They had three children: Robertson, born







*Geo. S. Hazard M.D.*

August 27, 1785, married Elizabeth Marshall; Stanton, whose sketch follows; Susan, born November 11, 1788, married Hannah Smith. Freeborn Hazard died August 29, 1831, at the age of sixty-six years, an early age for a Hazard.

(VII) Stanton, second son and child of Freeborn and Susan (Sherman) Hazard, was born in August, 1786. He married Phebe Bush, and they had seven children: George S., born January 10, 1810; Mary A., born June 14, 1811, married (first) Harvey Brown, (second) Daniel Sherman; John W., born May 20, 1813, died September 10, 1851; Albert R., born August 18, 1815, died in infancy; Oliver S., whose sketch follows; Brayman R., born December 10, 1819, died in infancy; Phebe A., born November 30, 1825, married Orris Gardner.

(VIII) Oliver Stanton, fourth son and fifth child of Stanton and Phebe (Bush) Hazard, was born in Anthony, Rhode Island, December 29, 1817. He was twice married (first) to Lucy A. Rice, and (second) to Juliette E. Sholes.

(IX) Marinus Hall, son of Oliver Stanton and Lucy A. (Rice) Hazard, was born at Crompton, Rhode Island. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practiced his profession in Providence, Rhode Island. He belonged to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He married Helen, daughter of George Stevens, who was born in Monroe, New Hampshire. Six children were born: William H., deceased; George S.; Ella F., deceased; Walter E.; Hellen G., and Albert H., deceased.

(X) George Stevens Hazard, son of Dr. Marinus Hall and Helen (Stevens) Hazard, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, July 20, 1866. He attended the high school in his native city, and Brown University. For many years he was engaged in the drug business at Worcester, Massachusetts. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1890. In 1894 he came to Hollis, New Hampshire, where he has since lived. He makes a speciality of diseases of the nose and throat, and has an extensive practice in the surrounding towns. He belongs to the American, the New Hampshire and the Nashua Medical societies. He has been a member of the board of health and the school board of Hollis, and trustee of the public library. He is a Mason of the Thirty-second degree, and a Knight Templar. He is a member of the following Masonic bodies in Nashua: Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Meridian Sun Royal Arch, Chapter No. 9, and the New Hampshire Council of Deliberation.

Dr. George S. Hazard married, April 20, 1887, Harriet, daughter of Charles Augustus and Harriet (Allen) Blackington, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. They have two children: Helen R., born June 20, 1889, and Ruth F., born March 27, 1897.

This old family whose ancient seat was in Newbury, Massachusetts, has produced a long line of men of more than ordinary ability, leaders, and men of local prominence wherever they have resided, both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

(1) Captain William Gerrish, born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, August 20, 1617, said to have been educated to business in the mercantile house of Percival Lowle & Company, came to New England as early as 1639 and settled in that year in Newbury, Massachusetts. He was the first captain of the military band in that town, and

representative 1650-54. In 1678 he removed to Boston and was the owner of No. 3, Long Wharf, where he carried on business. At the semi-centennial anniversary meeting of the town of Boston, March 14, 1686, Captain Gerrish opened and closed the exercises with prayer. He died at the house of his son Benjamin, in Salem, August 9, 1687, aged seventy. He married (first) April 17, 1645, Joanna, widow of John Oliver, of Newbury. She died June 14, 1677, aged fifty-eight; and he married (second), in Boston, Ann, widow of John Manning. The children by the first wife were: John, William, Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Moses and Mary; and by the second wife: Henry.

(II) Colonel Moses, fifth son and sixth child of Captain William and Joanna Gerrish, was born in Newbury, May 9, 1656, and died December 4, 1694, in Newbury, where his life was spent. He married, September 24, 1677, Jane, daughter of Rev. Henry Sewall, and sister of Chief Justice Sewall, of Massachusetts. She was born at Badsley, England, October 25, 1659, and died January 29, 1717. Their children were: Joanna, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and John.

(III) Colonel Joseph, eldest son and second child of Colonel Moses and Jane (Sewall) Gerrish, was born in Newbury, March 20, 1682, and died January, 1765, aged nearly eighty-three years. He lived in Newbury, was a member of the colonial legislature twenty years, and was often elected by that body to his majesty's council, and as often rejected by the English governor "because he was not supple." He was also elected to a seat in a provincial congress. In speaking of him Rev. Jacob Little says: Colonel Joseph Gerrish had such muscular power that he swam the Merrimack river near its mouth every year till he was past seventy. The weight of four of his children was 1,200 pounds." He married Mary Little, born January 13, 1686, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Coffin) Little, of Newbury, the notice of intentions being published February 26, 1704. Their children were: Moses, Joseph, Stephen, Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, Sarah, Judith, Samuel and Rebecca. Three others died young.

(IV) Captain Stephen, third son and child of Colonel Joseph and Mary (Little) Gerrish, was born in Newbury, January 22, 1711, and died in Boscawen, New Hampshire, in 1788. When about twenty-two years of age he removed to Contoocook, New Hampshire, with his ox team and plow—the first in the town. He was a leading spirit among the first settlers of Contoocook, took an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, and was often appointed on committees by his fellow proprietors. He established the first ferry, was thrifty, and accumulated a large estate. Rev. Mr. Price says of him: "He was particularly prepared to advance the settlement of a new country, being young, robust, acquainted with husbandry, enterprising, industrious, economical. Though his education was small and his manners unpolished, yet his strength of mind, his frankness, and sympathetic feelings, rendered him useful and agreeable. He knew all the discouragements and wants of a new settlement, and to him many resorted for succor. Possessing both the means and the disposition, he was liberal and hospitable—a friend and father to multitudes. He lived to see his children settled and prosperous, and useful members of both civil and religious societies." He resided at the lower end of King street, and for a time until the close

of his life he lived upon one of his farms in Canterbury, on the intervale below "Muchyedo." He married (first) in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 21, 1738, while he was a resident of Canterbury; Martha Chase, of Newbury, who died without issue; and he married (second), July 15, 1741, Joanna Hale, of Newbury, born June, 1715, died about 1792, aged seventy-seven. She was the daughter of Samuel and Apphia (Moody) Hale, of Newbury, and sister of Nathan Hale, the martyr spy, in the war of American independence. "She was a woman of strong character, and deeply religious. She left the Episcopal and joined the Congregational Church to find spirituality, and brought her branch of the Gerrish family within the covenant." The children of this couple were: Henry, Jane, Samuel, Enoch, Joseph and Stephen. (Mention of Samuel and Enoch and descendants appears in this article.)

(V) Colonel Henry, eldest child of Captain Stephen and Johanna (Hale) Gerrish, was born May 3, 1742, in Canterbury, and died in that town May 16, 1806. He was an active man in the affairs of the town and was successful as a business man. He possessed those qualities of character which make men leaders. At the age of twenty-four years, in 1766, he was ensign in the militia and a selectman. He was frequently elected moderator of the town, and was elected a delegate to the first state convention in 1774 and again in 1775, representing Boscawen and Salisbury. He was again delegate in 1779-80. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was captain of the militia, and marched with the minutemen to Bedford upon receiving the news of the battle of Lexington. He was lieutenant-colonel of Stickney's regiment at the time of the Bemington campaign, but was detailed at that time for other duties, and did not participate in the battle. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, being on the left flank of Burgoyne at Battenkil, and acted as clerk at the sale of the plunder taken from the British. He often acted as the town's agent during the revolution, performing the duties assigned to him with the same industry and prudent care that characterized the management of his own affairs. Colonel Gerrish was a land surveyor, and he was called upon in every direction not only by the citizens of his own town but of surrounding towns to lay out lands and roads. He was a justice of the peace, and was often called upon to act as arbiter to settle the difficulties between citizens of the town and county without legal procedure. He was also a blacksmith, and forged mill cranks and made mill saws on an ordinary anvil. He kept a tavern, and his house was known as the Traveler's Home. Many people too poor to pay for a bed were accommodated under his roof, where they were permitted to sleep upon bearskins before the generous fireplace in his barroom. His house was on what is now known as Fish street, and he owned a large tract of land which is now the county farm. His residence was not far from the present buildings on that place. In the early days the corn mill at the head of the present King street in Boscawen was the only accommodation of that kind to settlers located far up the Merrimac. It was a day's journey for many of them to reach Colonel Gerrish's tavern, and a night would be spent there. In the morning they secured a grist and carried it to the mill on their backs, and would be able to return to Colonel Gerrish's at night. There they would make a johnnycake or hasty pudding for breakfast, and on the third morning, with the grist on their

backs, start for their distant homes. Colonel Gerrish was a large investor in the cheap lands of the north part of the state, and he became the proprietor of many thousand acres. He acquired a great estate, and brought up a large family of children and lived to see most of them well settled. He was a professor of religion, and uniformly gave his support to religious exercises. His children were well brought up, and of credit to him and themselves. He was married November 10, 1763, to Martha, daughter of Jeremiah Clough, of Canterbury. She was born November 10, 1742, and died October 15, 1826, surviving her husband more than twenty years. Their children were: Jeremiah, Sarah, Moses, Stephen, Henry, Hannah, Martha, Jacob, Susannah, Joseph and Thomas. (Mention of descendants appears in this article.)

(VI) Moses, second son and third child of Colonel Henry and Martha (Clough) Gerrish, was born February 17, 1768, and settled in the south-western part of Boscawen, where he maintained a most hospitable and happy home. Deacon Enoch Little named this location "Basham" from the many oaks that grew there. He married Sarah Mlsley, daughter of Enoch Little (see Little, IV). She was born April 20, 1760, and died December 10, 1836. They had a daughter and a son, Sally and Jeremiah. The former became the wife of Colonel John Farmer of Boscawen (Webster).

(VII) Jeremiah, only son of Moses and Sarah I. (Little) Gerrish, was born on New Year's Day, 1794, and died October 30, 1843. He resided on the homestead at "Basham," and succeeded George T. Pillsbury as deacon of the Congregational Church at West Boscawen. He was a leader of the choir there some nineteen years. He was devoted to music, and purchased in 1830 the first seraphine made by Charles Austin, of Concord. This was one of the earliest reed instruments blown by pedals to be made in America. Deacon Gerrish was married March 8, 1821, to Jane, daughter of Enoch (2) and Polly (Noyes) Little. She was born February 2, 1800, and died April 9, 1877. Their children were: Polly L., Jeremiah, Edwin, Sarah J., Henry H. and James L.

(VIII) Sarah J., second daughter and third child of Deacon Jeremiah and Jane (Little) Gerrish, was born January 11, 1830, and died June 21, 1872. She was married November 19, 1867, to George Little of Webster (see Little, VII).

(VI) Henry (2), fourth son and fifth child of Henry (1) and Martha (Clough) Gerrish, was born May 29, 1772, in Boscawen, and lived for a time after attaining manhood on what is now High street, in that town, and afterwards settled on the homestead at Fish street. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married June 6, 1796, to Mary, daughter of Honorable Abial and Mary Foster of Canterbury. She was born October 1, 1774, and died September 3, 1860, being then one week of ninety-five years old. Mr. Gerrish died September 11, 1862. Their children were: Susannah, an infant daughter died unnamed, Jacob, Lucy, Abial, Mary and Elizabeth.

(VII) Abial, second son and fifth child of Henry (2) and Mary (Foster) Gerrish, was born March 7, 1806, in Boscawen, and lived for a time in Canterbury. Afterward he resided on the homestead, which is now occupied by the county farm. Ultimately he settled at West Creek, Lake County, Indiana, where he died. He was married January 18, 1830, to Eliza, daughter of Paul Dodge of Bos-

cawen. Their children were: Maria, Martha, Mary, James L., Jane P. and Ann E.

(VIII) Maria, eldest daughter of Abial and Eliza (Dodge) Gerrish, was born April 15, 1831, in Canterbury, and was married October 26, 1849, to Joseph (3) Barnard (see Barnard, VII).

(V) Samuel, third child and second son of Captain Stephen and Joanna (Hale) Gerrish, was born April 20, 1748, and died November 16, 1825. He settled first on High street, Boscawen, and removed in 1776 to Canterbury, his farm lying on the Merrimack river. He married, January, 1773, Lucy Noyes, of Hebron, who died in 1818, aged sixty-six. They had three sons: Enoch, Joseph, and Stephen.

(VI) Captain Joseph, second child of Samuel and Lucy (Noyes) Gerrish, was born in Canterbury, and died July 31, 1839, aged sixty-two. He lived on the homestead in Canterbury. He married first Sarah, daughter of Nathan Chandler, of Concord; and second in 1813, Sarah, daughter of Deacon John Church, of Dunbarton. She was born June 9, 1784, and died February 2, 1855, aged seventy-one. The children by Sarah Chandler were: Judith (died at age of eighteen years), Lucy, Mary and Nathan. Those by Sarah Church were: John, Sarah, Enoch, Susan, Charles, Judith, and Newell.

(VII) Judith, sixth child and third daughter of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Church) Gerrish, was born in Canterbury, May 21, 1824, and married, November 24, 1842, Farnum Coffin, of Boscawen. (See Coffin, VIII.)

(V) Major Enoch, third son and fourth child of Captain Stephen and Joanna (Hale) Gerrish, was born in Boscawen, January 23, 1750, and died May 1, 1821, aged seventy-one. When eighteen years of age he built his log cabin on the east side of the road now called High street, where he cleared five acres of land, being part of the homestead where he and his posterity have since resided. Chestnut rails split by him were on the farm in a good state of preservation, more than one hundred and twenty-five years later. Although his principal occupation was the care and improvement of his land, he had a fondness for mechanical labor, and framed many of the buildings in the town, including the churches. The first bridge across the Merrimack, at the Plain, was built by him. He had a love for military parade, as his title indicates. During his life he was chosen to fill the offices of moderator, selectman, and representative to the general court. A man strictly religious, he joined Dr. Wood's Church in 1781, and was elected deacon in 1783, an office which he held until his death, May 1, 1821. He married (first), February, 1772, Mary E. Pearson, born October 3, 1753, daughter of Deacon Isaac Pearson, of Boscawen. She died May, 1784, and he married (second), December 8, 1784, Hannah Kilburn, of Boscawen. She died January 14, 1792, and he married (third), July 2, 1792, Mary, daughter of Joseph Gerrish, who died May 3, 1829. The children by the first wife were: Samuel, Enoch, Stephen, Sally, Isaac and Anna (twins); and by the second wife: Mary and Hannah.

(VI) Isaac, fourth son and fifth child of Enoch and Mary E. (Pearson) Gerrish, was born in Boscawen, November 27, 1782, and died August 22, 1842, aged sixty years. He resided on the homestead inherited from his father, at the foot of the Gerrish hill, on High street. By his untiring in-

dustry and frugality he from time to time added to the old homestead so that he was the possessor of the largest cultivated farm in town, which he devoted to stock raising and the production of butter and cheese. The products of the dairies of Boscawen were well and favorably known in the markets of New England. His dwelling and out-buildings were burned May 1, 1824. The same year he built a new set of buildings, which at that time were the largest and most commodious in town. His services and advice were frequently sought for in making deeds, wills and other papers usually executed by a justice of the peace. He was a neighbor to Rev. Dr. Wood, and was greatly attached to the pastor and the church, to which he dispensed spiritual instruction, and his seat at meetings was seldom vacant. A kind neighbor, strongly attached to friends, given to hospitality, his house was open; and the pleasant firesides in the large rooms of his dwelling, will be long remembered by those who enjoyed them. He married, June 1, 1815, Caroline Lawrence, of Canterbury, born November 16, 1797, died at West Lebanon, October 25, 1870, aged seventy-three. Their children were: Twins, died in infancy; Lydia, Enoch and Elizabeth.

(VII) Colonel Enoch, only son and fourth child of Isaac and Caroline (Lawrence) Gerrish, was born at the old homestead, on High street, July 28, 1822. He obtained his education at the academies in Boscawen, Franklin and Meriden. On the death of his father he inherited a large portion of his estate, and with it, at the age of twenty, came the care and management of an extensive farm. An addition of more than one hundred acres made it one of the largest in Merrimack county. For twenty years he devoted his time to the cultivation and improvement of his agricultural holdings, successfully developing their resources by raising live stock, hay and wool, when its heavy growth of wood and timber attracted the attention of the lumber manufacturer to whom the farm was sold in 1865. Possessing a love for military life he took a deep interest in the military organizations in the state, and was promoted from the lowest rank to that of colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, New Hampshire militia. Having the confidence and esteem of his townsmen, he was elected to the various offices of the town, the duties of which he performed to his credit and the satisfaction of his constituents. Though not a member of any church, he has always been a firm believer in the utility and necessity of religious and educational institutions, has ever been a friend to the church where his ancestors worshipped, and a supporter of religious institutions generally. After the sale of his farm he removed to Concord, where his sound judgment, particularly in matters of finance, was duly appreciated, as was shown by his appointment as one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Savings Bank of Concord, and of the Rolfe and Rumford Asylum. Mr. Gerrish is a Republican in politics, and served in 1881-82 as representative of ward four in the New Hampshire legislature. In 1887 he was elected to the senate, and served two years. In political matters as in all the other relations of life Mr. Gerrish has always been a dependable factor. He has been a sincere outspoken advocate of what he believed to be right. He married, May 23, 1854, Miranda O. Lawrence, born June 15, 1829, daughter of Joseph S. and Harriet (Neally) Lawrence, of Lee, by whom he had two children, Frank L., men-

tioned below; and Lizzie Miranda, born June 14, 1860, who married Everett W. Willard.

(VIII) Frank Lawrence, oldest child and only son of Hon. Enoch and Miranda (Lawrence) Gerrish, was born on his father's farm, May 19, 1855, and educated in the public schools, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at Chandler Scientific School, at Hanover. At the age of nineteen he took a place in the New Hampshire Savings Bank, in Concord, where he remained one year. He then settled on the ancestral homestead, where he has since resided and successfully cultivated the rich acres that constitute one of the best farms in the Merrimack valley. In politics a Republican, and being a man of good judgment and executive ability, he has spent many years in the public service. He was county commissioner in 1885, has served as selectman twelve years, and as treasurer of Merrimack county four years. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married Isabelle Seavey, born in Moultonboro, June 29, 1858, daughter of John and Almira Seavey, of Moultonboro.

The following is a sketch of a branch of the ancient family of Gerrish, earlier generations of which are traced in the preceding pages.

(I) John Gerrish was born in West Lebanon, York county, Maine. He was a farmer and lived and died in his native town. His wife's surname was Fur-bush. Their children were: John J., Nathaniel, George James, Joseph, Eliza, married Hiram Hanson.

(II) George, third son and child of John Gerrish, was born in West Lebanon, Maine, March 3, 1785, and died December 9, 1878, aged ninety-three, and was a lifelong farmer. He began farming for himself near Jamaica pond in Massachusetts, where he resided eight years. Afterward he returned to West Lebanon, where he continued farming the remainder of his life. He married Ann Damon, who was born February 4, 1804, and died July 8, 1849. Their children were: Catherine T., Ebenezer T., Henry T., Benjamin B., Leonard S., Eliza A., George K., John K., Alfred W., Daniel W.

(III) Henry Thomas, third son and child of George and Ann (Damon) Gerrish, was born in West Lebanon, December 14, 1828. At the age of seventeen he went to Boston and worked at the shoe business for a time and then learned the carpenter's trade and worked at that, doing a large amount of contract work in Boston during eighteen years. He built two of the largest buildings on Rutland Square, two on Pembroke street, two on Brookline street, two on East Concord street and two on West Newton street. In 1872 he removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, and built the house he has since occupied. Since settling in Rochester he has done a little carpentering and some farming. He married in Portland, Maine, November 12, 1867, Hattie Blackmar, who was born September 11, 1830, and died May 31, 1904, daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Lord) Blackmar, of Berwick. They had four children: Ida M., born January 23, 1872, married Henry Greenfield; Harriet, born November 6, 1876, married Elmer A. Garland; Lillian, born January 15, 1880, married George Torr; Winthrop R., born October 6, 1883, a graduate of Rochester high school and Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College,

Boston; is now a bookkeeper for the Studley Box Company.

The emigrant of this family, Henry (I) WAY (or Wayne), was born about 1583, and emigrated to this country from Bristol, England, in company with Roger Williams, February 8, 1631, in the ship "Lyon." He was named with the first recorded grantees of land in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1633. He died in Dorchester in 1667; his wife Elizabeth died in 1665. Their three children were: Richard, George and Aaron.

(II) Ensign George, son of Henry Way, was born in England. He married Elizabeth Smith, only child of John and Joanna Smith. George Way received a portion of the neckland in Dorchester in 1637, but he lived probably the greater part of his life in Lyme, Connecticut. His last home was in New London, at West Farms near Lake's Pond, where he died in February, 1717. His body was kept twelve days because of the "Great Snow" and was finally carried to the cemetery by men on snow shoes. They had two sons: George and Thomas.

(III) Thomas, youngest son of George and Elizabeth (Smith) Way, was doubtless born in Lyme, Connecticut, but it is evident from available data that he lived in New London, Connecticut, from early childhood. No date of his birth is given, but he died in East Haven, Connecticut, in 1726, whither he had removed about 1720. He married Ann, daughter of Andrew Lester. Their children included, Daniel, Ebenezer, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, David James, Mary and Hannah.

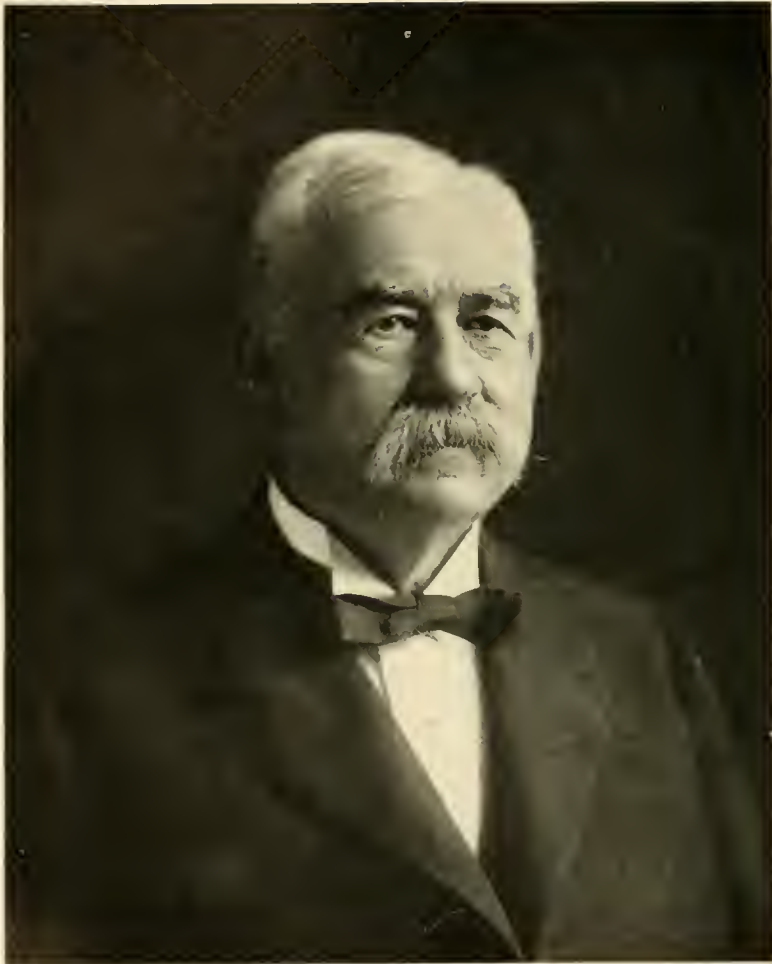
(IV) Ebenezer Way, born October 30, 1603, in New London, Connecticut, married Mary Harris, probably of New London.

(V) William, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Harris) Way, was born in New London, May 15, 1720. He married, May 3, 1765, Mary Lathrop.

(VI) George (2), son of William and Mary Lathrop Way, was born June 18, 1771. In New London, Connecticut, December 5, 1793 he married Sarah Douglas, a descendant from the distinguished family of Douglas, of Scotland, which has figured conspicuously in English, Scotch and Welsh history for centuries. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was a cultured relative of Sarah Douglas. The children of George and Sarah (Douglas) Way were: George, Sallie, Gordon, Roderic, Joseph, Lucy, Emily, Christopher, and Truman.

(VII) Gordon, son of George and Sarah (Douglas) Way, was born July 30, 1798, in Lempster, New Hampshire, and died in Claremont, July 30, 1886. Mr. Way and his family removed from Lempster, where he was an extensive cattle dealer and farmer, to Claremont in 1844, where he bought a large farm and was engaged in general agricultural pursuits. Although he did not take an active part in the civic affairs of his town, he was ever esteemed a citizen of high moral worth. He married (first), June 28, 1819, Abigail Perley, daughter of Captain Edmund and Abigail (Briley) Perley (see Perley, VI). She was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1798, and her family removed to Lempster, New Hampshire, when she was eight years old. One of her sisters married Bishop Osman C. Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and another Rev. A. A. Miner, LL. D., the distinguished Universalist clergyman. She died October 11, 1848, in Claremont. Mr. Way married (second), October 11, 1849, Sophia Lovell. The children of Gordon and Abigail (Perley) Way were: Mary Eliza,





Asmon B. Fay, M.D.



Alonzo Gordon, Abigail Eveline, Sabrina, Edmund Perley, Sarah P., George Osborne, Edwin Franklin, Emily Maria, Orlo Fiske, Osman Baker and Louisa Mehitable.

(VIII) Osman Baker, sixth son of Gordon and Abigail (Perley) Way, was born March 22, 1840, in Lempster, New Hampshire. He was four years old when his parents removed to Claremont. He worked on the farm and attended the district school meantime. At the age of seventeen years he entered the old Claremont Academy. Three years later he became a student at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he fitted for college, but greatly to his disappointment he was obliged to abandon his cherished project in consequence of ill health. He soon after, in 1862, began the study of medicine with the late Dr. Nathaniel Tolles, of Claremont, and Professor A. B. Crosby, the eminent surgeon and professor in Dartmouth College. He was awarded as a prize a valuable work on the "Practice of Medicine" for the best examination in all the departments of medical science taught in the college. While pursuing his studies he taught school every winter the larger part of the time in the advanced grammar schools in Claremont. He taught for a time in Claremont Academy, and was also superintendent of schools for fifteen years. He was enabled to meet the entire expenses of his education. On January 1, 1866, Dr. Way opened an office as physician and surgeon in South Acworth, New Hampshire. After remaining there one year and a half he returned to Claremont and resumed the duties of his profession in July, 1867. In addition to Claremont, his practice in outside towns has been limited only by his physical strength. For several years he has made a specialty of chronic diseases, and has given much attention to microscopy and bacteriology. Dr. Way is the oldest practitioner in Claremont, and one of the most successful and talented physicians of southern New Hampshire.

Dr. Way has borne no small part in the civic affairs of his town, and has been honored with various positions of trust. He was for twenty-six years a member of the Stevens high school committee, a period much in excess of that served by any other person. He is treasurer of the board of trustees in charge of the Paran Stevens fund and the Helen R. Healey fund, the two amounting to over \$150,000 for the benefit of Stevens high school, and he is the only member of the board of trustees of the Fiske Free Library who has served continuously from its opening, more than thirty years since to the present time (1907). He has been a director of the People's National Bank since its organization. In connection with Hon. George H. Stowell and Hira R. Beckwith, the well-known architect, Dr. Way built Union Block, one of the finest business blocks in New Hampshire, each having one-third interest, and the Doctor acting as treasurer. Dr. Way has been twice a member of the New Hampshire legislature and was a member of the last constitutional convention. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Claremont, and for more than thirty years has been president of the Church Society, and nearly as long has acted as chairman of the board of trustees.

On December 24, 1867, Dr. Way married (first) Martha L. Wightman, of Cambridgeport, a popular school teacher of her day. She died one year after her marriage, on December 25, 1868. He married (second), February 22, 1882, Mary J. Wightman, a

sister of his first wife. She is liberally educated, having graduated at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, and later continued her studies in the French and German languages. She was a teacher in the famous Dr. Gannet's School in Boston until ill health compelled her to resign her position. Mrs. Way is a woman of great intelligence and broad culture. She is in constant touch with the best literature, being a member of the Fiske Free Library book committee, and in this relation her judgment in the selection of standard works is considered invaluable. There were no children by either marriage.

HATCH This is a name derived from the locality where the original Hatch lived in England. It was one time written 'de la Hache,' and Hatch, like Hatcher and Hatchman, took his name from the simple bar across the woodland pathway by which he lived. Among the oldest of Massachusetts families, this has been very prolific, its descendants being now scattered over many states and territories of the Union. It was founded in Massachusetts by two brothers, William and Thomas, who are supposed to have come from Kent, England, and were both active in the settlement of the Plymouth Colony. The family was active in the Indian and Revolutionary wars, and has contributed its portion to the development of civil affairs in New Hampshire.

(I) Elder William Hatch was a native of Sandwich, county of Kent, England, and was probably a member, with his brother Thomas, of Governor Winthrop's Colony, which came to Massachusetts' shores in 1630. William returned to England and came out in the ship "Hercules" in 1635, accompanied by his wife Jane, and six children and five servants. He was a man of means and business ability, and was a merchant at Scituate, Massachusetts. He was a ruling elder of the Second Church there, which was founded in 1644, and was a lieutenant of the militia. His children, all born in England, were: Jane, Anne, Walter, Hannah, William and Jeremiah.

(II) Walter, eldest son and third child of Elder William and Jane Hatch, was born about 1625, and died in Scituate in March, 1701. He was a shipwright by occupation. He was married (first), May 6, 1650, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Holbrook, of Weymouth. The date of her death does not appear, but he was married (second), at Marshfield, August 5, 1674, and the christian name of his wife was Mary. The surname is not known. His children, born of the first wife, were: Hannah, Samuel, Jane, Antipas, Bethia, John, Israel and Joseph.

(III) Samuel, eldest son and second child of John and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Hatch, was born December 22, 1653, in Scituate, and was a shipwright and farmer. He died in June, 1735, in his eighty-first year. No record of his wife appears. His children were: Samuel, Josiah, Hannah, Ebenezer, Isaac, Elizabeth, Elisha, Ezekiel and Desire.

(IV) Josiah, second son and child of Samuel Hatch, was born May 30, 1680, in Scituate, and died January 12, 1715, in Rochester, Massachusetts, in his thirty-fifth year. The christian name of his wife was Desire and their children were: Desire, Edmund, Zeruah, Jabez and Ebenezer.

(V) Jabez, second son and fourth child of Josiah and Desire Hatch, was born May 21, 1709, in Rochester, Massachusetts, and died in April, 1763, in Boston. He was buried on the twenty-first of

that month in the cemetery attached to Trinity Church, of whose society he was one of the earliest members. It is possible that he went to sea in early life, as his marriage occurred in Barnstable and no record is found of the birth of his first three children. He was permanently located at Boston as early as 1749, as he was elected constable there at the town meeting on April 8 of that year. He was excused from service. In the same year he purchased land and had wharves on two sides of his estate at what was known as Windmill point and later as Wheeler's point. His will was made January 18, 1763. He was married at Barnstable, February 8, 1730, to Mary Crocker, daughter of William and Mary Crocker. She was born August 12, 1714, probably at Barnstable, and was buried at Trinity church yard, Boston, November 11, 1785. Their children were: Desire (died young), Sarah, Jabez, Harris, Mary, Elizabeth, Desire, Haws, William, Christianna, Lucretia, Lydia, Christopher, Hannah and Lucy. The births of all except the first three are on record in Boston. It is probable that some of the sons followed the sea, and one of them settled in New Brunswick.

(VI) Jacob Hatch was born in Maine, and was one of a family of eleven children, all educators. He married Martha Maxwell, a native of the same state, who was also a teacher in Maine, where part of their children were born. He was a member of the Continental army and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. He subsequently removed with his son, Jacob (2) Hatch, from Maine to Vermont, settling first in Newbury and going from there to Groton as a pioneer. He had three sons and three daughters. The sons, Moses, Jacob and John, lived and died in Groton; Phoebe married Hiram Meader, and lived and died in Walden, Vermont; Lucretia (Mrs. James Dustin), lived and died in Groton, as did Mehitabel, wife of James Mitchel.

(VII) Jacob (2), second son of Jacob (1) and Martha (Maxwell) Hatch, was born 1795, in Groton, Vermont, where he continued to reside through life and died September 4, 1873, aged about seventy-eight years. By occupation he was a stonemason. He married Sally Morrison, who was born May 7, 1797, and died December 9, 1875, in Groton.

(VIII) George, son of Jacob (2) and Sally (Morrison) Hatch, was born April 1, 1820, in Groton, Vermont, and early in life learned the shoemaker's trade. He settled at Wells River in the town of Newbury, Vermont, which he made his permanent home and where he manufactured shoes and conducted a retail store, in which he disposed of a large part of his product. His entire time and energies were devoted to his business and this so overtaxed his strength that his health was ruined and he died at the age of fifty-two years, September 20, 1872. By means of his devotion to his business he was successful and accumulated considerable real estate. He was married December 8, 1847, to Hannah Vance, who was born August 9, 1824, in Groton, Vermont, and survived him less than two months, dying in Newbury, September 20, 1872. They were the parents of four children: Oscar C., the eldest, is the subject of the succeeding paragraph; Fred B. resides at Woodsville, New Hampshire; is engaged in mercantile business; Amelia B., former wife of Adna F. Mulliken (deceased), late of Woodsville, New Hampshire; Martha J., wife of Clarence H. Carpenter, of Montpelier, Vermont.

(IX) Oscar Cuttler, son of George and Han-

nah (Vance) Hatch, was born November 11, 1848, in Newbury. He attended the common schools of his native town and also a select school, and left school at an early age to engage in some lucrative employment. For two years he was a clerk in the general store of Deming & Baldwin at Newbury, and the succeeding four years were spent in the National Bank at Newbury, where he was a general clerk. At the end of this period he was chosen cashier of the Orange County Bank at Chelsea, Vermont, where for two years he was actively and faithfully engaged. In 1872 he was elected cashier of the Littleton National Bank at Littleton, New Hampshire, and simultaneously was made treasurer of the Littleton Savings Bank. This bank was organized in 1871, so that Mr. Hatch may be said to have been a part or factor in the development of that institution. Through his upright and straightforward dealings he has won the respect and friendship of business men of Littleton and adjoining towns. In 1887 he was elected president of the National Bank and for twenty years has continuously filled that position with honor and credit to himself and advantage to the bank and the town and its people. Mr. Hatch is a man of generous nature and is just to all, which is one of the qualities essential in a successful banker. He made his own beginning in the world and appreciates the effort of every one who is trying to help himself, and is ever ready to encourage every honest and worthy effort. He fills many posts of responsibility and care, but his duties weigh lightly upon his shoulders and he is ever ready to greet his friends and the general public with the utmost affability and consideration. Mr. Hatch is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics an earnest Republican. He has served the community for three years, 1885-86-87, as a member of the board of education, Union School District. He was state senator in 1899 and 1900, and a colonel on the staff of Governor Rollins during the same years. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire since 1898. He is a justice of the peace and notary public, and is a director of the Littleton Shoe Company. He was president of the Littleton Musical Association in 1891-92-93. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, Franklin Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, and St. Girard Commandery, Knights Templar. He received the thirty-third degree of Free Masonry at the Supreme Council at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1894, and is a member of Aleppo Shrine, of Boston. He was past commander of St. Girard Commandery, of Littleton. This activity in one of the greatest fraternities of the world indicates the broad and generous nature of Colonel Hatch. He occupies a beautiful home at No. 11 High street, which is surrounded by handsome lawns and the accessories of a comfortable country home.

He was married January 4, 1871, to Flora L. Adams, daughter of Henry W. and Nancy J. Adams, of Wells River, Vermont. She was born July 6, 1851, at Cooperstown, New York, and is the mother of four children: Leslie A., the eldest, is a resident of San Bernardino, California, where he removed with his family in 1902 for the benefit of his health; Henry O. is engaged in banking, holding the position of secretary of the Littleton Savings Bank; Marguerite E. recently graduated from the Quincy Mansion School, Quincy, Massachusetts; Oscar Cut-

ler is in the public school of Brookline, Massachusetts.

(Second Family.)

(I) Joseph Hatch, immigrant ancestor of the Newport family as well as of most of the name in this country, arrived from England in or prior to 1630, coming here in common with the majority of Puritans, solely for the purpose of enjoying unrestricted religious rights. Going to the southern coast of Massachusetts he purchased of the Indians a large tract of land called by its original owners Succamasset, lying on the north-eastern shore of Vineyard sound and afterwards incorporated as the town of Falmouth. There he resided for the remainder of his life, which terminated at an advanced age. He is credited in the records as having reared three sons, Joseph, Benjamin and Jonathan, but the maiden name of his wife is omitted.

(II) Joseph (2), eldest son of the preceding, was born in Falmouth in 1652.

(III) Ichabod, son of Joseph Hatch (2), was born in Falmouth, October 12, 1691, and went to Connecticut. He married Abigail Weeks.

(IV) Joseph (3), son of Ichabod and Abigail (Weeks) Hatch, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, August 15, 1718. About the year 1770 he brought his family to Alstead, New Hampshire, and was one of the first settlers in that town. His wife was before marriage Sarah Stearns, born February 29, 1720, in Tolland, daughter of Shubael (2) and Rebecca (Lariby) Stearns, of Tolland (see Stearns, III).

(V) Mason, son of Joseph and Sarah (Stearns) Hatch, was born in Tolland, August 23, 1762, and accompanied his parents to Alstead when a child. He married Mitty (probably Melissa) Brooks.

(VI) Dr. Mason, son of Mason and Mitty (Brooks) Hatch, was born in Alstead, March 3, 1791. His preliminary medical studies were directed by Doctors T. D. Brooks, of Alstead, Reuben Hatch, of Hillsboro, and Charles Adams, of Keene, and his professional preparations were completed at Dartmouth College. Locating at Hillsboro in 1818 he practiced there successfully until 1836, when he removed to Bradford, and in 1838 succeeded to the practice of his brother, Dr. Isaac Hatch, in Newport. He died in Newport, December 2, 1876, after spending nearly forty years of his professional life there and incidentally devoting much time to its general welfare. He was a member of the lower house of the state legislature for the years 1854-55. His religious affiliations were with the Congregationalists. On March 5, 1818, he married Apphia Andrews, his first wife, who was born March 5, 1795, and died September 18, 1855. He was married a second time, November 12, 1856, to Mrs. Mary R. Ray, of Cornish, New Hampshire, who survived him. His children, all of his first union, are: Emily T., born April 1, 1819; Abigail, February 6, 1821; Leonard, died in infancy; Sarah S., June 19, 1824; Louisa F., April 10, 1827; Charles M., who also died in infancy; Ellen M., who will be again referred to; and Caroline, who did not live to maturity.

(VII) Ellen M., fifth daughter and seventh child of Dr. Mason and Apphia (Andrews) Hatch, was born in Hillsboro, September 19, 1834, and died in Newport, February 27, 1872. She married William Nourse (see Nourse, III).

(I) Nathan Hatch was born in Halifax Massachusetts, in 1783, and removed to Gilford, New Hampshire, in early life, where he died March, 1848, at the age of sixty-five years. He was an early settler in Gilford, where he made a farm of fifty

acres in the woods, and contributed abundantly of his services in clearing the forest, making roads and performing the many other duties necessary to make the wilderness habitable. He was a member of the Universalist Church, and his political affiliation was with the Whig party. He married Phebe Thurston, who was born in Gilford, where she died in 1846. Their children were: Ichabod, Benjamin, Martha, Abiah, Mahala, and Nathan, whose sketch follows.

(II) Nathan (2), youngest son of Nathan (1) and Phebe (Thurston) Hatch, was born in Gilford, October 2, 1821, and died August 10, 1888. The common schools of Gilford afforded him all the opportunities for education that he ever had. He followed the occupation of his father and owned and cultivated a farm of fifty acres. In the time of the Rebellion he was drafted and sent a substitute in his place, as at that time he had a family of small children to support, and he preferred to take care of them. He was a loyal citizen and attested his regard for the great war president by naming his youngest son in his honor. He was married in Gilford, January 15, 1844, to Mary Sanborn Webster, who was born May 24, 1825, daughter of William W. and Sallie (Sanborn) Webster. Their children were: An infant, Mary O., David, Eva, Walter William and Abraham Lincoln.

(III) David, third child of Nathan (2) and Mary S. (Webster) Hatch, was born in Gilford, January 6, 1848. After a course of study in the common schools he purchased a farm of fifty acres upon which he has since resided, devoting considerable attention to the culture of fruit. He has a pleasant home, is a respected member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and a Republican. He married, January 6, 1886, Susan Webster Thurston, who was born in Boscaawen, March 1, 1850, daughter of John G. and Eunice (Andrews) Thurston. They have no children.

This early family of Medfield, PARTRIDGE Massachusetts, has produced numerous scions who have been of a bold, hardy and adventurous nature and fond of the strenuous life of the pioneer.

(I) William Partridge and his brother John, probably from Dedham, settled in Medfield, Massachusetts, where the name of John is found in records of 1653. William had a house lot on North street. His death occurred about 1692, he being at that time seventy years of age. He was a single man at the time of his settlement in Medfield, but married (first), 1654, Sarah Price, who died in 1656; and (second), in the same year, Sarah Colburn. The children, all by the second marriage, were: Nathaniel, John, Elisha, William, Priscilla, Sarah, Hannah, Josiah and Mary.

(II) Nathaniel, oldest child of William and Sarah (Colburn) Partridge, born in 1660, was a weaver by trade and lived in Medfield. He received one-fourth of his father's estate. He served as town treasurer in 1709-10, as selectman 1708 and 1713, and kept school in 1713 and 1722. He married, in 1686, Lydia Wight, and both died in the same year, 1741. Their children were: Lydia, Nathaniel, Elisha, Deborah, Sarah, Mary and Miriam (twins), Ephraim, Ruth, Josiah, Anna, Edward, and Nathaniel.

(III) Edward, fifth son and twelfth child of Nathaniel and Lydia (Wight) Partridge, was born in Medfield, in 1710. He was the legatee of his father's estate, which he sold in 1746, and in 1748 he and his wife asked dismissal to the Second

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Church in Wrentham (now Franklin), where they probably located. He married, 1733, Sarah Jones, and they had five children: Elisha, Asa, Edward, Simeon and Silas.

(IV) Elisha (1), eldest child of Edward and Sarah (Jones) Partridge, was born in Medfield, in 1734, and died in 1787, probably in Thomaston, Maine. He resided in Franklin the greater part of his life. He married Dorcas Pond, and had six children.

(V) Elisha (2), probably a son of Elisha (1) and Dorcas (Pond) Partridge, with his brother Simeon removed to New Hampshire from Franklin, Massachusetts, and was among the first settlers of Croydon, New Hampshire. He purchased about two hundred acres of the wilderness on Winter Hill, which he transformed into a farm. On this he erected buildings and resided the remainder of his life, dying July 16, 1856. He married Rachel Winter, and they were the parents of ten children, eight sons and two daughters: Daphne, Gardner, J. T. Gilman, Susanna, Simeon, Elisha, Achsa, Simeon, Benjamin F. and Welcome P.

(VI) Elisha (3), son of Elisha (2) and Rachel (Winter) Partridge, was born in Croydon, April 5, 1807. He got his education in the district school, and worked at farming for various employers for several years. Later he bought a farm of two hundred acres near his father's place, where he resided until about 1850. He then moved to the east village and bought a house, and resided there and worked at carpentry and masonry. In 1853 he removed to Croydon Flats, where he bought and lived on a small farm, carrying on his trades. Later he returned to his first farm, upon which he remained till his death, August 16, 1882. He married (first), November 12, 1828, Elvira Putney, born May 10, 1800. She died May 10, 1840, and he married (second) Ella F. Sherman, a native of Maine, who was born May 8, 1821, and died April 28, 1892. The children by the first wife were: Harrison, George, Sarah, Daphne S., Simeon P. (a resident of West Concord), Lucy C., Rachel and Cynthia C.; and by the second wife: Emma, Willard B., and Sarah E.

(VII) George, second son and child of Elisha (3) and Elvira (Putney) Partridge, born in Croydon, May 17, 1830, was educated in the common schools of his native town, and assisted his father on the farm and also at carpentry. In 1843 he went to Claremont and worked four years in the cutlery factory. From there he went to Lansing, Iowa, where he carried on the business of contractor and builder for one year. Returning to New Hampshire he entered the employ of Moses Humphrey, in West Concord, and worked in the manufacture of mackerel kits for twenty-five years, eighteen years of the time as foreman. In 1880 he retired from manual labor, and has since dealt in houses and lands in and near West Concord. In 1894 he built his present residence on North State street, one of the handsomest of the town and the best in West Concord village. Mr. Partridge is a person whose habits and conduct have impressed his fellow-citizens with his worth as a man. For twenty-five years he has been a special police officer. He was pound keeper a number of years, road surveyor fourteen years, and a member of the house of representatives in 1807-08. He votes the Republican ticket, is a member of the Veteran Firemen, and attends the Congregational Church. He married, December 16, 1854, Mary N. Moore, born September 12, 1832, in Putney, Vermont, daughter of Curtis and Mary

(Dodge) Moore. They have had two children: George D., and George H., both of whom died in infancy.

(VIII) Simeon P., third son and fifth child of Elisha (3) and Emma Partridge, born in Croydon, April 28, 1840, was educated in the common schools, is a blacksmith, and resides in West Concord. He served four years as a soldier in the civil war. He married Frances E. Brown, daughter of George W. Brown, of West Concord. They have three children, Edith Frances, Clinton Orlando and Sarah Luey.

Hollis is an ancient English place name long since assumed as a surname by persons who went from there to other places; and now common in America, both as a place name, and as a surname. The Hollis family of America is notable for the excellent character of its members.

(I) John (1) Hollis was a resident of Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of James Priest. They were the parents of one or more children.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Priest) Hollis, removed about 1695 from Weymouth to Braintree, and settled in the Middlestreet district, where he died January 27, 1718. He married Mary (whose surname may have been Yardley), who married second May 16, 1725, John Wild, Sr., as his second wife. John and Mary Hollis had eight children: John, Mary, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Hannah, Thomas, James and Sarah.

(III) Thomas (1), second son and sixth child of John (2) and Mary (Yardley) Hollis, born in Braintree, March 13, 1710, died February 14, 1794, married, August 18, 1737, Rachel Mekusett, born July 18, 1717, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Thayer) Mekusett, and they had ten children: Deborah, Rachel, Thomas, Silas, Alethea, Mary, died young, Ruth, Daniel, Mary and Barnabas.

(IV) Thomas (2), eldest son and third child of Thomas (1) and Rachel (Mekusett) Hollis, baptized December 13, 1741, married Lydia Holbrook and they had nine children: Thomas, Lydia, Mary, Rachel, Mehitable, David, Silence, Ruth and Caleb.

(V) Thomas (3), eldest child of Thomas (2) and Lydia (Holbrook) Hollis, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, January 14, 1773, lived in Braintree until 1820, and then moved to Milton, where he carried on the business of granite quarrying and cutting, and died April 15, 1850. He was a thorough-going citizen, a patriotic American, and a good Christian. His Christian faith made him an ardent member of the Trinitarian Congregational Church and his patriotism made him a faithful soldier in the War of 1812. He married in Braintree, Massachusetts, May 22, 1796, Priscilla Hayden, born July 10, 1772, daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Elizabeth (Allen) Hayden, (widow of Samuel French) of Braintree, where they all lived. The children of this marriage were: Betsey A., Lydia, Mehitable, died young, Thomas, Mehitable, Nancy W., and Susan, all born in Braintree.

(VI) Thomas (4), only son and fourth child of Thomas (3) and Priscilla (Hayden) Hollis, born in Braintree, August 20, 1801, like his father was a granite contractor in Milton, where he lived after his marriage. He died in Exeter, New Hampshire, June 24, 1873, at the home of his daughter, Ruth (Mrs. Joseph F. Wiggin), where he was visiting. He was a man of strong character and great



*George Partridge*



influence, a lifelong Democrat, and an attendant of the Unitarian Congregational Church. He married, December 3, 1826, Deborah Clark Allen, born September 15, 1810, died January 8, 1889 (See Allen VIII, daughter of Abijah and Sarah (Allen) Allen. Their children were: Lucy Allen, Priscilla, died young, Thomas, Andrew Jackson, Priscilla Hayden, Abijah, Sarah Abby, Susan French, Ruth Hurd, Annie Porter and Mary Josephine.

(VII) Abijah, third son and sixth child of Thomas (4) and Deborah Clark (Allen) Hollis, born in Milton, November 13, 1837, "was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and the Harvard Law School, from which he received a degree, pursued the study of the law in the office of Clark and Shaw, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1862; but immediately after admission, enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, under Colonel Charles R. Codman, for service in the Union Army. He served gallantly as second lieutenant with this regiment in the North Carolina campaign, participating in the battle of Kinston and other conflicts (including a siege of fever) until the expiration of its nine months of service. Returning home he soon re-enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Regiment, otherwise known as the First Veteran Volunteers, and went to the front with the same in Virginia, with rank of captain. In the battle of the Wilderness he was shot in both legs, disabled, and for a time was absent on a furlough, but returned to his regiment in time to participate in the battle of Weldon Railroad, in which it was engaged. Subsequently he was prostrated with typhoid fever, but as soon as strength permitted, he was again at the post of duty and of danger, and led his regiment at the storming of Petersburg, for his gallantry on which occasion he was subsequently breveted major."

At the close of the war, in 1865, Major Hollis, on account of his health, gave up the law profession, removed to West Concord, New Hampshire, and engaged in the business of granite quarrying, from which he retired in 1897. Major Hollis has always been a Democrat, and as such was elected to the New Hampshire legislature in 1876 from ward three of Concord, by two majority. The election was hotly contested by his opponent, Daniel Holden, but he held his seat. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 18— and 1902. Major Hollis has for many years been an influential resident of Concord, and a leader of the local Democracy. As a citizen and business man his character is without a blemish. His patriotism and devotion to his country's interests are attested by his long and arduous term of military service in putting down the rebellion, and the scars he bears. As a friend and neighbor he is always to be depended upon. He is a clear thinker, outspoken in his sentiments, and unequivocal in his expressions. While at home on a furlough on account of his wounds, in 1864, he married, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 9, Harriette VanMater French, born in Chester, New Hampshire, September 20, 1839, daughter of Hon. Henry Flagg and Anne (Richardson) French (see French VIII). They are the parents of six children: Thomas, Anne Richardson, Henry French, Allen, Harriette VanMater, died young, and Mary French.

(VIII) Thomas (5), eldest child of Abijah and Harriette V. M. (French) Hollis, born in Milton, Massachusetts, May 5, 1865, resides in Concord, Massachusetts. He married in Chicago, April 18, 1892, Mary Letchworth Coonley, born in Louisville,

Kentucky, March 28, 1869, daughter of John Clark and Lydia (Avery) Coonley of Chicago. Their children are: Thomas, born in Chicago, December 8, 1893; John Coonley, Milton, Massachusetts, December 1, 1896, and Howard Coonley, Concord, New Hampshire, October 7, 1899.

(VIII) Anne Richardson, eldest daughter and second child of Abijah and Harriette V. M. (French) Hollis, born in West Concord, N. H., July 9, 1867, married, July 9, 1900, Dr. Arthur H. Cillley, of New York, a descendant of General Cilley and General Poor, of Revolutionary fame.

(VIII) Henry French, second son and third of Abijah and Harriette V. M. (French) Hollis, was born at West Concord, New Hampshire, August 30, 1869. He received his early education in the public schools of Concord, and was graduated at the Concord high school in 1886; leaving immediately for the far west, where he was engaged in railroad engineering between Denver and San Francisco for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad during 1886 and 1887. Returning east he prepared at Concord, Massachusetts, to enter Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*, and elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In addition to the academic course at Harvard he attended courses at the Harvard Law School, completing nearly two years of the regular work at that institution. After graduation he continued his law studies with Hon. William L. Foster and Hon. Harry G. Sargent, of Concord, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in March, 1893. At college, Mr. Hollis was a member of the Harvard Glee Club, and engaged prominently in athletics, being a member of the Track Team and of his class baseball nine. These athletic activities were continued so far as possible after leaving college, and he has been prominently identified with baseball, golf and similar sports at Concord, being the captain of the Winolancet Baseball Club in its best days. He is now president of the Beaver Meadow Golf Club.

Since March, 1893, Mr. Hollis has practiced law in Concord, for the first six years in partnership with Harry G. Sargent and Edward C. Niles, and for the following six years in partnership with Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman, with offices in Exeter and Concord, New Hampshire. Since January 1, 1905, he has practiced at Concord under his own name. Since 1895 Mr. Hollis has been trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, and he has also served one term as a member of the Board of Education, declining to stand for re-election. He is a member of many clubs and societies in New Hampshire, vice-president of the Anti-Imperialist League, and a member of the University Club, Boston. At the date of this sketch (1906) he is one of the counsel for the state of New Hampshire in the celebrated Percy Summer Club case. In politics Mr. Hollis has been a prominent Democrat, having been the Democratic candidate for congress in the Second New Hampshire district in 1900, and the Democratic candidate for governor in 1902 and 1904. At the date of this sketch he is a member of the Democratic congressional committee from New Hampshire. He has also been chairman of the Democratic state committee, and is now the chairman of the executive committee of that body. He has done effective work on the stump in New Hampshire, and adjoining states, and on many occasions has addressed French voters in their own language. He was a leading spirit in the repeal of

the old prohibitory law in New Hampshire, and has been an active worker for labor laws, having been in charge of the various labor measures pending in the New Hampshire legislature in 1903 and 1905. Largely through his efforts the present fifty-eight hour law for women and children was passed in 1905. At an early age Mr. Hollis showed the high spirit of his race, and started out to earn money to prepare himself for the coming years of his life, in a manner and under conditions that many young men would have shrunk from. In the west he had men and natural conditions to contend with, and gained much experience that has since been useful to him. Later, equipped with a liberal legal and literary education he has successfully practiced his chosen profession and though still a young man has attained high rank as a lawyer and an honorable position among his fellow men.

Mr. Hollis was married, June 14, 1893, to Grace Bruerton Fisher, of Norwood, Massachusetts, second daughter of Edwin E. and Leonor M. (Copeland) Fisher, both of whom are natives of Norwood. Mr. and Mrs. Hollis have two children, Henry French, Jr., born May 26, 1894, and Anne Richardson, July 12, 1896.

(VIII) Allen, third and youngest son and fourth child of Abijah and Harriette V. M. (French) Hollis, was born in Concord, December 20, 1871. He attended the public schools of Concord, and was graduated from the Concord high school in June, 1889. In October following his graduation he became a student in the office of Chase & Streeter, attorneys, where he applied himself to the study of law for three years following. In October, 1892, he entered Harvard Law School, where he remained until June, 1893. On July 28 of the same year he was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire, and shortly afterward entered the employ of Streeter, Walker & Chase. Subsequently Mr. Chase retired from the firm, and July 1, 1895, Mr. Hollis became a member of the firm of Streeter, Walker & Hollis, and since Judge Walker's appointment to the supreme bench, April 1, 1901, has continued the practice of law in Concord as a member of the firm of Streeter & Hollis, being now associated with Frank S. Streeter, Fred C. Demond and Edward K. Woodworth. Mr. Hollis has made rapid and gratifying progress in the practice of the law, and is now a principal member of one of the leading law firms of the state. He has also been active in business enterprises in his native city. In 1894 he was made corporation clerk of the Page Belting Company and the Union Guaranty Savings Bank. He is also a director of the Concord Shoe Factory. In 1901 he was one of the organizers of the Concord Electric Company, of which he has continuously been a director and president since March, 1904. In 1905 he was an organizer of the Union Realty Company, of which he has since been a director and president. He attend the South Congregational Church, and is a member of the men's federation of that church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the New Hampshire Club, of Boston, and of various local clubs and associations. He married, at Dubuque, Iowa, November 10, 1897, Amoret Nicholson, daughter of Frederick Pearson and Mary J. (Hinds) Nicholson, of Dubuque. They have two children: Allen, born February 1, 1900, and Franklin, March 26, 1904.

The history of the Manahan family in New England begins with the period of Scotch-Irish immigration and the events preceding the American

Revolution. The first of the name who is known to have come to his country was John Manahan, a native of the north of Ireland and a soldier of the British army, who is mentioned at length below.

(I) Michael Manahan was of Scotch-Irish stock born about 1720, probably in Ireland, where he lived and brought up his family. We know only of two sons: John and Adam, both of whom are mentioned below.

(II) John, elder son of Michael Manahan, was born in England in 1744, and was educated for the army, which he entered in youth, and in 1765 with his regiment was stationed at Quebec, Canada. He was insulted by a superior officer and resented the insult by striking the offender in the face. To escape punishment he deserted, and in the month of December, in company with twenty-nine other deserters, set out for the New England settlements. But the rigors of a Canadian winter caused suffering, exhaustion and death in the little company, and only one-half of the men who composed it survived the ill-starred journey. Manahan engaged in various enterprises in New England, along the coast, for a time. His first home in New Hampshire was doubtless in Londonderry, whence he removed to the vicinity of the Taggart place in Goffstown and became a trader. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, he enlisted in the American army and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, and was with General Benedict Arnold in his expedition through the wilderness to Quebec. He was also with General Stark and fought at the battle of Bennington. He finally made his home, about 1780, in the town of Francestown, New Hampshire, on what is known as the Parker Bartlett place in the eastern part of that town. His farm was owned by his descendants until quite recently. He married twice. One wife was Mary (Nesmith) Manahan, of Londonderry, the mother of his children, who died December 21, 1811, aged fifty-nine years. He died May 10, 1818, aged seventy-four. Their graves may be seen in the Old Francestown burial ground. Children: 1. Elsie who married (first) John Seeton and (second) John Nahor. 2. John, married Ann Scohy. 3. Mary, died in infancy. 4. Adam, married Mary Brewster and settled in Greenfield. 5. James, married Abigail Dodge. 6. Margaret, married Edward Brennan.

(II) Adam, son of Michael Manahan, was born in Ireland about 1760. He came to America at the close of the Revolution at the request of his mother who was then living in Ireland, to search for his brother John, who had not been heard from after he deserted from the British army. For a long time his search was fruitless. One day he met Peter Woodbury, of Francestown, on Long Wharf, in Boston, and inquired of him, in the course of their conversation, if he had ever heard of his brother John. Doubtless the mention of Adam's name brought up the subject. Upon reaching home, Mr. Woodbury told John of the circumstance. "It is Adam, my brother Adam," was the response and soon John was on his way to Boston, where he found Adam. Adam subsequently settled on the Fuller place in Deering, New Hampshire. He married a daughter of Deacon Gutterston, of Methuen, Massachusetts. Children: John, mentioned below. Richard, William, Joseph, Stephen, Valentine, Thompson, Mark, Ruth, Polly, Elvira C. married, November 7, 1833, Solomon S. Bailey, born in Weare, September 16, 1803. (See Francestown history.)

(III) John, eldest child of Adam and Ruth (Gutterston) Manahan, was born at Methuen, Massa-







Valentine Blarabau 1847



*William H. Manchester*



chusetts, May 1, 1792, and died in New London, New Hampshire, May 7, 1862. In 1818, while living in Deering, New Hampshire, he married Lucintha, daughter of Benjamin Felch of Weare, New Hampshire. She was born May 17, 1800, and died in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, January 16, 1882, having survived her husband twenty years. After marriage John Manahan settled in the town of Sutton, New Hampshire, and there four of his children were born. In the spring of 1826 he moved with his family to New London, New Hampshire, and afterward lived in that town. He was a substantial farmer, a man of upright character, and was inclined to be liberal in his religious views, although he had been brought up under the strict teachings of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Whig and early joined the free soil party. John and Lucintha (Felch) Manahan had eight children: Emily Manahan, their first child, was born July 2, 1820, and died January 14, 1904; married Deacon John A. V. Smith, of Manchester, New Hampshire, a manufacturer. Lucinda Manahan, their second child, was born February 25, 1822, and died in Sutton, New Hampshire, July 10, 1890. She married T. A. B. Young, and lived in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. They had two children, George and Walter Young, both of whom now live at Putnam, Connecticut. Mary Manahan, their third child, was born March 4, 1824, and died August 19, 1906, in the home where President Franklin Pierce was born. Mary never married. Valentine Manahan, their fourth child, is mentioned at length below. Abby A. Manahan, their fifth child, was born April 12, 1828, and died October 24, 1894. She married Benaiah Fitts, of Worcester, Massachusetts, an inventor and mechanic of great skill. Their children were Homer, Carrie, Ellen, Norman and Edson Fitts. Newton Manahan, their sixth child, was born September 19, 1830, and died May 7, 1884. He married, January 1, 1851, Hepsybeth A. Thompson, and lived in New London, New Hampshire. Fannie A. Manahan, their seventh child, was born January 18, 1835, and became the wife of T. Newell Turner, of Worcester, Massachusetts. He died in 1868. Their only son, Wallace M. Turner, graduated from Harvard College, A. B., 1891; A. M., 1896. Since graduation he has filled a pedagogical chair in Boston. William Henry Manahan, is the subject of mention in this article.

(IV) Dr. Valentine, son of John Manahan, was born in Sutton, N. H., November 17, 1825. He attended the district schools, the New London Academy, and the Pembroke Academy (New Hampshire). He studied medicine with Dr. H. C. Bickford, of New London, New Hampshire, Dr. Chadborne and Dr. Ware, of Concord, and Dr. E. E. Phelps, of Windsor, Vermont, attended lectures at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1850. He has been a practicing physician since 1850. He was also a student at Hanover, New Hampshire, at Windsor, Vermont, and Concord, New Hampshire. He has practiced his profession in the towns of Springfield, Antrim and Enfield, New Hampshire. Dr. Manahan is a Republican in politics. He is member of the Lodge of Free Masons, Enfield, New Hampshire, also St. Andrews Chapter, No. 1, at Lebanon, New Hampshire. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, also the American Medical Association, having been a member of the latter about thirty-five years. He is well known and valued citizen of

Enfield, of high standing in the medical fraternity and a useful citizen. He married, 1851, Abbie E. Porter, of Sutton, New Hampshire, the daughter of Reuben Porter. She died in 1856. They had no children.

(IV) William Henry, youngest son and child of John and Lucintha (Felch) Manahan, was born at New London, New Hampshire, March 31, 1840, and for nearly forty-five years has lived in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where his extensive business operations and public service have given him a place among the prominent men of the state. His father was a man of substance for his time, and so far as he was able gave his sons and daughters the advantage of a good early education. As a boy William was sent to the public school of the town, afterward was a student at Colby Academy, and still later took a business course at Eaton's Commercial College at Worcester, Massachusetts. After leaving school he learned the trade of a machinist, but his ambition led him into the higher branches of mechanics and he became a practical draughtsman, followed that vocation about nine years and it proved a valuable preliminary experience and served as an excellent foundation for later operations. In 1862 he located in Hillsborough and began active business life in lumbering and milling, and nine years later (1871) added furniture manufacturing to his other enterprises. He also engaged in real estate operations, acting either for himself or other persons in an agency capacity, and on frequent occasions in later years it became a part of his work to make public land sales and occupy the auctioneer's block; and in this special capacity he gained a wide reputation, for his transactions took him into all parts of his own state and also into Maine, Massachusetts and at times into the south. Of course these operations were a source of financial gain to him as well as to his principals, and it has been said that the "one reliable man to successfully handle a public sale of real estate" was W. H. Manahan, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire.

As far back as when he was a boy in school Mr. Manahan could "speak a piece" on exercise day with as good effect as most of the older pupils, and in later years in conducting land and timber sales his oratorical ability and easy command of language were considerable factors in the remarkable success which attended his efforts in that direction. This quality developed with years, and when he was sent to occupy a seat in the lower branch of the New Hampshire legislature he soon came to be recognized as one of the best public speakers and debaters in the house, and won for him many expressions of admiration. On one occasion in an editorial in the *Nashua Telegraph* in summing up legislative honors, Mr. Moore said: "For oratorical ability no man has won so high a reputation as W. H. Manahan of Hillsborough." Mr. Manahan never was really ambitious of high political honors, and whenever he did consent to stand for office it was more in answer to the importunities of party supporters than to gratify any personal desire. For twelve years he was town moderator of Hillsborough, and for about twenty years justice of the peace and quorum. In 1885-86 he represented his town in the state legislature, making an excellent reputation not only in debating public questions but as an advocate of safe, conservative legislative policy. It was he who introduced and championed the bill to prevent double taxation of mortgaged real estate and secured its passage in the face of stubborn opposition. In 1889 he

served as a member of the state constitutional convention. Mr. Manahan was the first Republican elected to the legislature in one hundred and fourteen years, from which it will be seen that Hillsborough always had been safely Democratic in its majority previous to his candidacy for the legislature.

In his family life Mr. Manahan always has found congenial companionship. "Although his associations have so long been elsewhere, he still finds the greatest pleasure among the scenes of his boyhood and in his deep interest in his native town, with its wealth of lake and mountain scenery, notes with pride its growing popularity as a summer resort." On March 31, 1862, he married Fannie Harriet Chubb, of Holden, Massachusetts. She was born April 27, 1843, a daughter of Charles C. and Harriet (Farnham) Chaffin of Walpole New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Manahan have three children.

Josephine Emily Manahan, their eldest child, was born in Hillsborough August 14, 1863. She was educated in music at the Worcester Conservatory of Music, Worcester, Massachusetts, and occupies a prominent place in the social life of the town of Hillsborough.

Frances Gertrude Manahan, their second child, was born in Hillsborough September 25, 1871, and is a graduate of the New Hampshire State Normal School at Plymouth, and is a member of the Old South Chapter, D. A. R., Boston. She married, October 10, 1900, Dr. Charles S. Adams of Wollaston, Massachusetts, and has one child, Frances Adams, born March 1, 1904.

William Henry Manahan, Jr., their third child and only son, was born in Hillsborough, December 28, 1877, and received his education in the Hillsborough public and high schools and Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire. While in school he acquired an enviable reputation as a speaker and debater and won the much prized Demarest silver medal for proficiency in elocution. After leaving school he entered the Illinois College of Photography and graduated from that institution. In 1890 he purchased the photographic studio formerly conducted by Charles Brockway, in Hillsborough, and since that time has devoted his attention to photographic work; and he has come to be recognized as one of the best photo artists in the state and also enjoys an excellent reputation and wide acquaintance among men of his profession throughout the country. His special studies in artistic photography have attracted wide attention, and one of them—a study of his father in platinum—has been given a conspicuous place in the Daguerre Memorial Institute at Winona Lake, Indiana. In 1904 he was elected vice-president of the New England Photographers Association. He is known too as a true sportsman and an interesting writer on subjects relating to hunting by hunting and fishing. His "A Morning's Sport in New Hampshire" was published in *Field and Stream* in November, 1903, and his "A Convenient Swamp" was welcomed by the readers of that publication in November, 1904. On April 9, 1902, Mr. Manahan married Ethel Brockway. She was born May 5, 1879, a daughter of Fred and Alice (Jones) Brockway, of Hillsborough.

The family of Pike was very early established in Massachusetts, and had numerous distinguished representatives in that colony and in New Hampshire. Among the most noted early representatives probably was the Rev.

John Pike, whose diary of events has afforded very much of value to the historian and genealogist.

(I) John Pike, the emigrant ancestor, came from Landford, England, in the ship "James," in the year 1635, and probably resided for a time in Ipswich. He soon settled in Newbury and subsequently resided in Salisbury, where he died May 26, 1654. His will was made two days previous to his death, and was proved October 3, of the same year. No record of his wife appears. His children were: John, Robert, Dorothy, Israel and Ann.

(II) Robert Pike, second son and child of John Pike, was born about 1615. He settled with his father in Salisbury, and was married there, April 3, 1641, to Sarah Sanders, born about 1622, and died November 1, 1679. She was probably a daughter of John Sanders, of Weeks, Downton Parish, in England and a sister of John Sanders, of Salisbury and Newbury. It is supposed that her mother was Alice Cole, a sister of John Cole, of Salisbury. Robert Pike married (second), in Salisbury, October 30, 1684, Martha (Moyce), widow of George Goldwyer. He received land in the first division of Salisbury, and in 1640-41-42 and 1654. He was of Newbury from 1635 to 1638. A deposition on record shows that he visited England in 1650 or 51. In 1650 his name succeeds the ministers at the head of the list of commeners. He paid the largest taxes in 1652. His name and that of his wife appear first on the list of members of the Salisbury Church, in 1687, and he was the most prominent citizen in that town during the last half of the seventeenth century. He died December 12, 1706, and his wife survived him more than six years, dying February 26, 1713. In all of the records he is styled Major Robert Pike. He took the oath of freeman, May 17, 1637, was representative in 1648, and for several years following; assistant to the governor from 1682 to 1692; member of the council for many years down to 1696, and justice of the peace during the greater part of his active life. He was liberal in thought, much in advance of his times, and was very decided in his opinions. He naturally had difficulties with other members of the Salisbury Church because of this fact, and this condition extended over at least a quarter of a century. He has been styled by writers "The Morally Fearless Hero of New England;" "The first and Strongest Representative of the Rights of Petition," and the "Power Which Squelched the Witchcraft Delusion." Because of his insistence on the right of petition, he was fined and disfranchised and many of his neighbors were called before the general court for reprimand, because they had petitioned for the remission of his fine. This was paid and his disfranchisement was removed in 1657. In the following year he was again elected to the general court. His children were: Sarah, Mary, Robert and Moses.

(III) Moses Pike, youngest child of Major Robert and Sarah (Sanders) Pike, was born March 15, 1658, in Salisbury, and resided in that town, where he still lived in 1714. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1677, and was one of the signers of a petition in 1680. He married Susanna Worcester, born December 29, 1671, a daughter of Timothy and Susanna Worcester. She was admitted to the Salisbury Church, February 5, 1690. Their children were: Moses, Elias, Mary, Sarah, Timothy, John, Joseph and Dorothy.

(IV) Joseph Pike, fifth son and seventh child of Moses and Susanna (Worcester) Pike, was born

September 1, 1707, in Salisbury, and was baptized October 12, following. He died January 22, 1764, in Kensington, New Hampshire, where he resided many years. His will was dated August 17, 1763, and proved February 29, of the following year. He married Sarah Thompson, and their children were: Joseph, Moses, Sarah, Susanna, Judith, Lois, Eunice, Hope, Keturah and Robert. Six of the seven daughters were unmarried at the time his will was made. The second one was the wife of a Mr. Fitts.

(V) Moses Pike (2), second son of John and Sarah (Thompson) Pike, married Naomi Harriman, and settled in Plaistow, New Hampshire. Their children were: Hannah, died young; Mehitable, Susanna, Moses, John, Hannah and Sarah.

(VI) Moses Pike (3), eldest son and fourth child of Moses (2) and Naomi (Harriman) Pike, was born February 21, 1756, in Plaistow, New Hampshire, and was an early settler of Bath in the same state. He married Lucy Stickney, and two children are recorded in Bath, namely: John and Polly. It is probable that he removed to the adjoining town of Lisbon, but the records fail to show the birth of other children, of whom there were doubtless several.

(VII) John Pike, son of Moses (3) and Lucy (Stickney) Pike, was born August 25, 1785, in Bath, New Hampshire, and reared a large family of whom Hial P., who was a resident of Amboy City, Illinois, now in 1907, at the age of eighty-one years.

(VIII) Douglas Parker Pike, son of John Pike, was born in Stanstead, June 15, 1810. He was a millman and for a number of years worked in the Iron Foundry at Troy, Vermont. In 1842 he came to Concord, Vermont, where he was similarly employed for some time, and removing to Northumberland he resided there for ten years. From the last named town he went to Stark, but returned to Northumberland and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was an upright, conscientious man, a useful citizen and a Universalist in his religious belief. He married Charlotte T. Wyman, daughter of Henry Wyman, and had a family of ten children, five of whom are now living, namely: William W., who will be again referred to; James Edward, who is residing in West Bethel, Maine; Henry N., of Dummer, New Hampshire; Charles E., resident of Seattle, Wash.; and Sarah, who became the wife of Lawrence Allen, of Bethel, Maine. The mother of these children was accidentally burned to death in 1885.

(IX) William Wallace Pike, eldest of the surviving children of Douglas P. and Charlotte T. (Wyman) Pike, was born in Jay, May 24, 1840. He acquired his education in the public schools, and at an early age adopted the occupation of a lumber surveyor and millman, becoming an expert "scaler." For a period of forty years he was exclusively engaged in that business, being always in demand, but physical disability resulting from an accident, May 16, 1892, compelled him to relinquish it. He then opened a store in Groveton for the sale of groceries, confectionery, notions, etc., and is still engaged in trade.

In politics Mr. Pike supports the Republican party, and for a number of years was collector of taxes. He is a member of Gorham Lodge, No. 73, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, Lancaster, and Edward Raymond Consistory (thirty-second degree), of Nashua. He also belongs to the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Patrons of Husbandry, and the Grand Army of the Republic, adjutant of the Post from its organization. He enlisted in Stark, New Hampshire, September, 1864, in Company I, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, under Captain Charles O. Bradley. He was detailed as orderly and served as such during the remainder of the war. He was honorably discharged June 15, 1865, at Washington.

Mr. Pike married Mary E. Cole, daughter of Benjamin Cole, of Stark, and they have three children, only one of whom, Carl A., is now living. He married Ada Bishop, and has three children: William M., Ida May and Hial P.

This is one of the English names which came to New England before the close of the seventeenth century, and has been distinguished in connection with the Revolution, and with various events incident to the progress and development of a great nation.

(I) The first record of Samuel Barton is found at Salem, Massachusetts, where he was witness in one of the famous witchcraft trials. He was in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1693, and in Framingham in 1699, and probably earlier. In 1716 he bought the Elliott gristmill in Oxford, Massachusetts, and was dismissed from the church in Framingham to that of Oxford by letter dated January 15, 1724. He died September 12, 1732, having survived by more than five years his wife Elizabeth, who died March 13, 1727. Their children were: Samuel, Mercy, Joshua, Eli-ha, Jedediah, Mehitable and Edmond.

(II) Samuel (2), eldest child of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth Barton, was born October 8, 1691, in Watertown, probably, and was one of the thirty settlers of Sutton, Massachusetts, where he served as selectman and town treasurer. He removed in 1748 to Dudley, in the same colony, where he probably died. He was married May 23, 1715, to Elizabeth Bellows, who was born March 17, 1695, in Marlboro, Massachusetts, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Bellows. Their children were: Amariah (died young), Mary, Bezaleel, Samuel, Ebenezer, Betsey and Amariah.

(III) Bezaleel, second son and third child of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Bellows) Barton, was born July 26, 1722, in Sutton, Massachusetts, and is the ancestor of the Barton families of Croydon and vicinity, in New Hampshire. He was a soldier of the Revolution in 1775, and was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was married April 30, 1747, to Phoebe Carlton, and lived in Sutton. Their children were: Phoebe, Elizabeth, Bezaleel, Benjamin, Rebecca and Peter.

(IV) Benjamin, second son and fourth child of Bezaleel and Phoebe (Carlton) Barton, was born April 21, 1758, in Sutton, and lived in Royalston, Massachusetts, until 1781, when he removed to Croydon, New Hampshire. He was a soldier of the Revolution, like his father. He died July 9, 1834, in Croydon. He was married December 9, 1779, in Royalston, Massachusetts, to Mehitable Frye, who was born August 16, 1762, daughter of Deacon John and Elizabeth Frye, of Royalston. His eldest child was born in that town, and the others in Croydon, namely: Phoebe, Benjamin, John, Peter, Ruth Frye, Susan, Phila, Cyrus, David, Reuben and Alexander. Benjamin Barton's brothers, Peter and Bezaleel, were also settlers in Croydon.

(V) John, second son and child of Benjamin and

Mehitable (Frye) Barton, was born February 17, 1785, in Croydon, and was a successful farmer in that town. He married Achsah Lovering, of Croydon, and their children were: Erastus, Ruby, Caleb L., John A., Kimball D. and Albert G. The father died December 4, 1855, and the mother, March 24, 1885. The latter lived to the age of ninety-six years, and was still housekeeper when ninety-three years old. (Mention of her son Albert and descendants forms a part of this article).

(VI) Caleb L., second son and third child of John and Achsah (Lovering) Barton, was born January 5, 1815, in Croydon, and died September 18, 1898, in his eighty-fourth year. He was an agriculturist throughout his life, and accounted a successful one. He took an intelligent interest in the welfare of his community, and efficiently discharged the duties of a number of local offices. He was a consistent and stalwart Democrat of the old school, and morally patterned his life on the principle of helping his neighbors. He was respected as one of the helpful citizens of his day and generation. He was married October 29, 1840, to Bethiah Tuck. She was born July 13, 1819, in Manchester, and died July 13, 1890, aged seventy-seven years. She was a daughter of Samuel L. Tuck, a well-known sea captain; she became a successful teacher. Their children were: Hubbard A., Celinda and Sullivan. Celinda Barton was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, August 9, 1845, was a successful teacher; married Eathan Smith, and resides in Newport. Sullivan Barton was born in Croydon, November 26, 1853, was educated in the public schools there and at Kimball Union Academy. He has served as superintendent of the schools of his town several years, has held other important offices, has been a close student and reader and has written much for the local press.

(VII) Hubbard Alonzo, eldest child of Caleb and Bethiah (Tuck) Barton, was born May 12, 1842, in Croydon, New Hampshire, and received his education in the common schools of his native town and under the tuition of John Cooper, a noted instructor of that time and region. Very early in life he developed a strong taste for journalism, and was a frequent writer for the press. In April, 1870, in company with W. W. Prescott, he purchased the *Argus and Spectator*, a Democratic newspaper, which had been established at Newport, New Hampshire, in 1823, by his great-uncle, Cyrus Barton, a journalist of high repute. Since the fall of 1880 the paper has been published by the firm of Barton & Wheeler, under the editorial management of Mr. Barton. During this time the circulation has been widely extended, and its value as a medium of distributing news has been greatly enhanced. Aside from his labors in his own office Mr. Barton is the correspondent and representative of the *New York Herald* for Sullivan county. He has always adhered to a conservative Democratic policy, and as a political writer has been dignified and influential. He has led a most busy life, and has had little time to devote personally to public affairs, though he served successfully as superintendent of schools at the town of Croydon from 1872 to 1879. He is a member of the Granite State Club, New Hampshire Suburban Press Association, and is a trustee of the Richards Free Library of Newport. Mr. Barton has been active in fraternal bodies, and is a member of Newport Lodge, No. 42, Knights of Pythias, and of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of

Newport. He is also affiliated with Tabernacle Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, and with Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar. For two years he served as high priest of Tabernacle Chapter. He was married April 27, 1882, to Ella L. Wilmarth, daughter of Jonathan and Eleanor (Woodworth) Wilmarth. They have one son, Henry Wilmarth Barton, born September 16, 1890, a student at Newport high school.

This is one of the oldest New England names, having come to these shores from England very soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. It is ancient in England, and numerous coats-of-arms are on record belonging to persons of this name. Among the noted ruins in Yorkshire, England, is that of Pickerin Castle, which occupied a picturesque location and was evidently used as a place of defense in ages gone by. In the seventh year of the reign of Edward VI, Gilbert and his three sons (John, James and Benjamin), purchased the manor of Tichmersh. In the thirty-third year of Queen Elizabeth, John Pickerin died. Gilbert Pickerin was descended from an ancient and respectable family in the county of Westmoreland. He was the second son of John Pickerin, of Briton, in this county, the latter being the second son of Sir James Pickerin, knight, of Wynunderwater. Many other Pickerins were conspicuous and notable in England. There were two of the name John simultaneously in this country. While one was residing at Salem another was living in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and these are probably the only one who founded families in this country.

(I) John Pickerin went to Portsmouth (then Strawberry Bank), New Hampshire, as early as 1633, from Massachusetts, coming originally from England. He was one of those who in 1640 gave fifty acres of glebe land for the ministry. He had several grants of land from the town, besides his south mill privileges where he erected a mill. He was buried in the Point of Graves cemetery. Part of his estate was entailed. A portion situated on Great Bay in Newington, some five hundred acres in extent, was taken by his son Thomas. In 1862 one hundred and seventy acres of it was occupied by James C. Pickering, who was born thereon in 1771. It descended in regular line to him, there never having been a deed of the land made since the original grant of it to "John Pickerin" in 1655. In Portsmouth John Pickerin's estate covered the Point of Graves cemetery and extended over the site of the South Church to the mill bridge, taking in the whole shore from the cemetery to near the site of the Universalist Church.

John Pickering, of Portsmouth, appears to have been a man of good business ability and of high standing in the community, although it is evident that he could not write his own name. He was entrusted with some of the most important business of the early pioneers and had full powers to decide the line between Portsmouth and Hampton. His location was on the shore north of the South Mill pond, and at that time was well covered with woods, which remained for a long time. Nearly a quarter of a century after his settlement, in 1636, on this land, a portion of the frame of the South Church was cut on the spot where it was erected. The original Pickering house was some fifty feet further from the shore than the present front of the houses on Mill street. His wife's name was Mary, and they





*H. A. Barton*



had two sons, John and Thomas, and four daughters, Rebecca, Abigail, Mary and Sarah. The first was born about 1640. In February, 1665, the town granted to him "the land between Swaden's Creek and Pincomb's Creek, in the Great Bay, so that it be no man's right of property, the said land is to extend into the swamp and no farther." In 1660 the town granted fifty acres in addition in the same vicinity. In 1658 the town granted the South Mill privilege to John Pickering on condition of his keeping in repair a way for foot passengers in going to meeting. He then built the mill. John Pickering died in 1669, and his estate was entailed, passing into the possession of his eldest son, John. In course of time there were no male descendants of John Pickering, and the property passed out of his family into the hands of John Sheafe.

(II) Thomas, second son of John and Mary Pickering, inherited the farm of more than five hundred acres on Great Bay, then in Portsmouth, but now in Newington, and for more than two centuries it remained in the family. He died 1719-20. His will was dated August 14, 1719, and proven April 20, 1720. His wife's baptismal name was Mary. It is from this Thomas that all who now bear the name of Pickering in the vicinity of Portsmouth have descended. Thomas Pickering was noted for great physical strength. He built his log hut on the bay, and while clearing the land was visited by a press gang from an English man-of-war in the harbor. There were two men in the party who visited the outskirts in the hope of finding men alone and thus being able to carry them away. They found Thomas Pickering on his premises, felling trees. After conversing with him and complimenting his fine muscular development, they remarked that he was just such a man as His Majesty needed and commanded him to leave his work and follow them. Pickering declined, saying that he had a young family and was needed at home. Their reply was, "No excuse, sir, march." The spirit of American liberty was already developed among the colonists in that far day, for these words could not be brooked by the lord of the forest, and seizing one of the men by the back of the neck with his left hand he placed his face on the ground and with the right raised his axe as if to chop off the fellow's head. His terrified companion seized his arm and begged for mercy. Pickering permitted them to go and they lost no time in getting away from the scene and appeared to feel that they had escaped from a lion's power. His brother John was also a man of might and one day they made a test of strength upon a wager. Captain John, the elder, piled up stacks of grain until he had ten bushels on his back, with which he walked up the steps into the mill. Thomas bore eleven and a half bushels and with a firm step went over the same track, thus winning the wager. One of the daughters married a Brackett and was the ancestress of the Brackett family now living in Greenland. One married a Seavey of Rye, another married a Wycks of Greenland, one a Gove and one a Chamberlain. In 1681 Thomas Pickering was taxed four shillings and six pence as his part of the Province rates for Portsmouth. He was one of the signers of the petition against Governor Cramfield. His children were: James, Joshua, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Rebekah, Abigail, Bezaleel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Martha and Mehitabel. (Thomas and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) James, the eldest son of Thomas Pickering,

was born about 1680, and was the first male Pickering born in Newington, New Hampshire. He was a farmer in Newington and a lieutenant in the French war. From him sprang all the Pickerings of Newmarket (some of whom emigrated to the south), all those in Rochester and Barnstead, besides those remaining in Newington. His brother Joshua married a Smithson from Portsmouth, by whom he had six sons. His second brother Thomas married for his first wife a daughter of Colonel Downing, and for his second a Miss Janvrin, of Portsmouth. From him descended all the Pickerings living in Greenland, and several families in Newington. One of his sons was Richard. Colonel Thomas, a grandson, in the last war with England commanded a regiment stationed on Pierce's Island, Lieutenant James married in 1717. The children were: John, Winthrop, Anthony, Thomas and Abigail. He died in 1768.

(IV) John, the eldest son of Lieutenant James Pickering, was born about 1718, and died in Newington in 1790. He was the father of eight children, all born in Newington: Valentine, William, Stephen, James, John, Temperance, married a Hodgdon: Sarah, married a Tasker; and Polly.

(V) Stephen, third son and child of John Pickering, was born in Newington in 1739. He married Sarah Grow or Mehitabel Grow, and settled in Barnstead, New Hampshire, where he died in 1825. His will was probated July 14, 1825. Their children were: James, Jacob, Stephen, Daniel, Andrew, Polly Gilman, Abigail, Rosmon Drew, Sally and Lois.

(VI) Jacob, second son and child of Stephen Pickering, was born about 1765, at Knight's Ferry, in Newington, and settled in Barnstead, where he was a successful farmer and passed his life. His wife, Betsey Jackson, was a native of Barnstead or Gilmanton. Their children were: Jacob, Ephraim, Joseph, Nathan Jackson, Smilinda, Hannah, Betsey Jackson and Lydia. (Mention of Betsey and descendants is a part of this article).

(VII) Joseph, third son and child of Jacob and Betsey (Jackson) Pickering, as born November 1, 1787, in Barnstead, where he resided through life engaged in agriculture. He was a respected citizen, and lived to a good age, dying November 1, 1864. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and served as justice of the peace. In political matters he acted with the Democratic party. His wife, Mary Lyford, was born December 25, 1786, and died July 13, 1844, in her fifty-eighth year. Their children are noted as follows: Hazen, the eldest, resided many years in Concord, where he was a prominent man, and died at a good age. Ann Stevens, the second, became the wife of Joseph Joy and died in Durham. Betsey Jackson married Henry Burleigh, resided many years in Pittsfield and died in Concord. Julia Ann was the wife of Gardner Bunker, a farmer of Barnstead, where she died. Jonathan Lyford filled many official stations and died in Concord. Mark resided in Boston and died there. Mary Jane is the wife of Deacon John Thompson, residing in Durham. Sophia Lyford was the wife of James R. Hill, and lived and died in Concord (see Hill, VII). Josephine is the wife of Leland A. Smith, of Concord.

(VIII) Betsey Jackson, daughter of Jacob and Betsey (Jackson) Pickering, became the wife of Silas Bunker, of Barnstead. Mr. Bunker was born in 1783, and was a farmer in Barnstead and Tuftonborough, where he died in 1870. While in Barn-

stead he resided one mile north of the "Parade." He was the father of a son and daughter, Lewis and Hannah. The latter married Samuel Proctor, and had a daughter, Celia, who resides in Pittsfield.

(VII) Lewis Bunker, first child of Silas and Betsey Jackson (Pickering) Bunker, was born January, 1818, in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, where he passed his early life. He learned the trade of cabinet maker, and for a couple of years wrought at it in Reading, Massachusetts. While there as a Democrat he cast his first vote for John Tyler, and since has never failed to vote for every Democratic candidate for president. After his residence of two years in Reading he removed about 1840 to Pittsfield, where he lived ever afterwards. For over forty years he was the only undertaker in Pittsfield and vicinity. He was one of the best known men and representative citizens of the town, and a generous supporter of the Congregational Church, from whose Sunday services he was rarely absent. He represented the town in the legislature in 1862-63, and 1890-91. He joined the Corinthian Lodge of Free Masons, January 6, 1868, and at the time of his death was the oldest Free Mason in Pittsfield. The members of the lodge attended his funeral in a body, and at the grave performed their impressive burial service. With the exception of one severe illness, throughout his long life he enjoyed the most perfect health till his death from pneumonia, May 8, 1905. As a mark of respect the places of business in town were closed. Rev. George E. Lovejoy, a former pastor, assisted by Rev. James P. Harper, officiated at the services. He was buried in Floral Park cemetery. He married, July 18, 1842, Jane S., daughter of David and Rachel (Cram) Osgood, and what is unusual they lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, July 18, 1902, in their pleasant home which they had occupied for over fifty years. On this occasion they received from their numerous friends beside many other beautiful and costly presents, sixty-seven dollars in gold. They were united in marriage by Rev. Enos George, for fifty-five years pastor at Barnstead. His wife was born September 10, 1817, and died in Pittsfield, May 1, 1903. She was the oldest member of the Congregational Church, having joined in 1838. Their children were: Abbie, married Willis Brown, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died a few years prior to her parents, leaving one daughter, Gertrude Brown, now residing in Haverhill. Myra Bunker.

(IX) Myra Bunker, daughter of Lewis and Jane S. (Osgood) Bunker, married James E. Hurst, and lives on the old homestead, still carrying on her father's business of undertaker, employing men for the purpose. She has one daughter, Mabel Bunker Hurst, who is eligible to the order of the Daughters of the Revolution.

(III) Joshua, second son of Thomas Pickering, married a Smith-on and had six sons. He resided in Newington, where he had a large farm.

(IV) John, son of Joshua and ——— (Smithson) Pickering, was born in Newington, and was a very prominent citizen of the state. He graduated from Harvard College in 1761, and was long distinguished as a practitioner before the state and federal courts and in his late years was a judge of the United States district court for New Hampshire. He was married to his second cousin, ——— Sheafe, daughter of William Sheafe, a member of

one of the most influential families of the city of Portsmouth. He died April 11, 1805, at his home in Portsmouth.

(V) Jacob S., son of Hon. John and ——— (Sheafe) Pickering, was born in Portsmouth, and died there. He was for many years the cashier of the Rockingham Bank, and was a respected and esteemed citizen of Portsmouth throughout his life.

(VI) John J., son of Jacob S. Pickering, was born July 8, 1822, in Portsmouth, and resided through life in that city, where he died. He succeeded his father as cashier of the Rockingham Bank on August 31, 1849, and after filling that position more than twenty-six years was elected president of the bank, January 11, 1876. As a banker and financier he attained an honorable distinction which few have achieved. At the time of his death he was also president of the Concord & Portsmouth Railroad and director in the Portsmouth Athenium, and until its dissolution was president of the Portsmouth Aqueduct Company. He was also president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He held various positions of trust and discharged their duties with ability and fidelity. He was the dispenser of a great many bounties in a quiet and unostentatious way; he made no parade of his charities, but there are many families who miss his timely benefactions. When in health he was one of the most constant attendants upon the services of the Unitarian Church, of which his uncle by marriage, Rev. Parker, was for many years pastor. Mr. Pickering was a graduate of Phillips-Exeter Academy and one of the last surviving pupils of the celebrated tutor, Moses Harris. During his long life his personal and business records were without blemish. He possesses a fine literary taste and had a large acquaintance with the best authors, with a great knowledge of local history. He had a keen sense of humor and a very retentive memory, and was a most interesting and agreeable conversationalist. As a business man he stood without a peer, as a citizen and friend he was widely and deeply appreciated, and his memory will ever be cherished most lovingly by all who were privileged to know him.

(III) Thomas (2), third son and child of Thomas (1) Pickering, was born November 28, 1703, in Newington, New Hampshire, and died December 9, 1786. His will was dated April 4, 1782, and was proven January 17, 1787. He married (first), February 7, 1727, Mary, daughter of Colonel Downing, and (second), May 18, 1743, Mary Janvrin, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The children by the first wife were: Nicholas, Temperance, John Gee and James. The children by the second wife were: Elizabeth, William, Mary, Benjamin, Sarah, married James Joy; Richard, Alice and Patience.

A noted member of the Pickering family was James F. Joy, born in 1810, son of James and Sarah Joy, for many years a leading member of the bar in Detroit. He became interested in railroad enterprises and was prominent in the organization of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad which was effected under that title in 1856. In 1866 he was president of the Michigan Central Railroad and held that position as late as 1871. The St. Mary's Falls ship canal was constructed by a company which he organized.

(IV) Richard, son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Janvrin) Pickering, was born April 15, 1755, in Newington, New Hampshire, and died December 1,

1831, aged seventy-six years. Mary Thompson, his widow, died October 10, 1837, and her will was proven December 14, 1841. She was a daughter of Judge Ebenezer Thompson. Among the prominent men of New Hampshire at the Revolutionary period was the Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, councillor of the state under the temporary constitution, and again under the state constitution, member of the committee of safety, judge for many years of the court of common pleas, justice of the superior court of judicature, etc., etc. He was born March 5, 1737, Old Style, at Durham, New Hampshire, and died August 14, 1802. He married Mary, daughter of Vincent Torr, a native of Devonshire, England; she was born September 1, 1740, Old Style; she married Ebenezer Thompson, May 22, 1758. They had five children: Sarah, Ann, Ebenezer, Benjamin, Mary, who married Richard Pickering. The father of Hon. Ebenezer Thompson was Robert Thompson who must have reached manhood, or nearly so in 1707. He could not have been born later than 1688 or 1690. Strange to say, no record has been found of his birth, marriage or the precise time of his death. It is certain, however, that he was married as early as 1722 to Abigail, daughter of Captain Samuel Emerson and of Judith, his wife.

Richard Pickering was a very exact and respectable man, and was the richest one in the town. Every person acquainted with him had confidence in him. He was upright, honest and square, a good citizen and whatever he said was believed. He was a man generally esteemed, one in early life of great physical power and industry. He held several offices and took a strong interest in affairs, and gave advice with much ability and judgment. His wife was a lady possessing great beauty of person, as well as energy of character. He was one of the Newington "Sons of Liberty" who at the period of the Revolution pledged their lives and fortunes in support of their country, and against its oppressors. His children were: Temperance, Mary, John K., Richard, Eben T., Sarah Ann and William L.

(V) John Knight, eldest son and third child of Richard and Mary (Thompson) Pickering, was born November 9, 1792, in Newington, and died November 8, 1859, in Portsmouth. He married, October, 1823, Lucy Maria Goddard, who was born February 1, 1793, and died December 29, 1872, a daughter of Hon. John Goddard, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Mr. John Pickering, in an eminent degree, possessed several of prominent mental and physical characteristics of his ancestors, John Pickering and his sons, John and Thomas. His residence and place of business were principally at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, although for a short period he, with his brother-in-law, Langdon Goddard, was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of New York. John Knight Pickering removed to Portsmouth from Newington at an early age. He was a merchant of energy and skill, and a highly respected gentleman. For energy of character, decision, perseverance sterling integrity, and an exact methodical system in the transaction of business, he probably had no superior in the community. His word was indeed a bond, and from what he regarded right nothing could swerve him. In the victory he was able to make over a strength of natural temperament greater than falls to the common lot of man, he manifested in his social and domestic life a corresponding strength of mind. His children were: John (died young), Annie G., David S., Charles G. and Mary Elizabeth Langdon. The last named be-

came the wife of Captain Thomas A. Harris, of Portsmouth (see Harris, second family, III).

This family has produced several men of mark in the United States, first among whom, perhaps, was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Niles, for more than two score years pastor of the Congregational Church at Braintree, Massachusetts (now Quincy). He it was of whom Charles Francis Adams said: "So long as Dr. Niles lived my father always went to him as to questions of conscience and duty, because, as my father used to say, 'Dr. Sam Niles is beyond all question the great gun of the gospel.'" Another eminent man of this race was Hon. Nathaniel Niles, of Fairlee, Vermont, judge of the supreme court of that state and, earlier, judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts. He was a man of very pronounced character and ways. Of him the late brilliant Dr. Benjamin Crosby said: "If any youth in this day within fifty miles of Burlington, Vermont, had suddenly been asked, 'Who made the world?' he would have said, 'Judge Niles.'" He had an amusing and edifying habit of preaching, when he had leisure for it, during the terms of the supreme court. His famous sermon at the burial of Mrs. Ann Niles was bought for the British Museum, where one of the Niles family later found it. The late William Watson Niles, judge of the supreme court of New York, and William Niles, who has a very celebrated fancy farm near Los Angeles, California, are noted members of the family. Another Niles, a graduate of Dartmouth College, owned the site of the city of Niles, Michigan, where he settled in the early days of Michigan statehood. Judge Jason Niles, of Mississippi, an older brother of Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, was greatly distinguished for his learning and his eccentricity. Though a hard-worked lawyer, having a small income and a large family, he managed to add several languages and branches of learning and science to his university education. He and his wife were the only teachers his children ever had. He was a man of most astonishingly tenacious memory. The late Bishop Bissell, of Vermont, once told Bishop Niles that he had seen Judge Niles read carefully three times over an entire act from a play in Greek and then heard him repeat it *verbatim*. The late Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar said of Judge Niles: "I have no doubt he is the most learned man, and has the most varied, most interesting and best read private library south of Washington, in the United States." On one occasion Bishop Niles was on the streets of Kosciusko, Mississippi, with the speaker of the house of representatives of that state, an uncompromising Democrat, when the latter, pointing across the street toward Judge Niles, said: "There goes the best loved man who ever walked the soil of Mississippi." The distinguished ability and great service of Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire, require no comment among the people of the state where he has spent so many years of his useful and exceedingly busy life. In many families of this lineage, law, medicine and divinity, in the order given, were the chosen professions of succeeding generations. A writer is quoted as saying of the Nileses, that they were endowed with a keen sense of humor, were good neighbors, noted for "toeing out," having broad shoulders, high backs, short necks, and possessing a great fondness for getting into cold water. The name was once spelled "Nials and Nials," and some of the ancestors of

the present stock who bore it were taken from Ireland, the original home of the family, to Wales.

(I) From that country John Niles, the earliest ancestor of whom we have definite record in this country, came in the ship "Speedwell" in 1635, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts.

(II) Increase, son of John Niles, born in 1646, died in 1693. He married Mary Purchase.

(III) John, son of Increase and Mary (Purchase) Niles, was born in 1678 and died in 1752. His children were: Increase, born 1703; Hannah, 1705; John, 1708; Matthew, 1710 (?); Daniel, 1712; Bethiah, 1713; Sarah, 1715; Lydia, 1719; Peter, 1722. 1752 was a fatal year in the Niles family. In May of that year six of its members died. John, the father; his brother Ebenezer; his sister Mary; John's wife, Mary; Peter, his son; and Nathan, his son.

(IV) Nathan, son of John Niles, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1757, died in 1810 at Auburn, Maine. He married Frelove \_\_\_\_\_, and had four children: Ephraim, Silas, Deborah and Nathan. They all died in Minot, Maine, in 1836.

(V) Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) and Frelove Niles, died in 1836. He married Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_, and had children: James; Nathan, killed when young; Daniel Swit, Samuel; Ruth, who married David Monroe; Charlotte Polly, married Asael Kingsley; Nathan (2), born 1783, died in 1851, weighing four hundred and thirty-six pounds; Sally M.; Samuel Burke, died at Yarmouth, Maine, November, 1879.

(VI) Daniel Swit, son of Nathan and Rebecca Niles, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 6, 1775, and died December 12, 1860, in Hatley, Province of Quebec. While very young he accompanied his father's family to Minot, Maine, where they settled. Between the years 1800 and 1805 Daniel S. Niles removed to Hatley, Province of Quebec, where he was an early settler of that then wilderness country. He married (first) Rebecca Bryant, by whom he had five children: Elvira, Daniel, Salmon, Lydia and Winslow Bryant. He married (second) Alice Reed, a kinswoman of the late Hon. Thomas B. Reed, and they were the parents of five children: Sophia and Sally, died in childhood; Jason, a member of the forty-third congress from Mississippi, and judge of the state court, and whose son Henry now fills the position of United States district judge for Mississippi by appointment of President Harrison; Cyrus, who died in the Province of Quebec; and Jane, wife of George Barnard, of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec. He married (third) Delia Woodruff, daughter of William and Ruth (Porter) Woodruff, of Farmington, Connecticut, by whom he had children: Mariette Julia, and William Woodruff Niles. The first is the wife of David G. Perkins, of Vale Perkins, Quebec.

(VII) William Woodruff, son of Daniel Swit and Delia (Woodruff) Niles, was born in Hatley, Province of Quebec, May 24, 1832. His education began early in the public schools, after which he attended the local academy, afterward Derby Academy, and Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in 1857. He began teaching at the age of seventeen years and taught six terms before entering college. After graduation he was one year tutor in Trinity College and subsequently taught two years in the Hartford high school, and then entered Berkley Divinity school, from which he took his degree with the class of 1861. He was ordained deacon the same

year at Middletown by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, and priest in June, 1862, at Wiscasset, Maine, by George Burgess, the great first bishop of Maine. His first parish was that of Wiscasset, Maine, where he remained from 1861 to 1864. From 1864 to 1870 he was Professor of Latin in Trinity College, Hartford, and during the last three years of that time was also rector of St. John's Church at Warehouse Point, Connecticut. In these years he was a very busy man, developing ability and power very rapidly and fast rising in the esteem and confidence of the leaders of the church. September 21, 1870, he was consecrated bishop of New Hampshire, at Concord. From then until now he has filled that place and discharged the duties incident to it with much credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the many interests that he has had to direct. The diocese over which he was appointed contained at the time he took charge of it seventeen church buildings in use, either consecrated or nearly ready for consecration. Under the stimulus of his guidance it has now forty-three churches.

Bishop Niles is president of the corporation of St. Paul's School, of St. Mary's School for girls at Concord, and of Holderness School for boys at Plymouth, New Hampshire, and these educational institutions are showing by their successful work what an advantage it is to have at their head not only a man of ability, but also a practical educator. At the time of the establishment of the *Churchman* in Hartford, he was appointed joint editor. Since then his ripe scholarship, practical ability and good judgment have been further recognized and required by his appointment by the general convention as a member of the commission to revise the book of common prayer and later as one of the commission to revise the marginal readings of the English Bible, in both of which cases his services were very efficient. In secular affairs the bishop has long been recognized as an able man and for several years has served as vice-president of the New Hampshire forestry commission, through the influence of which much is being done to check the destruction of the forest area of the state in localities where both natural beauty and public utility demand it.

Bishop Niles married, June 5, 1862, Bertha Olmsted, of Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Bull) Olmsted, born in Hartford, September 16, 1833, a descendant of James Olmsted, one of the original grantees of Hartford. Their children are: John Olmsted, born March 24, 1863, died May 3, 1873; Edward Cullen, mentioned below; Mary, September 12, 1867, at home with parents; William Porter, November 20, 1869, now rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), Nashua; Daniel Swit, April 30, 1872, died August, 1873; Bertha, April 29, 1874, teacher of art and modern languages in St. Mary's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Edward Cullen, son of Bishop William Woodruff and Bertha (Olmsted) Niles, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, March 28, 1865. His early education was acquired in the public and private schools of Concord. In 1883 he graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, and in 1887 took the degree of B. A. *cum honore* on graduation from Trinity College, Hartford. He subsequently attended Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1892, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar the same year.



RIGHT REV. W. W. NILES,  
BISHOP OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.





He opened an office in Berlin, New Hampshire, and practiced successfully in that part of the state until 1896, when he removed to Concord, where he now resides, in the enjoyment of a good and constantly growing law practice, as a member of the firm of Sargent, Remick & Niles.

His political faith is Republican, and he has filled different offices at the instance of his party. He has served as a member of the common council of Concord, and as member of the board of aldermen, 1900 to 1904. He was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1903. In church matters he is very active, and is deputy in the Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church, and in 1904 was delegate from the New Hampshire Diocese to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, New Hampshire. He is also a member of the Passaconaway and the Wonalancet clubs.

He married, July 12, 1893, Ethel Abbe, of Newport News, Virginia, daughter of James E. and Octa Terry Abbe, born April 17, 1869. They have one child, Edward Abbe, born May 31, 1894.

The earliest members of this ancient CHEEVER and honorable name in Massachusetts were engaged in occupations of the greatest importance to their fellow citizens. They left a fine record which many of their descendants have striven to follow.

(I) Ezekiel Cheever, the famous master of the Boston Latin School, was born in London, England, January 25, 1614, and came to America and settled in Boston, in 1637. He removed probably the next year to New Haven and afterward to Ipswich, then to Charlestown, and finally, in 1671, to Boston, where he died August 21, 1708, aged ninety-four. He is buried in the old Cranery burying ground at Boston, about midway between the Franklin monument and the Park Street entrance. Here a new stone was erected over his grave with appropriate ceremonies in 1904. It bears the inscription of birth and death, and also that he was for seventy years a teacher, thirty-eight years of which time he was headmaster of the Boston Latin School. He married (first) Mary \_\_\_\_\_, who died in New Haven, January 20, 1640. He married (second), November 18, 1652, Ellen Lathrop, sister of Captain Thomas Lathrop, of Beverley. She died in Boston, September 10, 1706. The children by the first wife were: Samuel, Mary, Ezekiel (died young), Elizabeth, Sarah and Hannah. By the second wife he had: Abigail, Ezekiel, Nathaniel, Thomas, William, and Susannah, twelve in all. (Ezekiel and descendants receive mention in this article).

(II) Rev. Thomas, third son and child of Ezekiel and Ellen (Lathrop) Cheever, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 23, 1658. He graduated from Harvard College in 1677, was admitted a member of the First Church, Boston, July, 1680, and took the oath of freeman October 13, 1680. He began to preach at Malden "14 day of February 1679," and was ordained there July 27, 1681, as colleague of the Rev. Michael Wigglesworth. He was charged with what they denominated in those days "scandalous immoralities," that is, writing and circulating some opinions of his which did not suit the government. For this he was tried by the council, April 7, 1686. The result was that the council which adjourned to meet in Boston, where meetings were held May 20 and 27, and June 10, 1686, advised the

church to grant him a "loving dismissal." He soon afterward removed to Rumney Marola, then a part of Boston, where he taught school "four dayes in a weeke weekly for ye space of one year," and was paid "out of the Town Treasury after the Rate of Twenty Pounds £ common for his service." On the formation of the church in Rumney Marsh, October 19, 1715, he was ordained as its first minister. He was much respected at home, and his records bear complete testimony of the regard which was felt for him by the neighboring churches. In consequence of his age and infirmities, it was determined that the 7th of October, 1747, should be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the purpose of imploring the direction of Almighty God in the choice of a minister as a colleague with the Rev. Mr. Cheever. It does not appear that he preached after this time: and died in November, 1749, retaining the unabating affection of those to whom he had dispensed the word and ordinances of the gospel. He married (first) Sarah, daughter of James Bill, Sr., of Pullen Point. She died January 30, 1705. He married (second), in Boston, July 30, 1707, Elizabeth Warren. She died May 10, 1727, aged sixty-four. He married (third) (published August 31, 1727), Abigail Jarvis, who survived him, and died in Boston, June 20, 1753, aged eighty-four. His children, all by his first wife, were: Thomas, Sarah, Joshua, Abigail, Ezekiel and Nathan.

(III) Thomas (2), gentleman, eldest son of Rev. Thomas and Sarah (Bill) Cheever, gentleman, was of Rumney Marsh as late as 1702, and in that year moved to Lynn. He is styled in earlier deeds cordwainer, yeoman and tanner. With Ebenezer Merriam he built, in 1723, the first mill on Saugus river, at Boston street crossing. He was an enterprising man, and the church, town, and county records give ample evidence of his ceaseless activity. He took the foremost part in the formation of the church in the third parish of Lynn, of which his son Edward was the first minister. He was one of the directors of the Manufactory Company in 1740. He died in Lynn, November 8, 1753. He married (first), in Boston, February 11, 1701, Mary Bordman, daughter of William Bordman. Married (second), in Lynn, August 6, 1712, Mary Baker, who died in Lynn, May 10, 1753. Married (third), October 19, 1753, Mary Emerson, who survived him. The children he had by his first wife, all born in Lynn were: Mary, Thomas, William and Abner. His children by his second wife, all born in Lynn, were: Ezekiel, Joshua, Edward, Abijah, John, Mary, Sarah, Abner and Elizabeth, thirteen in all.

(IV) William (1), third child and second son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Bordman) Cheever, was born in Lynn, May 21, 1708. He is mentioned as gentleman. His will is dated May 13, 1748, and was probated September 19, 1748. He married (published in Lynn, January 28, 1728), Sarah Wait. Their children were: William, Ezekiel, Sarah and Mary.

(V) William (2), second child of William (1) and Sarah (Wait) Cheever, was born in Lynn, December 22, 1728. He was a cordwainer. He married, in Lynn, June 21, 1750, Mehitabel Newhall. A William Cheever, probably this William, married, in Lynn, January 10, 1763, the widow Anna Eaton. His children were: Lois, William, Israel and Sarah.

(VI) William (3), son of William (2) and Mehitabel (Newhall) Cheever, was born in Lynn, May 17, 1753. He removed, in 1798, to Hardwick, Vermont, where the remainder of his life was spent.

He built a log house twenty-four feet square, with a great stone fireplace in the center, with a hollow log for a chimney. In this house his family of eleven persons lived; and for six months at one time he also sheltered under the same roof the family of Thomas Fuller, which also consisted of eleven persons.

(VII) Nathaniel, son of William (3) and Melitabel (Newhall) Cheever, was born in East Hardwick, Vermont. He was a farmer, and his entire life was spent in Hardwick. Nine children were born of this union: 1. Josiah. 2. Nathan. 3. Moses. 4. William. 5. Amos. 6. Nathaniel. 7. Samuel G. 8. Eunice. 9. Emily.

(VIII) Samuel G., youngest son and seventh child of Nathaniel Cheever, was born in East Hardwick, Vermont, September 3, 1817. He was educated in the common schools, and followed agricultural pursuits until ill health made necessary a change, when he engaged in merchandising and huckstering, which he kept up until 1872. He died in 1887. After 1858 he lived in Nashua, New Hampshire. He married Sophia Buck Dow, who was born in Vermont, April, 1819, and died in Nashua. She was the daughter of Hazen Dow, and was related to Jonathan Edwards. The four children of this marriage were: William H., Eunice R., Nathaniel F. and Hattie A.

(IX) Major William Henry, second son and child of Samuel G. and Sophia Buck (Dow) Cheever, was born in East Hardwick, Vermont, August 27, 1845, and was educated in the country schools of his native town until he was thirteen years old, when he attended his father's family on their removal to Nashua, New Hampshire. On entering the schools of Nashua he was able to take his place in the fourth grade, and within one year, so rapid was his progress, he finished the primary and grammar grade studies. He then entered the high school, where he remained until he was obliged to become a wage earner in a bobbin shop, where he received for his services twenty-five cents a day. Subsequently he was in the employ of various merchants in Nashua, and in 1871 he became a traveling salesman for the Textile Company of Boston, Massachusetts. He continued with that firm until 1881, and then accepted the position of special representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the state of New Hampshire. This position he has since filled, and is known as one of the most energetic and successful men in his line of business in the state. In politics he is a Republican, but he is not a politician. In 1877 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Regiment New Hampshire National Guard, known as the City Guards of Nashua, then considered the crack organization of its kind in the United States. He was devoted to the work of the company, was a good soldier, and popular with officers and men, and was rapidly promoted to corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant, and in 1880 became brigade inspector with the rank of major. He organized the first and present system of rifle practice, which has proved a very acceptable improvement.

Major Cheever is a man of pleasing personality, youthful in appearance and manner, and has a fine record as a man and citizen. A patent lately issued for automatic extension car steps gives promise of being a signal success, and placing him, James H. Fassett, of Nashua, and John Warren, of Greenfield, in the list of promoters of public safety and comfort. He is fond of the society of his fellow

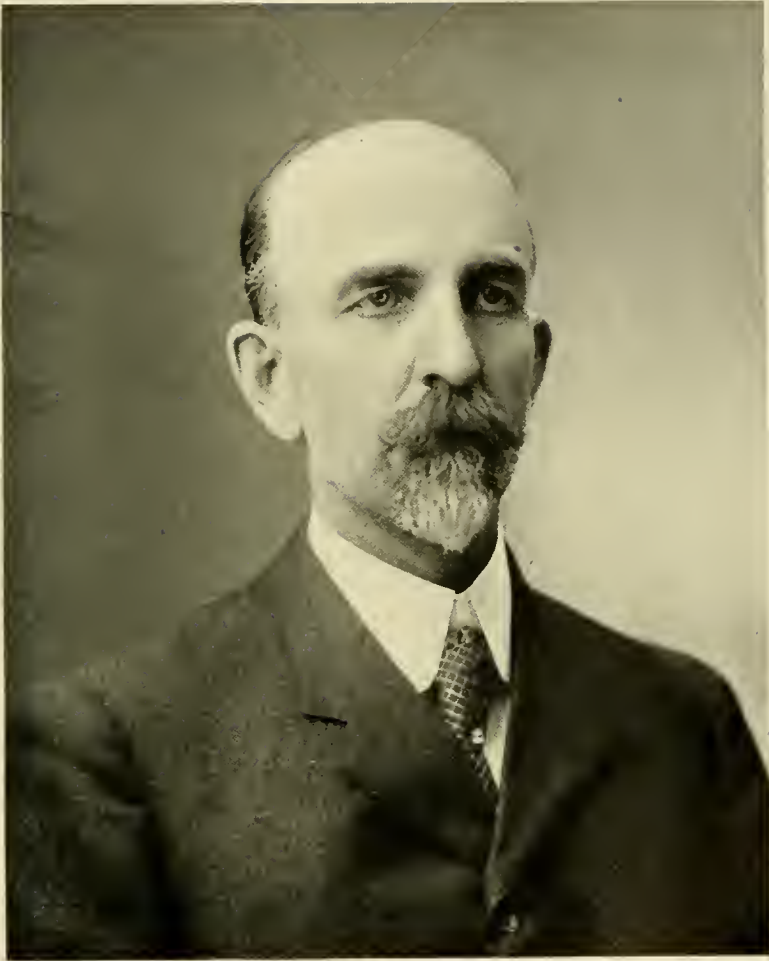
men, and belongs to numerous social organizations. He is a member of the Veteran Association, and was one of the charter members of the Guards' Club, but is not now (1907) a member, and for forty years has been an Odd Fellow, in Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44. He is a member of Ancient York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 89, and Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9. He married, in Nashua, October 20, 1870, Adine Ormsby Hale, who was born in Nashua, December 8, 1846, daughter of John and Emeline (Greene) Hale, of Nashua. They have three children: Fred Bell, Annie Hale, and William Whittle.

(VII) Simeon, son of William (3) Cheever, was born in Hardwick, and was there engaged in farming and resided there many years, later he removed to Walden, and died there at the age of eighty-four years. He was the father of Alonzo, Ozias, Simeon, Melissa.

(VIII) Ozias, son of Simeon Cheever, was born in Walden, Vermont, 1825, and died in the same town in 1883. He was a farmer and cabinet maker. He removed, in 1859, to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming and carpentry until 1862, when he returned to Walden and remained there until his death. He married, in Walden, Isabella Scott, who was born in Craftsbury, and died in Barre, Vermont, daughter of Royal Scott, of Craftsbury, Vermont. They were the parents of nine children, of whom four are now living: Esther and Davenport, in Walden; Edward H. in Barre, Vermont; and Ozias in Montpelier, Vermont.

(IX) Lewis A., eldest living son of Ozias and Isabella (Scott) Cheever, was born in Walden, Vermont, July 1, 1862, and educated in the common schools of that town. At the age of twenty years he began to work at the carpenter's trade and continued in that employment in Barre, Vermont, for fifteen years. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a solicitor at Barre and Montpelier, Vermont. In the same year he was appointed assistant manager in Burlington, and in May following became superintendent of the Manchester and New Hampshire district, which position he has since held, at present employing thirty men. He is an attendant at the Episcopal Church, and a member of Granite Lodge, No. 35, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Barre, Vermont. He married, 1887, at Barre, Harriet E. Clark, who was born in Georgeville, province of Quebec, daughter of Edward Clark. They have two daughters: Florence E. and Beatrice.

(II) Ezekiel (2), eighth child of Ezekiel (1) Cheever, was born July 1, 1655. He was one of the signers of the petition of the Salem Troop for commissioned officers in 1678. He took the oath of fidelity the same year, and the oath of freeman May 11, 1681. He was one of the original members of the church at Salem Village, "at the first Embodying, on ye 10, Novr, 1680," and was soon subjected to its discipline. "Sab. 30 March 1690 Brother Cheevers who having in distress for a horse upon his wives approaching travell about five or six weeks past taken his neighbor Joseph Putnam's horse out of his stable & without leave or asking of it, was called forth to give satisfaction to the offended Church, as also the last Sabbath he was called for the same purpose, but then he failed in giving satisfaction, by reason of his somewhat minsing in the latter part of his confession, which in the former he had more ingenuously acknowledged, but this day the Church received satisfaction as intefified by



*Lewis A. Cheever*



their holding up of their hands. And upon the whole a word of caution by the Pastor was dropt up the offendour in particular, & upon all in generall."

At the hearing which took place before the magistrates, March 1, 1692, in Salem Village, in the cases of Sarah Good, Sarah Osburne, and Tituba, the Indian woman, the first persons charged with the crime of witchcraft, he was deputed to take down in writing the examination of those unfortunate persons. This was the opening scene in the terrible tragedy of the Salem Witchcraft. At the trial of Martha Corey he made the following deposition, March 19, 1692: "Mr. Ezekiel Cheevers affirmed to ye jury of inquest: that he saw Martha wife to Giles Cory examined before ye magistrates at which time he observed that ye sd Cory sometimes did bite her lip; and when she bit her lip Mercy Lewis and Elizabeth Hubbard and others of ye afflicted persons were bitten also when s'd Cory pinched her fingers together: then Mercy likewise Elizabeth Hubbard and others were pinched; and according to ye motions of s'd Martha Coryesbody; so was ye afflicted persons afflicted; this he affirmed to be true according to ye best of his observation Mr Edward Putnam affirmed ye same to ye jury of inquest that Mr. Cheevers doth Mr. Thomas Putnam affirmed ye same: all upon oaths all of them."

He owned lands in Dracut, and was one of the Committee of the Proprietors to lay out undivided lands there. His name appears on the rate list of Salem Village as late as 1731. His will, dated November 18, 1724, was probated December 30, 1731. He married, in Salem, June 17, 1680, Abigail Lippingwill. Their children were: Abigail, Ezekiel (died young), Thomas, Ezekiel (died young), Samuel, Ebenezer, Nathaniel, Ezekiel, Benjamin, and perhaps others.

(III) Peter, probably a son of Ezekiel (2) and Abigail (Lippingwill) Cheever, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 6, 1703. He married (first) Lydia Haley, of Salem, by whom he had Peter, Daniel, and Samuel; (second), Lydia Elkins, of Salem, by whom he had Hannah, Margaret, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Lydia, and Henry.

(IV) Benjamin (1), third child and eldest son of Peter and Lydia (Elkins) Cheever, was born in Salem, January 28, 1744, and died January 8, 1832, aged eighty-eight. He married (first) Ruth Osgood, May 23, 1772, and (second), April 22, 1784, Mary Card, widow of John Card. The children by the first wife were: Ruth and Benjamin; by the second wife: Mary, Priscilla, Sarah, and Eliza.

(V) Benjamin (2), second child and only son of Benjamin (1) and Ruth (Osgood) Cheever, was born January 28, 1775. He married Anna Collins, and had children: Ruth, Benjamin (died young), John, Benjamin, Anna, and Charles W.

(VI) Benjamin (3), fourth child and third son of Benjamin (2) and Anna (Collins) Cheever, was born March 9, 1804, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He acquired his education in the common schools, and in early youth was apprenticed to Thomas Moses, merchant, with whom he remained till Mr. Moses' death, and succeeded him in business. He soon removed from the old stand on Congress street to Market street, where he was in business over fifty years. In the great fire of 1844 his store was burned, but immediately rebuilt with brick. He retired from business in 1867, and from that time until his death in 1894 he dealt heavily in real estate. He erected the first buildings in the Creek

district, upon which a large part of Portsmouth has since been built. He put this property on the market, and it is probable that with possibly one or two exceptions his name appears more times on the deed records of Rockingham county than that of any other man of his time. He was the promoter of Harmony Grove Cemetery, and Sagamore Cemetery, and for years was their superintendent, and took pride in keeping them up. For many years he was a director of the Howard Benevolent Society. He was an honorary member of the Associated Mechanics and Manufacturers of New Hampshire, and of the Mechanics' Fire Society. In early manhood he became interested in Free Masonry, and with the late John Christi, Esq., became a member of Pythagoras Lodge, and continued that relation until the lodge was merged in St. John's Lodge. He was never an active member after that time. He belonged to no other secret fraternal orders, although he recognized and freely admitted their usefulness to human society. In politics he was a Whig, and filled various local offices, being overseer of the poor a number of years, representative to the general court, and at the time of the incorporation of the city of Portsmouth, chairman of the board of selectmen. He was an early supporter of William Lloyd Garrison in his crusade for the abolition of slavery, and was one of those who by their opposition to the search for fugitive slaves and resistance to United States Marshals caused the enactment of the fugitive slave law, which finally resulted in the Civil war and the emancipation of the slaves in the United States. During the years that immediately preceded the great rebellion he was the local manager of the celebrated underground railroad by means of which slaves were conveyed to Canada, and many of them received food and shelter in his hospitable home. In this humane enterprise he was the associate of Garrison, Phillips, Parker, Lucy Stone, Abby Kellogg, and all that small but resolute band which fought, now openly and now secretly, but ever zealously for human rights, and many a time were they guests in Mr. Cheever's old colonial home. With him in Portsmouth were associated James Nowel, Joseph Knowlton, Brackett Hutchins, and Fred W. Rogers, they being the five original abolitionists of Portsmouth. When the Republican party was formed Mr. Cheever joined it, and ever continued a firm adherent to its principles. He once owned the old Temple, and for many years managed a course of lyceum lectures therein for the Mechanics' Association. He was a member of the South Parish Unitarian Church, and for a long time one of its wardens. He married, September 10, 1825, in Portsmouth, Mary Tarlton Holbrook, who was born in New Castle, New Hampshire, November 22, 1800, daughter of Miriam and Benjamin Holbrook, of Newcastle. She died February 21, 1880. The children of this marriage were: William, John H., Joseph, Charlotte, and Eliza. John Howard married Caroline Patten and had a son Benjamin, who is now a prominent physician in Portsmouth; also a daughter Mary, now the wife of James Kingman, of Middletown, Connecticut. Joseph is the subject of the next section Charlotte married Dr. William DeLancy, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, since deceased, and has a daughter, Josephine, and son, Harry C. Eliza Cheever resides in the old homestead.

(VII) Joseph, third son and child of Benjamin (3) and Mary (Holbrook) Cheever, was born in Portsmouth, and educated in the public schools. He succeeded his father in business, accepted as a part-

ner Josiah Brown, and as Cheever & Brown they carried on business for a number of years. Mr. Cheever sold his interest to his partner and entered the railway postal service, in which he has now been employed thirty years. He is one of the trustees of the Thomas Murphy estate, and his residence, a part of the estate, is what was the Stoodley Tavern, which Paul Jones and many other ancient worthies patronized in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Cheever is a thirty-second degree Mason. He married, at Portsmouth, Ella J. Murphy, who was born in Portsmouth, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Tuck) Murphy. She died in 1901, leaving two sons—Dr. John Cheever, of Leonminster, Massachusetts, and Rev. Ralph Cheever, pastor of the Universalist Church at Woodstock, Vermont.

The name McClary occupies a very conspicuous place in the history of the town of Epsom. The early bearers of this patronymic were of that Scotch-Irish stock which did so much to make New Hampshire distinguished in the Revolutionary struggle, and has furnished so many men of renown in both the civil and military annals of the state. Of all the worthy men produced by the town of Epsom in a century and a half who have held prominent positions of trust and honor in the state and nation, none stand out in so bold relief or are more worthy of remembrance than the McClarys. For nearly one hundred years the men of this family were the leading citizens in all the civil, political and military affairs of their town, and for eighty-three successive years from 1739 some members of this family were placed in offices of trust and power by their townsmen.

(I) Andrew McClary, a man of family in Ireland, found the wrongs and oppressions of that unfortunate island more than he could longer endure, and in 1733 with his wife and children, he emigrated to Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he lived until 1738, and then removed to Epsom, where he soon afterward died. He and his wife were possessed of the highest elements of character, but opportunity for displaying them never came to the parents as it did to their children. The town records show that Andrew McClary held town office in 1739. His children were: Andrew, John, Margaret, Jane and Ann. (John receives extended mention in this article.)

(II) Major Andrew McClary, eldest child of Andrew McClary, came to America, probably when about sixteen years of age, and had had some opportunities for obtaining an education before leaving Ireland, which he had improved. He built a one-story frame house on the road between Epsom Village and Pleasant Pond, at a place since known as Lawrence's "Musterfield;" this was one of the most frequented places in that region, and was the resort of the settlers, proprietors, and scouts, who had occasion to trail in that direction. Town meetings and many other meetings of general interest were held there. He was always a popular man and in time became wealthy, owning all the land on the north side of the road to Deerfield line. His education and natural ability qualified him for public office, and he was made town clerk, and the records he left evidence his thorough knowledge of business and a beauty of penmanship seldom found at the present day. He was thoroughly in sympathy with all the interests of the people, and was the leader in that region in all military affairs. In

1755 he led a company of soldiers to search for the Indians who massacred a part and captured the remainder of the McCall family of Salisbury. At another time he obtained a small company to aid in doing garrison duty at Epsom while Indians lurked about. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached the Suncook Valley the patriots flew to arms and at Nottingham Square, where they assembled, made Captain McClary commander of the company of eighty men there collected. This band was composed of remarkable men and their march to the theatre of action is said to have no parallel in the annals of all the wars in our country. They left Nottingham Square at one o'clock in the afternoon and made a rapid march to Kingston, whence they marched at double quick or a "dog trot" without a halt to Haverhill, which they reached at sunset, having traveled twenty-seven miles in six hours. They halted at Andover for supper, and then continued their march through the night, and on the morning of the 21st, at sunrise, they paraded on Cambridge Common "Spiling for a fight." Those from Epsom had traveled seventy miles in less than twenty-four hours, and the whole company from Nottingham fifty-seven miles in less than twenty hours. The New Hampshire troops were soon after organized and John Stark chosen colonel and Andrew McClary major. At the battle of Bunker Hill the men of New Hampshire fought with distinguished gallantry, and Major McClary was the last to leave the field. After the retreat across the neck he went back to see if the British were in pursuit and was cautioned by his men against so rash an act. "The ball is not yet cast that will kill me," said he, when a random shot from one of the frigates struck and glanced from a button wood tree, passing through his abdomen. Throwing his hands above his head, he leaped several feet from the ground and fell on his face dead. He was buried near the encampment of the New Hampshire Brigade, Medford, near some two hundred New Hampshire soldiers who died of disease and wounds. He was a man of splendid physique and soldierly appearance and was the handsomest man in the army. He possessed more completely than any other officer there the elements to make a popular and successful commander, and had he lived would doubtless have ranked among the most able and noted officers of the Revolution.

In early life he married Elizabeth McCrillis, and they were the parents of these children: James, Harvey, Andrew, John, William, Elizabeth, Margaret and Nancy.

(II) John, second son of Andrew (I) McClary, was born in Ireland, 1710, and was thirteen years old when he reached Londonderry and eighteen when the family settled in Epsom. He died at the age of eighty-two in 1801. He had no advantages of schooling, but good judgment and a large share of common sense. He was a typical Scotchman, industrious, methodical, and exacting. While still a young man he became a leader in Epsom, was moderator and justice of the peace and for over forty years was a principal citizen and officer of the town. He was a scout in the French and Indian war, was a captain of militia at that time and rose to the rank of colonel before the Revolution broke out. When that struggle broke out he took a leading place representing the civil rule under the Republican government, as he had before under the King. He represented Epsom,





J. FREMONT WEEKS



ALBERT M. WEEKS



Allentown, and Chichester at the annual conventions at Exeter, and was a conspicuous member of the firm convention of organize a Colonial government. He was afterward a leader in erecting the state government, of which he was a member for about twenty years. From 1777 to 1783 he was a member of the committee of safety. He was made a member of the council in 1780 and annually elected the four years next following. In 1784 he was elected to the council and to the senate, and served in the latter body three years. He married Elizabeth Harvey, of Nottingham, a native of Ireland, who came to America in the same ship with the McClarys. They had four children: John, Michael, Andrew and Mollie.

(II) Margaret, third child of Andrew McClary, married Wallace.

(III) Jane, the fourth child, married John M. Gaffy.

(III) Ann, the youngest child, married Richard Tripp (see Tripp, II).

The name Weeks is said to have been a Devonshire name of Saxon origin; but it was and probably is common in parts of Somersetshire.

(I) Leonard Weeks, tradition says, came from Wells in Somersetshire, England. The parish records of Compton Martin contain the name of Leonard Wyke, baptized 1639, and that of his brother William about two years earlier, sons of John Wyke, of Moreton, which is in that parish. We know nothing more of the father of Leonard, or of the time when Leonard landed in America. His name appears first as that of a witness to a bond in York county, Maine, December 6, 1655, and next in the Portsmouth records, June 29, 1656, when he received a grant of eight acres of land in Portsmouth. In one record it is stated that "When he first went to the part of Portsmouth now called Greenland he lived one year on a farm owned by Captain Champnoon." July 5, 1660, he received grants of forty-four acres, of thirty-four acres, and of ten acres of land. In February, 1661, he had settled at Winnicut river, now in Greenland, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1707. During the political contest in 1665 respecting the separation of New Hampshire from Massachusetts, "Leonard Weeks stood for Massachusetts, rather than for the crown." In the court records, 1660, 4th mo. 26, is the following entry: "Leonard Weeks, for swearing by God and calling John Hall of Greenland ould dog and ould slave, and that he would knock him in the head, fined ten shillings for swearing, and to have an admonition for his reviling and threatening speeches, and fees of court, three shillings." In the year following he was elected one of the selectmen of Portsmouth. He was afterward constable, and for several years sheriff. In 1669 he "was on a committee" with men from Dover and Hampton "to lay out the highway between Greenland and Bloody Poynt." His seat in the church at Portsmouth was No. 4, in front of the pulpit. He deeded his property to his sons before his death, retaining a life interest in the same. Much of the land he owned in Greenland has remained in the possession of his descendants until the present day. He married first, in 1667, Mary Haines, daughter of Deacon Samuel Haines, his neighbor; and second, Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, who survived him. The children, all by the first wife, were: John, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, Jonathan, Mar-

garet and Sarah. (Mention of Joseph and descendants appear in this article.)

(II) Captain Samuel, second son and child of Leonard and Mary (Haines) Weeks, was born December 14, 1670. He was a farmer, and resided on the paternal homestead in Greenland. He was a man of intelligence, wealth, energy, and influence in the church and in the town. He is said to have built about 1710 the brick house which gave name to his branch of the family, called "The Brick House Family," as distinguished from the "Bay Side Family," which descended from his brother Joshua. He died March 26, 1746, aged seventy-five. He married Elinor, daughter of Samuel Haines, Jr., of Greenland. She was born August 23, 1675, and died November 19, 1736. They had seven children: Samuel, John, Walter, Matthias, Mary, Elinor and William.

(III) Matthias (1), fourth son and child of Captain Samuel and Elinor (Haines) Weeks, was born in 1708. In 1766 he sold the land inherited from his father, on the Great Bay, and in 1773 with his children removed to Gilmanton, where he died before October, 1777. He married about 1735, widow Sarah Ford, daughter of John Sanborn, of North Hampton. She died in Gilmanton, December 7, 1779, aged eighty-six. They had ten children: John, Olive, Matthias, Elinor, Mary, Samuel, Joanna, Benjamin, Noah, and Josiah. (Mention of Benjamin and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) Matthias (2), third child and second son of Matthias and Sarah (Sanborn) Weeks, was born June 5, 1740. He was a tanner and farmer, and resided in Exeter. In May or June, 1778, he removed to Gilmanton, where he died March 20, 1821, aged almost eighty-one. He married in Exeter, November 21, 1760, Judith, daughter of Dudley Leavitt, of Exeter. She was born August 23, 1741, and died in Gilmanton, April 23, 1810. They had fourteen children: John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Matthias, Mary, Samuel, William, Joshua, Judith, Olive, Dorothy, Dudley, Anna (Nancy) and Stephen, whose sketch follows.

(V) Stephen, fourteenth child and seventh son of Matthias and Judith (Leavitt) Weeks, was born June 5, 1785, and died in Gilmanton, April 4, 1862. He was a prominent citizen of Gilmanton, and was called "Master Weeks." He married, December 29, 1808, Betsey Weed, daughter of Daniel Weed. She was born in Poplin, June 2, 1791, and died in Sanbornton, July 3, 1889, aged eighty-nine. Their six children were: David, Stephen, Jesse W., Lorrain T., Matthias, and Mary Jane.

(VI) Matthias (3), fifth son and child of Stephen and Betsey (Weed) Weeks, was born November 15, 1824, and was a farmer on the homestead in Gilmanton. He married in Canterbury, January 7, 1855, Laurinda, daughter of Barnes Hilliard of Stewartstown. He died September 4, 1894. She died July 5, 1905. Their nine children were: Ermina (deceased), Jesse Fremont, Lorrain Edwin, Albert Matthias, James Henry, Annie Eliza, Stephen Leavitt, John Moody (deceased) and Mary Ellen.

(VII) Jesse Fremont, second child and eldest son of Matthias (3) and Laurinda (Hilliard) Weeks, was born on the old homestead farm in Gilmanton, November 1, 1857. After completing his education at Gilmanton Academy, he was a teacher in the public schools for several years and afterwards a clerk in a grocery store in Randolph,

Massachusetts. In 1889 he and his brother, Albert M., established *The News and Critic*, a weekly paper of Laconia, which they have since conducted. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Rising Star Lodge, No. 76, of Randolph, Massachusetts. J. Fremont Weeks is a member of the Apollo Male Quartette, the leading male quartette of Laconia since 1884. He has studied music with the best local as well as Boston teachers, possesses a fine tenor voice, and has held several important positions in church choirs in both Lowell, Massachusetts, and Laconia, New Hampshire.

(VII) Lorrain Edwin, third child and second son of Matthias (3) and Laurinda (Hilliard) Weeks, was born in Gilmanton, September 17, 1859. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1885, is a farmer, and resides in Gilmanton. September 5, 1892, he married Esther Mace, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and has one son, William Sillsbee Weeks.

(VIII) Albert Matthias, fourth child and third son of Matthias (3) and Laurinda (Hilliard) Weeks was born in Gilmanton, June 9, 1861, and was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1888. In March, 1889, he associated himself with his brother, J. Fremont, in the publication of the *Critic*, with which he has since been editorially connected. He married, December 25, 1893, Martha E. Drew, born September 9, 1862, at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, daughter of Isaiah K. and Mary F. (Whitten) Drew, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire. They have three children: Raymond A., Ethel A., and Hazel O.

(IX) James Henry, fifth child and fourth son of Matthias and Laurinda (Hilliard) Weeks, was born in Gilmanton, March 9, 1865. He was educated in the common schools, and at Gilmanton Academy, and now resides in Belmont, where he is extensively engaged in lumbering. He married, August 22, 1889, Ellen F. Pease, of London, and they have four children: Bulah, Merritt, Everett M. and Ola E.

(X) Annie Eliza, sixth child and second daughter of Matthias and Laurinda (Hilliard) Weeks, born March 27, 1867, was educated in the common schools, and at Gilmanton Academy, and taught school for some years. December 23, 1902, she married Edwin H. Sleeper, a prosperous farmer of Loudon Ridge. They have two children—Marian and Ruth.

(XI) Stephen Leavitt, seventh child and fifth son of Matthias and Laurinda (Hilliard) Weeks, was born October 30, 1870, and cultivates the old home farm where he was born. He married Bertha Batchelder, of Loudon, and has four children—Maitland B., Marjorie E., John F. and Stephen Norman.

(XII) Mary Ellen, third daughter and youngest child of Matthias and Laurinda (Hilliard) Weeks, was born May 21, 1874. She married, September 17, 1896, Charles L. Merrill, of Loudon Ridge, and has two children—Grace and Doris.

(XIII) Joseph, third son and child of Leonard and Mary (Haines) Weeks, was born March 11, 1672, and died November 27, 1735. He was a cordwainer in Greenland. In 1723 he joined the church. His wife's name was Hannah, and they had four or more children: Jedediah, Joshua, Joseph and Leonard.

(XIV) Leonard, fourth and youngest child of Joseph and Hannah Weeks, was born and baptized in 1725, in Greenland, where he joined the church in May, 1742, was a farmer, 1753, and where he died August, 1761. His wife's name was Margaret.

They had three children, baptized in Greenland: Phineas, John and Margaret.

(XV) Phineas, eldest child of Leonard and Margaret Weeks, was baptized in 1745, and died in Greenfield, April 12, 1793 (?). He was a cooper, and removed to Loudon after his marriage. He married Maria Page, of Greenfield, and they had seven children: Abram, Sarah, John S., Eben, Thomas, Phineas and George.

(XVI) John S., third child and second son of Phineas and Maria (Page) Weeks, was born in Meredith, January 31, 1808 (?), and died at the old homestead, October 10, 1841 (?). He received very little schooling, and when fifteen years of age took his few belongings in a pack and walked to Boston. He got his first employment on the Medford turnpike, where he was paid his wages in counterfeit money, but with the assistance of a friend obliged his dishonest employer to exchange it for legal currency. After a time he learned the carpenter's trade, and carried on that business in company with his brother Thomas. He left this employment and became a wholesale dealer in fish and lobsters, carrying on that business until 1875. For several years succeeding that time he dealt largely in Boston real estate, and prospered, acquiring several choice pieces of property. About 1883 he returned to his former business of wholesale dealer in fish, and carried it on until his death, April 12, 1893 (?). He was a man of energy and good business ability, and succeeded in accumulating a handsome property. He married Lydia Ann Flanders, who was born about 1810, and died October 10, 1841. She was born at New Hampton. Their children were: John Frank and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

(XVII) John Frank, only son of John S. and Lydia Ann (Flanders) Weeks, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 1, 1834. After attending the Boston schools for a time he was sent at the age of thirteen to New Hampton and later to Sanbornton Academy, where he pursued his studies until he was eighteen years old. He then returned to Boston and engaged in business with his father until 1901. In 1902 he purchased the ancestral homestead, situated about four miles from the city of Laconia, which he fitted up in a luxurious manner, which his daughter now occupies. Mr. Weeks has ample means and lives a life of leisure after years of strenuous attention to business. In politics he is a Republican. The only secret organization in which he has a membership is the Patrons of Husbandry, of Laconia. He married (first), Sarah Elizabeth Smith, September 30, 1854, who died June 21, 1859; (second), January 31, 1861, Mary Richardson Strout, of Deerfield, died November 26, 1890; (third), August 15, 1901, Mary Susan Blaisdell, born August 25, 1853, daughter of David and Eliza (Gilman) Blaisdell, of Laconia, New Hampshire. By his first wife there were two children: Mary Isabel and John Herbert. Mary Isabel, born in Boston, February 24, 1857, married Charles P. Hook, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and they have two children: Russell P. and Hazel. John Herbert, born in Boston, June 1, 1859, married in Worcester, Massachusetts, Addie Chandler, of Plymouth, and has two sons: Warren and Junie. By the second union there was one child, Grace, wife of Frank M. Blaisdell, and they have one son, Carl.

(XVIII) Esquire Benjamin, eighth child and fourth son of Matthias and Sarah (Sanborn) Weeks, was born in Greenland, February 28, 1749. He settled in Gilmanton, lower parish, where he lived until

1787, when he removed to what is now Gilford. After living two or three years in Burton he returned to Gilford in 1792. He died in Gilford in 1829, aged eighty years. He was "a man who had the confidence of his neighbors and often acted as peacemaker in cases of arbitration left to his decision. He was a large land holder, dealing extensively in lands. The education of his children was a matter in which he took much interest. He married, May 26, 1774, Sarah Weed, of Sandwich, who was born October 28, 1755. They had seven children: Daniel, Matthias, Sally, Elisha, William, Benjamin and Levi R.

(V) Captain Benjamin (2), sixth child and fifth son of Esquire Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Weed) Weeks, was born in Gilmanton, April 4, 1788, and died in 1864, aged seventy-six years. He was a farmer and merchant in Gilford. He married in Gilmanton, June 30, 1806, Betsey Hoyt, of Gilmanton, by whom he had eight children: Hazen, Sally, Benjamin Franklin, William, Mehitable, Thomas H., Harriet and Nathan H.

(VI) Thomas, sixth child and fourth son of Captain Benjamin (2) and Betsey (Hoyt) Weeks, was born in Gilford, August 19, 1816, and died in Gilford, June 12, 1884, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He got his education in the common schools, and was a lifelong farmer, owning a place of four hundred acres, a large part of which was covered with timber. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and no man in his town was more worthy of confidence or more thoroughly trusted than he. His fidelity and ability were rewarded by his fellow citizens, who made him selectman and sent him three times to the legislature. He married Nancy Hill, daughter of Arram and Hopey Hill, who was born in Gilford, 1822, and died 1877, aged fifty-five years. They had three children: M. Frances, S. Amanda and Austin B., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) Austin Boynton, only son of Thomas H. and Nancy (Hill) Weeks, was born on the homestead in Gilford, July 7, 1858. He was educated in the common schools, and has always been engaged in agriculture. He has the farm which belonged to his ancestors. It contains two hundred and fifty acres of productive land which enables him to keep a large herd of stock in which he is a dealer of some note. He attends the Methodist Church, and is a Republican in politics; a progressive and prosperous citizen, and, like his grandfather, exerts himself to educate his children. He married, November 24, 1880, Nellie Winifred Dodge, who was born in Tamworth, November 24, 1862, daughter of Theodore and Mary (Drealy) Dodge. They have two sons: Thomas T., born July 3, 1882; and Austin Dana, born November 25, 1884; and one daughter, Inga Amanda, born May 22, 1890.

This name is found variously SEVERANCE written in the early records of Essex county, Massachusetts, including such forms as Severns, Seaverns, Severans, and its present form. It was very early identified with the settlements in southern New Hampshire, bordering on Essex county, and is still found connected with the civil, religious and business affairs of the commonwealth.

(I) The first of record was John Severans, of Ipswich, in 1636. He was among the original pro-

prietors of Salisbury, same colony, where he received land in the first division and also in 1639-40 and 1654. He was taxed as a commoner in 1650 and 1655, and signed a petition of 1658. He was a "planter, victualler and vinter" and was licensed to keep the "ordinary" in Salisbury in 1662-63 and 1665 and later. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity in 1667, and died April 9, 1682, in Salisbury, two days after making his will. He was married (first) to Abigail Kimball, daughter of Richard Kimball, the patriarch of that family. (See Kimball, 1). She died in Salisbury, June 17, 1658, and John Severans was married (second), October 2, 1663, to Susanna, widow of Henry Ambrose. She survived him, and was a signer of the Bradbury petition in 1692. His children, all born of the first wife, who died at the birth of the youngest, were: Samuel, Ebenezer, Abigail (died young), Abigail, Mary, John, Joseph, Elizabeth (died young), Benjamin, Ephraim and Elizabeth.

(II) Ephraim, youngest son and tenth child of John and Abigail (Kimball) Severance, was born April 8, 1656, in Salisbury, and is of record as a freeman in that town in 1690. Both he and his wife signed the Bradbury petition of 1692. He was married November 9, 1682, in Salisbury, to Lydia Morrill, daughter of Abraham Morrill, the patriarch of that family. (See Morrill, 1). She was born March 8, 1661. He is undoubtedly the Ephraim Severance who is mentioned in the church records of Kingston as among the constituent members, where he is called "Old Goodman Severance." He probably removed to Kingston in old age, with his children. They included: Abigail, Mary, Lydia, Ephraim, Dinah, Ebenezer, Sarah, Jonathan and Hannah.

(III) Ephraim (2), eldest son and fourth child of Ephraim (1) and Lydia (Morrill) Severance, was born December 2, 1689, in Salisbury, and settled early in Kingston, New Hampshire. He was one of the constituent members of the First Church of Kingston, when the Rev. Ward Clark took charge thereof, September 29, 1725. He was baptized September 11, 1726, and also his children: Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Joseph. His wife's name was Mary, and she was admitted to the First Church of Kingston, September 10, 1727. Ephraim (2) probably removed from Kingston to Deerfield among the pioneers of that town.

(IV) Ephraim (3), son of Ephraim (2) and Mary Severance, was probably a native of Deerfield, and he was among the pioneers of Sandwich, New Hampshire. He was married October 25, 1649, at the Kingston First Church to Elizabeth Sweat.

(V) John, son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Sweat) Severance, was born about 1752, and always lived in Sandwich. He was by occupation a capable and prosperous farmer, and withal had considerable mechanical genius which served him well in various kinds of handicraft. He was a prominent and public-spirited citizen, and in politics a supporter of the Democratic party. He served his native town as tax collector for sixteen consecutive years. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, December 9, 1792, Lydia Jewell, by whom he had twelve children, as follows: John, born in 1793; Anne, born June 13, 1795; Asa, born March 31, 1798; Levi, born March 24, 1800; Lydia, born September 7, 1802; Jacob Jewell, born November 4, 1804, and died in Laconia, January 9, 1896; Sukey, born December 13, 1806; Sargent, born May 20, 1809; Martha F., born

May 31, 1812; James M., born April 25, 1814; Polly M., born May 14, 1816; Eliza, born May 10, 1822.

(VI) Asa, second son and third child of John and Lydia (Jewell) Severance, was born in Sandwich, March 31, 1798. When a young man he purchased a farm adjoining the old homestead, and was a prosperous farmer through life. He gave evidence of possessing an ability prophetic of a successful future, but expectation was cut short by his death in 1826. In his political faith he affiliated with the Democratic party, and in his religious views with the Free Baptists. He was a man of noble character and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He married Rhoda Webster about 1819, by whom he had four children, two only living to attain their maturity—John Webster, and Asa, who married Hannah M. Webster.

(VII) John Webster, son of Asa and Rhoda (Webster) Severance, was born in Sandwich, February 3, 1822. He attended the schools of his native town till 1832, when he came to Chichester to reside with his uncle, who was his guardian till of age. In his early manhood he learned the trade of edge-tool maker, which occupation he followed for a time in Chichester. He then went to Lowell and worked awhile in a machine shop, and later was a practical machinist in Manchester for more than twenty years. Finally he relinquished his trade and returned to Chichester and settled on the homestead farm of his wife's parents, where he ever afterward resided. He is a Republican in politics, and ably represented Manchester in the legislature in 1855 and 1856 and again in 1876 and 1877. He is a member of Mechanics Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester, and has served several years as its chaplain. He is also actively interested in the Patrons of Husbandry, and was one of the organizers of Catamount Grange, of Pittsfield. By his fellow townsmen he is highly esteemed as an industrious and successful farmer, and an honest and upright man and citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Severance are members of the Free Baptist Church. He married, November 25, 1841, Hannah Jane, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Sally (Watson) Kaine, of Pittsfield (see Kaine, VI). John W. Severance died in Chichester, May 19, 1901.

According to tradition, the Nourse family of New England are descended from three brothers who were early immigrants from England. The early town records of Westboro, Massachusetts, show that several of this name resided there and were prominently identified with its progress and social welfare. It is therefore quite probable that one, if not all of the above-mentioned immigrants, settled there or in Marlboro, which was the parent town.

(I) Daniel Nourse, Sr., the first known ancestor of the family now in hand, was born in Westboro in 1760. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and marched from Westboro with a company of minute men at the Lexington Alarm. In 1785 he went to Acworth, New Hampshire, locating upon wild land at what was known as Indian Camp, in the region of the West Woods, and he cleared a large tract, realizing a productive farm as a reward for his labor. His death occurred at Acworth, in 1845. He was a Congregationalist, and a member of the church. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Wilcox, who was of Surry, New Hampshire, and she died in 1826. Their children were: Daniel, Jr. and Anna.

(II) Daniel, Jr., son of Daniel and Anna (Wil-

cox) Nourse, was born in Acworth, in 1792. He resided at the homestead until 1835, when he sold the property and with his wife went to Wisconsin. Both died in Fox Lake, that state, in 1869. Daniel possessed considerable musical talent, and officiated as choir director. In April, 1814, he married Margaret Wilson, born in 1794, daughter of John and Polly (McCoy) Wilson, natives of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who settled on Derry Hill, Acworth. "Big" John Wilson served in the Revolutionary war. He married Margaret McFarland. The McFarlands came from Londonderry, Ireland. The Wilsons, who were also descendants of the Covenanters, suffered persecution on account of their religious faith, and in memory of an ancestor, Margaret, who is said to have been subjected to personal cruelty, this name has ever since been preserved in the family. John Wilson was the father of twenty-one children. Early in the last century he and his family journeyed on an ox-team from New Hampshire to a point in the vicinity of the present city of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Margaret Nourse became the mother of ten children, namely: Mary Louise; Solon, died in Iowa; Julia Ann, died young; Daniel Hammond, deceased; William, see succeeding paragraph; Nancy, married Joel Hubbard, and is no longer living; Julia Antoinette, widow of Samuel Edes; Helen, wife of George H. Fairbanks; George W., mentioned later; and Freeman W., who was a musician in the Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers during the Civil war. George W. Nourse was born August 19, 1831. In the early days of the California gold fever he tried his fortune in the mines with good results, and after his return engaged in mercantile business at Newport, where he is still residing. He was town clerk in 1863-64; first selectman from 1865 to 1873; moderator from 1868 to 1872 and postmaster for twelve years. He was married May 2, 1861, to Juliette E. Woodward, who was born May 2, 1842.

(III) William, third son and fifth child of Daniel and Margaret (Wilson) Nourse, was born in Acworth, May 10, 1822. At the age of twenty-two years he left the homestead farm and found employment in a woolen mill at Gilsun. Two years later he went to Newport, where he worked in a similar establishment conducted by Thomas A. Twichell, and in 1854 he became associated with Albert Wilcox in general mercantile business under the firm name of Wilcox & Nourse. He later sold his interest in that concern to his brother, George W., who had recently returned from California, and in 1858 purchased the Twichell mill, which he operated as the Eagle Mills until 1866, when he disposed of it to Samuel Eades. In the latter year he entered into partnership with Perley S. Coffin, and the firm of Coffin & Nourse erected the Granite State Woolen Mills at Guild, which they operated successfully until 1880, employing an average of one hundred hands, and supplying the market with products of superior quality. In 1882 Mr. Nourse succeeded Calvin Wilcox & Son in the general hardware business at Newport, and conducted it alone until admitting his son William H. to partnership, when the business was incorporated as the Nourse Hardware Company, William Nourse, president. For more than half a century he has been prominently connected with the business interests of Newport and vicinity, and although now an octogenarian his activities continue unabated. He united with the Congregational Church in 1852, and was made a



WILLIAM NOURSE.



Free Mason in 1854. He was formerly a leading spirit in local politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1844, and he has supported every Republican candidate for that office from the formation of the party to the present time. For the years 1855-6 he served as town clerk, and was representative to the legislature in 1861-62. In 1848 he married for his first wife Rebecca Morrison, who died in 1852, and in 1855 he married Ellen M. Hatch, daughter of Dr. Mason Hatch, of Newport, (see Hatch VII). She was born September 19, 1832, and died February 27, 1872. His third wife, whom he married January 15, 1874, was Mrs. Mary E. Jones, born in Wilton, New Hampshire, May 17, 1839. His children are: Mary E., born June 13, 1856, died August 6, 1874; Emma L., born November 6, 1860; Marcia B., born October 12, 1864, married Charles B. Spofford; William H., who will be again referred to (all of his second union); and Elizabeth, born May 16, 1875, who is the only child of his third marriage.

(IV) William Hatch, youngest child and only son of William and Ellen M. (Hatch) Nourse, was born in Newport, April 20, 1867. After graduating from the high school he entered his father's store, and is now junior member of the Nourse Hardware Company. He is a member of the Masonic order and has advanced to the commandery. His first wife, who was before marriage Mabel Hunton, bore him one daughter, Beatrice. For his second wife he married Belle E. Gunnison, daughter of High Sheriff John U. Gunnison (see Gunnison).

The representatives of the old English MANN family of this name seem to be descended in a great measure from an ancestor who emigrated to America in 1645. The family has always manifested many of the traits of character found in the Briton. The Manns have been sturdy men and independant thinkers, more inclined to follow the dictates of conscience than to gain in any way any sacrifice of what they believe to be right. The majority of them have been to the demands of their times required—agriculturists—yet in later years they have shown an aptitude for executive positions, and one in the last century was a leading educator in the United States.

(I) Richard (1) Mann, born in Cornwall, England, emigrated to America and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1645, and was one of the Conihasset partners in Scituate, 1646. His farm was at Man hill (a well known place to this day), south of the great Musquashet pond. A deed of the land to Richard Man, planter, Scituate, bears date 1648. There is no record of his marriage in Scituate, but he is said to have married Rebecca, daughter of Elder William Brewster, one of the Mayflower Pilgrims. His children were: Nathaniel, Thomas, Richard and Josiah.

(II) Richard (2), third son of Richard (1) and Rebecca (Brewster) Mann, was born at Plymouth, February 5, 1652. He married Elizabeth Southworth, and they were the parents of John, Rebecca, Hannah, Nathaniel, Richard, Elizabeth and Abigail.

(III) Nathaniel, son of Richard (2), born in Scituate, Massachusetts, October 27, 1693, married Mary Root, and resided in Hebron, Connecticut.

(IV) John, son of Nathaniel, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, November 20, 1720, married Margaret, sister of Rev. Samuel Peters, D. D.

(V) Matthew, son of John and Margaret (Peters) Mann, born in Hebron, Connecticut, December 20, 1741, married Sarah Moody. He settled in Oxford about 1765, with his brother John, and died in that town in 1825.

(VI) Major Samuel, son of Matthew and Hannah (Moody) Mann, was born in Oxford in 1773, and died in Benton, July 19, 1842, aged sixty-nine. After his marriage he lived in Landaff until 1835, when he moved to Coventry, where he purchased a farm of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Howe. Major Mann was a man of marked peculiarities. He did his own thinking, acted independently, and never went with the tide. In 1840, when the town voted for a change of name from Coventry to Benton, Major Mann cast one of the two votes against the proposition. Coventry was a Democratic town, and Major Mann was a Whig. He was interested in political affairs, but was never a candidate for office. Of his six sons who grew to manhood and lived, as all did, to a good old age, three—Jesse, Moody and George W.—were born politicians and ardent partisans. In caucuses, conventions, and campaigns they were in their natural element, and always voted the straight ticket. Samuel Mann married Mary Howe, daughter of Peter Howe, of Landaff. She died November 15, 1866, aged eighty-six years. They were the parents of seven sons: Jesse, Moody, Amos C., Samuel, James A., Edward F. and George W., whose sketch follows.

(VII) George W., youngest child of Major Samuel and Mary (Howe) Mann, was born in Benton, 1821, and died January, 1901. He removed with his father's family in 1835, to Coventry (now Benton), and spent the remainder of his life there. His education was obtained in the district schools and in Newbury Seminary. He was actively engaged in agriculture for many years, but for thirty years preceding his death he was more directly engaged as a contractor and builder. In politics he was a Democrat, of whose orthodoxy no question was ever raised. For half a century he was a leading citizen of Benton, and long prominent in public life in Grafton county. He was repeatedly moderator of the town meetings, and held the office of justice of the peace from 1855 to his death in 1901, a period of forty-six years. He was collector of taxes of Benton for five years from 1844, and selectman eight years from 1846. He also served four years as town clerk, and ten years as superintending school committee. He represented Benton in the Legislature in 1857, 1860, 1875, 1876, 1881 and 1883, taking a prominent part in the deliberations of the house in later years. He also served in the constitutional convention of 1876, and was long prominent in convention and committee work in the Democratic party. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor Tuttle a member of the State Board of Agriculture for Grafton county, a position he held several years. In religious faith he was a Universalist, and as ardent in religion as he was in politics. He married (first), April 13, 1843, Susan M. Whiteher, born 1825, daughter of William and Mary Whiteher. She died October 6, 1854; and he married (second), March 4, 1855, Sarah T., daughter of Gad Bisbee. The children by the first wife were: Ezra B., now a resident of Woodsville; Edward F., mentioned below; George Henry, a merchant in Woodsville; Orman L. and Osman C. (twins); and by the second wife: Melvin J., Hosea B., Susan M., Minnie S. and Moses B. The second of the twins is deceased, and the others reside in Benton.

(VIII) Hon. Edward Foster, second son and child of George W. and Susan Marston (Whiteher)

Mann, was born in Benton, September 7, 1845, and died in Concord, August 19, 1892. His birth place was the old homestead where his grandfather Samuel Mann settled when he removed to Benton, and the same upon which his father, George W. Mann, spent his life. He attended the public schools of his native town until he had completed the usual line of study there, and then attended the seminary at Tilton for several terms. When about twenty-one years of age he entered the employ of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad Company, his first work being about the station at Tilton. In 1867 he went into the train service and served as brakeman on a passenger train for a time, and was then promoted to baggage-master, and a few years later made a conductor. He filled the last named position until the fall of 1881, and then became station agent for the company at Concord. He was thoroughly qualified to discharge the duties of this position, since he had had fourteen years of varied experience along the road in the company's service and was familiar with its needs as well as with its methods of doing business. In 1884, after the lease of the road to the Boston & Lowell line, he was made assistant superintendent. He continued in this position while the road was operated by the Boston & Maine corporation, under the lease of the Boston & Lowell, and when it finally passed under the control of the former he was made superintendent, January 1, 1890, the Concord and the Boston, Concord & Montreal roads were formally consolidated, and the train service of the entire system was placed under his efficient superintendency, and April 1, 1892, he was made general superintendent, and again became a resident of Concord. Mr. Mann never did things by halves, and in the performance of the duties of his position as superintendent he gave his entire attention to the work of his office. Naturally inclined to pulmonary affection, his labors developed them under his persistent and unremitting attention to duty, and for two or three years before his death he frequently had attacks of illness of a very serious nature. These attacks necessitated a cessation of labor and a period of rest, but as soon as he was in a manner recovered he returned to his duties. This alternation from confinement at home to office work continued until a short time before his decease, the attacks from illness became more serious and prolonged until his death August 19, 1892.

Mr. Mann was abundantly endowed with those qualifications necessary to the highest degree of efficiency in his chosen line of employment. He was industrious, sober, frugal, quick of perception and rapid in execution, familiar with the needs of the places he was called to fill, possessing a large acquaintance and commanding the confidence and esteem of the patrons of the road and the public generally. With these favorable endowments, he was able to accomplish as much in the years of his life as many other men in similar positions would have been able to accomplish in a long life. Though having the interests of a large corporation to look after, yet he had a warm sympathy and was an earnest worker in many matters of public concern.

He was an ardent Democrat, and served his town and district and the state at large in the legislature, representing Benton in the house in 1871 and in 1872, and being a member of the committee on Agricultural College in the former and on reform schools in the latter year; and the Grafton district (No. 2) in the senate in 1879 and 1881, serving in

1879 upon the committees on education, claims, roads, bridges, and canals, and engrossed bills; and in 1881 upon those of elections, roads, bridges, and canals, and reform school, being chairman of the latter committee. In 1888 he was the candidate of his party for the representative in congress from the second New Hampshire district, and, though defeated, ran largely ahead of his ticket.

During some of his most active years his home was at Woodsville, and in all the enterprises relating to the prosperity of that place he took a lively interest and was a mover in all its important local enterprises. He was one of the promoters of the Woodsville Aqueduct & Electric Light Company, and after its incorporation one of its directors. His relations to the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank were the same as with the light company. In the matter of the transfer of the county seat from Haverhill Corner to Woodsville, he gave his earnest support to his home town. He was an active member and vice-president of the Providence Mutual Relief Association, and at the time of his decease a director of the New Hampshire Democratic Press Company. He was a member of Burns Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Littleton, and of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Lisbon. In religion he was a Universalist. In the death of Edward F. Mann the state of New Hampshire lost a good citizen; society lost an able, energetic and faithful supporter of all those measures that are intended for the public good; and the great corporation which he had so long served lost one of its most efficient executive officers. In the social and family circle he will always be remembered as one who was ever warm hearted, helpful, sincere and faithful.

He married, January 13, 1881, at Providence, Rhode Island, Elvah G. Whitcher, born in Benton, October 5, 1851, daughter of Chase and Susan (Rouse) Whitcher, of Benton. They had one child, Marion, now deceased.

In the Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, Danish, and RAND German languages the word "rand" signifies a border, margin or edge. It was probably first taken as a surname by some one who lived on the border of some territorial division to designate his place of residence. It first appears in print in England as a surname in the early part of the fifteenth century when there were Rands at Rand's Grange, a small township near Bedale, and in York, in 1475. Subsequent to that time the name appears in various parts of England.

(1) Although the records of ships arriving in Massachusetts in 1635 are not in existence, it is thought that Robert Rand came at that time, because his wife Alice was admitted to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in that year. In the town Book of Possessions, dated 1638, mention is made of the property owned by Robert Rand, including one house on the west side of Windmill Hill, sixty-six acres and three commons. He died in 1639 or 1640, although the exact date cannot be ascertained, owing to the incompleteness of the records for both those years. Alice Rand was a sister of Mary, wife of Captain Richard Sprague, who was said to be a daughter of Nicholas Sharp. Both Captain Richard and his wife left legacies in their wills to various members of the Rand family. Alice Rand died August 5, 1691, at the age of ninety-eight years. Robert and Alice brought several children with them, but just how many or how many







John S. Rand

children they had is not certain. The names of children supposed to be theirs are: Robert, Margery, Thomas, Susanna, Alice, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. (Thomas and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(II) Robert (2), eldest son and child of Robert and Alice (Sharpe) (?) Rand, probably came with his parents from England, was a farmer at "Woodend" in the northerly part of Lynn; was living there in 1649, and died there November 8, 1694. His wife Elizabeth died August 29, 1693. Their children were: Robert, Zechariah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah.

(III) Zechariah, second son and third child of Robert and Elizabeth Rand, was born probably in Lynn. His estate was administered by his widow in 1706. He married, April 2, 1684, Ann Ivory, who married (second), published September 15, 1711, Samuel Baxter. The children of Zechariah and Ann (Ivory) Rand were: Daniel, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Anna and possibly John.

(IV) Anna, fifth child and third daughter of Zechariah and Ann (Ivory) Rand, was born in Lynn, and married, May 21, 1730, Benjamin Eaton, of Lynn. (See Eaton, second family, IV).

(IV) John Rand was a resident of Newburyport and Rye, New Hampshire. His wife's name was Isabella, and they were the parents of Moses, the subject of the next paragraph.

(V) Moses, son of John and Isabella Rand, was born in Newburyport, lived in Piscataqua, and in 1772 settled on the high forest land near Beauty Hill, Barnstead, where he made a fine farm which he left to his sons. He was selectman in 1787. He married Abigail Wentworth, a first cousin of Governor John Wentworth, and they had three sons, Samuel, Wentworth and Jonathan, the two latter serving in the War of 1812.

(VI) Samuel, eldest son of Moses and Abigail (Wentworth) Rand, was born in Barnstead, April 12, 1776, and died October 3, 1836. He received from his father a tract of land in Barnstead, upon which he settled and resided the greater part of his life. He was a man in comfortable circumstances and respected by his neighbors. He married Mary Hill, who was born September 19, 1774, a daughter of Andrew Hill, of Strafford. She died June 21, 1852, aged seventy-eight. Their children were: Moses Hill, Pamela, Ruth E., Lydia A. W., Phebe, Mary and Samuel. Moses is mentioned below. Pamela was the second wife of Deacon John Kanne. Ruth E. and Lydia A. W. never married. Phebe became the wife of Benjamin White, of Chester. Mary married Henry Hunkins, of Boston. Samuel married Mary —, and lived and died in Lowell, Massachusetts.

(VII) Moses Hill, eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Hill) Rand, was born June 29, 1803, and died April 4, 1885. He spent his life in Barnstead, on the ancestral farm which he owned. He was an independent and enterprising man, had no political aspirations, and never held an office. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. He married Anna, eldest daughter of Joseph Bunker, of Barnstead Parade, and granddaughter of Eli Bunker, who donated the land for the Parade in 1791. She was born January 14, 1804, and died August 13, 1888, aged eighty-four. The children of Moses and Anna Rand were: Joseph Bunker, Hiram, Mary E. and Lydia A. Joseph B. graduated from Dartmouth College, and was a successful physician at Hart-

ford, Vermont. Hiram is the subject of the next paragraph. Mary E. married Isaac A. Fletcher, a merchant of Lowell, Massachusetts. Lydia A. married John L. Woodhouse, and lived in the state of Iowa.

(VIII) Deacon Hiram, second son and child of Moses H. and Anna (Bunker) Rand, was born 1827, and died June 14, 1903, aged seventy-six. He acquired his education in the district schools and at private institutions. He spent three years of his young manhood in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was employed as an engineer in a saw mill. After his return to Barnstead he was in partnership with Joshua B. Merrill in the grocery business for two years. He then returned to the farm on which he was born, which he inherited from his father. In 1885 he removed to a place on what is known as the Province road, and later from there to Barnstead Parade, where he died. Mr. Rand joined the Congregational Church at the age of twelve years, and was a man of prominence in church and town affairs for many years. For thirty-five years preceding his death he was a deacon, and for a long time was chorister and superintendent of the Sabbath school. Besides being a farmer he was a trustee of the Pittsfield Savings Bank. He married in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1851, Harriet N. Hoitt, who was born in Barnstead, 1826, daughter of Benjamin and Mehitable (Babson) Hoitt. She died February, 1901. (See Hoitt, VII). Two children were born to them: Florence, 1852, married Dr. C. B. Sturtevant, of Manchester, and died September 30, 1878; and John S., the subject of the next article.

(IX) Hon. John S., second child and only son of Hiram and Harriet N. (Hoitt) Rand, was educated in the common schools and at Pittsfield Academy. For two years he was engaged in teaching at Alton, New Hampshire, and on Deer Island, Boston Harbor. He was also connected with the manufacture of shoes in Boston. Since 1884 he has been a dry goods merchant at Barnstead, where he has attained an influential position in business and social circles. He is president of the Pittsfield Shoe Company, and a director of the Farmers' Savings Bank. His political creed is Republican, and he was elected by that party to the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1896. He is a leading member of the Congregational Church, and has been superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a member of Suncook Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. November 30, 1879, he married Hattie M. Foote, born in Pittsfield, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Eastman) Foote, of Pittsfield.

(I) Thomas Rand, second son and third child of Robert and Alice Rand, was born in England about the year 1627, and died in Charlestown, August 4, 1683. In the records he appears as sergeant, and they also state that he was a "cordwainer" and a cow-herdsman. He was admitted a freeman in 1660. He married, March 25, 1656, Sarah, daughter of Edmund and Eliza (Whitman) Edenton. She died June 26, 1699 having been the mother of twelve children, namely: Thomas, John, died young; Sarah, also died young; Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Robert, Edmund, Hannah, William, Deborah and Samuel.

(III) John Rand, third son and fifth child of Thomas and Sarah (Edenden) Rand, was born in Charlestown, May 25, 1664, died September 24, 1737. He was a maltster. December 2, 1685, he married Mehetabel, daughter of John and Hannah (Kettell) Call, who died March 25, 1727, and on

October 14, 1730, he married for his second wife Mary, widow of Job Randall. She died September 22, 1757, aged eighty-five years. John Rand was the father of fifteen children, namely: Mehetabel, Sarah, died young; John, Hannah, Jonathan, Sarah, Rebecca, also died young; Benjamin, Thomas, Caleb, Isaac and Rebecca, twins, both died in infancy; another Rebecca, died at the age of three months; Edmund and Richard.

(IV) Benjamin Rand, third son and eighth child of John and Mehitabel (Call) Rand, was born March 17, 1700. He was of Hassanimisco, now Grafton, Massachusetts, and followed the carpenter's trade. The christian name of his wife was Abigail and his children were: Benjamin, Thomas and John. Abigail survived her husband and was married a second time to Nathan Carpenter, of Dudley, Massachusetts.

(V) Thomas Rand, second son of Thomas and Abigail Rand, was born April 2, 1727. He was a housewright and resided in Weston, Massachusetts. His death occurred March 23, 1805. His first wife, whom he married April 25, 1750, was Esther Carter, who was born April 19, 1730, daughter of Daniel Carter. She died June 3, 1771. On April 11, 1772, he married for his second wife Elizabeth Estabrook, who was born November 12, 1730, daughter of John and Prudence Estabrook. Elizabeth died October 4, 1815. His children were: Sarah, Benjamin, Daniel, Thomas, Esther, Jonathan, John, Nathan, Elisha and Elijah (twins), the latter died young; Elizabeth and another Elijah.

(VI) Jonathan Rand, fourth son and sixth child of Thomas and Esther (Carter) Rand, was born November 6, 1761. He settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, but later removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and he died February 11, 1838. In 1794 he married Anna Fiske, who was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, June 13, 1773, and his ten children were: Elisha, Anna, Sally, Thomas, died young; Lovicy, Thomas, Almira, Jonathan, Isaac and William.

(VII) Elisha Rand, eldest child of Jonathan and Anna (Fiske) Rand, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, December 12, 1794. In early manhood he operated a saw and gristmill in Alstead, New Hampshire, and also there cultivated a farm. In 1840 he established his residence in Keene, and for the succeeding thirty-four years was employed in a responsible capacity at the Faulkner & Colony lumber mill. He relinquished the activities of life about the year 1875, and he died March 11, 1880. He was one of the founders of the Second Congregational Church, Keene. On March 13, 1820, he married Betsey Hall, who was born in Whiting, Vermont, October 24, 1800, and her death occurred January 12, 1851. He subsequently married Mrs. Lydia Gould Griffin, and his third wife was Frances M. Sturtevant. He reared a family of eight children: Charles Fiske, born January 12, 1821; Sarah Hall, born September 26, 1822; George Hall, born April 7, 1825; Thomas Cornelius, who will be again referred to; Cornelia Elizabeth, born June 11, 1831; Ellen Maria, born October 8, 1834; Edward Lyman, born November 11, 1838; and William Henry, who was born May 7, 1840. The last named became a Congregational minister and is now in the department of labor, Washington, D. C.

(VIII) Thomas Cornelius Rand, third son and fourth child of Elisha and Betsey (Hall) Rand, was born in Alstead, November 16, 1828. His studies in the public schools were supplemented with

a course at the Keene Academy, and he began the activities of life as a newsboy. In 1843 he entered the printing office of Messrs. J. & J. W. Prentiss, became an expert compositor and worked his way forward to the editorship of the *New Hampshire Sentinel* and retained it continuously up to 1893, a period of twenty-eight years, during which time this well-known newspaper was one of the most prominent political organs in the state, and although he withdrew from the editorial management in 1893, he prefers to vary the monotony of retirement by frequently contributing articles upon timely topics which are both vigorous and interesting. Mr. Rand is now (1907) in his sixty-fourth year of service on the *Sentinel*.

For many years Mr. Rand was a leading spirit in local civic affairs, and one of the most prominent Republicans in the state. Prior to the incorporation of Keene as a city he served with ability as a selectman and as town clerk, and for twenty years was a member of the Republican town committee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati in 1870, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, and his popularity, social, political and otherwise, is easily traceable to his intellectual attainments, high personal character and unusually amiable disposition. He attends the First Congregational Church. Mr. Rand is the author of an interesting pamphlet, published in 1895, embodying the salient points in the history of Keene.

On January 28, 1851, or 1852, Mr. Rand married Mary Ann Smith, daughter of Asa C. and Esther T. (Eaton) Smith. One child was born of this marriage, Frank C., died while a student at West Brattleboro, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Rand reside at 184 Washington street, Keene.

This surname was first taken by some one who lived "at the woods" or "by the woods," and who used this phrase to distinguish himself from others having the same christian or fore-name, by designating his place of residence. Subsequently the locative phrase was shortened to Atwood, Bywood, Woods, or Wood, and regularly used as a surname. The numerous families in America named Woods are not all descended from a single immigrant ancestor, but from various forbears who came to America at different times. The name is a very common name throughout New England, and is one of those found at a rather early date in the settlement of the colony of Massachusetts. Nearly all of the name in Groton, Shirley, Pepperell and Dunstable are believed to be from one ancestor. His descendants were numerous, and have taken parts in the wars for the protection of the country and in the measure to build up the nation from the early times. Two of the name from Groton were killed in Lovell's fight with the Indians at Pequacket, 1725. From the Woods family of Groton comes the Woods line of New Hampshire.

(I) Samuel Woods, probably a native of England, was one of the original and ancient proprietors of Groton, Massachusetts, to whom an eleven acre right was granted. His house lot was a little south of the Lawrence Academy of these years. His wife's name was Alice, and they were the parents of six children: Thomas, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Mary, Abigail and Hannah.

(II) Nathaniel, second son and third child of



*Thomas C. Rand.*



Samuel and Alice Woods, born in Groton, March 27, 1668, was a man of good standing, and was one of the committee of the "Proprietors of Groton" who laid out lots in that town in 1721. His wife's name was Alice, and they had twelve children: Nathaniel, Daniel, John, Isaac, Bathsheba, Hannah, Phebe (died young), Aaron, Moses, Reuben, Phebe, and Jonathan.

(III) John, third son and child of Nathaniel and Alice Woods, was born in Groton, March 4, 1698. He married, June 3, 1725, Sarah Longley, by whom he had nine children: Sarah, John, Susanna, Alice, Lucy, John, Benjamin, Abigail, and David, whose sketch follows.

(IV) David, fourth son and youngest child of John and Sarah (Longley) Woods, born in Groton, December 31, 1746, settled in Deering, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. He married Deborah Swallow, of Groton, and they were the parents of eleven children, all of whom were born in Groton. Their names are: David, Deborah, Sarah, William, Ezra, Warren, Silas, Emerson, Charlotte, Ziba and Imri.

(V) William L., second son and fourth child of David and Deborah (Swallow) Woods, was born in Groton, January 7, 1776, and died March 29, 1847. He settled in Henniker in 1800, purchasing the mills at West Henniker. He was a clothier by trade, and the first to carry on the manufacture of cloth to any extent in that town, in which enterprise his youngest brother was a partner. He was an energetic, industrious man, of sound judgment, and one of the most substantial citizens of the town during his life there. He was selectman in 1813-14-15, and represented the town in the legislature in 1832 and 1833. He married, in 1805, Betsey D. Dutton, born in Hillsborough, 1781, and died in Henniker, October 31, 1849. They were the parents of ten children: Frederick, Maria, Dutton, Fidelia, Jeannette, Lovilla, Juliana, Benjamin F., William L. L. and George A.

(VI) Dutton, second son and third child of William L. and Betsey D. (Dutton) Woods, was born in Henniker, October 19, 1809, and died in Concord, May 22, 1884. He attended school and worked in his father's mill until about twenty-one years of age, and then went into the employ of others as a carpenter and bridge builder for a time. He settled in Contoocook about 1850, and resided there until the spring of 1852, when he removed to Concord, which was his residence the remainder of his life. In 1837 he began the business of bridge building, which he ever afterward followed. From 1837 to 1850 he was employed on the Hartford & New Haven, the Connecticut, White River & Northern, Concord & Claremont, and Contoocook Valley railroads. In 1855 he became superintendent of bridges of the Concord railroad, and held that position as long as he lived. In twenty-five years he constructed more than ten thousand lineal feet of truss bridging, and over four thousand feet of pile and truss bridges. He was a skillful mechanic, a trusted employee, an intelligent gentleman and a highly valued citizen. He was a Republican from the organization of the party (having been formerly a Democrat), and as such was one of the representatives of ward 5, in Concord, in the legislature in 1874 and 1875.

He married (first), December 21, 1837, Hannah L. Chase, born December 21, 1811, daughter of Abram and Keziah (Peaslee) Chase, of Henniker (see Chase, XI). She died in Contoocook, June

27, 1845, and he married (second), May 9, 1848, Maria Peabody, born in Newport, New Hampshire, April 28, 1809, died in Concord, December 29, 1882, daughter of Ami and Sarah (Johnson) Peabody. Dutton and Hannah (Chase) Woods were the parents of one child, H. Maria Woods, born in Contoocook, June 16, 1845, who graduated from the Concord High School, is a member of the South (Congregational) Church, and is well known in the religious, literary and social circles of Concord. She lives in the old homestead on Merrimack street, which commands a fine view of the city and its eastern environs. The house was built in 1856 by Mr. Woods, and sheltered him the remainder of his life.

(I) Benjamin Woods, son of Thomas Woods, was born in Hartland, Vermont, April 8, 1810, and died in Canaan, New Hampshire, February 17, 1874, aged almost sixty-four years. He resided at Woodstock, Vermont, for several years after his marriage, then lived at Suncook, and died at Canaan Depot, New Hampshire. During the greater part of his life he was a farmer. He married, December 7, 1833, Mary Bugbee, born in Woodstock, Vermont, August 28, 1807, who died in Canaan, New Hampshire, March 28, 1860, aged fifty-two years. They had four children: Lyndon B., Susan M., Levi C. (mentioned below), and Alba. Lyndon B. and Alba served three years in the Second New Hampshire Volunteers in the war of the Rebellion. The latter is the only one of the family now (1906) living, was for many years a railroad engineer, and married Helen P. Colby, a sister of Belinda D. Colby, mentioned below. They live at Tunbridge, Vermont.

(II) Levi Cobb, second son and third child of Benjamin and Mary (Bugbee) Woods, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, March 22, 1840, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, October 19, 1903. He spent nearly all of his adult life in the operative department of railway service. He started as a young man as an employee in the rail shops at East Canaan, where he worked about three years. He then took the position of fireman on the Boston & Maine railroad, running most of the time between Concord and West Lebanon. About four years later he was promoted to engineer, and for a quarter of a century ran an engine over the same line of track on which he had run as a fireman. In 1888 his ability, efficiency, and long and faithful service were in a degree recognized, and he was made general agent of the northern division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with headquarters at West Lebanon. He discharged the duties of this office during fifteen years preceding his death, and up to within a few months of that event. He was a quiet, thoughtful man, always alert to the interests of his employers, and always possessed the fullest confidence of his superiors. He was a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, and his funeral was conducted by that order. He was also a member of the Order of Pilgrim Fathers. He married, August, 1860, Belinda D. Colby, born in Deering, New Hampshire, July 7, 1839, daughter of John and Orpha (Metcalf) Colby (see Colby, VII). They resided twelve years in West Lebanon, and twenty-five years in Concord, where Mr. Woods bought residence property which he greatly enlarged. Mrs. Woods is a member of the First Church (Congregational) of Concord. They had no children of their own, but adopted Etta B. Colby, a daughter of James Colby. She lived in the home of her adoption

twenty-one years, and married Herman McPherson, and now lives at West Lebanon. John Colby, son of Benjamin and Priscilla (Hogg) Colby, was born in Weare, and died at the house of Mr. Woods, in Concord, July 31, 1886, aged seventy-three years. He was a farmer in Weare and Henniker. He married Orpha Metcalf, born in Croydon, who died at the residence of her daughter, Helen P., in Somerville, Massachusetts, March 28, 1892, aged eighty-one years. The children of this union were: Robert, Samuel, Belinda D., Matilda A., Helen P., George P., Nancy and James B.

WOODBURY This name has been borne by those who aided in redeeming the New England wilderness from the reign of savages, in redeeming the colonies from an oppressive rule by the Revolution, and in the development of American freedom and the moral and material forces that have made the United States pre-eminent among the nations. It was a pioneer name in New Hampshire, and present-day representatives are active in the twentieth century progress.

(I) The first of the name in America was John Woodbury, known as the "Old Planter," and often called "Father Woodbury," who came from Devonshire, England, and landed at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, in 1624, among others, under the direction of the Dorchester Company. He was one of the original settlers of Beverly, whence he removed in 1626 to Naumkeag, or Salem, and was one of the charter members of the First Church there. The settlement becoming prosperous, as prosperity was measured under the conditions then obtaining, the settlers became concerned about a patent of title from the crown, and John Woodbury was sent abroad to secure one. He went in 1627 and returned the next year, his mission being successful, and the title to their lands was guaranteed by a patent under date of March 19, 1628. Mr. Woodbury was accompanied on his return by his eldest son, who had remained abroad on the first immigration. John Woodbury was made a freeman in 1635, was deputy to the general court in the same year, and on November 4 of that year received a grant of two hundred acres of land, being his share of one thousand at the head of Bass river divided among five men. He had two wives, but the name of the first is unknown. That of the second was written variously in the early records as Ann, Agnes and Annis. His children were: Humphrey, Hannah, Amos, Agnes, Abigail, Ann, John and Peter. (Mention of John and Peter and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(II) Humphrey, eldest son and child of John and Ann Woodbury, was born in England, 1609-10. He was granted half an acre of land at Winter Harbor, January 2, 1636, for the fishing trade and to build on. During the same year he received a grant of forty acres, and an additional forty acres in the following year. On December 2, 1667, he secured by deed from Susannah Hollingsworth, of Salem, ten acres on the Cape Ann side. In 1652 he purchased from Guido Bayley twenty acres, with dwelling house and barn, in Beverly. It thus appears that he was a large landholder for the time. No will is found on record, but his wife, Elizabeth, made a will which was proven November 26, 1689. Their children were: Thomas, John, Isaac, Humphrey, Susannah, William, Peter, Richard, Elizabeth and Christian.

(III) Thomas, eldest child of Humphrey and Elizabeth Woodbury, was born about 1639. His first wife, Hannah, daughter of William and Elizabeth Dodge, was a widow when he married her. She was baptized July 24, 1642, in the First Church of Salem, and married Samuel, son of John Porter, the emigrant. Samuel Porter died in 1651, leaving a son, John Porter, who settled in Wenham. Mrs. Hannah Woodbury died January 2, 1688, and Mr. Woodbury was married April 29, 1690, to Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Curtis. His death is approximately shown by the proving of her will April 20, 1719. His children were: William, Samuel (died at twenty-three years old), Thomas, Israel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susannah, Jonathan and Samuel. The last was the child of the second wife.

(IV) Jonathan, fifth son and eighth child of Thomas and Hannah (Dodge) Woodbury, was born September 12, 1682, and was married March 25, 1708, to Eleanor, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ellingwood. She was baptized June 26, 1692, and died 1739. He passed away in 1773-74, and his will was proved February 7, 1774. His children were: Benjamin, Hannah, Eleanor, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Cornelius, Nathaniel, Johannah, Eunice, Anna, Edward and Susannah.

(V) Nathaniel, fourth son and seventh child of Jonathan and Eleanor (Ellingwood) Woodbury, was born April 1, 1720, in Salem, Massachusetts, and died December 24, 1805, in Salem, New Hampshire. He was dismissed from the church in Salem to the church in Methuen, Massachusetts, June 1, 1740, and settled in the latter town. He was married September 24, 1747, to Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Dike. She was baptized February 26, 1721.

(VI) Israel, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Dike) Woodbury, was born December 10, 1759, in Salem, New Hampshire, and died at the age of ninety-nine years and ten months. He was married in 1774 to Sarah Smith. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving through the entire struggle, was taken by Indians and carried into Canada and detained there a number of years; finally escaped from the Indians and walked home to Salem, New Hampshire, bringing his gun with him. He married Elizabeth Hall, who bore him eleven children.

(VII) Asa, eldest son of Captain Israel and Elizabeth (Hall) Woodbury, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, May 3, 1784, and died there May 17, 1847. He was a mason by trade and worked in Boston for many years; he later returned to a farm in Salem. He was one of the prominent men of the town and a valued member of the Methodist Church. Though an ardent abolitionist, he was highly esteemed by his townsmen of differing opinions, and was elected selectman and served some time in that office. He married Sarah Thom, who was born January 3, 1787, and died June 10, 1850, daughter of William Thom. Their children were: Charles, George, Isaac, only one living, and Elizabeth.

(VIII) Isaac, third son and child of Asa and Sarah (Thom) Woodbury, was born in Salem, August 11, 1822. He lived on his father's homestead and attended the common schools and the academy at South Newmarket. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk in a drygoods house in Boston, where he continued until 1847. Then the death of his father required him to return home and take charge of the farm, and from that time



until retiring he was one of the leading farmers in that section of the country, tilling a farm of one hundred and fifty acres with skill and success. At one time he made a specialty of raising Devon cattle which, he sold for breeding purposes in various parts of New England. In politics he was upheld the principles of the Republican party since its formation, and has filled various offices of trust through the suffrages of the members of that party. He served as selectman three years, represented Salem in the legislature two years, and was one of the commissioners of Rockingham county three years. He is a man of quick observation, good judgment, broad intelligence, strong character, and pronounced views. He has been a strong advocate of temperance, and for over sixty years has been a member of the Methodist Church. He has ever been an active worker for religious objects, and for many years was steward, trustee, Sunday school superintendent, and class leader of the church in Salem. Now, though eighty-five years old, he is physically and mentally active and enjoys the pleasures of living. He married (first) in Cohasset, Massachusetts, October 1, 1846, Caroline W. Parker, who was born in Cohasset, Massachusetts, October 2, 1823, and died in Salem, New Hampshire, March 2, 1883, aged sixty years, daughter of John and Mary (Lawrence) Parker. Married (second) Martha C. (Black) Smith, who was born in Putney, Vermont, June 18, 1838, daughter of Horace and Betsy Black, and widow of Joseph W. Smith. The children, all by the first marriage, were: 1. Albert A., died in infancy. 2. Isaac F., a resident of Allston, Massachusetts, and senior member of the firm of Woodbury & Leighton, contractors and builders of Boston; he married Emma F. Woodbury, who bore him ten children, namely: Florence Caroline, Gertrude Marie, married Walter G. Dowling, two children: Franklin and Helen; Emma Grace, Alice Louise, married Thomas Ashley, children: Thomas and Gertrude; Clarence Parker, married and is the father of one child; Mabel Frances, Robert Lawrence, Willard Dana, Helen Head and Francis Canton. 3. Sarah E., married John W. Hall, of Methuen, Massachusetts, four children: John W., married Dora Bannister, two children; Bertha, Edward P. and Albert. 4. Mary C., married C. E. Austin, of Methuen. 5. Charles H., resides in Allston, and is a member of the firm of Mitchell, Woodbury & Company, Boston, importers and wholesale dealers in crockery and Japanese goods. He married Carrie Partridge, two children: Marion Willard and Constance. 6. John P., deceased.

(11) John (2), son of John (1) and Agnes Woodbury, was called John, senior, in distinction, from a son of Humphrey Woodbury, who lived in the same community, the terms corresponding to "first" and "second," of modern usage. There is no record relative to his occupation, neither is there a settlement of his estate to be found in the Essex records. The maiden surname of his wife is also unknown. Her christian name was Elizabeth, and after his death she became the second wife of Captain John Dodge. John (2) and Elizabeth Woodbury were the parents of five children, namely: Elizabeth, John, Abigail, Ebenezer and Hannah.

(111) Ebenezer, youngest son and fourth child of John and Elizabeth Woodbury, was baptized at the First Church, Salem, July 3, 1667. He resided on what was known as the Royal (Salem)

side, and operated a gristmill. He also owned property in Beverly and power to administer his estate was granted his widow, Hannah, July 1, 1714. Her will was dated August 1, 1748, and proved May 2, 1757. She bequeathed to her son Nathaniel two acres of land in Salem. Ebenezer and Hannah Woodbury had thirteen children, namely: Hannah, Abigail, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Ruth, Priscilla, Mehitable, Ebenezer, John, Jerusha and Nathaniel.

(IV) Nathaniel, youngest son and thirteenth child of Ebenezer and Hannah Woodbury, was baptized in Beverly, July 31, 1715, which was after his father's death. It is recorded that on December 12, 1735, '36, he disposed of his right of inheritance in his father's estate to William Woodbury, of Beverly, joiner, for the sum of fifty pounds. On April 25, 1730, he purchased of Joshua Woodbury a piece of property in Methuen, Massachusetts, containing eighty acres of upland and swamp. A record at hand states that he resided in Salem, New Hampshire, and as that town was originally a part of Methuen it is quite probable that his property was included within the limits of New Hampshire some time during his life. There is, however, no settlement of his estate on record in Rockingham county. His wife, Rebecca, was received into the church at Beverly, March 23, 1735, and dismissed to the Second Parish in Methuen, June 1, 1740. His children were: Rebecca, Hannah, Anna, Nathaniel, Sarah, John, Luke and Mehitable.

(V) Lieutenant Luke, son of Nathaniel and Rebecca Woodbury, was baptized in Salem, New Hampshire, June 23, 1751. His farm was on the road leading from Salem Centre to Canobie Lake, where he lived until his death which occurred March 6, 1827. He enlisted in Captain Elisha Woodbury's company, April 23, 1775, and was appointed corporal. His company joined General Stark's regiment, the First New Hampshire, and marched to Medford, Massachusetts. They were stationed at the "rail fence" at the battle of Bunker Hill, where Corporal Woodbury was wounded. He remained with the army near Boston until after the evacuation, and then went with the forces under Washington to Albany. He was appointed sergeant in April, 1776. The following certificate is among his papers. "State of New Hampshire. In Committee of Safety, May 16, 1777. This may certify that Luke Woodbury of Salem is appointed Ensign of the Company commanded by Captain Caleb Robinson, in Colonel Enoch Hale's Battalion, and his Commission is to be made out and sent after him immediately. M. Weare, Chairman."

September 20, 1777, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy for meritorious conduct at the battle of Bemis' Heights. The following is a partial list of the battles in which he was engaged: Bunker Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Hubbardstown, Bemis' Heights, Stillwater, Saratoga, Monmouth, Chemung (expedition under General Sullivan against the Indians). He was twice stationed at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, was in command of Fort Montgomery in the autumn of 1780, and was in the service, from April 23, 1775, until April 19, 1781.

The Haverhill (Massachusetts) *Gazette* in its issue of April 28, 1827, speaks of him as follows: "He was a brave and meritorious officer of the Revolutionary War, and continued service there until within a few months of its close. The circumstance of his having left the service at the time he did, unfortunately deprived him of five years'

pay to which he would have been entitled, had he continued to serve to the close of the war. In early life he discovered an ardent attachment to the cause of liberty and the inalienable rights of man. When the tocsin of war sounded through the land, and summoned the foes of tyranny to stand forth and proclaim to the assembled world their readiness to die freemen, rather than to live slaves, our youthful hero prompt to the call yielded up the delights of home, and on Bunker's heights gave full earnest of his heroism and future usefulness to his country. On the retreat of the Americans from this 'sacred spot,' being attached to the rear guard, and fearless of danger which surrounded him, humanity prompted him to delay his march, which he did by taking a wounded man upon his shoulders, thereby encountering additional danger, until he landed him in a place of safety. He was attached to General Sullivan's army during his campaign into New York, and displayed much bravery and presence of mind in several skirmishes with the Indians, the particulars of which are fresh in the memories of his surviving companions. He was present at the capture of General Burgoyne in 1777."

On leaving the army he returned to his native town, where he exhibited proof of his merit, as a kind, tender husband, an affectionate parent, a patriotic and Christian philanthropist. March 11, 1792, he married Elizabeth Kemp, born in 1761, died January 21, 1841. Following is an account of his children: Luke, born July 5, 1753, married, July 5, 1807, Betsey Saunders. Sarah, April 5, 1785, married Thomas Saunders. Mary, January 26, 1787, married Seth Partridge. Solomon, May 5, 1790, died unmarried 1816. Anna, February 26, 1792, married Captain Henry Walker. Nathaniel, May 2, 1794, is noticed at length below. Elizabeth, October 3, 1796, died at the age of sixteen. Clarissa, June 9, 1799, married David Woodbury. Washington, April 28, 1803, married Dolly Head Jones. (The last named and descendants are noticed at length in this article.)

(VI) Nathaniel (2), third son of Luke and Elizabeth (Kemp) Woodbury, was born on the old home-stead, and was a prominent citizen of his town. He was a Democrat in politics, and filled the offices of overseer of the poor and selectman, and represented the town in the legislature in 1844-45. He married Abigail Gordon, of Salem Village, daughter of Joshua Gordon. The children of this marriage were: Oliver G., Mary G., Harriet (died young), Orlando Hines, Edwin, Almira Josephine, Alonzo, Harriet, Jackson, John, Andre and Eliza.

(VII) Orlando Hines, fourth child and second son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Gordon) Woodbury, was born in that part of Salem now called Millville, November 6, 1825, and died November 6, 1880, aged sixty-four. He attended the public schools and Atkinson and Needham academies. The greater portion of his life he spent in farming and making shoes. He owned a farm in Salem, and kept a number of men to make shoes for the manufacture of which he had contracts with parties in Lynn. For four years he was engaged in jobbing shoes in Boston. During the civil war he was a sutler, and followed the Army of the Potomac for two years. He married, December 17, 1849, Mary Elizabeth Corning, who was born in Londonderry, October 13, 1827, daughter of John and Lydia (Richardson) Corning, of Londonderry, and cousin of Mayor Corning, of Concord. In her young days

she used to go from Salem to sing in meeting at Lawrence, Massachusetts, then only a hamlet. She was educated in the common schools and at the Atkinson Academy, where she took a full course. Later she had a fashionable millinery establishment in Boston for four years. She still enjoys good health and has a retentive memory. One child was born of this union, Frank P., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Frank Perce, only son of Orlando H. and Mary Elizabeth (Corning) Woodbury, was born in Salem, October 24, 1850. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age learned shoemaking. In 1872 he bought a small school house about three miles from Salem Depot which he converted into a shop, and with a gang of men began making shoes on contract. He had to do his work under disadvantages, but persevered and made it a success. For some time he carried his sole leather to the nearby brook to wash it. The first machine he ever bought cost sixty-five dollars, and was paid for in installments. In 1878 he built a second factory which his business outgrew, and later he built his present factory at Salem Depot, where he employs about eighty persons and turns out annually many thousand pairs of men's, boys', and youths' medium and cheap grade shoes, for which he finds ready sale, principally in Australia, New Zealand, and other foreign countries. For the purpose of lighting his factory, he installed an electric plant, the first in the town, in which he invested about twenty thousand dollars, his son Ernest having the principal charge of the construction of the works. The plant has since become the property of a stock company, has a five hundred horse power dynamo and supplies the villages of Salem and Salem Depot, and hotels and grounds at Canobie Lake. Through representative John W. Wheeler, Mr. Woodbury obtained a charter from the legislature for water works at Salem, and organized a company of which Mr. Wheeler became president, and Mr. Woodbury a director. This company constructed the present water works system which furnishes water from the Canobie Lake to Salem Depot and Salem Village.

Mr. Woodbury's observation and inventive genius led him to the production of an improved shoe heel upon which he has obtained a patent, and besides the use of it in his own business he enjoys a considerable royalty paid by others who use it. He has a one-fourth interest in the Rockingham Hotel, and owns other real estate besides the most expensive and completely furnished residence in the town. He is a successful manufacturer, and owes his success to no one but himself. Such a man is usually right on public questions, reliable in every way, and popular with his fellow citizens. Mr. Woodbury is known to be popular by all who knew him. He has been a delegate to many county, congressional and state conventions, and though a Democrat in politics he was elected in 1890 to the senate from district No. 21, which had gone Republican for twenty-two years before and ever since that time.

Mr. Woodbury married, in Salem, 1872, Elizabeth Rant, who was born in Maine. They have two children: Harry Orlando, who is engaged in farming, and Ernest R., who is manager of the Salem Electric, Heat, Light and Power Company. He married Anna Glenn, of Salem. They have a daughter, Emeline Josephine.

(VI) Washington, youngest child of Luke and



*Frank P. Woodbury*



Elizabeth (Kemp) Woodbury, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, April 28, 1803, and died in Boston at the home of his daughter, Mrs. I. F. Woodbury, November 14, 1891. He was a carpenter and lived in Concord in 1835. He went west in 1837, but returned the next year to Salem where he remained until 1845, when he again removed to Concord, and bought the house at No. 16 Thompson street, where he lived many years. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat of the Jeffersonian type. He married, June 1, 1830, Dolly Head Jones, born July 12, 1807, in Salem, died November 23, 1886. They had eight children: Charles Francis, born February 7, 1831, died April 7, 1862, unmarried. George Washington, born October 1, 1832, died August 22, 1853, unmarried, of yellow fever at Natchez, Mississippi, where he was foreman in the office of the *Natchez Weekly Mirror*. Caroline Taylor, born September 6, 1834, is unmarried and lives at 90 Gardner street, Allston, Massachusetts. Lucia Anne, born July 26, 1830, died October 25, 1864, unmarried. Maria Elizabeth, born February 10, 1840, died September 10, 1858, unmarried. Frank Dana, born April, 1842, resides in Concord, New Hampshire. Louis Augustus, born October 1, 1844, lives at Groveland, Massachusetts. Emma Florence, born February 28, 1849, married Isaac F. Woodbury, and resides at 90 Gardner street, Allston district, Boston, Massachusetts.

(VII) Frank Dana, son of Washington and Dolly Head (Jones) Woodbury, born at Salem, April 15, 1842, was educated in the public schools. He learned printing and proofreading and was employed for some years in newspaper and printing establishments. He carried on the printing business in Concord, New Hampshire, and afterwards in Everett, Massachusetts. On a certain occasion he was the owner of the *New Hampshire Patriot* for one day. From Massachusetts he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, in 1899. March 26, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Infantry, and served until January 18, 1865. He took part in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged, was twice wounded, and was discharged with the rank of quartermaster sergeant. He is post commander of E. E. Starveant Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic; past grand of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and past chief patriarch of Penacock Encampment, No. 2, of Concord. He was made a Mason in 1867, and is past master of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and thrice illustrious master of Horace Chase Council, No. 4; eminent commander of Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Concord; most worshipful past grand master of Masons in New Hampshire, of which he is now grand secretary, past grand commander of Royal and Select Masters, and has received the thirty-third degree. He married, July 21, 1868, Imogene Stevens, daughter of Zelotes and Susan M. Stevens, of Northfield, Vermont, born March 17, 1851. They have one son: George Stevens, born February 16, 1870, who married Katherine Donnelly, and has one daughter, Frances Imogene.

(VII) Louis A., son of Washington and Dolly Head (Jones) Woodbury, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, October 1, 1844. He was educated in the public schools of Concord. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and served until the muster out. After his discharge at Concord he went to Washington, District of Columbia, and was

employed by the government as a forage master. Returning to New Hampshire he began the study of medicine at Harvard University, February 14, 1872, and soon after settled in Groveland, Massachusetts, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, New Hampshire Association of Army Surgeons, Harvard Alumni Association, Haverhill Medical Club, surgeon of Post 101, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been United States examining surgeon for pensions. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the Village Improvement Society, chairman of the board of trustees of the public library, a justice of the peace, and secretary and treasurer of the Groveland Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is also a member of the Northeastern Historic-Genealogical Society, Haverhill and West Newbury Historical societies, Essex Institute, Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Tilton, New Hampshire; has been a member of Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Laconia, for more than thirty-five years, and a Knight Templar of Haverhill Commandery, of which he has been prelate to generalissimo. Dr. Woodbury has contributed several papers to the medical societies of which he is a member, and has done considerable historical and genealogical work. Among his papers and published works are: "A Contribution to the Early History of Medicine in Haverhill, Massachusetts"; "Early Ministers of Bradford"; "An Historical Sketch of Bradford in the Revolution"; "Inscriptions from the Old Cemetery in Groveland, Massachusetts."

Dr. Woodbury has been twice married, first to Alice Chester Stanwood, who died in 1889; second to Helen Ney Robinson, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Dolly Head Jones, wife of Washington Woodbury, was descended from the following ancestry:

(1) Evan Jones, a native of Wales, lived in Methuen, Massachusetts, and died February 26, 1764, aged seventy-four years. His wife was Lydia Ordway, of Newbury, Massachusetts.

(2) Evan (2), son of Evan (1) and Lydia (Ordway) Jones, was born December 14, 1728, in Methuen, and lived in Salem, New Hampshire, where he died, 1807, in his eightieth year. He was married (first) in December, 1753, to Rachel Emerson. His second wife was Rebecca Ladd, who was born January 3, 1731, in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(3) Hezekiah, son of Evan (2) and Rebecca (Ladd) Jones, was born June 13, 1760, in Salem, and was married July 29, 1790, to Lydia Allen. He married (second), October 28, 1796, Dolly Head, who was born November 9, 1775, a daughter of General Nathaniel Head (see Head, IV). He resided on the Turnpike in Salem until his death, August 24, 1824. His wife survived him many years, dying November 2, 1857, at Sanbornton Bridge.

(4) Dolly Head Jones, daughter of Hezekiah and Dolly (Head) Jones, became the wife of Washington Woodbury, as above related (see Head).

(II) Peter, youngest child of John and Agnes Woodbury, was born 1640 in Salem, and was married in 1665 to Abigail Bachelder, who was baptized February 12, 1642. She died soon after the birth of her only child, Peter, who was born in 1666, and receives further mention in the course of this article. Mr. Woodbury married (second) in July, 1667, Sarah, daughter of Richard Dodge. He was made a freeman in 1668, and was selectman in

1679, deacon in 1689, and deputy to the general court in 1689 and 1693. He died July 4, 1704, and his widow survived until 1726, reaching the age of eighty-four years. They had eight children, namely: Josiah, Sarah, Abigail, Martha, Jeremiah, Ann, Priscilla and Rebeckah.

(III) Josiah Woodbury, son of Peter and Sarah (Dodge) Woodbury, was born June 15, 1682. He married, in 1708, Lydia Herrick, and had one son, Josiah, and four daughters.

(IV) Josiah, Jr., only son of Josiah and Sarah (Dodge) Woodbury, was born February 15, 1709, and died in 1773. He married Hannah Perkins, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, who died in 1761, aged forty-six years. They had two sons, Peter and Josiah, and four daughters.

(V) Peter, son of Josiah, Jr., and Hannah (Perkins) Woodbury, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 28, 1738, and died October 11, 1817. His cousins, Josiah and James Woodbury, of Frankestown, New Hampshire, served several campaigns in the French and Indian wars, and a tradition in the family is that Peter also was out on one expedition to Lake George, although during his early life he is known to have spent some years as a seafaring man. In 1773 he went to Amherst, New Hampshire, and settled at what now is Mont Vernon. He served several years as selectman, representative to the general court in 1776-77, and member of the first constitutional convention of New Hampshire. He was the first man in the town to subscribe to the test oath, and his name is found in the records of the town after Mont Vernon was set off. He removed to Antrim about the year 1800 and took up his residence with his son, Mark Woodbury, then a merchant in that town. In 1760 Peter Woodbury married Mrs. Elizabeth Rea, widow of James Rea, and a granddaughter of Richard Dodge, of Beverly, Massachusetts. She is described as a "woman of shrewdness and energy." She died in Antrim, April 19, 1812, at the age of sixty-nine years. The children of Peter and Elizabeth (Dodge-Rea) Woodbury were: Levi, Jesse, Peter, Betsey, Hannah and Mark.

(VI) Mark, youngest child of Peter and Elizabeth (Dodge-Rea) Woodbury, was born in Amherst (now Mont Vernon), New Hampshire, January 1, 1775, and died in Antrim, New Hampshire, March 17, 1828. When a young man he started out for himself and was a storekeeper in Hancock, New Hampshire, as early as 1793. In the following year he removed to Antrim and for four years kept store in one end of his house, having only one room in which to live. Six years afterward, in 1800, he moved his store to the opposite side of the highway and enlarged his house to the proportions of a comfortable dwelling, suited to his improved circumstances and the requirements of his family. He engaged in merchandizing and farming for many years, and eventually became one of the wealthiest men in town. He also filled a number of important offices, such as justice of the peace and representative to the general assembly. Mr. Woodbury married Alice Boyd, who was born June 24, 1780, and is described as "a woman of rare attractions and unusual ability and force." She was a daughter of Deacon Joseph Boyd, granddaughter of Captain William Boyd, and was descended from an ancient and distinguished Scotch family. She died in Antrim April 15, 1858, aged seventy-eight years. The children of Mark and Alice (Boyd) Woodbury were: Luke, Sabrina,

Mary, Betsey (died in extreme infancy), Betsey B., Mark B., Fanny, Nancy, Levi and John.

(VII) Sabrina, eldest daughter and second child of Mark and Alice (Boyd) Woodbury, was born in Antrim, February 4, 1804, and died in Johnson, Vermont, May 8, 1856. She married, May 20, 1828, George W. Hill. Their children who grew to maturity are: George W., Mary D., Alice R., Susan S., wife of Dr. Morris Christie of Antrim (see Christie, VI), and John R., who removed to Johnson, Vermont.

This family is of English ancestry. CORNING and its American branch took root in Beverly, Massachusetts, where its immigrant ancestor settled shortly after his arrival.

(I) Ensign Samuel Corning, who was in Beverly as early as 1638 and admitted a freeman in 1641, died there prior to March 11, 1694, leaving a widow Elizabeth and three children—Samuel, Elizabeth and Remember. He was an extensive landholder, and built a dwelling house in the immediate vicinity of the First Church. This residence was destroyed by fire in 1686, and he thereafter resided on his farm, which was located some two miles from the village. His ability and personal character were such as to command the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen, by whom he was elected to some of the important public offices. When the Cabot street sewer was constructed (1893) it fell to the lot of one Samuel Corning, of New Hampshire, one of the supervisors, to carry it through the ancient cellar of what was once the residence of his ancestor.

(II) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth Corning, was born in 1641. He resided in Beverly, and about the year 1660 he married Hannah Batchelder, who was born May 25, 1645, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Herrick) Batchelder, of Wenham, which was then a part of Salem. In 1644 John Batchelder was sent to the general court as the first member of that body from Wenham, and he appears to have died in 1647. Samuel Corning died May 11, 1714, and the death of his widow occurred February 17, 1718. Their children were: Samuel, John, Joseph, and Daniel.

(III) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Batchelder) Corning, was born in Beverly, June 1, 1670. He resided there his entire life, which terminated prior to 1728. He was married about 1692 to Susannah Knowlton, who was born about August 15, daughter of John and Susannah (Hutton) Knowlton, and a descendant in the fourth generation of Captain William and Elizabeth (Smith) Knowlton. John (3) Knowlton, who resided in Wenham, was twice married—first to Bethia Edwards, daughter of Rice Edwards, of that town; second, to Susannah Hutton, also of Wenham, and his daughter Susannah, who became the wife of Samuel Corning, was of his second union. She became the mother of eight children, namely: Samuel, Jonathan, David, Elizabeth, Lydia, James, Stephen and John.

(IV) Samuel (4), son of Samuel (3) and Susannah (Knowlton) Corning, was born in Beverly, in 1693. October 23, 1717, he married Mary Dodge, who was born in Wenham, in 1695 or '96, daughter of John and Mary (Bridges) Dodge. She was a granddaughter of Captain John Dodge, and great-granddaughter of William Dodge, who settled in Salem as early as 1629.

(V) John, son of Samuel (4) and Mary

(Dodge) Corning, resided in that part of Windham, New Hampshire, which was annexed to Salem in 1756, and he signed the association test in the last-named town in 1776. The maiden name of his wife is wanting, as is also the names of his children.

(VI) Samuel (5), son of John Corning, of Salem, was born in that town, October 1, 1768. He was a prosperous farmer and a prominent citizen, taking an active part in the town affairs, and he served as a captain in the state militia. The latter years of his life were spent in Litchfield, where he died July 12, 1836. In politics he was a Whig. On August 17, 1793, he married Mary Cochran, daughter of Captain Samuel and Sarah (Duncan) Cochran, of Litchfield. Samuel Cochran was among the so-called "gentlemen volunteers" who constituted the alarm and emergency service in the Revolutionary war, and served as a private in Captain McQuaid's company which was raised for the Ticonderoga expedition in 1777. He afterwards attained the rank of captain, presumably in the militia. The children of Samuel and Mary Corning were: John C., Polly, Samuel, Rachel, Nathaniel, William F., Sarah and Eliza Ann. (Samuel and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VII) John C., oldest son and child of Samuel Cochran (2) and Mary (Cochran) Corning, was born August 17, 1794, and died September 9, 1840. He married Elizabeth Nesmith, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, December 18, 1795, died November 11, 1893, at the age of ninety-eight years, having survived her husband fifty-three years. They had six children: 1. Robert Nesmith, born October 20, 1818, died June 13, 1866. 2. Samuel Cochran, born June 25, 1820, died in Boston in 1857. 3. Eliza A., born November 23, 1822, died February, 1905. 4. Cyrus Nesmith, born December 27, 1826, lives in Concord. 5. Mary Jane, born March 23, 1829; lives in Concord; married Anson S. Marshall (see Marshall, VII). 6. John Franklin, born 1833, died in New York in 1860.

(VIII) Robert Nesmith Corning, eldest child of John C. (3) and Elizabeth (Nesmith) Corning, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire. In early life he was a stage driver, his routes covering the greater portion of the state. He was prominent in public affairs, and from 1855 until the Civil war was brigadier-general of New Hampshire militia. He was originally a Whig in politics, and became a Republican at the organization of that party, and was one of its first representatives elected to the legislature, in 1854-1855. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster at Concord by President Lincoln, and occupied the position until his death, June 13, 1866. He married Mary Lougee Woodman, born in Gilmanton in 1817, died in Concord, February 26, 1898. She was deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement. Two children were born of this marriage: Charles Robert Corning, and Elizabeth, who married John White, and is now deceased.

(VII) Samuel, second son and third child of Captain Samuel and Mary (Cochran) Corning, was born in Londonderry, November 16, 1798. When a young man he settled in Litchfield, where he engaged in farming, and for many years was the official surveyor of wood and lumber. He was in his earlier years a Whig in politics, and represented his district in the state legislature for two terms. He died March 13, 1869. He married Clarissa Darrah, daughter of James Darrah, of Bedford. She became the mother of three children, namely: Mary S., Samuel J. and Martha R.

(VIII) Samuel James, son of Samuel and Clarissa (Darrah) Corning, was born in Litchfield, May 4, 1831. From the district schools of his neighborhood he went to the Manchester high school, and after the completion of his studies he engaged in farming at the old homestead. To this property, which has been in the family's possession since the days of his great-grandfather and originally consisted of one hundred acres, he had added an equal amount of adjoining land, and he devotes his energies chiefly to the dairying industry, selling large quantities of milk annually. For the years 1901-2 he represented Litchfield in the lower branch of the state legislature as a Republican, and has in various other ways rendered able service to his fellow-townsmen. In his religious belief he is a Presbyterian. On November 5, 1856, Mr. Corning was united in marriage with Elizabeth M. Wells, daughter of Thomas and Lorinda (Martin) Wells, of Bedford. Of this union there are three children: Frank F., born January 12, 1859, married (first) Marion Brooks, of Manchester; (second) Zetta Quast, and is now located in Colorado, having one son, James, born January 20, 1891. Samuel P., born February 3, 1861, married Eva Annis, of Londonderry, and is now residing in Brockton, Massachusetts. Clara B., born July 31, 1868, married Frank A. Nesmith, of Londonderry, and they had children—Eva, deceased, and Adaline. Mrs. Samuel J. Corning is a member of the Baptist Church in Londonderry.

The family of Herrick is among the earliest of Massachusetts, and has contributed many useful citizens to the state of New Hampshire, as well as to other states, and is now widely disseminated throughout the Union. The name appears to be of Scandinavian origin and has undergone many modifications in its progress from "Eirikr, eric," to Herrick, taking the last form about the middle of the seventeenth century.

(I) Henry Herrick, the patriarch of this family in America, was the fifth son of Sir William Herrick, of Bow Manor Park, in the parish of Loughborough, in the county of Lester, England. He came first to Virginia, and shortly removed thence to Salem in Massachusetts, and was accompanied by another immigrant from Loughborough named Cleveland, who was the ancestor of all of that name in this country. Mr. Herrick became a member of the First Church at Salem in 1629, and his wife Elizabeth about the same time. Charles W. Upton's "Salem Witchcraft" says: "Henry Herrick was a husbandman in easy circumstances, but undistinguished by wealth, and was a dissenter from the established Church, and a friend of Higginson, who had been a dissenting minister in Lester." He married Editha, daughter of Hugh Laskin, of Salem. She was born in 1614, and lived to be at least sixty years old. He died in 1671. They were among the first thirty who founded the first church in Salem. They had seven sons and one daughter, and all the sons were farmers.

(II) Joseph, fifth son and child of "Henerie" or Henry and Editha (Laskin) Herrick, was baptized August 6, 1645, and died February 4, 1718, at Cherry Hill, a farm which had been purchased by his father from one Alford. Upton says: "He was a man of great firmness and dignity of character, and in addition to the care and management of his large farm was engaged in foreign commerce. \* \* \* He was in the Narragansett fight." The state of

things at that time is illustrated by the fact that "this eminent citizen, a large land-holder, engaged in prosperous mercantile affairs and who had been abroad, in 1692, when forty-seven years of age, was a Corporal in the Village Company. He was acting constable of the place, and as such concerned in the early proceedings connected with witchcraft prosecutions." His title of governor would indicate that he had been in command of the military post or district, or perhaps of a West India colony. He married, February 7, 1667, Sarah, daughter of Richard Leach of Salem. She died about 1674, and he married, about 1677-78, Mary Endicott, of Salem, who died September 14, 1706. He married (third), June 28, 1707, Mary, widow of Captain George Marsh, of Newbury, who survived him. The first wife bore him four children, and the second nine, namely: Joseph, Benjamin (died young), John, Sarah, Henry and Martyn (twins), Benjamin (died young), Tryphosa (died young), Rufus, Tryphosa, Elizabeth, Ruth and Edith.

(III) John, third son and child of Joseph and Sarah (Leach) Herrick, was born January 25, 1671, in Salem, and became a farmer in Wenham, Massachusetts, where he died in 1742. He married Anna Woodbury, who was born 1674, and died 1760, aged ninety-five years. Their children were: Zachariah, Josiah (died young), John, Josiah, Sarah, Ann, Jerusha and Lois.

(IV) Josiah, second son and child of John and Anna (Woodbury) Herrick, was born February 6, 1704, and died May 14, 1772. He was married November 2, 1725, to Joanna Dodge, who died August 27, 1755. Their children were: Sarah, John, Josiah, Zachariah, Daniel, Joanna, Anna, Mary, David and Joshua.

(V) Josiah (2), son and third child of Josiah (1) and Joanna (Dodge) Herrick, was born November 10, 1733, and settled at Amherst, New Hampshire, where he died in 1799. He married Mary Lane, of Ipswich, who died in October, 1807, aged seventy years. Their children were: Mary, Joanna, Josiah, Lydia, William, Elizabeth, Daniel L., Jane, Joseph, Sarah and Hannah.

(VI) Daniel Lane, seventh child of Josiah (2) and Mary (Lane) Herrick, was born December 4, 1771, in Wenham, Massachusetts, where he learned the cooper's trade. About 1790 he went to Mt. Vernon, New Hampshire, whence he removed in 1802 to Merrimack, in the same county. Here he purchased sixty acres of intervalle on the Merrimack river, close to the present village of Merrimack, and proceeded to develop the farm which is now among the finest in the state of New Hampshire. He subsequently purchased sixty acres of hill land, and still later another tract of fifty acres, so that he was the possessor of two hundred acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred May 18, 1858. He was a member of the Congregational Church, was in early life a Whig, later an Abolitionist, and lastly a Republican. He was a prominent man in the town, serving as collector, as selectman, and was frequently called upon to settle estates. He was married about 1801, to Hannah Weston, who was born in 1778, in Amherst, (see Weston, IV), and died at her home in Merrimack in 1868, at the age of ninety years. They were the parents of four children: Thurza, the eldest, died on the homestead, at the age of seventy-six years. Franklin and Isaiah receive further mention below. Anstress died unmarried, in 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years.

(VII) Franklin, elder son of Daniel L. and

Hannah (Weston) Herrick, was born in February, 1805, at the family home in Merrimack, and died April 12, 1874, as a result of an accidental fall from a wagon. He grew up on his father's farm, and received such education as the common school of the neighborhood afforded, and at the age of twenty he acquired the trade of wheelwright. On attaining his majority he went to Bangor, Maine, where he was employed at his trade and at various woodworking jobs. Through an accident he cut off the fingers of his right hand, but did not abandon labor, and was placed in charge of a jobbing shop. Soon after he purchased a farm in the town of Stetson, adjoining Bangor, which he cleared up and after four years sold out and returned to Bangor, where he continued at his trade. By constant practice he had cultivated a very powerful grasp by means of the thumb and stump of his right hand and performed many feats which most people with sound hands would not care to attempt. On one occasion he was approached in his shop by a peddler, who began to ridicule the use of his right hand and express doubt as to his prowess. By the time Mr. Herrick had finished his demonstration upon the saucy peddler, the latter was prone to admit his superior power. Returning to his native town, Mr. Herrick opened a wheelwright shop on the opposite side of the road from the paternal home, and also built a residence there, and continued for some time with his brother Isaiah to carry on business at that point. In 1860 he purchased sixty-five acres adjoining the homestead on the north, and continued tilling this land until his death. This is also one of the finest farms in the state of New Hampshire. Mr. Herrick was an attendant of the Congregational Church. Like his father he was a Whig and Republican. His public service consisted chiefly in that of town treasurer and selectman. He was an upright citizen, and respected by his contemporaries. He was married May 10, 1835, to Apphia Jordan, who was born September 15, 1808, in Harrington, Maine, a daughter of Wallace Jordan. She died October 3, 1887, aged seventy-nine years and eighteen days. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was the mother of a son and daughter. The eldest of these, Sarah C., died unmarried at the age of nearly fifty years.

(VIII) Henry Franklin, only son and second child of Franklin and Apphia (Jordan) Herrick, was born September 20, 1841, in Stetson, Maine, and was six years of age when he came with his parents to Merrimack, where he has since resided. He attended the district school at Merrimack until he reached the age of eighteen years. In the meantime he had acquired the art of working in wood through his father's instructions and otherwise, and for four years he was employed in cabinet making by Parker & Fletcher, of Merrimack. Going to Boston at the end of this time, he was employed in the manufacture of picture frames, and subsequently carried on the business for himself, covering a period of six years. He returned to Merrimack in July, 1871, and settled on the farm with his father, whose advancing years made the aid of the son especially desirable. The house upon this farm is one hundred and fifty years old or more, and still affords a substantial and comfortable abode to its owner, who succeeded his father. This dwelling was remodelled in 1853, and forty years later, in 1893, the present owner erected near it a very handsome and convenient dairy barn, which has a floor area of forty by seventy-two feet. Mr. Herrick maintains an average of ten cows, and devotes his farm chiefly to





*Henry F. Woods*



*Franklin Woodruff*



PATRICK HERRICK.

dairying, with success. He is a regular attendant of the Congregational Church, and is an independent Republican, and has served his town as selectman. He was for some time a member of the local Grange, in which his wife is still active. He was married November 22, 1871, to Katie A. Reagh, who was born August 20, 1843, in Malden, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Hemenway) Reagh, natives respectively of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and of Malden, Massachusetts, of Scotch and English descent. Three children complete the family of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick: Arthur R., born December 11, 1872, is the assistant of his father on the home farm. Frank T., born June 6, 1876, is a trainman on the Boston & Maine railroad, making his home with his parents. Affie Belle, born July 13, 1882, is the wife of Miles Cochran, residing in Merrimack, and has a daughter, Dorris Herrick, born June 11, 1902, in Philipsburgh, Montana. Mrs. Herrick is a member of Mathew Thornton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Nashua.

(VII) Isaiah, younger son of Daniel L. and Hannah (Weston) Herrick, was born December 6, 1808, on the paternal homestead in Merrimack, where he passed his life and died February 25, 1887. When a young man he acquired the trade of wheelwright, but most of his life was devoted to farming, where he succeeded his father on the homestead. In 1840 they built the brick house which is now occupied by Isaiah's son. Mr. Herrick engaged in general farming, and was a member of Thornton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and kept in step with the progress of his day, being a successful and prosperous farmer. He refused to be a candidate for any official position, but was a strong supporter of his principles, which coincided with the general principles promulgated by the Republican party. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational Church. He was married, in 1841, to Sarah A. Gage, who was born December 11, 1815, in Bedford, and died March 27, 1900, at her home in Merrimack. She was a daughter of Isaac and Polly (Ingalls) Gage, of old Bedford families. She was the mother of two children: Elizabeth Gage, born October 20, 1841, and Harrison Eaton, whose sketch follows. The children reside on the paternal homestead.

(VIII) Harrison Eaton, only son of Isaiah and Sarah A. (Gage) Herrick, was born September 30, 1849, on the farm where he now resides, and to whose ownership he succeeded on the death of his father. He attended the district school until seventeen years of age, is an intelligent and well-informed man, and is a successful farmer. He is a member of Thornton Grange, in which he has filled all the offices except that of master, and is also a member of the Congregational Church of Merrimack. During its existence in his neighborhood he was a member of the Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars, in which he passed through all the chairs and was its representative in the Grand Lodge of the Order of the State. He is a Republican, and has filled most of the principal offices in the town, such as selectman, collector, supervisor of the checklist, and was its representative in 1897 in the state legislature.

(Second Family.)

John Herrick, a farmer in Ireland, HERRICK was the son of an English officer, who had a large family of children. John Herrick died October 20, 1852. His wife, Julia Leary, bore him thirteen children. In 1853, with the nine then living she emigrated to America.

These were: William, Timothy, James, Catherine, John, Edward, Patrick, Julia and Mary. After remaining one year in New Hampshire she removed with seven of her children to Iowa and took up her home on a farm in Fairfield, where she lived the remainder of her life, dying in 1865, and was buried in Ottumwa. Her son Edward now resides on a farm in Ottumwa. One of the daughters, Julia Cleary, resides in Kansas. One of the sons, Timothy, remained in Newport, New Hampshire, and reared a family. Two of his sons are now conducting a large wholesale dry goods house in Chicago.

(II) Timothy, second child of John and Julia (Leary) Herrick, was born in county Mayo, Ireland, and came to America in 1853 with his widowed mother and her children. On the removal of other members of the family to Iowa, Timothy remained in Newport, New Hampshire. His first employment was with Dr. Delavan Marsh, of Croydon, with whom he continued ten years, and then began his connection with the Sugar River Mills in the capacity of fuller, which position he held for twenty-eight years, until his death in 1884. His life in Newport was quiet, and by patient effort he established a comfortable home and provided his children with a good education. He was a consistent member of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Herrick married, August 3, 1862, Marie Hoban, born in county Mayo, Ireland, June 24, 1839. (St. John's day), daughter of William and Ellen (Reidy) Hoban, who settled in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1845. William Hoban died December 19, 1875, and Ellen, his wife, died in September, 1896. Timothy and Mary (Hoban) Herrick had seven children, namely: John, a business man of Chicago, Illinois. Julia A., now living in Chicago. Mary J., died young. Kate Ellen, wife of Frederick William Aiken, of Newport, New Hampshire (see Aiken IV). James P., of Chicago. William E., of Chicago, a merchant. Timothy E., died at the age of thirty-one years, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, M. D., 1897, and a physician of great promise until failing health compelled him to give up his practice.

(II) Patrick, the youngest son of John and Julia (Leary) Herrick, was in his seventeenth year when he arrived in Newport, in July, 1853, and he has since continued to reside there, and during this period of fifty-three years has been continuously employed in the Sugar River Mills. His first engagement was October 10, 1853, and he continued some years as a common laborer in the dyeing and finishing department. Upon attaining his majority in 1857 he was made superintendent, a position which he held until the spring of 1905. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with these mills, he was given a banquet by his then employers, Dexter Richards & Sons. This was an elaborate affair, to which the leading citizens of Newport and other points were invited, and was one of the most successful social affairs in the history of Newport. As was remarked at that time by the *New Hampshire Argus and Spectator*: "If employers everywhere would imitate in spirit and deed the worthy example set on this occasion by Dexter Richards & Sons, the question of the labor problem would be solved and strikes would be among the things that were." The decorations were superb. Candelabra adorned the tables, while bouquets of chrysanthemums and jacquemints added to the display. The electrical scene, embracing fifty incandescent lamps with every tenth one red, won the gaze,

while the inscriptions, "1853" and "1903," indicating the half century of constant duty, formed a noticeable feature. Occupying conspicuous places at the tables were thirteen employeess who had been with the Dexter Richards & Sons twenty years or more, as follows: John Ahern, spinner, forty-two years; Mrs. Jennie Wheeler, weaver, forty years; Mrs. Silas Wakefield, weaver, thirty-nine years; Arthur B. Chase, bookkeeper, thirty-five years; Martin Whittier, master mechanic, thirty-two years; Mrs. Abbie Herrick, weaver, thirty-two years; William Tenney, overseer of spinning room, thirty years; Etta Shattuck, weaver, twenty-seven years; Abe Warren, overseer of the weave room, twenty-five years; Eugene L. York, loom-fixer, twenty-four years; Mrs. Cronin, weaver, twenty-three years; James Mahoney, spinner, twenty-one years; Patrick Sullivan, fuller, twenty years." In his address on this occasion Colonel Seth Richards made one of the best efforts of his life. He spoke on "Employer's Position," and handled the subject well. He recalled some of the early recollections of the mill, and tenderly referred to the operatives. He spoke in emphatic terms of the value of Mr. Herrick's services and feelingly alluded to his brother, the late Timothy Herrick. He spoke of the enlargement of the mill and remarked that as much finished product could now be turned out in eighteen days as could be formerly made in a year. At this stage of the proceedings a telegram was read, sent by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gile and Colonel William T. Richards, members of the corporation, who were then staying in Colorado Springs: "Accept our heartiest congratulations on completion of fifty years of generous and valuable services for Dexter Richards & Sons. We desire to render appreciative tribute to the affection and loyalty which have made that service worthy of public recognition." In response to a toast, the pastor of Saint Patrick's Church used the following words concerning Mr. Herrick: "This man truly religious, has founded his life on the corner-stone of Christ, the founder of the Christian religion. He has impressed his character on the whole community of our town during the last fifty years. This force—latent force of which Emerson speaks, we have not always seen, but we have felt its influence. Dishonesty, untruthfulness, hypocrisy, weaken and cannot stand in its presence. His character will bear the light of the mid-day sun, its brightest rays finding only the diamonds of truth and justice. We younger men can well wish to copy such principles of life which merit such public testimonial as this tonight." The following poem was written for this occasion by George Bancroft Griffith:

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK HERRICK.

Son of Erin, honest, steady, true,  
 Just tribute we would pay this night to you;  
 And grasp the hand whose fifty years of toil  
 Has earned substantial meed on Yankee soil.  
 For fifty years harmonious and strong  
 Has capital and labor moved along;  
 From sire to sons their trust to thee remains,  
 And naught the record of that period stains  
 How fitting then the happy time and place  
 To meet and greet each other face to face;  
 And give such honors unto brother man  
 As those who prize real merit truly can.  
 Stand up, dear Herrick, and receive thy crown  
 The praise and good will of this grand old town—  
 Worth more to one than jewelled gift or bay,  
 For these may fade—a good name lives for aye.

Mr. Herrick has always taken great interest in church work and has been one of the strong pillars of Saint Patrick's Church, of Newport, from the start, besides giving active and liberal support to the church at Claremont. The sanctuary lamp in the Newport Church was the gift of his wife, and both the altar and the bell were presented by Mr. Herrick. He was very active in securing the completion of the rectory of Saint Patrick's Church, which was finished in 1903. He is not only liberal in the support of the church and its auxiliaries, but he is a generous friend of the poor, and many in Newport have reason to bless his name. Politically he is a Democrat, and had his party been in power in this vicinity he would have filled many official positions. He has been for many years a trustee of the Newport Savings Bank and is its loan agent, and his judgment in matters of finance is regarded as safe and sound. He has been identified with every public improvement in his town and is a large owner of real estate. Among his holdings is a piece of about six acres on Sunapee, overlooking the village, one of the most picturesque spots in Newport. He was not only a contributor to the success of his church at home but was very active in the promotion of similar churches in Boston, Claremont and Keene, and has always been a liberal contributor to charitable undertakings. For many of the early years of the life of Saint Patrick's Church he was its sexton, and in a voting contest in Claremont was the winner of a splendid gold-headed cane as the most popular man in town. At the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary in the mills, he received many valuable tokens, including a solid silver fruit dish from a New York dry goods house, where the mills ship their product, and from a Boston woolen manufacturer a rug made by the Indians. Mr. Herrick is a great lover of freedom, indulges in the hope that his native land may sometime enjoy political independence, and he has liberally supported the cause. On one of his leisure occasions he made a trip to Ireland, and there erected monuments at the graves of (his own he could not locate) his wife's relatives and contributed to charitable enterprises in that country. His first wife, Catherine Cotter, was born in Ireland, in 1835, and died February 20, 1889, in Newport. She was the daughter of James and Ellen (Flynn) Cotter, who lived and died in Ireland, and were the parents of thirteen children. Mrs. Herrick was the mother of two children, neither of whom lived to reach the age of eight years. She was active in benevolent and religious work, which her husband so much enjoyed, and when ground was broken for the erection of Saint Patrick's Church in Newport, she filled the first wheelbarrow of dirt that was removed. She was the active co-worker of her husband in church building, and was very useful in collecting the money for the completion of the churches both at Newport and Claremont. She never tired of giving her assistance in any worthy work, and her death was greatly mourned by the people of a very wide district. At her funeral a solemn high mass was conducted by Rev. Fathers Finnegan and McBride, of Claremont, and Rev. Father Finley, of Walpole, New Hampshire. Father Finley spoke most beautiful and touching words upon her life, and the funeral was conducted by Dexter Richards & Sons. The choir officiating at this service was a select one under the leadership of Miss Lizzie Loller. A beautiful monument marks her resting place and that of her sons on the grounds of Saint Patrick's Church.

Mr. Herrick was married (second), in Claremont, to Nellie Sullivan, a native of county Tipperary, Ireland, daughter of John and Kate (Cleary) Sullivan. She is the eldest of her parents' family and the only one who came to America, arriving in the year 1882. She received a good education in the public schools of her native locality, and Mr. Herrick is considered fortunate in his second choice in securing one of the Emerald Isle's fairest daughters.

The name Minot is frequently found in the early records of England. In 1307, Ida, widow of John de Wyckenham, granted to John Minot, of Coventry, a capital manse in Coventry. Lawrence Minot, the poet, flourished in 1329; in 1337, Adam Mynot and his followers besieged the Abbey of St. Edmunds, and in 1363 Thomas Minot was Archbishop of Dublin. Those of the name seem to have belonged to one family who lived in a belt of country comprising the counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Warwick, and Gloucester.

(I) Thomas Minot, of Saffron Walden, Essex county, England, the earliest of the name from whom the American family can prove descent, was a man of education and wealth. In a "Survey of the Manors of the Abbey of Walden" (1399), there is an account of the lands held by Thomas Mynot and his sons. The lands were situated in Springwell, one and a half miles from Saffron Walden, on the Cambridge road, near where the parishes of Saffron Walden and Little Chesterford now meet. He married a daughter of Thomas de Hasilden, Esq., of Little Chesterford, a member of parliament and a soldier. Thomas Minot and his wife were the parents of two sons, Richard and John, next mentioned.

(II) John (1), youngest of the two sons of Thomas Minot, received part of the lands formerly held by his father. He married and had one son named William, the subject of the next paragraph.

(III) William, son of John (1), inherited his father's property and had one son John, next mentioned.

(IV) John (2), only son of William, was of Springwell, in the parish of Little Chesterford. By his will probated in the archdeaconry of Colchester, December 18, 1542, he divided his property between his three sons, George, Robert and William.

(V) Robert, second son of John (2) Minot, in his will, probated in the consistory court of Loudon, January 7, 1560, left his house and lands to his wife Ellen, for the space of four years, and bequeathed the remainder of his property to his five children, leaving the larger portion to his sons. The burial of Robert Minot is recorded as of December 14, 1559. His wife Ellen was buried February 7, 1595. Their children were: John the elder, John the younger, Anne, Katherine and Margaret.

(VI) John (3), the elder, oldest child of Robert and Ellen Minot, by his wife Anne had five children: Margaret, Mary, John, George, and William.

(VII) George (1), second son and third child of John (3) and Anne Minot, baptized in the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, Saffron Walden, Essex, England, emigrated to New England, probably in the ship "Mary and John," to join the Dorchester company which sailed from Plymouth, March 20, 1630, reaching Dorchester, May 30, 1630, old style. This George Minot is the ancestor of the earliest line of Minots in New England, and the greater number of that name in America. He became a freeman of the colony April 1, 1634. His position in

Dorchester was one of prominence, as on October 28, 1634, he was one of ten men chosen to order the affairs of Dorchester plantation, and in the spring of 1636 he was one of the deputies to the general court to order the affairs of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. His connection with the church was also a prominent one, his name being third among the seven who signed the covenant August 23, 1636, and he died after many years' service, a ruling elder, December 24, 1671; his Godly character being expressed on the gravestone by the following lines:

"Here lie the bodies of Unite Humphrey and Shiny Minot,  
Such names as these they never die not."

His position as a landholder and man of means tended to fix his position in church and state; and the evidence of his wealth is shown in the acquisition of land at an early date, when the majority of the settlers were not supplied with a great amount of money. It is known also that he acted as attorney for Robert Barrington and his son Thomas, and tradition includes the Earl of Warwick among his patrons. The estate of George Minot amounted to two hundred seventy-seven shillings seven pence. By his wife, Martha, born in 1597, died December 23, 1657, he had the following named children, the first four being born in England, and baptized at the parish church, Saffron Walden: George, John, James, Stephen, and Samuel.

(VIII) John (4), second son and child of George (1) and Martha Minot, was born in England, April 2, 1626, and died in Dorchester, August 12, 1669. He was not made a freeman until 1665, this delay being due to his persistence in refraining from membership in the church, which was a qualification for a freeman. In 1660 a controversy arose regarding the baptism of John Minot's children, and two pages of the church record book are devoted to arguments on the matter. August 3, 1664, the general court passed an order repealing the said qualifications as to being a church member, and May 3, 1665, John Minot became a freeman. He died August 12, 1669, at the early age of forty-three years. His estate was appraised at nine hundred seventy-eight pounds five shillings, and in his will provision was made for his father, who survived him, and the widow and children, John, the eldest, having one hundred pounds above the equal dividend to each of the children. Stephen to be placed at a trade, James to be kept at learning, and Samuel to be brought up as a husbandman. He married (first), May 19, 1647, Lydia Butler, who died January 25, 1667, daughter of Nicholas and Joyce Butler, of Dorchester, and Martha's Vineyard. After her death he married (second) the widow of John Briggs, a daughter of John Dasset, who survived him and died in July, 1667. His children, all by the first wife, were: John, James, Martha, Stephen, Samuel and an infant not named.

(IX) Captain James (1), second son and child of John (4) and Lydia (Butler) Minot, was born in Dorchester, September 14, 1653, and died September 20, 1735. He graduated at Harvard College in 1675, and afterward studied physics and divinity. He preached at Stow at various times between 1685 and 1692. He was appointed a justice of the peace, was a captain in the militia, and representative to the general court. He married Rebecca Wheeler, born 1666, died September 23, 1734, daughter of Captain Timothy Wheeler, of Concord, Massachusetts. Both were buried in the "Hill Burying Ground" in Concord, and their gravestones are still to be seen there.

Their children were: Rebecca, Lydia, Mary, Timothy, James, Elizabeth, Martha, Love and Mercy (twins), and Samuel, the subject of the next paragraph.

(X) Samuel, youngest child of Captain James (1) and Rebecca (Wheeler) Minot, was born March 25, 1706, and died March 17, 1766. He married (first), March 17, 1732, Sarah Prescott, born December 5, 1712, died March 22, 1737, daughter of Jonas Prescott, of Westford; and (second), 1738, Dorcas Prescott, a sister of his first wife, born 1714, died June 15, 1803. The children by the first wife were: Samuel, Jonas, and Thankful Sarah; and by the second wife: Dorcas, George, Rebecca, Daniel and Mary.

(XI) Captain Jonas (1), second son and child of Samuel and Sarah (Prescott) Minot, was born April 25, 1735, and died March 20, 1813. After his first marriage he settled in Concord, Massachusetts. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and his name is on the lists of men appearing under the heading, "Hartwell Brook the first Everidge," where he is reported as captain. He is said to have taken part in the siege of Boston, and was a prominent man in his day. That vast tract of land now embraced in the towns of Alexandria, Danbury and New London, New Hampshire, was granted to him and his associates, and he was interested in other large land transactions in this state. He married (first) Mary Hall, born July 30, 1738, died November 3, 1792, daughter of Rev. Willard Hall of Westford; and (second), marriage intentions published July 10, 1798. Mary Jones, born June 11, 1748, died August 2, 1730, daughter of Colonel Elisha Jones, of Weston, and widow of Rev. Asa Dunbar, of Salem. The children, all by the first wife, were: Mary, Sarah, Jonas, Elizabeth, Abigail, Martha, Samuel, Stephen, and James, the subject of the following sketch.

(XII) Lieutenant James (2), fourth son and ninth child of Captain Jonas (1) and Mary (Hall) Minot, was born July 4, 1779, and died February 29, 1864, aged eighty-four. At the age of twenty-two he took possession of part of his father's estate in New London, New Hampshire, and resided there six years. In 1807 he removed to South Sutton, and engaged in trade, February 13, 1813, while residing in South Sutton, he enlisted in Captain Thomas Currier's company, War of 1812, and was made adjutant of the regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. Six of his grandsons served in the Union army in the Civil war. He settled in that part of Bridgewater, now Bristol, in 1813, and there spent the remainder of his life with the exception of one year, 1836, in Newport, and fourteen years in Lebanon, returning to Bristol in 1851. His residence in that village stood on the site of the present Hotel Bristol. He was a man of means, of superior intelligence and ability, and easily ranked among the most influential in that section of the state. He represented Bridgewater in the legislature in 1810, and Bristol in 1820 and 1826, and the senatorial district in 1827. He married, February 9, 1804, Sally Wilson, born July 19, 1783, died August 10, 1853, daughter of Archelaus and Sarah (Morse) Wilson, of Nelson, New Hampshire. Their children were: Almira, George, Julia Maria Barrett, Sally, Abigail, Jonas, Charles, James Miller, Josiah, Abigail, Martha and Harriet Maria.

(XIII) George (2), eldest son and second child of Captain James (2) and Sally (Wilson) Minot, was born in New London, August 10, 1806, and died,

in Concord, March 8, 1861, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He entered Pembroke Academy in 1822, and spent two years in that institution, graduating in 1824. He then entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1828 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law at Bristol and later at Concord, in the office of Hon. N. G. Upham, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He entered upon the practice of law at Gilmanton, and soon after removed to Bristol, where he remained until 1834, when he was chosen cashier of the Mechanics' Bank at Concord, and removed to that city, remaining in that institution until his death, and serving as its president from 1854. He was treasurer of the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad for several years. He was appointed United States pension agent at Concord by President Polk, and filled that place by reappointment of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan the remainder of his life. In politics he was a Democrat, and took an active part in the councils and campaigns of his party. He was a member of the first common council of the city of Concord, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. Mr. Minot was a man of great executive ability, quick to think and act. This, coupled with good judgment and financial ability, fitted him for the leading positions in financial and business circles which he filled so many years; while his naturally social and agreeable personality and liberal education made him a prominent figure in social life. May 1, 1830, he was married to Selina Walker Clark, born in Portsmouth, December 22, 1818, daughter of George Lewis and Charlotte (Turner) Clark, who survives him and now (1906) resides in the house once occupied by President Franklin Pierce, on Montgomery street, Concord. Their children were: Julia Maria Barrett, Henry Carroll, George Edward and Edith Parker. The sons receive extended mention below. The elder daughter, born June 13, 1842, was married August 10, 1871, to George Henry Twiss, and resides in Columbus, Ohio. The younger, born October 14, 1853, resides with and cares for her aged mother in Concord.

(XIV) Henry Carroll, eldest son and second child of George (2) and Selina Walker (Clark) Minot, was born in Concord, October 30, 1845, and died January 17, 1906. He was educated in the Concord public schools and was a student at St. Paul's School, from which he graduated in 1861. He became associated with the banking interests in Concord, and up to the time of his death was connected in various capacities with the Mechanics' National Bank. He was a lifelong resident of Concord, and for many years prominent in banking circles. He was a member of the Manchester Lodge of Elks, and always took a lively interest in the affairs of that organization.

This name is of Scotch origin and its original form is said to be derived from Ram's Island. It is an unusual name in this country and it has been possible to find out very little about the family. The name is spelled either Ramsay or Ramsey, at will.

(1) Hugh Ramsay is said to have come to this country from Scotland about 1724. James Moore, of Londonderry, sold sixty acres of land to Hugh Ramsay, January 24, 1724-25, and this same James Moore, one of the charter members of Londonderry, with property amounting to three thousand five hundred and seventy pounds, sold his share to Hugh Ramsay in 1724.





*S. P. W. Ramsay.*





*Isa A. Farway*



(II) James, son of Hugh Ramsay, paid a tax of nine shillings for preaching, in 1765. This was at Derryfield, a part of Londonderry, which had recently been set off from the original township. He resided in what is now Derry, New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth Boyers, daughter of Robert and Jeannette (Clark) Boyers, and they had children: William, see forward; Hugh, Robert, John, Martha, Ann, David, Matthew, James and Jonathan.

(III) William, son of James and Elizabeth (Boyers) Ramsay, was an active participant in the battle of Bennington, Vermont. He was a linen and wool manufacturer. He married Euphemia Moore, born in 1754, daughter of Deacon Robert and Letitia (Cochran) Moore. Deacon Robert Moore was the son of the immigrant, John Moore, one of the charter members of Londonderry, New Hampshire. Mrs. Ramsay died at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in September, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay had children: James, Robert (see forward), William, John, David, Thomas, Betsey and Euphemia.

(IV) Robert, son of William and Euphemia (Moore) Ramsay, lived at Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and sheep raiser, held many of the town offices, and was a man of influence and prominence in the community. He married Jane Morgan, and they were the parents of children: Ira Allan (see forward), George L., and John S., deceased.

(V) Ira Allan, son of Robert and Jane (Morgan) Ramsay, was born in Wheelock, Vermont, August 14, 1827. He enjoyed the school advantages of that time and place which, however, would be considered very limited at the present day. He worked at various occupations until he was twenty-three years of age, and then commenced the study of law in the office of Jesse Cooper, at Irasburg, Vermont. For a time he studied in an office in Boston, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1853, establishing himself in the practice of his profession in Guildhall. Two years later he removed to Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he continued in active practice until 1865. In that year he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he opened an office, but his health failed the following year and he was an invalid until his death, which occurred November 8, 1871. While in Colebrook Mr. Ramsay was very prosperous. He was a man of energy and ambition, and had a large business in that and the adjoining towns, chiefly before the Coos county court. During the last years he collected the claims of many soldiers from different states of the Union. He was engaged in a variety of business enterprises not connected with his profession, and when he left New Hampshire was possessed of the largest amount of property ever acquired by a lawyer in Colebrook. This was all lost in the residence in the west. He married Sarah Louisa Merrill, who died at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 9, 1871, daughter of Sherburn R. and Sarah (Merrill) Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay had children: Sherburn R. M., Ira Allan and Louis (see forward).

(VI) Sherburn Rowell Merrill Ramsay, son of Ira Allan (1) and Sarah L. (Merrill) Ramsay, was born in Colebrook, March 8, 1860. At eighteen years of age, 1878, he went West and took part in the teaming and cattle-raising of Texas, Wyoming, Idaho, Dakota, Montana and the Indian Territory, which at that time were in the hey-day of development and success, the settler not

yet having "claimed" the arable land, and the railroad not having penetrated much territory that is now entirely beyond pioneer days. After a stay of seven years in the undeveloped and almost unsettled west, during which time he had many experiences with men and under circumstances peculiar to that region at that time, and now no longer possible even there, he returned to New Hampshire in the fall of 1885, and for six years next following was a clerk for W. E. Drew at Colebrook. The next five years he was engaged in merchandising for himself, his store finally being burned out. He then bought a farm of two hundred acres, and has since been successfully engaged in agriculture, making a special feature of dairying. His wide experience familiarized him with business methods, and being a man of fine executive ability and a popular citizen, he was selected by the Republicans as a candidate for county commissioner on their ticket in 1890, and elected and by successive elections filled the office until 1896. In the latter year he was made selectman, being the only person elected to that office on a straight Republican ticket in twenty-five years. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons of Colebrook; of North Star Commandery, Knights Templar of Lancaster; and Eureka Chapter, No. 2, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of Colebrook Grange, No. 223, Patrons of Husbandry of Colebrook. He married December 19, 1888, Annie M. Cromwell, who was born in Quebec, October 12, 1863, daughter of James and Henrietta (Scott) Cromwell. They have six children: Louisa, July 25, 1890; Henrietta Scott, March 17, 1895; Annie Elizabeth, April 2, 1898; Sherburne Cromwell, September 24, 1899; James Robert, April 5, 1905, and Louis Chester, April 2, 1907.

(VI) Ira Allan (2), second son of Ira Allan (1) and Sarah Louisa (Merrill) Ramsay, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, March 18, 1862, and was but nine years of age at the time of the death of his parents. His education was acquired in the schools of his native town and in the academy in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. His first venture in business life was as a clerk for J. W. Cooper & Son, general merchants, with whom he remained for two years, then went to Littleton and entered the employ of Dow Brothers. In the fall of 1884 he accepted a position with George Van Dyke, the great lumber dealer, as bookkeeper and general all-round man, and for several years superintended the work of the firm in Canton, Maine. He established himself in the mercantile line of business in 1892, selling out to his brother in 1897. In the latter year he was appointed postmaster of Colebrook by President McKinley, was reappointed by the same president, at whose death the appointment was ratified by President Roosevelt in 1902, and again reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1906. Since his appointment to this office he has been the promoter in getting established from the Colebrook postoffice four rural free delivery routes which supply the country with mail within a radius of eight to fifteen miles. He is a member of the school board of Colebrook, and is connected with the following fraternal organizations: Kane Lodge, No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons, Lisbon, New Hampshire, and Easter Council, of Colebrook; North Star Chapter and North Star Commandery, of Lancaster; Colebrook Chapter, No. 2, Order of Eastern Star; Colebrook Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He married,

March 27, 1895, Jennie E. Williams, who died December 9, 1900, daughter of Elmon H. and Mary J. (Snow) Williams, of Colebrook, and they had one child: Ira A., born March 17, 1897.

Louis, youngest son of Ira Allan (1) and Sarah Louisa (Merrill) Ramsay, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 3, 1871. His father and mother died there when he was a child, and his grandfather, S. R. Merrill, of Colebrook, New Hampshire, went out and brought the boy home. Louis Ramsay was educated in the common schools of Colebrook and at the Colebrook Academy, and after leaving school engaged in general mercantile business at Beecher Falls, Vermont. After spending about three years in mercantile pursuits he turned his attention to farming, and in 1893 purchased his present farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. The land is in a high state of cultivation and is devoted to the purposes of general farming. He is a large, robust man, blessed with great physical strength and a cheerful disposition, and enjoys the hard work which has made him prosperous. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Episcopal Church. Louis Ramsay married, December 9, 1896, Maude Elsie Hovey, born in Hatley, Canada, daughter of L. P. and E. V. Hovey, of Halls Stream, Canada. There are no children.

RAMSEY Ramsey is a name the origin of which is connected with the early history of Britain. Ruinne is a Celtic word signifying "a marsh," and cy a termination meaning "island," the whole signifying "island in the marsh." The term Ramsey was used first as the name of an island, and later as a word of description to designate a man's place of residence and finally as a surname, and has come down to us as the name of a place and a surname.

(I) Hugh Kelsey Ramsey, son of George and Mary Ramsey, was born July 2, 1833, in Holderness, New Hampshire, died in Manchester January 6, 1879, and was buried in Pine Grove Cemetery. He resided in Manchester at the time the village was beginning to awaken to the possibilities that were within the grasp of an energetic population, and was a dealer in real estate and a man of energy, did his part toward making the village of fifty years ago the city of to-day. He married, in Manchester, Emma Kimball, born November 6, 1840, daughter of Frederick and Martha (Gault) Kimball, of Manchester. She died April 14, 1884, aged forty-three years. Three children were born to them: Fannie E., who married Charles M. Bailey and resides in Manchester; Fred. K., the subject of the succeeding sketch; and Martha Forster, who married Charles Barney and lives in Chico, California.

(II) Fred Kimball Ramsey, second child and only son of Hugh K. and Emma (Kimball) Ramsey, was born in Manchester, May 15, 1873. He passed the primary, middle and grammar grades of the public schools, and had entered upon a course in the high school when a favorable business opportunity was presented to him, in the form of a position in the Manchester Locomotive works. With the foresight which has characterized him in all he has attempted, Mr. Ramsey arranged with the manager of the works for time to prepare himself for the work the position demanded. Leaving high school he took a course of study in a business college, and then, in 1890, began work in the counting room of the works, where he re-

mained until he had reached one of the responsible positions in the business of the company. This he resigned in April, 1904, to assume the duties of clerk of the street and park commission, which position he filled until April, 1907.

Always a loyal Republican and a close political student, he was so well thought of by the party in his ward that when he cast his first vote his own name was on the ticket, and he was elected a member of the board of selectmen. He discharged the duties of this place in a manner creditable to himself, and was nominated and elected alderman from Ward 2 at the election of 1900. He served a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1902. He served through 1903 and until he was elected street and park commissioner in April, 1904, when he resigned his office of alderman. While a member of the board he was chairman of the committee on lighting streets, and in that capacity he served on the special committee with Mayor Eugene E. Reed and the other members of the street lighting committee, appointed to confer with the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company in regard to securing a reduction in the cost of electric lights. He was no "inconsiderable" factor in that conference, which brought about a reduction of the cost per light from \$115 to \$90.

After taking his place as a park commissioner his work was characterized by the same painstaking care of details and thoughtful planning that distinguished his labors in former positions. He was instrumental in bringing about several much needed improvements, including the widening and straightening of Granite street, and the construction of a bridge across the canal on Granite street. He secured the nomination of the Republican party for the office of sheriff of Hillsborough county in September, 1906, and was elected at the general election in November of that year. He is spoken of as a clean and progressive citizen who has shown marked ability in the positions he has filled.

He has been a member of the Young Men's Republican Club in Ward Two, and has served on its executive committee. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 41; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3; Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knight Templars, of Manchester; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory; Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua, and Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord; he is past high priest of the chapter and eminent commander of Trinity Commandery. He is also a member of the Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men, and of the Tippecanoe Club, and the Amoskeag Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Hillsborough Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in Manchester, February 16, 1895, Jessie A. Webster, daughter of George and Jenette A. (Huskie) Webster, of Manchester. They have two children: Geraldine E. and Webster K.

This family, which is of English ancestry, were pioneers in New England. The early generations were thrifty and well-to-do in Massachusetts; the succeeding generations in New Hampshire were leaders for many years in both military and civil affairs. Their record is very prominent in the annals of the granite state.

(1) Giles Badger, who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1643, and died July 17, 1647, was



*Fred K. Ramsey.*



the ancestor of the Badger families in New Hampshire. He was married about 1642 to Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund and Sarah (Dole) Greenleaf, of Newbury. He left an only child, John.

(II) John, son of Giles Badger, born June 30, 1643, married (first) Elizabeth ———, who died April 8, 1669. By her he had four children: John, died an infant; John, born April 26, 1665; Sarah and James. He married (second), February 23, 1671, Hannah Sivett, by whom he had Stephen, Hannah, Nathaniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Ruth, Daniel, Abigail and Lydia. John Badger died March 31, 1691, of smallpox, and his wife soon after, of the same disease.

(III) John (2), eldest surviving son and child of Sergeant John (1) and Elizabeth Badger, was born April 26, 1665, in Newbury, where he resided through life. He was a weaver, and is also mentioned in 1730 as a blacksmith. He conveyed his house and land to his son Thomas in 1730, and disappears from the records at that time. He was married October 5, 1691, to Rebecca Browne, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Bailey) Browne. She was born March 15, 1667, in Newbury. Their children were: John and James (twins), Elizabeth, Stephen, Joseph, Benjamin, Mary, and a daughter who died unnamed. (Mention of Joseph and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) Stephen, third son and fourth child of John (2) and Rebecca (Browne) Badger, was born in 1697, in Newbury and lived in that town until about 1730, when he removed to Amesbury. He was probably a husbandman. He married (first) November 25, 1725, Hannah Whittier, of Haverhill. His second wife was named Judith, and she probably survived him and was the one who married Isaac Colby, August 16, 1753. Stephen Badger's children were: Obadiah, John, Hannah, Daniel, Benjamin and Mary.

(V) Obadiah, eldest child of Stephen and Hannah (Whittier) Badger, was born April 19, 1727, in Newbury, and resided most of his life in Amesbury. He was a gunsmith by occupation, and served four enlistments from Amesbury in the revolutionary army. He was still living in 1780. He died in Amesbury, or at the home of his son in Warner, New Hampshire. He was married January 19, 1758, in Amesbury, to Mary Martin and their children were: Stephen, Sarah, Benjamin and probably others.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Obadiah and Mary (Martin) Badger, was born December 18, 1764, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and settled with his brother Stephen in Warner, New Hampshire. He married Naomi Colby, who was born December 18, 1773, in Amesbury, daughter of Elliott and Judith (Sargent) Colby, of Amesbury and Warner (see Colby, V). They had ten children: Elliott C., born May 30, 1795; Stephen C., April 12, 1797; Benjamin, June 12, 1799; Molly, August 3, 1801; Naomi, March 3, 1804; Eben S., September 10, 1806; Philip J., April 17, 1809; Hannah, June 23, 1811, and died in August, 1814; Hosea, born July 11, 1815, and died June 21, 1816; Phyllis D., born May 10, 1834. (Mention of Stephen C. and Ebenezer S. and their descendants forms part of this article.)

(VII) Elliott Colby, eldest son of Benjamin and Naomi (Colby) Badger, was born May 30, 1795, in Warner, New Hampshire, and there grew up, receiving his education in the common schools of his native town. He engaged there in farming, his land being near the village of Warner, in which

he resided, and died there in 1863. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational Church, and was a man of firmly settled convictions and principles. In politics he was a Democrat, and he was often honored by selection to fill various town offices. He was married in Warner to Judith Sawyer, a native of that town, daughter of Edmund and Mehitabel (Morrill) Sawyer. Their children were Helen, Nancy, Adelaide E. and Charles A. The eldest daughter became the wife of William Carter, of Warner and Lebanon (see Carter, VII). The second became the wife of Gilman C. George of Warner. The third is the widow of Ebenezer Ferren, residing in Manchester. The son, Charles A. Badger, was a bachelor, resided in Chicago, and was for many years managing clerk of the Tremont House. Immediately after the great fire of 1871, he set out with a friend who was a military officer, to look at the ruins. He left the carriage to walk home and was never seen or heard of again. His disappearance was a great mystery, which only eternity can solve.

(VIII) Stephen C., second son and child of Benjamin and Naomi (Colby) Badger, was a native of Warner, New Hampshire, where he was born April 12, 1797. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1823, and admitted to the bar in 1826. He first located in New London, New Hampshire, but in 1833 removed to Concord, where he lived until his death. He was clerk of the courts of Merrimack county from 1834 to 1836, and was police magistrate for several years previous to the adoption of the city charter. This office gave him the honorary title of Judge. He was a fine mathematician, and a practical and scientific engineer. Among other drawings he made in 1855 a valuable map of the city of Concord, New Hampshire, which was published as a supplement to Bouton's History. He married Sophronia Evans, daughter of Esquire Benjamin Evans, a leading citizen of Warner, and they had two children, Benjamin Evans and William S.

(IX) Benjamin Evans, elder son of Stephen C. and Sophronia (Evans) Badger, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1854. Like his father, he was a distinguished mathematician and civil engineer. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1886 became judge of the police court in Concord, which office he held till barred by age limitation. He married Rachel O. Eastman, youngest daughter and twelfth child of Robert and Sarah (Lee) Eastman of East Concord, New Hampshire. They had three children: William, a graduate of Dartmouth, and a civil engineer in Lowell, Massachusetts, of which city he has been mayor; Gertrude, married William W. Stone, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Concord, New Hampshire; and Estelle, who was a graduate from the Concord high school in 1884, and lives at home.

(X) Eben S., sixth child and fourth son of Benjamin and Naomi (Colby) Badger, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, September 10, 1806. He was educated in the common school of Warner, and was a successful farmer. He carried on a farm of three hundred acres. He was a staunch Democrat, and never missed a town-meeting. He attended the Congregational Church. He married Emily Foster, daughter of John and Lucy (Hastings) Foster. They had seven children: Philip, who died in youth; John; Fred E.; Herman Foster, who lives in Henniker, New Hampshire; Harriet; Philip, and Sophronia Evans.

(VIII) John, second son and eldest living child of Eben S. and Emily (Foster) Badger, was educated in the common schools of Warner. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it all his life. He also did some farming. In politics he was a Democrat. He belonged to Harris Lodge of Masons. He died January 3, 1882, aged forty-one years.

Fred E., third son and child of Eben S. and Emily (Foster) Badger, enlisted in Company B, Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, and served during the civil war. He was in the battle of Fredericksburg, and died at Washington, D. C. He was a farmer and blacksmith.

Philip J., sixth child and youngest son of Eben S. and Emily (Foster) Badger, was educated in the common schools of Warner. For many years he was a successful jeweler in Concord, New Hampshire. He married Ida Haynes, of that place. They had one son, Perley S. Badger, who married Cora Bernard of Concord. They have two children: Philip Badger was an Odd Fellow, belonging to Rumford Lodge.

Sophronia Evans, youngest of the seven children of Eben S. and Emily (Foster) Badger, taught school in Warner for several years. She is active in church work, and lives alone with her pets at the present time.

(IV) Joseph, fifth child and fourth son of John (2) and Rebecca (Brown) Badger, born 1698, died April 7, 1760, aged sixty-two. He was a merchant at Haverhill. He married (first) Hannah Peaslee, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Peaslee, who was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the town of Haverhill, by whom he had seven children: Joseph, Judith, Mehitable, Mary, Nathaniel, Mary, second, and Peaslee. Only two children lived to settle in life—Joseph and Judith, born February 3, 1724. Hannah (Peaslee) Badger died January 15, 1734. July 29, 1735, Joseph Badger married (second) Hannah, widow of Ebenezer Pearson, daughter of ———— Moody, born December 21, 1702. She had by her first husband six children: Hannah, Moody, Ruth, Ebenezer, Thomas and Samuel. By her second husband, Mr. Badger, she had three: Enoch, Nathaniel and Moses. Moses settled in Providence, Rhode Island. Enoch moved to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and died in Sanderson.

(V) General Joseph (2), the second, eldest of the seven children of Joseph (1) and Hannah (Peaslee) Badger, was born in Haverhill, January 11, 1722. He lived in Haverhill and Bradford, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, in the early settlement of which there was no more distinguished individual. He became a proprietor by purchasing shares that were forfeited and sold at auction. He came to Gilmanton in the spring, and sowed and planted, but in consequence of the sickness and death of his son William, 1763, in the month of May, he did not remove his family until July. His was the eighteenth family, and at the raising of his barn that season, the first framed building erected in town, he had, as he often afterward stated, every man, woman and child to take supper with him. General Badger, while a youth, served in the militia in the capacity successively as ensign, lieutenant and captain. He was frequently a selectman of the town and moderator of its meetings. He was also appointed at the age of twenty-three a deputy sheriff, which office he held until he removed from Massachusetts to

New Hampshire in July, 1763. He was the first magistrate in the place, and his commission as justice of the peace was renewed March 10, 1768. He also officiated in various offices in the town. He was appointed colonel of the Tenth Regiment, July 10, 1771. In the time of the Revolution he was an active and efficient officer, was muster master of the troops raised in this section of the state, and was employed in furnishing supplies for the army. He was also a member of the Provincial congress, and a member of the congress which adopted the constitution. In 1784 he received the commission of justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state. In the same year he was commissioned, in company with John Wentworth, John Plumer and Ebenezer Smith, to administer the oaths of office and allegiance to the civil and military officers of the county. He was appointed brigadier general, June 27, 1780, and judge of probate for Strafford county, December 6, 1784, which office he held until May 13, 1797, when he resigned. He was also a member of the state council in 1784, 1790, 1791. As a military man, General Badger was commanding in person, well skilled in the science of tactics, expert as an officer, and courageous and faithful in the performance of every trust. With him order was law, rights were most sacred, and the discharge of duty was never to be neglected. He was a uniform friend and supporter of the institutions of learning and religion. He not only provided for the education of his own children by procuring private teachers, but he also took a lively interest in the early establishment of the common schools for the education of children generally. Not content with such efforts merely, he did much in founding and erecting the Academy in Gilmanton, which has been such a blessing to the place and vicinity. He was one of the most generous contributors to its funds, and was one of its trustees and the president of the board of trust until his death. Instructed from his boyhood by pious parents in the principles of religion, he early appreciated the blessing of a Christian ministry. Having become the subject of Divine grace, he publicly professed religion, and espoused the cause of Christ. As he was a generous supporter of the institutions of the gospel, so to his hospitable mansion the ministers of religion always found a most hearty welcome. While the rich and the great honored him, the poor held him in remembrance for his bounteous liberality. He was nearly six feet in stature, somewhat corpulent, light and fair in complexion, and dignified and circumspect in his manner and conversation. His whole life was marked by wisdom, prudence, integrity, firmness and benevolence. Great consistency was manifested in all his department. He died April 4, 1803, eighty-two years of age, ripe in years, ripe in character and reputation, and a ripe Christian. He came to the "grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season."

January 31, 1740, General Badger married Hannah Pearson, born July 23, 1722, daughter of his father's second wife by a former husband, and at the same time Nathaniel Cogswell, a merchant of Haverhill, Massachusetts, married Judith, General Badger's only sister. The last couple had nineteen children, and the first twelve, making in all thirty-one children. His widow survived until February 19, 1817, when she departed this life aged ninety-five. Her children were twelve, William, Hannah, Mehitable, Joseph, Rebecca, Ruth, Rachel, Ebenezer, Mary and Nathaniel, twins, Sarah, and Judith. Her



grandchildren were forty-five, her great-grandchildren ninety-five, and her great-great-grandchildren twenty-five. Few live so long, and fewer still have in so eminent a degree as she had both power and the inclination to relieve the distressed, and to contribute to the happiness of her fellow creatures.

(VI) Hon. Joseph (3), fourth child and second son of General Joseph (2) and Hannah (Pearson) Badger, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, October 23, 1746, died January 15, 1809, aged sixty-two. He is the first man of whose marriage in Gilmanton there is any record. He was a man of great military ardor, and held offices in the militia for thirty years passing from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general. In the Revolutionary war he was prompt to duty, and commanded a company at Mount Independence, on Lake Champlain, July, 1776. He was present at the capture of Burgoyne in 1777, and was on the detachment that escorted the vanquished army to Boston. After peace was restored he served in 1784, '86, '87, as selectman of the town. Subsequently he represented the town in the state legislature, and was counsellor six years. He originally owned lot No. 7 of the upper one hundred acres on which the central and northern part of the village is built, and on which the academy and seminary buildings stand, and through his influence by selling building lots and encouraging mechanics to settle, the village was founded and increased. He took a leading part in obtaining the charter for the academy, was one of the grantees, and was the principle agent in obtaining subscriptions to the fund. He gave the land on which the academy is located, and superintended the erection of the first academy buildings. He also obtained the act establishing the courts in Gilmanton, and arranged the hall of the academy and courthouse, and also a town house, where, by his efforts, first the town meetings were held. In 1798, under an act of congress, he was appointed a committee to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves. He married, August 1, 1766, Elizabeth Parsons, daughter of Rev. William Parsons, and by her had six children: Joseph, Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, William and Ebenezer. His widow survived until May 3, 1831, when she died at the age of eighty-three.

(VII) Joseph (4), oldest child of Hon. Joseph (3) and Elizabeth (Parsons) Badger, married, June 8, 1786, Sarah Weeks, and had Joseph, Judith, who married Josiah Parsons (see Parsons IV); Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Parish, Sally, Polly, and Hiram.

**PILLSBURY** The family of this name, which now numbers thousands, and many of whose members have attained first rank in the world of manufacturers, are descended from one ancestor who brought from old England to the shores of young New England the sterling qualities that have made his progeny a reputation for honesty, industry, thrift and success second to none.

(I) William Pillsbury, the ancestor of the family, came from England, probably in 1640 or 1641. He married Dorothy Crosbey, between June 1 and July 29, 1641, and resided in Dorchester until 1651, when he bought land and a house in Newbury, Massachusetts, and settled in that town. They had ten children.

(II) Moses, third child of William and Dorothy (Crosbey) Pillsbury, was born in Dorchester in 1645, and died in Newbury in 1701. He married Susannah, daughter of Lionel Worth in March,

1668. They had eight children. (Mention of Caleb and descendants appears in this work).

(III) Moses, second child of Moses and Susannah (Worth) Pillsbury, born July 4, 1672, in Newbury, died March 24, 1738. He married Abigail Rolf. Their intention of marriage was published February 5, 1698. They had nine children.

(IV) Moses (3), eldest child of Moses (2) and Abigail (Rolf) Pillsbury, was born January 16, 1699, and died in Boxford in April, 1787. He married Mary Parker, in Newbury, August 6, 1728. She was born in 1706, and died February 22, 1784. They had four children. (Of these, Parker receives mention, with descendants, in this article).

(V) Edmund, son of Moses and Mary (Parker) Pillsbury, was born in Tewksbury, March 12, 1738, and died in Northwood, New Hampshire, August 17, 1816. He was a Baptist clergyman. He married Sarah Hale, of Newbury, November 22, 1759. She was born May 27, 1739, and died March 28, 1761, leaving one son, John, who died July 6, 1761. He married (second) Martha Hale, sister of his first wife, October 22, 1761. She died April 11, 1800. They had six children: John Hale, born September 27, 1762; Enoch, born December 17, 1763; Thomas, born June 27, 1765; Sarah, born September 1, 1768; James, born August 26, 1770; and Martha, born November 26, 1771.

(VI) James, youngest son of Edmund and Martha (Hale) Pillsbury, was born August 26, 1770, in Plaistow, New Hampshire, and died April 15, 1826. He lived on the farm his father had taken in the virgin forest. He married, July, 1795, Rhoda Smart, of Exeter, who died February 7, 1856, aged eighty-nine. They had seven children: Polly Parker, born April 13, 1796; Martha Hale, October 19, 1797; Hilton Smart, January 10, 1799; Alpha Jefferson, August 21, 1800; Enoch Hale, November 21, 1802; Eliza Smart, September 25, 1805; and Meodatten Batchelder, September 28, 1807.

(VII) Enoch Hale, third son and fifth child of James and Rhoda (Smart) Pillsbury, was born November 21, 1802, and died June 23, 1895. He married November 29, 1827, Eliza Young, born June 30, 1804, at Barrington, New Hampshire, died February 23, 1889. Both died in Tilton, where they resided with their daughters twenty years. They had five children: John James, born September 21, 1828, died November 26, 1895; Charles Henry, born December 2, 1829, died April 23, 1839; Eliza Jane, born April 27, 1833; Alpha Jefferson, born March 9, 1836, died November 26, 1901; and Josephine, born March 2, 1846.

(VIII) John James, eldest child of Enoch Hale and Eliza (Young) Pillsbury, was born at New Hampton, September 21, 1828, and died at Tilton, New Hampshire, November 26, 1895. He was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Benjamin Stanton's school at Gilford. Subsequently he went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he studied law three years, being admitted in 1861. He practiced successfully until 1864, when he and his brother Alpha J., began the manufacture of shoes in Lynn, Massachusetts, under the name of Pillsbury Brothers. Later the business was removed to Northwood, New Hampshire, and carried on successfully until 1886, J. J. Pillsbury remaining in Lynn several years where he had a sales room of the firm and bought its stock. He then moved to Tilton, and joined in purchasing the mills erected in 1842, and later owned by Selwin Peabody, and known as the Tilton Mills, having large water

power. Here they and Mr. Peabody carried on successfully the manufacture of cloth. Mr. Pillsbury was a Democrat in politics, and twice represented the town of Tilton in the legislature. He married, in 1860, Juliette Tucker, born, 1834, daughter of Alvah and Mary Jane (Bean) Tucker, of Meredith Bridge. There are no children of this marriage. Mr. Pillsbury was a lifelong business man, and his success was due to his own efforts. He was an untiring worker, and his only recreations were those afforded by the forest and stream. Mrs. Pillsbury is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star degree of Masons, and of the Tilton Woman's Club.

(VIII) Alpha Jefferson, fourth child and third son of Enoch Hale and Eliza (Young) Pillsbury, was born March 9, 1836, in the town of Northwood, and died in Tilton, November 26, 1891 or 1901. He was educated in the common schools and at Laconia and New Hampton. He remained on his father's farm until he was about twenty, working at farm work, and learned the shoemaker's trade, at which latter business he earned money to take him to school, as did his brother John. After leaving school Mr. Pillsbury established an express line for transporting shoes between Lynn, Massachusetts, and Northwood, New Hampshire, where the shoe stock was made into shoes. This he operated three or four years, and then was joined by his brother John in the manufacture of shoes in Lynn in 1864. This business, small at first, they built to much larger proportions. Three years after it was started it was moved to Northwood, where a large factory was built in which the business was carried on for about seventeen years, until 1885, when it was removed to Tilton. Five years later the brothers sold out and formed a company with Selwin Peabody, who had long been engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth. Mr. Peabody retired from the firm later. In 1901 the company was incorporated, and is now the Tilton Woolen Mills (incorporated).

Mr. Pillsbury was a Democrat, and represented the town of Northwood two terms in the Legislature. He was a director in the old Concord & Montreal railroad, and in the National Bank in Manchester. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Tilton, and of the Order of the Eastern Star. He was not a church communicant, but gave liberally to churches and other deserving institutions. He was essentially a business man, and his was a busy life. He had no time for modern fashionable recreations, but was fond of hunting which the forests and streams of New Hampshire forty years ago furnished in abundance. He married, November, 1862, Eliza Smith Tucker, of Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), born September 23, 1838, daughter of Alvah and Mary Jane (Bean) Tucker, natives of New Hampshire. Two daughters were born of this marriage: Mabel T., born 1870, wife of William H. Moses (see Moses, VIII); and Ethel Josephine, wife of Otis Daniell.

The Pillsbury brothers were associated in business the greater part of their lives. When convenient they and their families resided in the same house, having a common purse and living as one family in the greatest harmony. After moving to Tilton they built and occupied a very large and handsome house commanding a grand and beautiful view of the surrounding country. Their deaths occurred on the same day of the month, November 26, one in 1891, and the other in 1895.

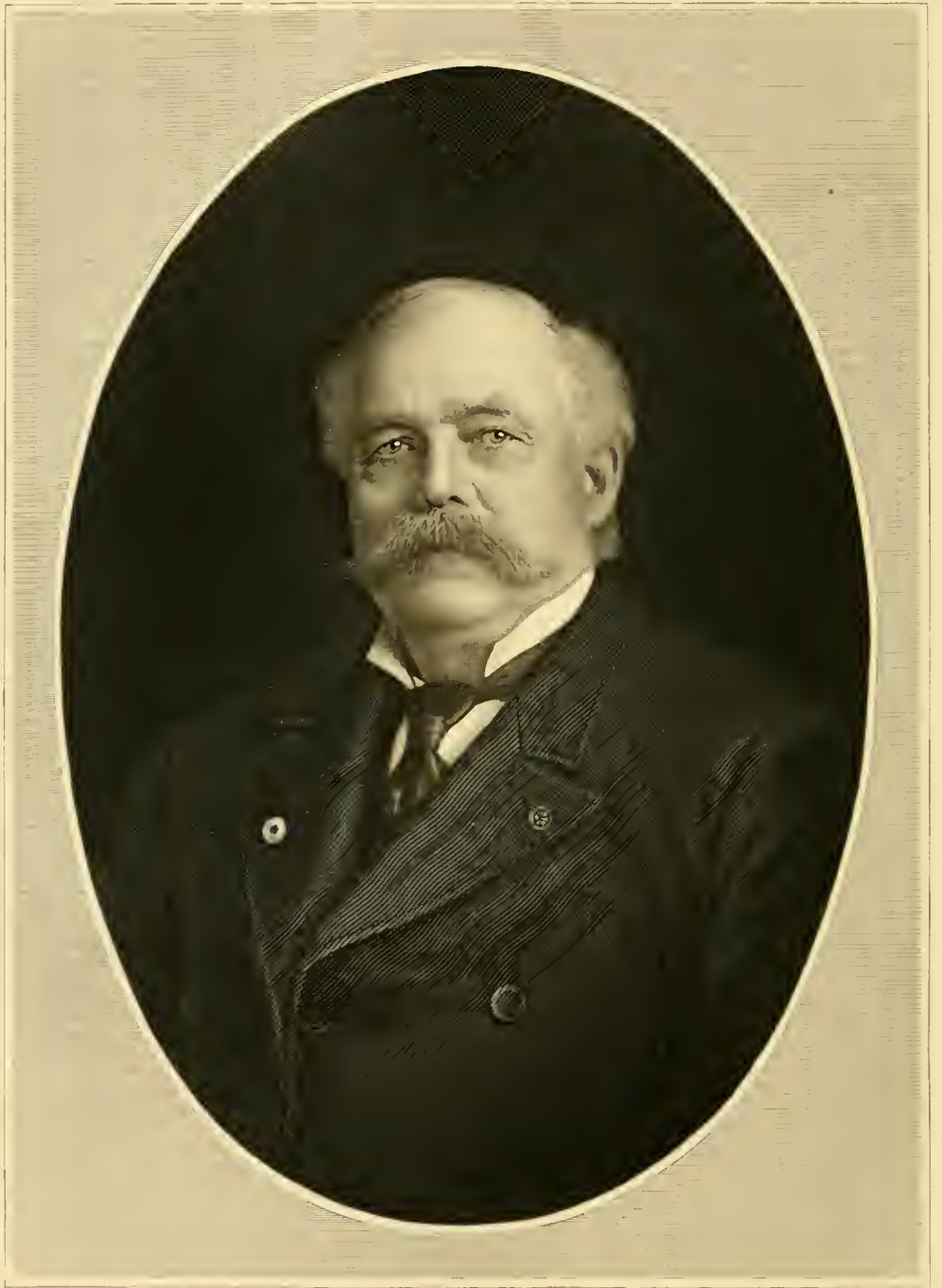
(III) Caleb, sixth child and third son of Moses

and Susannah (Worth) Pillsbury, was born in Newbury, July 27, 1681, and died in Amesbury, in 1759, aged seventy-eight. He moved with his family to Amesbury in 1727, where he soon became a leading man in town affairs. The act which made his name famous in local annals was the carrying out of the scheme to tunnel Pond Ridge in order that the waters of Lake Attitash might flow more directly into Powwow river, and also to drain a large meadow to the northward of the lake that its crop of hay might be more valuable and more easily harvested. This was a great engineering feat for the time, and was planned by Caleb Pillsbury and Orlando Bagley. The actual labor of digging through the ridge was performed by two men named Ring and Nutter. Tradition says they took their pay in a barrel of West India rum; or, as it was spelled in those days, "rhum." The amount of the inventory of Caleb's property, both real and personal, taken June 25, 1759, was £256, 6s., 7d. He married in Newbury, February 11, 1703, Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Morss, of Amesbury. Their children were: Benjamin, Caleb, Susannah, Sarah, Esther, Hannah and Judith.

(IV) Captain Caleb, second son and child of Caleb and Sarah (Morss) Pillsbury, was born in Newbury, January 26, 1717, and died in Amesbury, February 7, 1778. He was the favorite son and residuary legatee of his father, of whose estate he was administrator. During his lifetime he was one of the most prominent citizens of the town of Amesbury, and held at one time or another almost every office within the gift of the people. He was repeatedly chosen selectman, representative to the general court and to the provincial congress. He was a captain of the militia under the royal authority, and his commission under the king's name, signed by Governor Hutchinson, is carefully preserved by one of his grandsons. He was captain of the little company of fifteen minute-men who marched from Amesbury to Cambridge on the Lexington alarm. The muster roll may be found in the state house in Boston among the revolutionary papers. It is interesting to note that out of the members of the company four were named Pillsbury; indeed, Caleb and his five sons were at different times in the Continental army. The inventory of his property, taken June 4, 1778, amounted to upwards of 2,200 pounds, a large sum for the time. He married (first), July 8, 1742, Sarah Kimball, of Amesbury. She died in 1761, and he married (second), Mrs. Mehitabel (Buswell) Smith, of Kingston, New Hampshire, the intention of marriage being published November 7, 1761. The children by the first wife were: Joshua, Susannah, Sarah, Moses, Caleb, Elizabeth and Micajah. The only child of the second wife was Isaac.

(V) Micajah, fourth son and seventh child of Caleb and Sarah (Kimball) Pillsbury, was born in Amesbury, May 4, 1761, and died in Sutton, New Hampshire, in 1801, aged forty. He was a blacksmith by trade, and a soldier in the Revolution. He enlisted in the Continental army November 10, 1777, at the age of sixteen, and was a private in Captain Oliver Titcomb's company, Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment of guards, and served to April 2, 1778, four months, twenty-four days at Charlestown and Cambridge. This regiment was raised to guard Lieutenant-General Burgoyne's army after his surrender. In February, 1795, he moved from Amesbury to Sutton, where he lived till his death. He settled in the southerly part of the town, on the road





*W. S. Pillsbury*

leading from South Sutton to Fishersfield (Newbury), near the top of what was called Coburn's or Dodge's hill. He was a respected citizen and filled several offices of trust, among which was that of selectman, to which he was elected in 1797. He was frequently called upon by his fellow townsmen to settle matters in controversy between them, and acted as a judge or referee. He married, March 15, 1781, Sarah Sargent, of Amesbury, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Kendrick) Sargent, who died in Sutton, 1843, aged eighty. Their children were: Stephen, Joseph, Moses, John, Sally, Betsey, Nancy and Dolly.

(VI) Rev. Stephen, eldest child of Micajah and Sarah (Sargent) Pillsbury, was born in Amesbury, October 30, 1781, and died in Londonderry, New Hampshire, January 22, 1851, in the seventieth year of his age. In his early life he was noted as a school teacher. He was ordained to the gospel minister in June, 1815, and settled as a Baptist clergyman at Hebron. He subsequently resided in Sutton, Dunbarton, and Londonderry. His ministry extended through thirty-five years, fourteen of which were passed in Londonderry. He was one of the very first persons in the state to espouse the temperance reform movement, and he published an appeal on the subject to the people, and another to rum-sellers, never sparing any effort tending for good to his fellow-men. He represented Sutton in the legislature about 1833, as a Democrat, but when the Free Soil party was formed he entered its ranks for freedom and union. At Londonderry he was active as superintending school committee for many years, and always identified himself with the cause of education. On the last day of his labor he attended a wedding and a funeral. He was one of the most correct, exemplary Christian gentlemen of his day—prudent, amiable, and unselfish, and was respected by all who had an opportunity to know him. He came to be regarded as one of the fathers of the denomination with which he was so long connected. Mrs. Pillsbury declared a short time before her death that her beloved husband never spoke a harsh word to her in his life. He married, March 3, 1816, Lavinia Hobart, born in Hebron, New Hampshire, October 31, 1795, daughter of Josiah and Joanna (Hazelton) Hobart, of Hebron. (See Hobart VII). She died in Concord, October 21, 1871, aged seventy-six. She was the possessor of rare intellectual powers, was a graceful writer of prose and verse, and the possessor of a fine artistic taste. Her Christian character was a bright example of faith, devotion and helpfulness. She composed several excellent religious hymns, and contributed valuable articles to the pages of the *Mother's Assistant Magazine*. The children of Stephen and Lavinia Pillsbury were: Mary Bartlett, Lavinia Hobart, Josiah Hobart, Stephen, Edwin, Ann Judson, Adoniram Judson, William Stoughton and Leonard Hobart. (The last named receives extended mention in this article).

(VII) Colonel William Stoughton, eighth child and fifth son of Rev. Stephen and Lavinia (Hobart) Pillsbury, was born in Sutton, March 16, 1833. His education has been gained chiefly in the school of practical life. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the trade of shoemaker, and subsequently became a skillful cutter of stock. At twenty years of age he started a shoe factory at Cilleysville, Andover, for his brother Stephen, and was superintendent of the extensive establishment for a year or more. He was afterwards employed at Marl-

boro, Massachusetts. Up to the time he attained his majority he gave all his earnings over a plain living for himself for the support of his widowed mother and to aid others in need at the time. When twenty-one years of age he consequently did not possess a dollar in money. Soon, however, he was engaged with a firm of shoe manufacturers just starting in business at Derry, now West Derry. About a year later he had the entire charge of the business as agent, and so continued during the existence of the firm. When this firm went out of business Mr. Pillsbury made a journey to Kansas, where he used what money he had saved to advantage. Returning east he remained occupied in business affairs until the opening of the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in his country's service, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company I, Fourth New Hampshire Regiment, and left for the seat of war in September, 1861. After reaching Annapolis he met with an accident of so serious a character that he resigned and returned north. A few months later, his health having improved, and the call for three hundred thousand men being issued, he was appointed recruiting officer for the Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company A. His regiment proceeded to Washington and was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. It was at the battle of South Mountain that Lieutenant Pillsbury gave proof of his vigilance, perception and knowledge of tactics, which without doubt saved a portion of the companies of his regiment from almost sure destruction. His company was leading a charge upon a large force of the enemy, who were driven through a piece of woods and disappeared while the union forces moved into an open field adjoining. The enemy formed under the protection of a battery, and their movements were observed by Lieutenant Pillsbury who halted his men and fell back sufficiently to avoid the fire of the battery and to be supported by other forces just at the moment when Major General Reno rode along the line into the ambush and received a terrible volley from the rebels screened by the woods, and was instantly killed, very near the same ground occupied a few moments before by Company A and other union forces.

Disabled by a severe attack of pneumonia, he resigned his commission, and as soon as he was able to perform a little service in business he engaged in Wheeling, Virginia, superintending a party of experts in training men there in the making of shoes by the most desirable New England method. As soon as his health seemed restored he returned to Londonderry, raised for the town its quota of thirty men under the last great call (1864), and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, unattached artillery, Captain George W. Colbath, of Dover, commanding. The company served in several of the forts in the first and second divisions of the defenses of the capital. He commanded for a time the battery Garesche in De Russey's division. Later he was appointed ordnance officer of the First Brigade, Harding's Division, and was stationed at Fort Reno, Maryland, where he remained until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Concord, June 19, 1865.

A month later he engaged in manufacturing shoes at Londonderry, and successfully prosecuted the business there until the need of larger buildings induced him to move his machinery to Derry Depot. After the removal to that place he formed a busi-

ness connection with the Boston house of E. P. Phillips & Company, which continued until the dissolution of that firm. Soon after that event he became agent for the noted firm of Clement, Colburn & Company, of Boston, later Colburn, Fuller & Company, shoe manufacturers at West Derry. During this agency the business has increased until from an annual trade of \$75,000 it has reached the sum of over a million dollars a year. Upwards of four hundred and fifty persons are now employed in this establishment of the firm at West Derry. Additions to the factory afford room for about one hundred more operatives, as the pressure of the trade may require. Nearly four hundred different styles of ladies boots and shoes are made for American and foreign trade. The especial effort in production is to attain all serviceable qualities and durability. The product of this factory is sold all over the United States, the West Indies, the west coast of South America, Egypt, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and in several European markets.

Mr. Pillsbury is a lifelong Republican, and has filled various offices of trust and honor. In 1868 he was elected one of the commissioners of Rockingham county, and held that office until 1872. In this position he performed valuable service in organizing the system of conducting county affairs, embracing the institution of a new method for caring for the paupers at the county farm. Chiefly through his influence and zealous efforts came the appropriation for the erection of the asylum building for the accommodation of the insane poor of the county, with results as good as at the state asylum at Concord, while saving largely in expense, the enterprise has proven the soundness and practicability of the plan. In fact, while patients are as well treated as formerly, the cost of the asylum building was saved the first year it was occupied. Colonel Pillsbury was the original mover in the effort to check the overwhelming extent of the "tramp nuisance" in New Hampshire. The action he inaugurated culminated in the law for the suppression of vagrancy that has accomplished so much good in this state, and which has been generally copied in other states.

In Londonderry, Colonel Pillsbury has served as moderator at town meetings for nineteen years. He has also represented his town in the legislature, was elected to the state senate in 1901, is a justice of the peace and chairman of the Leech library at Londonderry. In June, 1877, he was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor B. F. Prescott. He was also a member of Governor David H. Goodell's council, 1889 to 1891.

Colonel Pillsbury's life has been one of unremitting activity, crowned with success. He has wasted no time in idle dreams, but having used his time and energy for practical purposes, he can now look back upon a period of active usefulness of much greater duration than falls to the lot of the ordinary business man. It has been said of him: "His notable business success is due, among other reasons, to his industry, his high sense of honor, his heartiness, and his especially remarkable talent for systemizing, and for the organization and prompt execution of his plans. His almost invariably accurate judgment of men is the secret of his power to fit the right man in the right place, when positions of responsibility and importance are concerned. Personally Colonel Pillsbury is exceedingly attractive and cordial in manner. A true gentlemanly feeling characterizes his intercourse

with all who meet him in business or society. He is a remarkably active and well preserved man for his age, and attends to business affairs at his office with the same diligence, promptness, and dispatch that characterized his earlier years. He is an active member of Wesley B. Knight Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has served as junior and senior vice-commander, Department of New Hampshire, and in April, 1907, was elected department commander. He was a member of the executive committee of the national council of administration of the order under General Russell A. Alger, and in 1905 attended the national department encampment at Denver, Colorado. He was made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge, of Manchester, March, 1865, and is a member of the following named bodies: St. Mark's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Derry; Trinity Commandery; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Club. Religiously he is connected with the Presbyterian Church, and for many years has been a trustee of the society of that denomination in Londonderry. He is not a sectarian. His spirit is liberal and broadly tolerant. He once paid the expenses of frescoing and painting a Methodist Church, when the society little expected such aid from a person of another denomination.

Colonel Pillsbury married in Londonderry, April 15, 1826 Martha Silver Crowell, who was born September 27, 1836, daughter of Peter and Harriet (Hardy) Crowell, of Londonderry. Her grandfather, Samuel Crowell, was a soldier of the Revolution, and settled at Londonderry from Essex county, Massachusetts, immediately after the close of that war. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. April 15, 1906, was the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Colonel and Mrs. Pillsbury, and the event was celebrated with great eclat at their beautiful home in Londonderry, April 14, of that year, the event being celebrated on that day because the 15th of April came on Sunday. The golden anniversary celebration was a social incident of magnitude, upwards of three hundred and fifty invitations having been sent out, and friends attended from far and near to attest their regard for the couple whose half century of marital happiness was so felicitously celebrated. Nine children were born of this marriage, of whom five died in infancy. Of those who grew to mature age, Rosecrans W. is mentioned below; Charles H. L. is in Denver, Colorado; Harriet L. is the wife of Wallace P. Mack, of Londonderry; Ulysses Grant died April, 1905, aged twenty-eight.

(VIII) Hon. Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, eldest son and third child of Colonel William S. and Sarah A. (Crowell) Pillsbury, was born in Londonderry, September 18, 1863. He attended the town schools of Londonderry, Pinkerton Academy, and the Manchester High School, and entered Dartmouth College with the class of 1885, but on account of ill health was compelled to leave before the completion of his course. He studied law in the Boston Law School and in the office of Judge Robert J. Peaslee in Manchester. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and for several years had an office in Manchester and in Derry. All of this time he owned and conducted a box factory in West Derry, making both paper and wooden boxes for the shoe trade. Of late years he has devoted practically all of his attention to industrial rather than to professional activities, as his interests in the former line have



*Rosecrans & Pillsbury,*





been increased most markedly. He is the junior member and manager of the shoe firm of W. S. and R. W. Pillsbury, which operates the oldest factory in Derry (which is also the oldest in the state) and has been several times enlarged, a further account of which is given in this sketch of Colonel W. S. Pillsbury, next preceding this. He owns and personally manages the farm of three hundred acres upon which he lives in Londonderry, about a mile distant from the village of West Derry. Here he cuts about one hundred and fifty tons of hay annually, all of which with other field crops is fed upon the place. He is one of the largest milk producers in that section, has extensive orchards and poultry yards which contain six hundred hens. He was president of the Magnet Publishing Company, which has its headquarters in West Derry, has one of the best equipped plants for job printing in the state, and printed and published the *Magnet*, a monthly magazine which had a circulation exceeding one hundred thousand copies a month. This magazine he sold October, 1906. Early in 1906 Mr. Pillsbury became the chief stockholder in the Union Publishing Company, proprietors of the *Manchester Union*, and has since taken control of its management as a newspaper, with most satisfactory results, concerning both the reading public and the owners. The paper is the leading journal of the state, and compares to the disadvantage of the Boston journals in giving general news of the world. He is a director of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, one of the largest mining companies of its kind in the world. He is a director of the Shoe and Leather Association of Boston, and president of the Boot and Shoe Club of Boston, and for fifteen years past has been a director of the Manchester National Bank, president of the First National Bank of Derry, and treasurer of the Nutfield Savings Bank.

Mr. Pillsbury is a Republican and has long exercised a powerful influence in the political affairs of the state. This is due, not so much to his long time of public service as to the energy and enthusiasm he has shown in accomplishing whatever he has undertaken. The only town office he has ever held is that of moderator, which place he has filled for the last twenty years. He served as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1887, being then the youngest member of that body. He was a delegate to the convention of 1902, being the unanimous choice of the town; was chairman of the committee on permanent organization, and one of the most active members of the committee. He was an earnest advocate of the town as against the district system of representation, and in favor of local option in exempting new industries from taxation for a definite term of years. He has represented the town of Londonderry in the house of representatives three terms, at the sessions of 1897, 1899 and 1905, and was a member of the judiciary committee at each session. In 1897 he was also a member of the committee on liquor laws; in 1899 also on national affairs, and in 1905 also chairman of the committee on retrenchment and reform, heading a movement to procure a readjustment of the state system of taxation and expenditures, with other needed reforms. At the second session mentioned he was also chairman of a special committee to investigate the subject of the cost of state printing. This committee conducted several hearings and recommended the abolishment of the office of state printer, which recommendation was adopted. By this change it is estimated by competent authority an average of at least \$10,000 a year has resulted to the state

treasury. This is the only conspicuous act of retrenchment which has been adopted by legislative act for many years. Throughout his legislative service Mr. Pillsbury has consistently stood for the largest measure of local self-government and local option, and to secure a just conduct of affairs with the least practicable expense to those who bear the burdens of government. At his first session he introduced and put through a bill giving the town the option of having highway district agents, one instead of three road agents. At the second session he took an aggressive stand for the repair of all moieties, and won the contest. At the last session he drafted and introduced a bill providing for an inheritance tax, and was active in getting it through the later stages of legislation. It was he who made the suggestion that was adopted as the practical way out of the complications over the fifty-eight hour bill which was passed by the house after it was understood what the attitude of the senate was toward it. Mr. Pillsbury recommended as a compromise and a practical test of the workings of the plan, that the proposed fifty-eight hours a week be made to apply to the months of July and August only. The bill in that form finally passed. At all of these sessions Mr. Pillsbury was one of the most active debaters, never hesitating to let his position on a measure be well known, or diffident about adding information upon any subject, if he felt it would contribute to more intelligent action on the part of the members. He never dodged. The more important or hotly contested the subject, the more eager was he to take part in its settlement, and in the way that seemed to him for the best interests of the public. When near the close of the last session a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing his committee in retrenchment and reform to make inquiries and report by bill wherein there might be a reduction in state expenses without detriment to the state's interests, he accepted the command in good faith. His committee was called together at once, and early reported a measure providing that no bill of a state officer or employee for services or expenses, except salaries provided by statute, shall be approved by the governor and council or paid by the state treasurer unless it is accompanied by a certificate under oath of said officer or employee that the service has been actually performed and the expenses actually incurred; and another taking from the councilors mileage, but increasing their per diem pay. Both these measures became laws without opposition. The committee, because of the nearness to the close of the session, and their manifest inability for that reason to go into any extensive inquiry, caused it to be known that it would report any measure which seemed to be offered in good faith, and let it stand on its merits. In this way measures to abolish the state board of agriculture, the labor bureau, and to consolidate the school for feeble-minded children with the state hospital, were presented. Some of the leaders who had favored the resolution desired all action under it suppressed, but Mr. Pillsbury insisted that the subject be threshed out. In this way the first mentioned measure was brought to a vote in the house, and defeated by the narrow margin of but thirteen votes. A senate bill to require the purchase of supplies by state institutions in the open market, would have been quietly dropped in the house in the last days of the session but for the insistence of Mr. Pillsbury that it be carried to a vote, which resulted in its passage.

Mr. Pillsbury is a forceful debater and a pleas-

ing public speaker. He has a good voice and presence, and always aims direct to the point he wishes to reach. In the session of 1905 he never spoke unless it seemed to him that there was some point that ought to be cleared, and that he was in possession of the facts to do it, to the end that the most intelligent action might be taken. No other speaking member of the 1905 house was accorded applause from members to the extent that it was given to him. He was induced by friends to become a candidate for governor on a platform of reform and economical administration, and went into the state convention of 1906 with a strong following. On account of the unusual number of candidates with faithful supporters and the impossibility of making a nomination without bitter strife, in the interests of harmony in the party ranks he withdrew after seven fruitless ballots, in favor of his old friend and schoolmate Charles H. Floyd, in whom he felt that he could trust. In 1892 Mr. Pillsbury was an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago, and a member of the committee to notify Mr. Roosevelt of his nomination. He is serving his fourth term as a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. He is most popular among the alumni because of the active interests which he has always taken in all those things that especially appeal to the student body. His public spirit, which has been so well manifested at home for the development of the town and all that pertains to its welfare, was well illustrated as regards the state in his early offer to contribute \$1,000 to a fund that New Hampshire attractions and natural resources might be fittingly represented at the St. Louis International Exposition. No man has been more zealous or unselfish in the efforts which have resulted in the remarkable growth that has brought Derry to the point where it is one of the most populous towns in the state. No movement of a public nature can be advanced there that Mr. Pillsbury is not to be safely counted in its substantial support. He gave the valuable site for the Adams memorial building, and one thousand dollars in cash for the use of the public library. He was initiated into the Masonic order in 1885, and is a member of the following named bodies: St. Mark's Lodge, Trinity Commandery, Edward A. Raymond Consistory, and has attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is also a noble of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, having been the first master of Nutfield Grange. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Coon Club, the Derryfield Club, and the Calumet Club.

Mr. Pillsbury married at Manchester, 1885, Annie E. Watts, who was born in Manchester, August 7, 1862, daughter of Horace P. and Mona (Boyd) Watts, of Manchester. They have three children: Maria, who is a senior at Abbott Academy; Horace Watts, who is a third-year boy at St. Paul's School; and Dorothy, who is at home.

(VII) Captain Leonard Hobart, ninth child of Rev. Stephen and Lavinia (Hobart) Pillsbury, was born December 25, 1835, in Dunbarton, at which time his father was pastor of the church in that town. When he was only one year old his parents removed to Londonderry, and of that town are his

earliest recollections. After the death of his father and while yet a boy, he was attracted by the exciting conflict against slavery to Kansas. In that then Territory he preempted one hundred and sixty acres of land in 1855, and did his part to make Kansas a free state. Returning to New Hampshire, he attended Phillips Exeter Academy until almost commencement time, when he would graduate, and then under pressure of the call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand troops he enlisted as a private in the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, but was immediately placed in command of Company A, which he subsequently led in several of the hardest battles of the war. As Captain Pillsbury has always been a most earnest peace man, his military career is not easily explained, unless one remembers that "Slavery is war," and his hatred of that "patriarchal institution" was so intense as to be comparable only to his abhorrence and hatred of rum, both of which he has ever opposed with all the enthusiasm of his nature. After the war he was a teacher for some years in New York City and an officer in the custom house. Later he again went west, and was for about eight years a farmer in Kansas. For five years he resided in Tennessee, being a deputy clerk of the United States circuit court and a commissioner of the same. In 1878 he returned to his native state, and for the twenty-seven succeeding years has been in the mercantile business, first as a partner with his father, Colonel W. S. Pillsbury, and later with his son, Ambrose Burnside. He held the office of police judge three or four years, retiring from his judgeship in 1905. He is a noted public and civil engineer, and probably makes more conveyances of real estate than any other person in West Rockingham county. He has been for thirty-five years an active member of the American Peace Society, and is one of its vice-presidents, associated with such persons as Robert Treat Paine, Judge Edmunds, the Rev. E. E. Hall, and Professor Eliot, of Harvard. His activity in the cause of temperance has been recognized throughout the state, and he is on the executive board of the State Anti-Saloon League. The first church ever organized in West Derry was the Baptist Church, and if Captain Pillsbury was not its founder it would be hard to say to whom that honor belongs. His activity and zeal in advocacy of the noble cause which he has espoused have caused him no little friction, and he has sometimes been misunderstood and bitterly assailed, but time, which "evens all things," has caused him to be better appreciated with his advancing years, and he certainly has had no lack of political honors, which have come to him unsought. He married, August 23, 1862, Evelyn F. Sanborn, and five children have been born to them, all of whom are now living, as follows: Fred S., now of Waterbury, Massachusetts; Ambrose B., of West Derry, who is in the furniture business with his father; Edwin S., electrician, St. Louis, Missouri; William S., dealer in horses, Kansas City, Missouri; and Grace L., who married ——— Crocker, and resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

Harriet L. Pillsbury and Wallace P. Mack were married February 24, 1892, and reside in Londonderry, where he was born March 7, 1863, son of Andrew W. and Frances A. (Preston) Mack, and lineal descendant of John Mack, a pioneer of Londonderry, born in 1732. Mr. Mack was educated in the public schools and at Pemberton Academy, and is bookkeeper for Colonel Pillsbury. He

owns and resides on a farm. The children of this union are: Lillian W., Lavinia P., Andrew P., and Wallace P.

(VI) Moses, third son and child of Micajah and Sarah (Sargent) Pillsbury, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, June 19, 1786, and died in Sutton, New Hampshire, January 25, 1870, aged eighty-four. He was a farmer and joiner in Sutton. He was a Democrat, was several times chosen selectman, was representative to the state legislature, and served as justice of the peace. He married, first, December 11, 1815, Mary, daughter of David Carlton, of Bradford, Massachusetts, who died in 1852; second, November 1, 1854, Mrs. Anna (Blaisdell) Eaton, widow of Joshua Eaton, of Bradford; third, April 1, 1862, Mrs. Jane Stevens. The children of Moses and Mary were: Mary, Harriet F., Sarah S., Moses L., and Amanda.

(VII) Moses Lorenzo, fourth child and only son of Moses and Mary (Carlton) Pillsbury, was born in Sutton, September 10, 1826, and has always made his residence in that town. His family is the only one now living there of the ancient and honorable name and lineage of Pillsbury. He is a successful farmer, and owns and cultivates a farm of three hundred acres. He is also a stone mason. He is, in fact, the typical New Hampshire citizen—honorable, intelligent, and useful, of good estate, and always a gentleman, as was his father before him. In politics he is a Democrat, and was by the suffrages of his fellow citizens elected a member of the board of selectmen of Sutton nine years, and representative to the general court in the year 1873. He married in Sutton, March 30, 1852, Hannah Maria Felch, who was born May 2, 1829, daughter of Deacon John and Hannah (Dodge) Felch, of Sutton. Two sons were born of this marriage: George C. and Herbert L. The former is unmarried and resides with his parents.

(VIII) Herbert Larkin, second child of Moses L. and Hannah M. (Felch) Pillsbury, was born in Sutton October 22, 1865. His education was acquired in Sutton. He has a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, which he carries on with success. He has also been for a long time engaged in the lumber business, cutting and preparing large quantities for the market. He is highly respected by his neighbors, and was elected in 1903 on the Democratic ticket to the board of selectmen, and the same year to a seat in the New Hampshire house of representatives. He attends the Baptist Church. He married, August 12, 1893, in Sutton, Lena M. Coburn, who was born March 18, 1876, daughter of Benjamin K. and Minerva V. (Harwood) Coburn. They have two children: Moses B., born June 6, 1897; and Ruth M., born March 11, 1900.

(V) Parker, third child and second son of Moses (3) and Mary (Parker) Pillsbury, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, February 11, 1742, and died there February 21, 1821, aged seventy-nine. He was a patriot soldier in the American Revolution, and his record is as follows: Parker Pillsbury was a private in Captain Joseph Ilsley's company of Colonel Cogswell's regiment. He enlisted September 30, 1776, and was discharged November 16, 1776, serving two months, including thirteen days (two hundred and sixty miles) traveled home. The roll is dated Newcastle, and the order for payment of the amount of the roll is dated at North Castle and signed by Captain Ilsley. Parker Pillsbury was also a private in Captain Jonathan Poor's company. A copy of a company return and a copy of

a receipt dated Newbury, March 18, 1777, signed by said Pillsbury and others of that company for wages for six weeks' service, appears on the reverse side of the return. He married first, Apphia Joques, of Newbury. She died November 10, 1769, aged twenty-nine years; and he married second, March 24, 1774, Sarah Dickinson, who died April 13, 1826, aged seventy-five years. The children of the first wife were: Phineas and Moses, and of the second wife: Betsey, Apphia, Parker, Paul, Samuel (died young), Oliver, Samuel, Enoch, Sally, John (died young), and John.

(VI) Deacon Oliver, fourth son and sixth child of Parker and Sarah (Dickinson) Pillsbury, was born in Newbury, now Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 29, 1783. In 1787, when Oliver was four years old, his father moved to West Boscawon (now Webster), New Hampshire, then a wilderness. At the age of nineteen Oliver returned to Newbury, and after farming for a while, hired himself to a blacksmith. He acquired skill so rapidly that at the end of six months he received full journeyman's pay. Before engaging in business for himself he went to Dummer Academy in Byfield, Massachusetts, where he had the good fortune to meet a schoolmate, Miss Anna Smith, of Chebacco, now Essex, Massachusetts, whom he married December 8, 1808. They settled in Hamilton, Massachusetts, where he did blacksmith work for a chaise factory. In 1814, on account of the breaking up of the business by the war, Mr. Pillsbury with his family moved to Henniker, New Hampshire, where he purchased a farm in the southwest part of the town, afterwards owned by Hiram G. Patten. War prices then prevailed, and Mr. Pillsbury incurred a debt of fifteen hundred dollars, which was nearly doubled by the interest before it was finally paid. Notwithstanding this heavy load he was enabled to give his large family a good education, and he cheerfully bore his full share in building roads, bridges, schools and churches. In 1824 he united with the Congregational Church, of which he was afterwards made deacon, holding the office till his death. He was frequently superintendent of the Sunday school, and for many years maintained one in his own remote district, beside attending all the regular services at the church, four miles distant. He also maintained a singing school at his house, and invited all the young people of the neighboring districts to attend, rent and fuel free. Deacon Pillsbury was a notable man in his day and generation. He possessed the strong qualities and high moral courage afterwards so conspicuous in his sons. He was an early advocate of the abolition of slavery and of the liquor curse. He was one of the best types of that Puritan character which has made New England. His two ideals were education and religion, and he was willing to suffer and endure all things in their behalf. Mrs. Pillsbury, like her husband, was endowed with the highest qualities of unusual vigor, physical and mental. She cheerfully endured the hardships of the time, and left a strong impress upon her large family, who were brought up according to the highest standards. Eleven children were born to this worthy couple, all of whom had creditable records, and some of whom filled large places in the world. The first three were born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, and the others at Henniker, New Hampshire; one only died in infancy. Their eleven children are noted as follows: Parker, born September 22, 1809, married Sarah Hall Sargent, of Concord, New Hampshire, January 1, 1840,

died at Concord, July 7, 1898. Josiah W., born March 20, 1811, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1840, married Elizabeth Dinsmoor, of Windham, New Hampshire, June 1, 1841, and died at Milford, New Hampshire, October 26, 1894. Gilbert, born February 23, 1813, graduated from Dartmouth in 1841, married November 12 of that year, Ann Frances Ray, of Ludlow, Massachusetts, and died at North Abington, Massachusetts, January 3, 1894. Oliver, born March 22, 1815, died April 15, 1816. Oliver (2) is mentioned below; Eliza Ann, born March 12, 1819, married (first) Peter Eaton, of Weare, New Hampshire, in December, 1840; (second) Obadiah E. Wilson, June 2, 1870, lived in Henniker, and died December 24, 1896; Harriet Newell, born May 25, 1821, married Nahum Newton, of Henniker, February 22, 1849. Mary Smith, born February 28, 1823, married Leander W. Cogswell, of Henniker. Enoch, born June 28, 1825, taught school and had unusual talent for music, died at Boundbrook, New Jersey, May 28, 1846. Moses Foster, born April 3, 1827, married Hannah S. Dodge, March 19, 1857, was a farmer, teacher and selectman, died at Henniker, February 20, 1865.

The three eldest sons of this family deserve more than a passing mention. Parker Pillsbury became one of the most noted anti-slavery orators and agitators, the associate of Phillips and Garrison, Rogers and Foster. A man of remarkable intellectual power, he devoted his whole life to the cause of reform. Josiah W. Pillsbury, after graduating from Dartmouth, became principal of the Academy of Pepperell, Massachusetts, and later of the high school at Weymouth, Massachusetts. His wife was associated with him in teaching. Being obliged to give up his chosen vocation on account of his health, he retired to Milford, New Hampshire, where he became a most useful citizen. His only surviving child, Albert Enoch, born August 19, 1849, became a noted lawyer in Boston, and attorney-general of Massachusetts. Gilbert Pillsbury paid his way through Dartmouth by teaching and singing winters. After marriage he and his wife taught select schools in New York city and Somerville, New Jersey, for several years. In 1854 they returned to Ludlow, Massachusetts, where they founded a young ladies' seminary, which they conducted until the Civil war broke out. In 1863 they went to Hilton Head, South Carolina, where he was made agent for the freedmen. During the reconstruction period he was chosen the first mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, which office he held for three years. He had previously been a member of the constitutional convention of South Carolina, and had much to do with framing the new Constitution.

Deacon Oliver Pillsbury died at his last home in Henniker, February 27, 1857. After the infirmities of age had begun to affect his once powerful constitution, he sold his farm to his son Oliver, and built this house in the village, afterward owned by his daughter, Mrs. L. W. Cogswell. Mrs. Pillsbury reached the age of ninety-four years, dying July 8, 1879. She retained her faculties to the end of her active and beneficent life, and she was borne to the grave by her four eldest and surviving sons. (Mention of Oliver and descendants is a part of this article.)

(VII) Josiah Webster, second son and child of Oliver and Anna (Smith) Pillsbury, was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, March 20, 1811, and died in Milford, New Hampshire, October 26, 1894, aged

eighty-three. He lived on his father's farm until he attained his majority, and then began to prepare for college, teaching at intervals in the meantime. While attending Phillips Andover Academy he united with the abolitionist society founded among the students there. The Academy authorities condemned the society and its aims, and its members left the school in a body. It was then and there that Mr. Pillsbury's attitude with regard to slavery became fixed. After the completion of his preparatory course at Pinkerton Academy, at Derry, New Hampshire, he entered Dartmouth College in 1836, and graduated in 1840. After his graduation, Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, for he now had a wife, took charge as principal and preceptress of the Pepperell Academy at Pepperell, Massachusetts, and later of the high school at Weymouth, Massachusetts. It was during this period that he began the study of medicine, and his health becoming impaired by confinement, he abandoned his purpose of becoming a physician, and settled upon a farm in Milford in 1845, and with the exception of five years on a farm in the adjoining town of Amherst (1857-1862) and two years in the south, lived there during the remainder of his life. In 1864 he went to South Carolina with his brother Gilbert, who was then commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of South Carolina, and afterward mayor of Charleston. Mr. Hilton served about two years under the military government of that state, filling for a part of the time the position of judge of the provisional court at Hilton Head, having both criminal and civil jurisdiction. In 1866 he returned to Milford. He was hied an Orthodox Congregationalist, and united with that church, but later became an abolitionist and left the church in view of its intolerant attitude toward slavery. Toward the end of his life he became an active and earnest Unitarian, and was one of the founders of the Unitarian Church and society in Milford. Throughout the anti-slavery controversy he took no part in active politics until the formation of the Republican party, with which he thereafter remained identified. He was for many years a member and chairman of the school board of Milford, and was a member of the board of selectmen in Amherst in 1860, and school commissioner of Hillsborough county in 1863-4. He married, June 1, 1841, Elizabeth Dinsmoor, who was born in Windham, New Hampshire. Her parents were William and Elizabeth (Barnet) Dinsmoor (see Dinsmoor). The children of this union were: Antoinette A., born in Milford, May 27, 1846, died August 12, 1866; and Albert E., who is the subject of the next sketch.

(VIII) Albert Enoch, only son of Josiah Webster and Elizabeth (Dinsmoor) Pillsbury, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, August 19, 1849. After passing through the high school he prepared for college at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts, graduating from the latter in 1867. He entered Harvard College in that year in the class of 1871, but continued there somewhat less than two years, partly in consequence of a difference with the college authorities (which was subsequently adjusted by the honorary degree of A. M. conferred in 1891), but more from want of money. Subsequently he went to Sterling, Illinois, and there studied law with his uncle, James Dinsmoor, and taught school; was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1869, and returned East and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1870, and began practice in





*Oliver Pillsbury*

Boston in 1871. Endowed by inheritance with a good constitution and fair health and the same mental gifts that had distinguished earlier members of his family, Mr. Pillsbury's advance was rapid, not only in his profession, but in social, political and financial circles. Five years after entering professional life in Boston he became a candidate for political office. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives from Ward 17 of Boston in 1876-77 and '78. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate from the Sixth Suffolk District in 1884-85 and '86, and presided over that body the last two years. In 1887 and again in 1894 he was offered and declined a seat on the superior court bench, and in 1889 the position of corporation counsel of Boston. He was chosen attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1892-93 and '94. In each of these offices which he filled, his duties were performed with a scrupulous care and fidelity to the public interests that brought forth expressions of approbation, not only from members of his own party, but from those who had politically opposed him. This was particularly true of his conduct as attorney-general. On the 4th of July, 1890, he delivered the city oration before the authorities of Boston. After serving as attorney-general he became general or special counsel for various cities and towns, the Metropolitan Water Board, the street railways, the gas and water supply companies and various other corporations, but has never subordinated the character of citizen to that of corporation lawyer, nor surrendered any part of his social, political or professional independence. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been controlled by any party boss or bosses.

Since 1895 Mr. Pillsbury has been lecturer on constitutional law in the Boston University Law School; and for the past twenty years has been engaged, in so many of the most important trials in Massachusetts, that it would be wearisome to particularize them. He was president of the old Mercantile Library Association of Boston; organized and was president of the Sons of New Hampshire in Boston; has been president of the Pillsbury Family Association from its organization till now; is president and director of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the American Humane Education Society; first secretary of the Bar Association of Boston, and a member of its council; is trustee of the Lawrence Academy of Groton; vice-president and a director of the United States Trust Company, and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank in Boston; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; of the Algonquin Art and University clubs in Boston; the Pi Eta of Harvard, and of various historical, literary, political or professional societies or associations too numerous to call for attention here. He has no direct connection with any church, and takes a liberal view of all religious questions. His proclivities are with the Unitarian Church, to the support of which he is a liberal contributor. He married, July 1, 1905, in Edinburgh, Scotland, Elizabeth Mooney, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, who was born in North Hero, Vermont, daughter of Henry Clay and Lucy G. (Holbrook) Mooney, who is descended through her mother from John Knight, one of the original grantees and settlers of the islands in Lake Champlain. Her father, Henry C. Mooney, was a merchant.

(VII) Oliver (2), fifth son and child of Deacon Oliver (1) and Anna (Smith) Pillsbury, was

born in Henniker, New Hampshire, February 16, 1817. He remained on the farm till the age of seventeen, when he began teaching district schools in the winter. Like his elder brothers he developed a gift for this vocation, and he continued to attend and to teach school till the age of twenty-two. In the spring of that year (1839) he went to New Jersey and opened a tuition school. He taught there eight years, the last six at the academy at Bound Brook, Somerset county. In 1847, on account of impaired health and the death of his first wife, who left an infant daughter, he returned to Henniker, New Hampshire, where he remained eighteen years. He purchased the farm then owned by his father, which he conducted with such skill that he doubled its products. In the meantime he took prominent place in the affairs of the town. Like all his people he was deeply interested in the temperance and anti-slavery movements, and he was largely instrumental in changing the politics of the town from hostility to sympathy with these great causes. Mr. Pillsbury was fourteen times elected moderator in the Henniker town meeting, sixty times selectman, and three times as representative to the legislature. In 1862 and 1863 Mr. Pillsbury was elected to the governor's council, serving successively with Governors Berry and Gilmore. During this period he was chairman of the military committee, a most responsible position at this time of the civil war. In 1869 Mr. Pillsbury entered upon his life work. He was appointed by Governor Stearns insurance commissioner for New Hampshire, an office which had just been established, and which he held till his death, nineteen years later. This office may be said to have been created by Mr. Pillsbury. In 1870 he drafted and procured the enactment of the present insurance law relative to the insurance companies of other states, thus giving to the people a large degree of protection never before enjoyed. This department has also brought into the state a large annual revenue from licenses over and above the expenses of maintaining the office. Mr. Pillsbury made his permanent home in Concord in 1871. He at once took a leading place in the capital city. Mr. Pillsbury was a member of the legislature in 1876 and 1877; an alderman in 1883 and 1884. He served on the Board of Education from 1873 to 1884. During the latter part of his term he was president of the board. He was a trustee of the State Industrial School at Manchester, and treasurer of the New Hampshire Prisoners' Aid Society; also trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank. While Mr. Pillsbury was a liberal and active promoter of all good work, charitable and religious, the philanthropy with which his name will be permanently associated is the Concord City Hospital. This much needed institution was founded in 1884, and Mr. Pillsbury was one of the active organizers, and president of the first board of trustees. He contributed liberally to it during his life time, and at his death he made the institution his residuary legatee, and it will ultimately receive a considerable portion of his estate. It should be remarked that in 1891 the hospital was given a new and costly building by George A. Pillsbury, a native of Sutton, this state, who had made a fortune in the flour mills of Minneapolis. It has been known since then as the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital, in memory of his wife. The two benefactors of the hospital, though bearing the same surname, were not nearly related. In personal appearance Mr. Oliver Pills-

bury was a gentleman of tall and dignified presence, with a fine benignant countenance, and the courteous manners of the old school. He was a great favorite with young and old, while he exemplified the family record for integrity and high moral aims. He first married, November 23, 1843, Matilda Nevius, of New Jersey, who died July 9, 1847, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Matilda, born October 12, 1844. The latter married, in 1873, Jonathan S. Eveleth, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and died June 27, 1875. Their only child, Oliver Pillsbury, born February 5, 1875, died on May 4 of that year. Mr. Pillsbury was married the second time, on December 24, 1850, to Sarah Wilkins, daughter of James and Sarah (Fulton) Wilkins, of Henniker (see Wilkins VIII). Mrs. Sarah (Wilkins) Pillsbury was born in Deering, New Hampshire, January 6, 1829. She was educated at the academies in Henniker and Francestown, New Hampshire. Like her husband, Mrs. Pillsbury has always been an active upholder of all good causes, which she has since maintained with the courage of her convictions. From 1880 to 1890 she held the responsible position of treasurer of the Concord Female Charitable Society, which was founded in 1812. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were members of the Concord Book Club, and the Warwick Shakespeare Club, two of the oldest literary societies in town. Hon. Oliver Pillsbury died at his home in Concord, New Hampshire, February 22, 1888.

PIERCE This well-known New Hampshire family not only possesses an honorable Colonial record, but figured prominently in the war for national independence, and is especially distinguished as having furnished the fourteenth president of the United States.

(I) The original American ancestor of the family was Thomas Pierce, who was born in England in 1583-84, emigrated to Massachusetts Bay in 1633-34, accompanied by his wife (Elizabeth) and several children, settling in Charlestown. He was admitted a freeman May 6, 1635. His wife became a member of the church at Charlestown, January 10, 1634-35, and he united with that body February 21, 1634-35. In an act of the great and general court passed September 27, 1642, he was named as one of twenty-one commissioners appointed "to see that saltpetre heaps were made by all of the farmers in the colony." He died in Charlestown, October 7, 1666. His eight children were: John, Samuel, Thomas, Robert, Mary, Elizabeth, Persis and Abigail.

(II) Thomas (2), third son and child of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth Pierce, was born in England in 1618. He was admitted to the church at Charlestown in 1634. He became a resident of Charlestown Village (now Woburn) as early as 1643, was assessed there in 1645, served as a selectman in 1660 and was a member of the committee having charge of the division of the common lands. March 28, 1667, he was chosen one of the "Rights proprietors" by the town, and in the following year was appointed by the general court a member of a committee formulated for the same purpose. He is frequently referred to in the early records of Woburn as Sergeant Pierce. His death occurred November 6, 1683. On May 6, 1635, he married Elizabeth Cole, who died March 5, 1688. Their children were: Abigail (who died young), John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Joseph (died young), another Joseph, Stephen, Samuel (died young), a second Samuel, William, James, Abigail and Benjamin.

(III) Stephen (1), fifth son and seventh child of Sergeant Thomas and Elizabeth (Cole) Pierce, was born in Woburn, July 16, 1651. He settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and died in that town June 10, 1733. In his will, which was dated June 7, 1732, and proved July 23, 1733, he left no land to his son Jacob, giving as a reason that "because he went away when he was young and learned a trade, so was not profitable to the estate." Stephen Pierce was married November 18, 1676, to Tabitha Parker, and was the father of Stephen, Benjamin, Sary (Sarah), Tabitha and Jacob. The mother of these children died January 31, 1742.

(IV) Stephen (2), eldest son and child of Stephen and Tabitha (Parker) Pierce, was born at Chelmsford in 1679. He was an industrious tiller of the soil in his native town, and died there September 9, 1749. January 5, 1707, he married Esther Fletcher, who was born in 1681. She bore him ten children, namely: Robert, Oliver, Esther, William, Stephen, Tabitha, Remembrance, Sarah, Mary and Benjamin.

(V) Benjamin, youngest child of Stephen and Esther (Fletcher) Pierce, was born in Chelmsford, November 25, 1726. He was a lifelong resident of Chelmsford, and his death, which was untimely, occurred June 16, 1764. His wife, who was Elizabeth (Merrill) Pierce, of Methuen, Massachusetts, born February 22, 1728, survived him and married for her second husband a Mr. Bowers. Benjamin Pierce was the father of nine children, namely: Rebecca, Jesse and Phebe (twins), Lydia, Leafcy, Susanna, Benjamin, Esther and Merrill.

(VI) General Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Merrill) Pierce, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, December 25, 1757. He spent his early life in his native town, was an industrious and thrifty farmer, and trained his children in his own simple and laborious habits. According to the Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls, immediately after the battle of Lexington, the news of which stirred the New England colonies to an intenser patriotism than ever before, he enlisted in Captain John Ford's company. Colonel Ebenezer Bridge's Twenty-seventh regiment, and served for three months and fourteen days. The list of officers of the First Massachusetts Brigade, given probably in 1782 or 1783, gives the date of his commission as lieutenant in Colonel Joseph Vose's First regiment as July 7, 1782. He was reported in command at West Point from August 1, 1782, and was also lieutenant and paymaster of the same regiment. In the returns of effectives between September 6 and September 20, 1782, dated at Camp Verplanck's Point and Camp West Point, also in the returns between July 11 and July 18, 1783, and between July 25 and August 22, 1783, dated Camp Philadelphia, he was reported on command at West Point. From other sources we are told he served in the patriot army more or less of the time from his first enlistment till it was disbanded in 1784, attaining to the rank of captain and brevet major.

Shortly after leaving the service he removed to Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where he ever after resided. He had intense political convictions, representing the school of Jefferson, and was an ardent admirer of Jackson, and a leader of his party in New Hampshire. That he was a man of great prominence in his town is shown by the fact that he was chosen to represent it in the legislature successively from 1789 to 1801. He was on the governor's council continuously from 1803 to 1800, and served as





*Pierce*  
Pierce



sheriff of Hillsborough county from 1809 to 1813. Afterwards for many years he was the sheriff of the county or a member of the governor's council. As an evidence of his popularity with his party and his satisfactory filling of the various offices to which he had been so often chosen while his party was dominant in the administration of affairs he was elected governor in 1827 and again in 1829. The coat and cocked hat that he wore when inaugurated are still in the possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

He married (first), May 24, 1787, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Andrews, who died August 3, 1788, aged twenty-one, leaving Frances (another authority gives her name as Elizabeth), who became the wife of General John McNeil. He married (second) Anna, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Harris) Kendrick, of Amherst, New Hampshire (see Kendrick, IV), by whom he had three daughters and five sons. One of his daughters died before reaching womanhood. The eldest married General Solomon McNeil, and the youngest Hugh Lawrence, Esq., of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Both died in 1837, leaving families. The sons were Benjamin U. John Sullivan, who died young, Charles S., who also died young, Franklin and Henry D. Benjamin U. Pierce, the eldest son, was a student in Dartmouth College, 1807-09, leaving at the end of his third year and began reading law. When the War of 1812 broke out he entered as lieutenant the Third Regiment of Artillery and was promoted to the rank of colonel in the regular army, and so continued till his death in 1850. He was distinguished for his bravery. He was married three times and left three daughters. Benjamin Pierce died in Hillsborough, April 1, 1839. His second wife was born October 30, 1768, and died December 7, 1838.

(VII) Franklin, fourth son of Benjamin and Anna (Kendrick) Pierce, was born in Hillsborough, November 23, 1804. His preparatory studies were taken in the Hancock, Francestown and Phillips Exeter academies, fitting himself for college. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1824, ranking third in his class. In the early years of his college life he gave much attention to military tactics which served him well later. He also taught school winters. Immediately after graduating he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Levi Woodbury. After spending a year there he attended for a couple of years a law school at Northampton, Massachusetts, and in the office of Judge Edmund Parker at Amherst, New Hampshire. He was admitted to the bar in 1827 and began practice in his native town. His first effort before a jury in the court-house at Amherst was a failure, but in no wise despondent, he said to a friend, "I will try 999 cases, if clients continue to trust me, and if I fail just as I have to-day I will try the thousandth. I shall live to argue cases in this court-house in a manner that will mortify neither myself nor my friends."

He was early active in politics, espousing the cause of General Jackson with ardor. He became popular with his party and was elected to the legislature in 1829, the last years of his father's service as governor. He served four years, the last two as speaker. In 1833 he was elected representative to congress, and was honored with a place on the judiciary and other important committees. After serving four years in 1837 he was elected to the United States senate, and was its youngest member, having barely reached the legal age entitling him to a seat in that body. While in congress he was noted for

his opposition to various bills which failed to meet his convictions of what was best for the public welfare. In 1842 he resigned his seat in the senate and returned to the practice of law in Concord, New Hampshire, whither he had removed his family in 1838, and ever afterward remained a resident. In 1845 he declined the tender of the governor to fill the vacancy in the United States senate occasioned by the appointment of Hon. Levi Woodbury to the United States supreme bench; also the nomination for governor tendered him by the Democratic state convention, and as well the office of United States attorney-general tendered by President Polk.

Of a martial spirit from his college days, when the war with Mexico began in 1846 he enrolled himself as a private in a volunteer Concord company and began studying military tactics and drilling in ranks, and was soon after appointed colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Infantry. On March 3, 1847, he received from President Polk the commission of brigadier-general of the volunteer army, and on March 27 embarked at Newport, Rhode Island, for Vera Cruz to join the army of General Scott, and was at the front in the battle of Contreras, August 19, when he was seriously injured in the knee by the accidental fall of his horse, but though suffering greatly and urged to withdraw by the surgeon, remained in the saddle till eleven o'clock at night, and again the next morning, remaining on the ground under fire till the enemy were routed. General Santa Anna desiring more time for preparation sought a meeting under flag of truce to agree on terms of armistice, and General Pierce was appointed by General Scott one of the commissioners for that purpose.

After the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and the capitulation of the City of Mexico, the war was virtually over and General Pierce returned to his law practice at Concord, continuing from December, 1847, till 1852. It has been said that he has never been surpassed, if equalled, at the New Hampshire bar.

In 1850 he was elected to represent Concord in the state constitutional convention, and on the assembling of that convention was chosen its president. At the meeting of the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, June 12, 1852, he was nominated on the forty-ninth ballot for the presidency of the United States, and in November was elected, receiving two hundred and fifty-four of the two hundred and ninety-six votes of the states. In his inaugural, March 4, 1853, he maintained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law and denounced slavery agitation. His policy on the slave question evoked an extraordinary amount of popular excitement throughout the country, and led, as time showed, to tremendous and lasting results. He signed the bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, permitting slavery north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes which had been excluded by the Missouri compromise of 1820, thereby giving a victory for slavery than which there never was a more costly one. The remainder of his administration was embittered by a civil war in Kansas and disasters to his party in the free states.

At the expiration of his term of office in March, 1857, he returned to Concord. Afterwards he visited Madeira, Great Britain, and the continent of Europe, returning in 1860. His letter to Jefferson Davis dated January 6, 1860, in which in the event of a civil war he predicted "bloodshed within our

own borders and in our own streets." was a mistake and unfortunate though he may have been sincere in the utterance. It should be said, however, that after the breaking out of the Civil war by the attack on Fort Sumter, at a Union mass-meeting held in Concord, he urged the people to sustain the government against the Southern Confederacy. Afterwards General Pierce lived in comparative retirement in Concord till his death, October 8, 1869.

He married Elizabeth Means, daughter of Rev. Jesse and Elizabeth (Means) Appleton, in Hampton, New Hampshire. She was born in Hampton, March 12, 1806, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, December 2, 1863. Their children were three sons, two of whom died in early youth, and the youngest Benjamin, was killed in a railroad accident on the Boston and Maine railroad, between Andover and Lawrence, Massachusetts, January 6, 1853, at the age of thirteen. The whole family are buried in the Minot enclosure of the Old North cemetery, Concord.

This is a good old English name, dating from a remote period, is widely distributed throughout the United States, and there is some reason for believing that some of its bearers, if not all of them, derive their origin from the ancient Percy family of Northumberland (the Hotspurs of the North).

(I) The Pierces of Chesterfield and Keene, now before us, are the descendants of Benjamin Pierce, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, a Quaker. Information gathered from the records of that town states that he lived and died there, but fails to mention his antecedents, and in the absence of any further clue the writer is unable to identify the immigrant or obtain any account of the family's earlier ancestors. Benjamin Pierce's wife was Abigail Buffum, a sister of Joseph Buffum, of Windham, and he reared five children, whose names, with the exception of the next in line of descent, are not at hand.

(II) George Pierce, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Buffum) Pierce, was a native of Smithfield, born 1793, and went from that town to Chesterfield, New Hampshire, for the first time about the year 1816, locating in the eastern portion of the township. For reasons not stated he shortly afterward returned to Smithfield, but a few years later settled permanently in Chesterfield and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated August 14, 1876, at the age of about eighty-three years. July 4, 1810, he married Sophronia Mann, who survived him, and her death occurred in 1887. She was born in 1785, and lacked but one month of one hundred and two years of age at the time of her decease. She was the mother of eleven children, namely: Adeline, Gilbert, Benjamin, George, Diana, Marshall M., Mary F., John H., Joseph W., Louisa A., and Hannah Maria.

(III) Benjamin (2), second son and third child of George and Sophronia (Mann) Pierce, was born in Smithfield, February 26, 1814. He was a bright, intelligent youth, and having made good use of his educational opportunities he was able when a young man to engage in teaching school. His inclination was, however, toward a business life, which he began as a traveling salesman, dealing in bits and augers, and he was unusually successful. About the year 1853 he engaged in the manufacture of the above-named articles at Factory Village, and for the succeeding thirty years carried on an extensive and profitable business. During

that time he was for some thirteen years actively interested in a chisel factory at Hinsdale, having a general supervision of its affairs and disposing of its products, and he also manufactured wheelheads on a large scale. In 1882 he disposed of his business to Messrs. Currier Brothers and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. Though not an aspirant for public office he did not seek to evade his civic duties and when called upon in 1850 to serve as a selectman he cheerfully responded. His business ability and progressive ideas were extremely beneficial to the town, and his death, which occurred June 27, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, was universally regretted. November 11, 1842, he married Caroline A. Gale, daughter of Jesse Gale, of Petersham, Massachusetts. She became the mother of five children, namely: Frederick B., who will be again referred to; Carrie M., born October 17, 1850, married J. Lyman Bliss, and resides in Atchison, Kansas; Nellie K., born January 25, 1853; Grace M., born December 30, 1854; died October 3, 1873; Alice.

(IV) Frederick Benjamin, eldest child and only son of Benjamin and Caroline (Gale) Pierce, was born in Chesterfield, April 20, 1845. He studied preliminarily in the public schools, from which he went to the Kimball Union Academy, Meridan, and he concluded his education at the Fort Edward Academy. He then entered the employ of his father in Chesterfield, and for a number of years was engaged in manufacturing bits on contract. In 1875 he established a brush manufactory at Chesterfield, and from 1882 to the present time he has been engaged exclusively in that business, The Fred. B. Pierce Company. Some six years ago he removed his business to South Keene, where much better facilities were available, and his annual output has therefore greatly increased. He established also what subsequently became the Keene Chair Company and is president of that enterprise. Mr. Pierce is actively interested in agriculture and spends much time at his valuable stock farm in Westmoreland, containing eight hundred acres. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, belonging to Hugh DePayen Commandery. In politics he is a Republican and has given liberally of his time, talent and means towards the advancement of his party's interests in town, county and state. He was for a number of years moderator, served in the legislature as representative from Chesterfield in 1891-92 and in the state senate from the fourteenth district in 1889. Since being a resident of Keene he has represented Ward 3 in the legislature in 1905. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church.

He married Emma F. Cook, who was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, April 1, 1849, daughter of Josiah W. and Rosette M. (Harrington) Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce have had two children, one who died in infancy and Maude E., who married Harry D. Hopkins, one of the owners and manager of the Pierce Company of South Keene. Their children are: Benjamin Pierce, Marion and Marguerite.

Carlton K. Pierce was born in Vermont. He owned a farm in Goffstown, New Hampshire, and was a farmer and stone mason in Goffstown and Dunbarton for sixty years. In politics he was a Democrat. At different times he attended the Methodist and Universalist church. He married Eliza Jones, daughter of Eliphalet Jones, of Goffstown. She was educated





Adams True Pierce

in the district schools, and attended the Universalist Church. They had children: Franklin P., Humphrey C. P., Oliver Bailey, mentioned below; Elmira, Eliza, Andrew and Jackson (twins), Carlton K., James B., lives in New Boston, New Hampshire; Henry, lives in Nashua, New Hampshire; Emma, married Charles Richards; Josephine, died in infancy. Mrs. Eliza (Jones) Pierce died and Mr. Pierce married for his second wife, Mrs. King.

(II) Oliver Bailey, third son and child of Carlton K. and Eliza (Jones) Pierce, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, October 28, 1842. He owns a farm and has been in the lumber business for forty years. He handles real estate, and managed a cider mill for fifteen years. He owns a circular saw, and does considerable work in that line. He bought his present place in 1902, and put up new buildings. He sold the saw mill and cider mill in Goffstown. In politics he is a Republican. He attends the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and has been an Odd Fellow for many years. He was on the school board for six years. He married Eveline G. Wheeler, daughter of Robert and Sarah G. Wheeler, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire. She was educated in the district schools, is a member of the Congregational Church, and belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah. They have two children: Lottie E. and Arlie L., who died young.

The Pierce name under the different spellings Pierce, Paice, and Pearce, is very numerous in this country. The original form was Pers, supposed to be derived from the English Percy. Several genealogies have been written about the different American branches of the family, but it has been impossible to connect the present line with any of them.

(I) Leonidas, son of George Pierce, was born at Lexington, Massachusetts. He came to Brookline, New Hampshire, in 1840, and took up farming. He married Susan E., daughter of Peter Warren Gould, of Maine. They had eight children, four of whom are living in 1907: Emily, a trained nurse in Boston, Massachusetts; Laura, married Roswell Lawson; George W., Perley Leonidas, whose sketch follows.

(II) Perley Leonidas, son of Leonidas and Susan E. (Gould) Pierce, was born September 20, 1847, at Brookline, New Hampshire. He lives in Brookline, where he owns a farm and conducts a saw mill, devoting most of his time to the latter work. In 1867 he married Mary Anna Wood, daughter of Ambrose Wood, of Hollis. They had three children: Alice, who married George Kendall, of Townsend, Massachusetts; Lucretia, who married John Martin, of Brookline; Susan E., who died in infancy. He married (second) Martha Williamson, 1903.

There are many distinct families bearing this name in this country, and several distinct spellings are employed. In the early Colonial records of Massachusetts, the name of the same individual is found under numerous spellings. The founder of the family herein treated is referred to in records of the same town as Pearse and Pierce.

(I) Abraham Pierce (or Pearce) is early found in Plymouth county, Massachusetts. He was in Plymouth as early as 1623, and is found on record

as a purchaser of lands in 1663. We do not find a record of his marriage or death.

(II) Abraham (2), son of Abraham (1) Peirce, was born in 1638, in Plymouth, and resided in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he died in 1718.

(III) Samuel son of Abraham (2) Peirce, removed from Duxbury to Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he passed his life and died. He married, January 18, 1703, in Duxbury, Sarah Saunders, and removed to Gloucester immediately thereafter. He had sons born in Gloucester, namely: David, Jonathan and Joseph.

(IV) David, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Saunders) Peirce, was born in 1713, in Gloucester and died in that town in 1759. He married, in 1736, Susanna Stevens, and they were the parents of several daughters and three sons. The sons were: David, Joseph and William.

(V) William, third son of David and Susanna (Stevens) Peirce, was known by the title of colonel, and was three times married and had a large family of children. Among them were sons, William and George W.

(VI) Captain William, son of Colonel William Peirce, was born in 1777, at Gloucester, and followed a seafaring life in his earlier years. He worked his way upward until he was a commander of a vessel. On retiring from the sea he was admitted as a partner in his father's business, and he was subsequently appointed collector of customs for the port of Gloucester. He was representative to the general court in 1806-07, and at the time of his death, December 14, 1841, was president of the Gloucester Bank.

(VII) Captain William T., son of Captain William Peirce, was a native of Cape Ann, and in early life followed the sea, working his way up to the position of ship master. After retiring from the sea he went to North Yarmouth, Maine, and engaged in lumbering. He was a Universalist in religious belief. Captain William T. Peirce was twice married, his first wife being Dorcas York of North Yarmouth, who bore him: Samuel, a seafaring man and farmer; David, a practicing physician, of Bowdoin, Maine; and Charles, who died at age of twenty-one. He married a second wife, Sarah J. True, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, daughter of Major Adams True, who was a member of the Main legislature at the time of his death. The children of this union were: Adams T., Lucy O., Ann R., Harriet M., Benjamin Franklin and William B., all deceased except Ann R., and Adams T.

Adams True Peirce, son of Captain William T. and Sarah J. (True) Peirce, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, May 10, 1834. He was educated in the public schools and at the South Paris (Maine) Academy. After leaving school young Peirce was employed for several years in the wholesale houses of Portland, Maine. He spent one year as clerk of the "Winthrop House," Winthrop, Maine, after which he owned and operated a grocery at West Pownal, Maine, which after one year he sold, and entered the employ of the Portland Gas Light Company, where he remained three years. Mr. Peirce first engaged in the hotel business at Mechanic Falls, Maine, where he ran the Eagle House one year, going thence for another year to the Androscoggin House, Lisbon Falls, Maine. In June, 1867, in company with Lewis P. True, Mr. Peirce purchased the American Hotel at Dover, New Hampshire. Shortly after the purchase he leased the Tontine Hotel at Brunswick, Maine, which he operated two years on his own account,

and then returned to Dover and gave his personal attention to the management of the "American" for another year, when they sold the good will and hotel personal property to Daniel C. Wiggin. In partnership with Thomas K. Cushman, he leased the "Tremont House" at Claremont, New Hampshire. This house had previously been managed by that "prince of landlords," Parian Stevens, who later established the fame of The Tremont and The Revere hotels in Boston, and the Continental at Philadelphia. Here Mr. Peirce remained for seven years, doing a successful business. He then disposed of the Tremont, returned to Dover, and purchased his one-half interest in the American Hotel property from his former partner, Mr. True, and with Mr. Cushman as partner, again resumed the management of the "American" under the firm name of A. T. Peirce & Company, and ever since they have successfully managed this well known and best patronized of Dover's hostelrys. The house has been enlarged by the addition of wings and otherwise improved to meet modern hotel requirements. Mr. Peirce is interested in other lines of activity. He is a trustee of the Merchants' Saving Bank and of the Dover Co-operation Association. He owns by purchase the Porter Oil Filter, and is the patentee of an invention for reclaiming waste in engine rooms, called the "True Waste Press," both of which are valuable and successful inventions. Mr. Peirce is vigorous and active for a man of his years, and devotes each day to the personal conduct of his business.

In early life Mr. Peirce was a Democrat, and was appointed by President Buchanan, enumerator of North Yarmouth on the census of 1860. While resident of Claremont he was nominated for railroad commissioner, and although defeated polled one of the largest Democratic votes ever cast in the state. About this time Mr. Peirce originated and organized the License Alliance, an organization favoring the granting of licenses in New Hampshire. The Alliance took an active part in the ensuing campaign, which resulted in the carrying of the legislature and the election of Hon. James A. Weston, New Hampshire's first Democratic governor in many years, and the last. In the first Harrison-Cleveland campaign, Mr. Peirce voted for Benjamin Harrison, and has ever since acted with the Republican party. During Governor Weston's term he appointed Mr. Peirce a member of the governor's staff with the rank of colonel. On August 13, 1890, President Harrison appointed him United States marshal for the district of New Hampshire, an office he held four years. Mr. Peirce represented Dover in the state legislature one term, 1897-98, being elected on the Republican ticket. For several years he was chairman of the Republican City Committee of Dover.

Mr. Peirce is president of the Universalist Society of Dover, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Peirce Memorial Church. He is a prominent Odd Fellow in both lodge and encampment. He belongs to Mt. Pleasant Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 16, and Prescott Encampment, Patriarchs Militant. He was a charter member of Canton Parker, and has risen through the offices to his present high rank, colonel of the Second Regiment, Patriarchs Militant. He is a life member of the Maine Mechanics' Charitable Association of Portland, Maine, and belongs to the Royal Arcanum and the Improved Order of Red Men, Wonalancet Tribe. He is an ex-commander of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, with the rank of Major, and has been for several years a member of

the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. In Free Masonry Mr. Peirce has received all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He is a member of Strafford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Orphan Council, Royal and Select Masters. St. Paul's Commandery, Knights Templar; and New Hampshire Consistory, Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite.

Adams T. Peirce married, March 23, 1857, Rachel Noyes Cushman, daughter of Major J. E. F. and Olive (Sturdivant) Cushman, from one of the leading families of New Gloucester, Maine. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Adams T. Peirce were three: Ada Wileta, born March 29, 1866, married, September 2, 1880, Henry F. Barnard, who died in Nashua, New Hampshire, July 7, 1901. He was a Knight Templar, and a most excellent man. In connection with his father-in-law, Mr. Peirce, he ran the Narragansett House at Fall River, Massachusetts, and at the time of his death Mr. Barnard was proprietor of the Tremont House at Nashua. 2. Hattie May, died in infancy. 3. Dr. Charles Cushman, born March 20, 1870. He fitted himself for the practice of medicine. He attended two years the Harvard College of Medicine, and graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine. He died September 19, 1893, just after completing his studies.

(I) Elihu Peirce (who spelled the PEIRCE name Pearce) resided for some years in New Salem, Massachusetts, and spent his last days in South Orange, same state. He married Lydia Torrey, who died in Winchester, New Hampshire.

(II) Hosea, son of Elihu and Lydia (Torrey) Peirce, was born in New Salem, April 27, 1801, and died in Cornish, New Hampshire, March 24, 1893. He married Verlina Putnam, born in New Salem, July 10, 1806, died on the anniversary of her birth, 1886. Besides her three sons: George W., Elihu P. and Joseph W., she reared an adopted daughter, Mary E., who married Edwin Parmenter, of Antrim, New Hampshire.

(III) George W., M. D., eldest son of Hosea and Verlina (Putnam) Peirce, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, April 24, 1833. He acquired his primary education in the public schools of Winchester, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Townsend (Vermont) Academy, the New England Institute for Young Men, New York City, and the academy in Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts. His professional preparations were completed at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1854, and he immediately began the general practice of medicine in his native town. A natural capacity for the healing art, together with an enthusiastic ambition to attain a high rank in his profession, made him successful from the beginning, and he had built up a large and lucrative practice when, in 1863, he was commissioned surgeon of the First Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Cavalry. During the last two years of the Civil war, made notable by the occurrence in rapid succession of a series of important operations which ultimately decided the conflict, he was, almost constantly in active service, and the vast amount of work falling to the lot of the army surgeons, under conditions none too favorable at the best, can only be estimated by the veterans of that struggle. The





George W. Peck



First New Hampshire Cavalry, which rendered important services under Generals Grant and Sheridan, in Virginia, participated in the famous battle of the wilderness, the Shenandoah Valley campaign, Wilson's Raid, the exciting operations north of Richmond, the investment of Petersburg together with its final siege and capture, and was present at the surrender of General Lee's army at Appomattox, which determined the fate of the southern Confederacy. After being honorably discharged and mustered out with his regiment, Dr. Peirce resumed his practice in Winchester, which he has continued without interruption to the present time, and is therefore one of the oldest physicians in point of service in the state, having been actively identified with the medical profession for more than fifty years.

Dr. Peirce's usefulness has not alone been confined to his profession, as he has figured quite conspicuously and with marked ability in civic affairs. As a Republican he represented his district in the lower branch of the legislature in 1875; in the senate in 1891, during which senatorial incumbency he served as chairman of the committee on railroads, the period being marked by an especial advancement of the railroad interests of the Commonwealth; has been a member of the Winchester school board for fifty years; the board of health for thirty years; a trustee of the Winchester Public Library for twenty years; has officiated as town moderator for twelve years and acts as a justice of the peace. He is a member of the New Hampshire State, the Cheshire County and the Connecticut River Medical societies, and served as surgeon-general on Governor Currier's staff.

In 1860, Dr. Peirce married Maria C. Follett, born in Winchester, March 24, 1833, daughter of William Follett. She became the mother of four children, namely: Alexander F., born September 2, 1863; Susan P., August 31, 1867; Abbie M., July 25, 1870; and Philip, Aug. 6, 1876. Mrs. Peirce died March 24, (her birthday anniversary), 1902.

The True family is one of the oldest in TRUE Massachusetts, and has been identified with New Hampshire for several generations. It has contributed some of the leading clergymen of the early days in this state, and has made an honorable record in the development of the commonwealth.

(I) Henry True, the immigrant ancestor, lived near Huntsford, Yorkshire, England, and came to this country about 1630, settling in Salem, Massachusetts. A few years later he removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he purchased a house and lot in 1657. He died in 1659, or early in the following year. The invoice of his estate was filed April 10, 1660. He was married about 1644 to Israel Pike, daughter of John Pike, a pioneer of Newbury and Salisbury. She was married (second) June 18, 1660, in Salisbury, to Joseph Fletcher, of that town. She died March 12, 1699, and was survived only three days by her husband. The children of Henry and Israel True were: Henry, Mary, Lydia, Joseph, Benjamin and Jemima.

(II) Henry (2), eldest child of Henry (1) and Israel (Pike) True, was born March 8, 1645, probably in Salisbury, where he was an active and useful citizen. He and his wife were members of the Salisbury church, of which he was elected deacon July 25, 1700. He was a town clerk and representative and filled other official positions in the town. He was living in 1723, but no record of his death

appears. He was married March 15, 1668, to Jane Bradbury, who was born May 11, 1645, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, of Salisbury. Their children, born in that town, were: Mary, William, Henry, Jane, John, Jemima, Jabez (died young), and Jabez.

(III) John, third son and fifth child of Henry (2) and Jane (Bradbury) True, was born February 23, 1679, in Salisbury, and probably resided through life in that town. He was still living there in 1736, but no further record of him appears. He and his wife were admitted to the Salisbury church July 23, 1710, and on that day their first five children were baptized. He was married June 16, 1702, to Martha Merrill, who was born September 3, 1683, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Clough) Merrill and granddaughter of Nathaniel (1) Merrill of Salisbury. (See Merrill). She was a twin sister of Moses Merrill of Salisbury. John True and wife had ten children, namely: Jemima, John, Jacob, Ezekiel, Daniel, Ruth, Ann, Moses, Thomas and Mary.

(IV) Ezekiel, third son and fourth child of John and Martha (Merrill) True, was born June 1, 1707, in Salisbury, and baptized at the Salisbury church on the twenty-third of the following month. He was married May 4, 1744, to Mary Morrill, of North Yarmouth, Maine, probably a daughter of William Barnes and Lydia (Pillsbury) Morrill, formerly of Salisbury, and their children, born from 1746 to 1766, were: Sarah, Jacob, Lydia, Martha, Ezekiel, Mary, Jabez, John, William and Paul.

(V) John (2), fourth son and eighth child of Ezekiel and Mary (Morrill) True, was born March 11, 1762, in Salisbury and settled when a young man in New Hampshire. He was employed for some time by John Tilton, of Tilton Hill, in Pittsfield New Hampshire, who came to that town from Salisbury. Subsequently Mr. True engaged in farming for himself, clearing up land in the wilderness and doing his plowing, as was then the custom, with oxen. He was married January 24, 1787, to Mehitabel Cram, who was born June 29, 1766. Their children, born in Pittsfield, were: Paul, born March 22, 1788; Levi, November 21, 1790; Hannah, February 6, 1793; Oliver, November 4, 1796, and Sally, October 18, 1799.

(II) Paul, eldest child and son of John and Mehitabel (Cram) True, was born in Pittsfield, March 22, 1788. He married Nancy Cram, daughter of Jonathan Cram, of Hampton Falls, December 28, 1814, by whom he had Emily, born in 1818, Elby, born in 1820, who married Abigail Watson, and Porter Cram.

(III) Porter Cram, youngest son and child of Paul and Nancy (Cram) True, was born in Pittsfield, August 7, 1824. He was educated in the public schools and academy of his native town. He was for a time under the instruction of Dr. Charles C. Berry. His occupation was farming and shoemaking until 1893, when he retired for a home in the village. His grandfather, John True, owned three farms, and gave one to each of his three sons. Porter C. True now owns two hundred acres rescued from the wilderness by his grandfather. Mr. True has been a constant reader of good books, and served a number of years as clerk of school district No. 9 when Daniel Watson, grandfather of Professor Watson, of Pittsfield school, was on the board of education. He is a Unitarian in his religious belief, of the Emersonian school. The east room of his home in Tilton Hill is notable for the fact that President Franklin Pierce and United States Sen-

ator Moses Norris, met there once to take depositions in law suits. The home had also an open door for ministers, and Rev. William Colby and others held preaching services there. Mr. True is now the only survivor of his generation, and is engaged in preparing the history of his life from a boy, which promises to make an interesting book when completed.

He married, August 11, 1845, Ursula, daughter of Anson Adams, a direct relative of President Adams. She was born in Northfield, Vermont, October 13, 1825. They have no children.

This family is not a large one, as compared with many others scattered over the United States, but has many representatives in New Hampshire, and all seem to have sprung from one ancestor. Most of the members seem to have been engaged chiefly in agriculture.

(I) Roger, son of John Nudd, was born at Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, England, June 11, 1598, died in the same town, and was buried December 24, 1630. He married Joane ———, and had a son Thomas. Soon after the death of Roger his widow married Henry Dow. In the spring of 1637 the family emigrated to New England, and a few years afterwards settled at Hampton, New Hampshire. Mrs. Dow died about 1640.

(II) Thomas, son of Roger and Joane, and grandson of John Nudd, was born at Ormsby, where he was baptized January 6, 1629. He accompanied his mother and step-father to America, and came with the latter to Hampton in 1643 or 1644. October 3, 1649, when Thomas Nudd had arrived at his majority, Mr. Dow, in fulfillment of a promise made to his wife at the time of their marriage, "that he would treat her son as his own child," conveyed to him by a deed of gift ten acres off the easterly side of his home lot, and some tracts of fresh meadow and of salt marsh, and one share in the cow common. Mr. Nudd built a house and lived upon the first of these tracts, and there has been the home of some of his posterity till the present time, Mrs. Sarah (Nudd) Shaw, the mother of George F. Nudd, the last occupant of the name, who died in 1888, still residing there. Thomas Nudd died January 31, 1713. He married Sarah, daughter of Godfrey Dearborn, and they had six children: John, James, Thomas, Samuel, Mary and Hannah.

(III) Samuel, fourth son and child of Thomas and Sarah (Dearborn) Nudd, born in Hampton, September 13, 1670, died March 26, 1748, lived on the homestead, and divided his time between agricultural pursuits and a sea-faring life, owning and commanding a small vessel employed in coasting between Hampton and Boston. He married, February 27, 1701, Sarah Maloon, who died February 14, 1756, aged seventy-seven years. The children were: Mary, James and Thomas, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Thomas, youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (Maloon) Nudd, born in Hampton, October 8, 1708, and died March 17, 1780, remained on the homestead and was through life principally engaged in farming. He, however, transacted a considerable amount of public business as justice of the peace, coroner, and selectman, filling the last named office in the years 1746-51-53-59-62 and 1768. He married, May 23, 1733, Deborah, daughter of Simon Marston. Their children were: Simon, Hannah, Samuel, Sarah and Molly.

(V) Simon, eldest child of Thomas and De-

borah (Marston) Nudd, was born February 6, 1735, and died October 30, 1818, remained on the homestead, was a large land owner and farmer, and a cornet in the militia. He married Elizabeth Hook of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who died October 14, 1799, aged fifty-nine years. They had nine children: Thomas, Simon (died young), Mary, Betty, Simon, Moses, Samuel, David and Jacob.

(VI) Thomas, eldest child of Simon and Elizabeth (Hook) Nudd, was born November 28, 1763, and died April, 1806, settled on the Mill road and spent his life there. He married (first), October 28, 1784, Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Marston; and (second), October 28, 1795, Susanna, daughter of Samuel Brown. They had eight children, named as follows: Josiah, Thomas, James, Samuel, Moses, Daniel, John and Eliza.

(VII) John, fifth son and child of Thomas and Abigail (Marston) Nudd, was born in Hampton, married and had a family of children.

(VIII) In the early part of the last century Joseph Warren Nudd was a resident of Canterbury, where he married Judith Arlin of the same town, and they had children: David, Benjamin, Andrew, Erastus, Mary, who married True Hill, and Almira, who married Luther Rogers. After the death of Joseph W. Nudd his widow married Hiram Kimball and had three children: Eliza, who married John Welch; Laura, who married Andrew Grover; and Charles.

(IX) Erastus, son of Joseph W. and Judith (Arlin) Nudd, was born in Canterbury, January 9, 1825, and died in East Concord, May 29, 1897. He was a farmer in East Concord, and in the seasons when work was slack on the farm he burned charcoal, which he sold in Concord. He was a Protestant, but not a church member. Politically he was a Democrat. He served as a soldier in the Civil war, being a member of Company G, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. His brother David Nudd, was a member of the same company. He married, February 18, 1849, Katherine Riordan, born June 5, 1828, in the city of Cork, Ireland, who died in Concord, April 20, 1892. They had six children: Clara J., mentioned below; Otis W., married Annie Carter; he resided on the home farm until after the death of his wife, and then lived at the home of his sister Clara J., where he died September 17, 1904; Susan F., born 1853, married Sylvester Sargent, who is employed in the needle factory at Laconia; Mary M., born 1855, married Lucian Sargent, they lived on a farm near Laconia; Martha J., born 1857, married James Willey, liveryman in Lancaster; she died in 1898; Phebe C., born October 15, 1861, died in Concord, 1904, married Charles Rowell, a carpenter in Concord.

Clara J. Nudd married (first), July 4, 1869, Michael Doland, born in 1844, in county Roscommon, Ireland. He received the education common to his station and times, and came to America when eighteen years old. He soon after settled in Concord and learned the blacksmith's trade and lived ever after in that town, where he died. He was a member of St. John's (Roman Catholic) Church, and of St. Patrick's Society, and a Democrat. The children of this marriage were: John H., born May 4, 1870, married Victoria Welcome; he is a resident of Concord, a Republican, and a member of the Eagles. George E., born December 8, 1871, married Elizabeth W. Berg, and is an electrician. Katherine, born 1874, married William Sexton, an engineer of the Boston & Maine railroad, and lives in Concord;

they have three children—Bertha, Agnes and Ruth. Mary T., born July 27, 1876, married Edward S. George, (q. v.), attorney and railway promoter of Manchester.

Mrs. Clara J. Doland married, July 15, 1879, Patrick McIntire, born 1852, at Inverness, province of Quebec, died September 15, 1897, in Concord. He settled in Concord when a young man, and finally engaged in the livery business, which he carried on successfully many years. He was a member of St. John's Church, and a Democrat. The children of this marriage are: Matthew, born October 5, 1880, now a clerk in a clothing store, and Margaret, born August 2, 1882, a bookkeeper.

It is supposed that the name of Hamlin is originally of Germanic origin, perhaps derived from the town of Hamlin in Lower Saxony situated at the junction of the river of Hamel with the Weiser. The name Hamelin is still common in France, whence some have emigrated to this country and to Quebec where they have become numerous. In England this name was formerly spelled Hamblen, Hamelyn, Hamelin and Hamlyn. As the name is found in the "Roll of Battle Abbey" it is undoubtedly of French origin, and was brought into England by a follower of the Norman conqueror. Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry describes several coats of arms belonging to the Hamblens and Hamlyns. Representatives of the distinguished American family of this name participating in the war for National Independence and the Civil war. It has produced a goodly number of able men including clergymen, lawyers, physicians and statesmen, and its most distinguished representative of modern times was the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president of the United States during Abraham Lincoln's administration, for many years a member of the national senate from Maine and afterwards minister to Spain (born 1809, died 1891).

(I) John Hamelyn, of Cornwall, living in 1570, married Amor, daughter of Robert Knowle, of Sarum.

(II) Giles Hamelin, son of John and Amor (Knowle) Hamelyn, resided in Devonshire. He married a daughter of Robert Ashay, who bore him at least two sons, Thomas and James.

(III) James Hamblen, gentleman, son of Giles Hamelin, was residing in London in 1623, and there is some evidence to show that he was born in that city. He emigrated from London to New England, settling at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1639. He was made a freeman in 1641-42, served as a constable and as a jurymen, and his death occurred in 1690. By his wife Ann he had seven children, but only the names of four appear in the records: James (who died in London in 1633), Sarah, Mary and James, all of whom were born in London.

(IV) James (2) Hamlin, supposedly the youngest son and child of James and Ann Hamblin, was born in London, April 10, 1636, and came to America with his mother prior to 1642. He was a prosperous farmer of Barnstable for many years, and his name frequently appears in the early records of Plymouth colony. He was a member of the "Grand Enquest" and in 1705 served as representative to the general court. The last years of his life were spent in Tisbury, as in his will, which was made in 1717, he claims to be a resident of that town. He was married in Barnstable, November 20, 1662,

to Mary Dunham, born in 1642, daughter of John and Abigail Dunham. He and his wife were members of the church at Barnstable in 1683. Their children were: Mary, Elizabeth, Eleazer, Experience, Elisha, Hope, Job, John, Benjamin and Elkanah.

(V) Eleazer, third child and eldest son of James and Mary (Dunham) Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, April 12, 1668. He went from Barnstable to Harwich or Yarmouth, and according to the probate records he died in the last named town, in 1698. He married Lydia Sears, born October 24, 1666, daughter of Paul and Deborah (Willard) Sears. She survived him and was married for the second time in Harwich, September 30, 1706, to Thomas Snow. The only record of the number of his children is that contained in the will of his father, who refers in that document to "my four grandchildren, the children of my son Eleazer Hamlin, deceased."

(VI) Benjamin, son of Eleazer and Lydia (Sears) Hamlin, was born in 1692. He was married October 25, 1716, by John Doane, Esq., of Eastham, Massachusetts, to Anne Mayo, daughter of Samuel Mayo. The records relative to this ancestors are meagre, but it is known that he was the father of Cornelius, Joshua, Lydia Isaac, Mary and Major Eleazer. He resided in Wellfleet, Massachusetts, and died in or prior to 1748.

(VII) Major Eleazer (2), son of Benjamin and Anne (Mayo) Hamlin, was born in July, 1732, probably in Wellfleet, Massachusetts, then a part of Eastham. For a number of years he resided in Pembroke, Massachusetts, where he acquired considerable real estate, and was baptized there February 6, 1762. As second lieutenant in Captain James Hatch's company he responded to the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and in 1776 moved to Harvard, Massachusetts. He afterwards removed to Westford, Massachusetts. He was married in the East Parish of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, by Rev. John Angier, June 30, 1752, to Lydia Bonney, of Pembroke, who died August 12, 1769, and in 1772 married Mrs. Sarah Bryant (nee Lobdell), who had two daughters by her first husband. He was married for the third time in Westford, June 30, 1789, by Rev. Matthew Sanborn to Mrs. Hannah Fletcher (nee Proctor), born August 4, 1747, daughter of Philip and Phebe (Hildreth) Proctor and widow of Timothy Fletcher. She died at Westford in 1837. Major Eleazer Hamlin was the father of seventeen children, eleven of whom were of the first union, namely: Asia, who died aged seventeen years; Elizabeth, Alice, Africa, Europe, America, Lydia, Eleazer, Mary, Cyrus and Hannibal, the two latter being twins. (N. B. Those named for the four Continents were sons). The children of his second marriage were: another Asia (who died young), Sally, Isaac, a third Asia, Green, and George. Thirteen of his children were born in Pembroke and the others in Harvard. Five of his sons were graduates of Harvard College and some fourteen or fifteen more of his descendants have taken their degrees at the same institution. Several of the sons settled in Oxford county, Maine, including Cyrus, who was the father of the vice-president previously referred to; and his twin brother Hannibal, whose son, Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., was a prominent Congregational preacher and president of Middlebury College.

(VIII) Hon. Eleazer (3), son of Major Eleazer (2) and Lydia (Bonney) Hamlin, was born in Pembroke, September 23, 1765. He accompanied his

father to Harvard and tradition says that as a boy he was a fifer in the Revolutionary war. He served as a private in Captain William Sawyer's company of Bolton, Massachusetts, which was called out to assist in quelling Shays' Rebellion (1787), and during his service marched from Hadley to Pelham, a distance of thirty miles, in a severe snow storm. He went from Harvard to Waterford, Maine, settling in the southern part of the town, and became one of the most prominent among the early settlers there, being directed by an act of the Massachusetts general court dated March 27, 1797, to notify the freeholders and inhabitants of Waterford to hold a town meeting at the house of Dr. Stephen Cummings, April 8, of that year, for the election of town officers. He served as tythingman, was moderator in 1798, 1801-02, selectman in 1799, and as a National Republican was chosen representative to the legislature for the years 1826 and 28. As the result of an accident he was obliged to have one of his legs amputated. He was made a Mason at Bridgeton, Maine, in 1805. He possessed a sound intellect, was familiar with the English poets, and is said to have recited passages from Milton and Shakespeare with taste and expression. In his religious belief he was a Methodist. The date of his death, which occurred in Waterford, is not at hand. He married Sally Bancroft, of Groton, Massachusetts, who was born July 20, 1767, and was a descendant of John and Jane Bancroft, passengers in the ship "James" from London in 1632, and early settlers in Lynn, Massachusetts. Sally died August, 1842. She was the mother of ten children, namely: Francis, Alice, Sally (who died young), Addison, John, Sally, William, David Tilden, Lucy and Eleazer, all of whom were born in Waterford.

(IX) David Tilden, fifth son and eighth child of Hon. Eleazer and Sally (Bancroft) Hamlin, was born in Waterford, January 4, 1807. He was a farmer and resided at the homestead in Waterford until 1851 or 53, when he removed to Milan, New Hampshire. He married Harriet Robbins, born in Waterford, March 16, 1805, daughter of James and Delight (Gilbert) Robbins. He died in Milan, May 15, 1869, and his wife died there March 5, 1887. They were the parents of seven children, one of whom died at birth. The others are: David Tilden, born May 23, 1835, deceased; James Gilbert, born September 10, 1839, died in 1844; Ellen Elizabeth, born March 14, 1841, deceased; Charles Gilbert, the date of whose birth will be given presently; Lydia Maria, born September 25, 1848; and Harriet Frances, born March 4, 1849.

(X) Charles Gilbert, fifth child of David T. and Harriet (Robbins) Hamlin, was born in Waterford, March 26, 1847. His boyhood was spent in attending the public schools and assisting his father in carrying on the farm. In August, 1864, when but seventeen years old, he enlisted as a private in the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and served in the defense of the national capital until the close of the Civil war. In 1869 he went to California, remaining on the Pacific coast until 1871, and returning to Milan engaged in lumbering. In 1875 he established himself in general mercantile business at Gorham, which he has ever since conducted, and in conjunction with this he carries on a large farm in Shelburne. In politics Mr. Hamlin is a Republican. He has served as chairman of the board of selectmen three years, as deputy-sheriff eight years, and in other ways has participated in local public affairs. He is a Royal Arch Mason

belonging to the Blue Lodge in Gorham and the chapter in Bethel, Maine. He attends the Congregational Church. He was married in Milan, November 20, 1875, to Mrs. Lydia A. Blake, who was born in that town, December 16, 1851. Their children are: Donald Conrad, born January 5, 1877; Carlie Gertrude, born February 19, 1879; Bernice Hattie, born December 11, 1881; Georgia Hortense, born December 15, 1883; Roy Gilbert, born February 15, 1885; Charles Augustus, born November 16, 1888; Arthur Benedict, born November 21, 1889; Helen Beatrice, born December 4, 1890; and Hannibal Homer, born December 8, 1892. Donald C. is in business with his father. Bernice H. is a trained nurse. Georgia H. is a student at Wellesley College. Roy G. is a student at ——— University. Charles A. is attending Gould's Academy. Arthur B. is connected with the Lancaster Savings Bank. (Second Family.)

(I) Captain Giles Hamlin, the ancestor of this branch of the family, was born in England about 1622. He settled in Middletown, Connecticut, as early as 1654, and lived there the remainder of his life. His epitaph says that he was "near fifty years crossing the ocean wide," which means that he was a mariner for that period of time. He was long engaged in foreign commerce, part of the time on his own account; at other times with his brother-in-law, John Crow (2), of Fairfield, Connecticut, with Elder William Goodwin, of Hartford, and with John Pynchon, of Springfield, Massachusetts, son of the founder of the town. Captain Hamlin commanded "The Desire" in 1665 and "The John and James" in 1679. He was a Puritan, a man of good sense, and soon gained a high standing in the community on account of his probity and ability. He and his descendants acquired a remarkable influence in public affairs, and the family homestead remained in possession of four generations. Captain Hamlin served the town on various committees, and was elected ratemaker, grand levyman and townsman. In 1666 he gave a drum to the town and train-band. Both he and his wife were members of the first church of Middletown, established in 1668. Early in 1655, Giles Hamlin married Hester or Esther Crow, daughter of John Crow, of Hartford, Connecticut, who was born about 1628, probably in England. John Crow was a wealthy man, and Hester or Esther was the oldest child in a family of seven daughters and four sons. Captain Giles and Hester or Esther (Crow) Hamlin had seven children: Hester, John, Mary, Mchitable, Giles, William, whose sketch follows; and Richard, born in 1670. Captain Giles Hamlin died in Middletown, September 1, 1689. His will, executed two days before his death, shows that he had acquired a fortune for those times. The estate amounted to over three thousand pounds, and the bequests contain frequent mention of silver platters, goblets, wine cups and great spoons, besides money, mills, land and negro servants. Mrs. Hamlin outlived her husband eleven years, dying August 23, 1700, at the age of seventy-two. Their remains repose side by side in the Riverside cemetery at Middletown. His grave is surmounted by a massive tomb with a quaint inscription on the top slab, while a plain brown headstone marks her burial place nearby.

(II) William (1), third son and sixth child of Captain Giles and Hester or Esther (Crow) Hamlin, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, February 3, 1668. He was a husbandman and a man of property. Two curious records are found con-

cerning him, which perhaps have more value as illustrating the spirit of the times than as exhibiting the departed gentleman's disposition. "On November 23, 1701, Captain John Hall and William Hamlin did make a public acknowledgment of their falling out; which was accepted by ye church, May 9, 1792, William Hamlin did make a public confession of his sin in quarreling with Joseph Miller, which was accepted by the church." On May 26, 1692, William Hamlin married Susanna, third child of Rev. Nathaniel and Mary (Whiting) Collins, who was born at Middletown, November 26, 1669. Mr. Collins was a graduate of Harvard, the first minister of Middletown, and by consequence the leading man in the place. His eldest daughter Mary had previously married John Hamlin, elder brother of William. William and Susannah (Collins) Hamlin had eight children: Richard, born May 17, 1693; William, Giles, Nathaniel, whose sketch follows; Edward, Susannah, Charles and Esther. Mrs. Susannah (Collins) Hamlin died February 24, 1721-22, aged fifty-two years; and her husband died May 22, 1733, aged sixty-six. Both are probably buried in Riverside cemetery, though no gravestone marks William Hamlin's burial place.

(III) Nathaniel, fourth son and child of William (1) and Susannah (Collins) Hamlin, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, October 26, 1699. He married Sarah, daughter of Captain Daniel and Mary Harris, on September 16, 1725. They lived in Middletown, where their four children were born: William (2), whose sketch follows; Sarah, born April 24, 1728; Harris, April 14, 1730, who died young; and Susannah, January 27, 1731-32. Nathaniel Hamlin died in Middletown, September 28, 1731, at the early age of thirty-two; his widow married Nathaniel Baker.

(IV) Captain William (2), eldest child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Harris) Hamlin, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 11, 1726. He passed his early life in that town, then lived for a while in Westfield, Connecticut, and in 1818, when he was past ninety, removed to Charlestown, New Hampshire, to make his home with his son William (3), with whom he died. Captain Hamlin derived his title from service in the Revolution. He was appointed ensign of the Tenth Company, Sixth Regiment, in October, 1770; was made a lieutenant of the same company in October, 1773; and was made captain of the Fifth Company, Twenty-third Regiment, in 1776. He was a Whig in politics, and a Presbyterian in church affiliations. On June 28, 1750, Captain William (2) Hamlin married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Allen, who was born in Middletown, in 1728. She was a member of the church there, and was dismissed to Westfield, Connecticut, where they then lived, December 19, 1773. Captain William (2) and Hannah (Allen) Hamlin had thirteen children, ten daughters and three sons: Lucy, Hannah, William (2), mentioned below, Lucy, Susannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Experience, Mary, Rebecca, Harris, Olive and Oliver. Mrs. Hannah Hamlin died at Middletown, May 9, 1807, at the age of seventy-eight years. In 1808, when he was eighty-two years of age, Captain Hamlin married his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Wetmore, born in Stow. Ten years later they both went to live with Captain Hamlin's son William (3), at Charlestown, New Hampshire, where they both died, Captain Hamlin, on April 25, 1821, at the advanced age of ninety-five years, and his wife about 1810.

(V) William (3), eldest son and third child of

Captain William (2) and Hannah (Allen) Hamlin, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, September 14, 1754. He was a farmer and lived in Middletown till 1804, when he moved up the river to Charlestown, New Hampshire, where he carried on a farm and also kept a tavern. He was a Whig in politics, and a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. William (3) Hamlin was thrice married, and had nineteen children in all, some by each wife. His was first united to Hepsybeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Kirby) Savage, who was born in Middletown, October 17, 1751. They had two daughters: Lucia, born February 17, 1777; and Hepsybeth, August 17, 1779. On October 18, 1781, he married his second wife Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Lucia (Stocking) Kirby, of Middletown, Upper Houses, now Cromwell, Connecticut. They had seven children: Ashbel, Joseph, Roxanna, Cornelia, David, Elizabeth and Hannah. He married for his third wife Thankful Knowles, who was born in Middletown, July 25, 1769. They had ten children: Seth, born February 11, 1795; Mary K., Nancy H., Ashbel, Jerusha, Giles, whose sketch follows; Harriet, Sophia, Sophia D. and Clarissa. The last two children were born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, but the other seventeen were born in Middletown. William (3) Hamlin died at Charlestown, December 29, 1830.

(VI) Giles (2), second son and sixth child of William (3) Hamlin and his third wife, Thankful Knowles, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, February 7, 1801. When about three years old he was brought by his parents to their new home in Charlestown, New Hampshire. He became a farmer and settled three miles north of Charlestown village. He was a Whig in politics. On November 18, 1831, Giles (2) Hamlin married Mary, daughter of Josiah and Susanna (Fling) Hart, of Charlestown, who were born October 17, 1807. They had twelve children, two of whom died in infancy; the others were: George Washington, whose sketch follows; Maria West, Elmira Louisa, Cornelia Rosette, Sylvester Augustus, Susan Sophia, Catherine Elizabeth, Horace Hall and Henry Hubbard (twins), and Emma Riley, born September 11, 1851. Both Giles (2) Hamlin and his wife lived to be eighty-four years of age. He died at Unity, New Hampshire, March 13, 1885, and she died at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 16, 1891.

(VII) George Washington, eldest child of Giles (2) and Mary (Hart) Hamlin, was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire, October 5, 1833. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and began business as a clerk in the general store of Horace Metcalf at Charlestown village. In a few years he became partner, and his connection with Mr. Metcalf lasted twenty-five years in all. For ten years he conducted a grocery store in Claremont in partnership association with E. W. Prouty. He then had a general store in North Charlestown. He was a Republican, but took no active part in politics except to serve on various committees. He was a justice of the peace, and belonged to Faithful Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Charlestown, in which he held some offices. Mr. Hamlin was a man of force and character, and was highly respected in the community. On September 18, 1860, George W. Hamlin married Ellen L. White, daughter of Rand and Fannie White, who was born March 14, 1835, in Charlestown. They had five children: Minnie M., born September 9, 1861; Frank W., whose sketch

follows; Charles L., married Delia L. Hoyt, is engaged in the tea and coffee business in Charlestown; Fannie R., married Frank H. Powers, and lives in Claremont; and A. Lloyd married Ida M. Hutchins and lives in Charlestown. George W. Hamlin died at North Charlestown, August 12, 1901, and his widow and eldest daughter continue to live in the old home.

(VIII) Frank Wilbert, eldest son and second child of George W. and Ellen L. (White) Hamlin, was born in North Charlestown, New Hampshire, June 14, 1863. He attended the common schools of Charlestown, and became a clerk in his father's store where he remained till the age of seventeen, when he went to Charleston village and was employed by W. H. Labaree in a general store. In 1887 he bought out Mr. Labaree and has since continued the business independently. He has remodeled the store throughout, doubling the capacity down stairs and opening up the second floor, and now employs four clerks and does a business of thirty-five thousand dollars a year. In 1901 he became president and a director in the Connecticut River National Bank of Charlestown. With two others he secured the charter and incorporation of the Charlestown Water and Sewer Company in 1904. Later they sold these rights to the town, and Mr. Hamlin was appointed one of the commission to construct the system, and in 1906 was chosen water commissioner. He was the prime mover in this enterprise. He has been a trustee of the Silsby Free Public Library of Charlestown since its organization. He is a Republican in politics, and has served on the state central committee for four years, and in 1902 was a member of the executive committee for Sullivan county, receiving the largest vote cast for a Republican candidate for that office in twelve years. Mr. Hamlin served as representative in 1903, and was chairman of the committee of the delegation from Sullivan county. He has been town auditor twice, and for several years was a member of the board of education. He has held the offices of notary public and justice of the peace for years, and has given considerable attention to legal matters. He belongs to Charlestown Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been through all the chairs, and has held the office of secretary for a number of years. He also belongs to the Evening Star Encampment, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Claremont, and to the Elmwood Rebekah Lodge, No. 77, of Charlestown. Mr. Hamlin is a member and vestryman of Saint Luke's Episcopal Church at Charlestown, has been its treasurer for several years, and is a liberal supporter of the church in which he is an active worker. In the spring of 1907 the Charlestown village district was organized for street lighting purposes and Mr. Hamlin was elected one of the district commissioners. On December 26, 1887, Frank Wilbert Hamlin married Ada E., daughter of James E. and Emma L. (Hunt) Perry, who was born in Charlestown, December 26, 1863. There are no children.

In mental gifts and spiritual traits of character the Bellows family, as a clan, may claim precedence in New Hampshire. Whether as teachers, clergymen, judges, naval officers, scholars, artists, or high bred people of leisure, few names can count more members of distinction and interesting personality. The progeny of old Colonel Benjamin Bellows, the

founder of Walpole, New Hampshire, have gone all over the world, and there is scarcely a city where their name is not known. In early English records the patronymic is given as Belouse, Bellas, Bellos, Belasis, Belows, Bellews, Bellows, and in other forms. The connection between the Bellows family of America and England has never been traced; but at the suggestion of Dr. Henry W. Bellows, the crest and motto of the Bellows family of Lancashire have been informally adopted by the American branch on account of its peculiar appropriateness.

The symbol consists of a hand grasping a chalice, pouring water (*belle eau*, an allusion to the name) into a basin. Motto, "Tout d'en Haut." Dr. Bellows has so beautifully described this emblem that we quote the passage entire: "Type of purity, of truth, of abundance, we adopt the cup of water, taken from our Founder's Falls as the family crest and with it, that beautiful motto, so pious and expressive: 'All from on high.' (Tout d'en Haut.) Every good and perfect gift cometh down from above! God gave us our fathers, and while the waters pour over the Great Fall of our river, we will not forget them or him."

(I) The pioneer ancestor of the family, John Bellows, was born in England in 1623, and came to Massachusetts as a child. He embarked April 26, 1635, in the "Hopewell" of London, William Burdock, master, and landed on the Massachusetts coast. He resided first at Concord and later at Marlboro, Massachusetts, and died in the latter town in 1683, between June 18 and October 2, the respective dates of executing and proving his will. He was married May 9, 1655, to Mary Wood, daughter of John Wood, of Concord, who survived him more than twenty-four years, dying September 16, 1707. Their children were: Mary, Samuel, Abigail, Isaac, John, Thomas, Eleazer, Daniel, Nathaniel and Benjamin.

(II) Benjamin, youngest of the ten children of John and Mary (Wood) Bellows, was born January 18, 1677, in Concord, Massachusetts. He settled in Lancaster, where he remained until about 1728, when he removed to Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and there died March 18, 1750. He was married January 5, 1704, to Dorcus (Cutler) Willard, widow of Henry Willard, who was a son of Major Simon Willard. By her first marriage she was the mother of Colonel Josiah Willard, of Lunenburg, and later of Winchester, Massachusetts. She died September 8, 1747, having borne one son and three daughters. They were Judith, Joanna, Mary and Benjamin.

(III) Colonel Benjamin (2), only son of Benjamin (1) and Dorcus (Cutler) (Willard) Bellows, was born May 26, 1712, in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He probably lived on his father's farm in Lancaster until the removal of the family to Lunenburg in 1728. It is probable that he received but little education, and his business career was begun early. It is related that he purchased a yoke of steers and very early in life began to earn his own living by teaming. His account book, still preserved in Lunenburg, shows business transactions as early as 1725. He was the owner of horses and oxen and made a contract to live with Ephraim Weatherby for one year. It is apparent that this arrangement was dissolved, because he began housekeeping in his own house on November 25, of the same year. He was a very active citizen of Lunenburg, taking part in public affairs and conducting a great variety of private business. He was surveyor of highways, school committeeman, constable, town clerk and selectman. He was associated in the conduct of





*Frank W. Hamilton*



public business with such men as Colonel Josiah Willard, Major Edward Hartwell and other prominent men of the town. He was actively engaged in farming and employed men and teams, and kept a house of some sort for public entertainment. Although his handwriting was inelegant, and his spelling faulty, he was frequently called upon to make out legal papers for men of the town. He saw something of military service, as he was known by the title of major, when he settled in Walpole, New Hampshire. His removal to that town occurred in 1752, and he was very active and efficient in settling and building up the new town in what was then a remote wilderness. Among his other accomplishments he had mastered the art of surveying, and in 1740 was engaged in laying out the township of Rowley, Canada, now Rindge, New Hampshire. His bill for fifteen days' work in the woods was sixteen pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence. At the time of his settlement at Walpole that town was supposed to be within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. He was among the original grantees of what is now Winchester, New Hampshire, and in the drawing of lots, all the proprietors in 1733, lot number 23 fell to him. In such a busy life as his it is inevitable that under the system of records then in use much that he did should pass without any notice. Four of his sons were also among the grantees of Walpole, and his name appears first on the list of sixty-six to whom the charter was granted by Governor Wentworth, February 13, 1752, and he may well be called the father and founder of that town. Benjamin Bellows was moderator of the first town meeting in Keene, and was voted one hundred and twenty-two Spanish mill dollars for his service and expenses in obtaining the charter of that town. In that same year, he moved his family into Walpole, and fourteen families were settled there until after 1750. One family had preceded his, that of John Kilburn, who had located there under the Massachusetts grant. One of the first duties of Colonel Bellows was the erection of a fort for the protection of his own and other families against the Indians. This was his residence until in 1762 he built his house, the first framed building in the town. This is still standing and in a good state of preservation. The town meetings were held in the fort as late as 1761, and Colonel Bellows was the clerk at the first three of these. He continued to fill most of the important offices, such as moderator, selectman or town treasurer until his death. He died at his home in Walpole, July 10, 1777, in his sixty-sixth year. In 1834 his descendants erected a handsome monument to his memory. Colonel Bellows was married (first) in Lunenburg, October 7, 1735, by Rev. David Stearns, a brother of the bride, to Abigail Stearns, who was born June 2, 1708, in Watertown, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Abigail (Fiske) Stearns, granddaughter of Samuel and Hannah Stearns, and great-granddaughter of Isaac and Mary Stearns. (See Stearns). She died November 9, 1757, and was the first tenant of the Walpole burying ground. Colonel Bellows was married (second) in Lunenburg, April 21, 1758, by Rev. David Stearns, to Mrs. Mary (Hubbard) Jennison, widow of John Jennison, of Lunenburg. She was born April 12, 1725, in Groton, Massachusetts, and died in Walpole, February 21, 1794, surviving her husband by more than sixteen years. She was a daughter of Major Jonathan and Rebecca (Brown) Hubbard, and great-granddaughter of John Hubbard, the emigrant an-

cestor of the family. (See Hubbard). The children of Colonel Bellows by his first wife were: Abigail (died at the age of twenty years), Peter, Benjamin, John, Joseph, Jonathan and Abijah. By the second were: Abigail, Theodore, Thomas, Mary and Josiah.

(IV) Colonel Joseph, fourth son and fifth child of Colonel Benjamin (2) and Abigail (Stearns) Bellows, was born May 26, 1744, in Lunenburg, and died May 22, 1817, in Langdon, New Hampshire. He was about nine years of age when his father settled with his family in Walpole, and at the age of eighteen he returned to Lunenburg and took charge of the family property there. By his father's will he became the owner of the latter's lands in Lunenburg. He became an influential and useful citizen, and was active in promoting the welfare of the colonies during the Revolution. He was a lieutenant in Captain Wilder's company of minutemen that marched from Leominster to Lexington on the alarm of April 17, 1775. He served as captain at the time of the Bennington alarm and at Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne in October, 1777. He was major of the Eighth Regiment of Worcester county militia in 1779. His commission from Governor John Hancock as lieutenant-colonel is preserved by his descendants. He served creditably in the various town offices, and was a man of considerable property, which was largely swept away about 1786 through his having become responsible for contractors who failed. Because of this great disaster which threatened poverty to himself and his family of young children, his mind became unbalanced, and his affairs were taken in charge by his brothers, Benjamin and John, who removed his family to Walpole in 1796. Colonel Bellows was married in Lunenburg, October 3, 1764, to Lois Whitney, who was born about 1744, and died March 26, 1834, in Walpole, at the advanced age of ninety years and six months. She was a daughter of Captain Salmon and Sarah Whitney, of Groton and Littleton, Massachusetts. Their children, born in Lunenburg, were: Salmon (died in infancy), Salmon, John, Benjamin, Joseph, Levi, Oliver (died young), Abel, Oliver, Thomas, Susan, Sarah, Louisa and Mary. (Joseph and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(V) John, third son and child of Colonel Joseph and Lois (Whitney) Bellows, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, January 12, 1768. Coming to Walpole, New Hampshire, after his father's losses, he had a large share in caring for the family. At first he helped his mother in managing the farm, and for a few years, beginning in 1794, he conducted the village tavern with his brother Joseph. Having accumulated some capital he entered into business in Boston, and became the head of the firm of Bellows, Cordis & Jones, importers of English dry goods. At the age of fifty he was able to retire from business with an ample fortune. He was president of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of Boston, and was largely interested in manufacturing enterprises. He served for a number of years as alderman. He lived in Colonnade Row, on Tremont street, near West, at that time the home of many of the leading people of the city. During the crisis of 1830 he lost heavily, and in 1833 he retired to Walpole to spend his declining years. His son, Rev. Dr. Bellows, says of his father: "He was a man of superior intellect, generous sentiments and spotless integrity." John Bellows was twice married. His first wife was Betsey Eames, daughter of Aaron and Keziah (Goodnow) Eames,

of Sudbury, Massachusetts, to whom he was united January 5, 1800. They had seven children: Mary, Mary Anna Louisa, Eliza Eames, John Nelson, whose sketch follows; Alexander Hamilton, Henry Whitney and Edward Stearns. The last two were twins, born June 11, 1814. Edward Stearns became a lawyer and died at Adrian, Michigan, in March, 1837, just at the dawn of the most promising career. He was a young man of fine presence and remarkable intellectual abilities. His twin, Henry Whitney, was graduated from Harvard College, in 1832, and from the Divinity School in 1837. From 1839 till his death, January 30, 1862, he was pastor of the Unitarian Church in New York City, to which he gave the name of All Souls. He was president of the sanitary commission from 1861 to 1878. He was one of the most eminent preachers this country has ever known. The limits of this work do not permit the details of his career, but this quotation, written by President Eliot, of Harvard, is taken from the bronze memorial by St. Gaudens in the Church of All Souls:

"An ardent, generous friend, joyous with the joyful, tender with the sorrowful, a devout Christian, trusting in God, and hoping all things of men."

Mrs. Betsey (Eames) Bellows, the first wife of John Bellows, and mother of Dr. Henry W. Bellows, died of consumption in Boston, January 24, 1816, aged thirty-five years. John Bellows married for his second wife, June 26, 1817, Anna Hurd Langdon, daughter of Captain John and Mary (Walley) Langdon, of Boston. They had five children: Mary Anne Louisa, Francis William Greenwood, Harriet Augusta, Percival Langdon and George Gates. John Bellows died in Walpole, New Hampshire, February 10, 1840. Mrs. Anna H. (Langdon) Bellows died at the home of her daughter in New York City, December 2, 1860.

(VI) John Nelson, eldest son and fourth child of John and Betsey (Eames) Bellows, was born in Boston, December 23, 1805. He was educated at the school of his uncle, Jacob N. Knapp, at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard College, but did not graduate. He established a school for girls at Cooperstown, New York, and was afterward principal of the academy at Walpole, New Hampshire. About 1840 he entered the Unitarian ministry and was settled over parishes in Taunton, Framingham and Barnstable, Massachusetts, and Wilton, New Hampshire. Mr. Bellows had a marked gift for literature. He wrote three tales for the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, entitled "Wilson Conworth," "Edward Akford and his Playfellow," and "Meadow Farm," beside publishing many essays, poems and hymns, many of which indicate talent of a high order. With better health and a longer life he might have been able to accomplish much. Rev. John N. Bellows married, May 14, 1833, at Cooperstown, New York, Mary Nichols, daughter of William and Catharine (Wood) Nichols. She was born November 11, 1810 and died at Walpole, December 20, 1887. By her husband's early death she was left with the care of a family of young children, and she met her responsibilities with a courage, dignity and sweetness of nature that won the esteem of all who knew her. The children of Rev. John N. and Mary (Nichols) Bellows, were: Mary Eliza, Edward St. John, Henry Nichols, Katharine Nichols, mentioned below, John and Clifford Eames. Rev. John N. Bellows died in Brattleboro, Vermont, February 27, 1857.

(VII) Katharine Nichols, second daughter and fourth child of Rev. John Nelson and Mary (Nich-

ols) Bellows, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, July 8, 1846. She was married in New York City, June 11, 1872, to her father's cousin, Lieutenant (now Rear Admiral) Henry Bellows Robeson, U. S. N. Since Admiral Robeson's retirement from active service their home has been at Walpole, New Hampshire (See Robeson Family VI).

(V) Susan, eldest daughter and eleventh child of Colonel Joseph and Lois (Whitney) Bellows, was born at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, August 18, 1780. At the age of six years she removed with her parents to Walpole, New Hampshire, where she spent her girlhood and the forty-one years of her widowhood. On March 21, 1815, she married Major Jonas Robeson, of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, who died August 24, 1819. (See Robeson Family V). Her only surviving child became Rear Admiral Henry B. Robeson.

(V) Major Joseph (2), fifth son and child of Colonel Joseph (1) and Lois (Whitney) Bellows, was born November 3, 1770, in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and died March 22, 1821, in Walpole. He removed from Lunenburg to Walpole with his father's family when about sixteen years old. He first appears of record in Walpole when he was licensed in 1796 by the selectmen to keep tavern and he kept the village inn for the three years succeeding. He was engaged in the general merchandise of Walpole for several years. During this time he was chosen to several town offices. His selection in March, 1792, as tythingman shows him to have been a man of "good substance and sober life" according to the custom of those days. He was chosen constable March 11, 1806, and was active in military affairs in 1808. He was brigade major and inspector of the fifth brigade of the New Hampshire militia. He is credited with being the first to introduce Merino sheep into the town, about 1800, although there is nothing to indicate that he was engaged in agriculture. About 1813, he removed to Rockingham, Vermont, where he had charge of a large tract of land, the property of his brother, Abel Bellows. In 1820 he received a very severe electric shock during a thunder storm and never fully recovered therefrom. In that storm his seven barns were entirely destroyed by lightning, together with other outbuildings, and the entire crop of hay and grain which had just been harvested. Major Bellows was married (first) January 7, 1794, to Deborah Wright, of Lunenburg, who died September 9, 1802, in her thirty-second year. He was married (second) January 2, 1803, to Mary Adams, who was born July 17, 1744, in Lunenburg, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, May 26, 1850, having survived her husband more than thirty-eight years. She was a second cousin of President John Adams, and was born November 5, 1739, being a daughter of Rev. Zabdiel and Elizabeth (Stearns) Adams. She was the mother of the last four of his children, and the first wife of five, namely: Henry, David, Gordon, George, Elizabeth, Henry Adams, Mary Stearns, Frances Ann and William Joseph.

(VI) William Joseph, youngest child of Major Joseph (2) and Mary (Adams) Bellows, was born July 3, 1817, in Rockingham, Vermont, and was early accustomed to maintaining himself. When about fourteen years old he removed to Littleton, New Hampshire, and soon after became clerk in a store in Springfield, Vermont, where he continued about three years. He early displayed a talent for the mercantile business, and from 1834 to 1841 was salesman in a wholesale drygoods house in Boston. Returning to Littleton in 1841, he took up the study

of law under the preceptorship of his brother, Henry A. Bellows, and three years later was admitted to the Grafton county bar of New Hampshire. He was a partner with his brother from 1845 to 1850 under the style of H. A. & W. J. Bellows. After the removal of the elder to Concord, he continued in practice alone until 1854, when he formed a partnership with John Farr. This was dissolved in 1860 and he subsequently gave much attention to matters outside of the law. From 1861 to 1868 he was postmaster of Littleton, and during the first four years of this time was editor of a weekly paper known as the *People's Journal*. After several years, during the period from 1868 to 1884, he was president of the board of education of the Union School district. In 1868 he again turned his attention to the mercantile business and for two years was a member of the firm of Henry L. Tilton & Company of Littleton, and during the succeeding three years he was a partner in the firm of Bellows, Brackett & Company. In 1873 he formed a partnership with his son, William H. Bellows, under the title of Bellows & Son, and thenceforward conducted a very successful mercantile business until 1900, when he retired. He died August 29, 1906. They were among the most extensive dealers in the northern part of New Hampshire in clothing and all kinds of house furnishing goods. Mr. Bellows took an active part in all the affairs of interest, calculated to promote the industries of the community. In religious faith he was a Unitarian, and in politics a Whig and later a Republican. His interest in public education is shown by his long service on the board of education, and he was also interested in military matters. As a young man he was major of the militia and acted as brigade quartermaster under Colonel G. O. Kelly and brigade inspector under John Hutchins. He was a state justice of the peace. He was married August 12, 1847, to Caroline Ivah, daughter of Sampson and Ivah (Patterson) Bullard. She was born April 9, 1821, in Concord, New Hampshire, and died July 22, 1890, at Littleton, New Hampshire. Their children were: Mary Adams, William Henry and George Sampson. The eldest is unmarried and resides in Littleton. The youngest died in that town August 7, 1900, leaving a wife and daughter, Carrie Louise. His wife was Esther Augusta (Young) Bellows, born December 1, 1855, in Littleton, daughter of Cyrus Young. They were married November 15, 1880, in Littleton.

(VII) William Henry, elder son and second child of William Joseph and Caroline I. (Bullard) Bellows, was born August 5, 1852, in Littleton, New Hampshire. He has always resided in his native town and has been continuously engaged in the mercantile business. On attaining his majority he became an associate of his father in business, as above related, under the title of Bellows & Son, which continued until 1900. For twenty-seven years it was carried on under the style of Bellows & Son, and in 1900 this was changed to Bellows & Baldwin, under which title it is still conducted. Mr. Bellows is also proprietor of the Littleton View Company, in which his brother was associated with him during his life. Mr. Bellows is recognized as a clear-minded and successful business man, and is active in many of the affairs of the community. For fifteen years he has been auditor of the Littleton Savings Bank and for several years a director of the same institution. He was a member of the board of education of the Union School District from 1800 to 1896, inclusive. He has been a director of the Littleton National Bank since 1892, and a director

of the Littleton Shoe Company since 1898. He was treasurer of the Littleton Musical Association from 1878 to 1883, and served as deputy sheriff in 1876-'77-'78. He was representative of Littleton in the State legislature in 1897-'98. He is a justice of the peace, and is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton, New Hampshire, of Franklin Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon, New Hampshire; and Alpha Lodge of Perfection of Concord. He is also affiliated with the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar; Washington Council, Princes of Jerusalem; and Littleton Chapter of Rose Croix of Littleton, New Hampshire, and with Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua, New Hampshire, thirty-second degree, Ancient, Accepted Scottish Rite. In religion he is a Universalist, and in politics an earnest Republican.

He was married December 9, 1880, to Lucia Emma, daughter of Jedediah Miller and Sarah (Cutler-Bennett) Baldwin. She was born April 21, 1858, in Stratford, New Hampshire, and is a member of the Congregational Church of Littleton, New Hampshire. Their children were: Edith Marion, born May 28, 1884; Harold Arthur, June 20, 1890; Raymond A., June 3, 1898.

While this is not among the Puritan Pilgrim families, it was very early located in New England, settling first in the colony of Connecticut, was identified with western New Hampshire in the pioneer period, and has borne its part in the formative history of the present state of New Hampshire. In the days preceding the Revolution, the pioneer of the family in this state penetrated the wilderness and subsequently contributed his part in the achievement of American independence.

(I) Wolston Brockway (in some early records mentioned as Woolstone), was born in England, about 1638, and was in Lyme, Connecticut, owning a house and land there as early as 1659. He died there soon after 1718. His wife was Hannah Bridges, daughter of William Bridges, and died February 6, 1687. Their children, recorded in Lyme, were: Hannah, William, Wolston, Mary, Bridget, Richard, Elizabeth, Sarah and Deborah.

(II) William, eldest son and second child of Wolston and Hannah (Bridges) Brockway, was born July 25, 1666, in Lyme, Connecticut, where he resided through life and died March 29, 1755. His wife's name was Elizabeth, but no record of their children appears.

(III) William (2), son of William (1) and Elizabeth Brockway, was born July 26, 1693, in Lyme, Connecticut, and was there married October 13, 1716, to Prudence Pratt, daughter of William Pratt, of that town.

(IV) Captain Jonathan, son of William (2) and Prudence (Pratt) Brockway, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, and was there married October 20, 1757, to Phoebe Smith. About the time of the Revolution, or just before, he settled in the town of Washington, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, soon after the lands of that town had been granted to Colonel Kidder. He was not of the first colony of settlers who came in 1768, nor was he among those who received one hundred acres of land each in consideration of settlement and improvement, for even then he was possessed of considerable means and able to pay for whatever land he required. The earliest record of him states that he married in Lyme, in 1757, Phebe Smith, who also lived in that town.

After marriage they continued to live in Lyme until eight of their children had been born, and it is believed that he followed the sea and gained his title in that service. Having accumulated considerable property he left Lyme, and sometime between the years 1772 and 1774 settled in Washington, New Hampshire, near the outlet of what was long known as Brockway's pond, and afterward as Millen pond. He invested a large sum of money in wild land in Washington, and is said to have owned at one time about fifteen hundred acres in the east part of the town. He was a man of enterprise, and built a grist mill at Millen pond and later a saw mill at East Washington. He also built a linseed oil mill and a distillery in the western part of the town, the latter being the first and in fact the only establishment of its kind ever operated in Washington. Captain Brockway is remembered as a loyal supporter of the cause of the colonies during the Revolutionary war, and twice during that period, when alarming news came from Ticonderoga, he organized and led small detachments of men to the assistance of the Vermonters. He was an influential man in town affairs, and by his enterprise and liberality contributed much to the development of Washington during the years of its early history. His wife, Phebe (Smith) Brockway, died April 5, 1791, and he afterward married Rebecca Jones of Hillsborough, by whom he had one child. Captain Brockway died in Bradford, New Hampshire, in January, 1829, at an advanced age. His children were Asa, Martin (born April 26, 1760, and died November 30, 1760), Martin, Susanna, Jonathan, Jr., Jesse, Phebe, Rufus, Reuben, Joseph, Azubah and Rebecca, the latter a child of his second marriage.

(V) Asa, eldest son and child of Jonathan and Phebe (Smith) Brockway, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, April 23, 1758, and was a boy of about fifteen years when his father brought his family to New Hampshire and settled in the town of Washington. He married Hepzibah Hodgman, and afterward lived and died in the town of Bradford, New Hampshire. Their children were Martin, Asa, Jr., Tilly, Annis, Smith, Thomas, John, Ellis and Clarissa Brockway.

(VI) Tilly, third son and child of Asa and Hepzibah (Hodgman) Brockway, was born in Bradford, June 8, 1783, and died in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, June 13, 1847. He was a farmer by principal occupation, and lived chiefly in the towns of Bradford and Hillsborough. He is remembered as an upright man in his daily walk, and a devout member of the church, serving many years as one of its deacons. He married Elizabeth Young, who was born in New Brunswick, Maine, October 10, 1805, and died in Hillsborough in 1872. They had ten children: 1. John O. Brockway, born at New Brunswick, August 16, 1806, died in South America, July 17, 1830; married November 28, 1833, Abigail Carey, and lived in Washington. 2. Ephraim, born in New Brunswick, March 26, 1808, died May 10, 1808. 3. Mary, born at New Brunswick, March 21, 1809, died in Massachusetts, February 2, 1883; married, November —, 1825, Tilly Brockway, and lived many years in Bradford, New Hampshire. 4. Clara, born in Bradford, January 10, 1811, died July 21, 1812. 5. Abigail, born in Bradford, March 9, 1814, died April 5, 1860; married, June 4, 1835, Elbridge Brockway. 6. Sarah, born in Bradford, December 16, 1818; married, October 27, 1835, Joseph O. Morrill, and lived first in Washington, afterward in Man-

chester, New Hampshire, later returned to Washington, and still later to Manchester. 7. Hiram, born in Bradford, March 2, 1821, died August 6, 1822. 8. Harriet, born in Bradford, September 14, 1823, died November 15, 1903; married, April 14, 1843, Hiram Nichols, and lived in Bradford. 9. George, born in Bradford, April 24, 1828. 10. Livonia, born in Bradford, November 2, 1830; married, in 1854, Jonathan Lawrence; settled in Garland, Maine, and in 1885 removed to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

(VII) George, ninth child and youngest son of Tilly and Elizabeth (Young) Brockway, was a boy of seven years when his father removed with his family from Bradford to Hillsborough, New Hampshire. Nearly the entire period of his life has been spent in the town last mentioned, and his principal occupation has been that of farming. He now lives on the old farm where his father settled in 1835. Mr. Brockway married, November 16, 1848, Betsey Chesley, a native of Compton, Canada, born February 17, 1826, and by whom he has had five children: Himan A., born March 25, 1850; Frank, born August 10, 1852, died February 9, 1872; Charles, born April 10, 1856, married Fannie Whittier, born November 18, 1867, and lives in Hillsborough; Fred, born November 14, 1857, married Alice E. Jones, born Washington, New Hampshire, May 6, 1861, and has two children: Ella Frances, born June 26, 1850, married Dr. George N. Gage, of Washington, New Hampshire, and they had one child, a son.

(VIII) Himan Averill, eldest son and child of George and Betsey (Chesley) Brockway, has lived in Hillsborough all his life and is one of the best farmers in that town or in Hillsborough county. He lived at home with his parents until he attained the age of about eighteen years, and then started out to make his own way in business life; and as evidence of his success one need only visit and look over his large, well kept farm, with its buildings and other appointments complete in every respect, and stocked with neat cattle always in fit condition either for the dairy or for the market. In connection with general farming pursuits he deals extensively in cattle and is considered one of the best judges of live stock in the county. His business life has been a success from every point of view and the substantial results achieved by him refute the modern contention that all agricultural pursuits are unprofitable. On September 5, 1877, Mr. Brockway married Miss Elsie Hoyt-Conn, daughter of Joseph C. and Melissa (Thissell) Hoyt, of Bradford, New Hampshire, and at the time of her marriage an adopted daughter of Charles W. and Lucinda (Colby) Conn. Mr. Conn was born March 6, 1821, on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Brockway. Mr. Hoyt, father of Mrs. Brockway, was killed in battle during the civil war. Lucinda Colby Conn was born in the town of Henniker, New Hampshire, September 21, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway have one son, Frank Conn Brockway, who was born in Hillsborough, November 2, 1880. He lives in the town and is engaged in the cattle business with his father. He married January 1, 1902, Lena A. Bailey, of Nelson, New Hampshire.

Abraham P. Olzendam, son of  
 OLZENDAM Abraham P. and Johanna Olzen-  
 dam, was born in Bremen, Prus-  
 sia, October 10, 1821, and died in Manchester, New  
 Hampshire, December 23, 1896. His parents were

respectable and prudent persons, who gave their son the advantages of the common schools and trained him as a dyer. In 1848 he came to America, landing in New York without money and without friends. On leaving the wharf he at once proceeded to the City Hall, and there executed the papers which declared his intention to become an American citizen, and from that time the republic has had no more loyal supporter. After a few days he made his way to Massachusetts in search of employment and spent the next ten years in the factories of that state. In 1858 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and took the position of dyer and color mixer in the Manchester Mills, where he remained four years. In 1862 he began business in a small way for himself as a hosiery manufacturer in a mill on Mechanic's row owned by the Amoskeag Company. From this beginning his judgment, enterprise, integrity and industry carried the Olzendam hosiery works to the large and substantial proportions of today, when they occupy one of the largest and best equipped mills in the state, giving constant employment to about three hundred persons and turning out a great variety of knit goods, the reputation of which is established in every trade center in the country. Mr. Olzendam was a Unitarian in religion and a Republican in politics, and in church and party he was always at the front. He never sought office, but the Republicans were not slow to recognize his services or his strength as a candidate. He represented Ward three in the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature in 1873 and 1874. Manchester district in the senate in 1886 and was unanimously nominated in 1892 as a presidential elector. He was one of the trustees of the People's Savings Bank from its organization till his death, also the Amoskeag National Bank, and held other positions of trust and responsibility. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belonged to Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua. He was also a member of Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2, and Wonolancet Encampment, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and an honorary member of the Amoskeag Veterans. Mr. Olzendam was a successful manufacturer, but he was more than that. He was always one of Manchester's most public spirited citizens, one of the best of neighbors, one of the truest and most devoted of friends. He was honest and frank as the noonday sun. His integrity was above suspicion; his generosity was almost boundless, and knew neither nationality, creed, nor class. No one went cold or hungry if he could prevent it, and he was as modest and unassuming as he was generous and true. He married (first), October 1, 1851, Therese Lohrer, of Dresden, Saxony, born July 19, 1828, died November 25, 1867. They were the parents of eight children: Climentina A., born June 28, 1852; Milton, June 15, 1854, died May 12, 1858; Alexander H., in Massachusetts, September 12, 1856, now residing in Londonderry, New Hampshire; Gustavus A., June 10, 1859, now of Lowell, Massachusetts; Sidonia C. (deceased), April 4, 1861, married Clementine Valley; Selnia, September 11, 1862, died July 14, 1864; Louis H., May 8, 1866, now residing in New York; Arthur, November 23, 1867, died November 8, 1868. Mrs. Olzendam died in

1867, and in 1872 Mr. Olzendam married (second) Mrs. Susan J. Carling, daughter of John Kemball and widow of John Carling, who survives him (see Kemball, VI).

The Whitneys of this article are WHITNEY descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families of the west of England, the Whitneys of Whitney, where on the banks of the Wye the crumbling ruins of their ancestral castle could once be seen surviving centuries of border warfare. The family can be traced back through a long knightly line of Whitneys and De Whitneys to the twelfth century, when the name originated, and beyond them to Norman ancestors, with other names even to the conquest.

One or more of the forefathers of this line went on a crusade to the Holy Land, one fought under Edward I, in the Scotch war of 1301, another twice represented Richard II abroad in important affairs of state, and was slain "at the capture of Edmund Mortimer," a fourth followed Henry V in the triumphs of English arms in France, a fifth risked land and life for the "White Rose" and had his praises sung by the Welsh bard, Glyn Cothi, and nearly every one was sheriff of his shire, and sat in the great national council. They quartered on their shields the arms of numerous noble families, and their marriage alliances were almost without exception in the families whose names are great history, though at least two of which the Whitneys of today may claim blood relationship to royalty from William the Conqueror to Edward I.

The family name of Whitney, or as originally written De Whitney, was derived from the name of the parish where the castle stood. Alward, a Saxon, held the land before the conquest, but at the time of "Domesday Survey," 1086, A. D., it was "waste" with no owner, save the king as lord paramount. A grandson or great-grandson of Sir Turstin, one of the Conqueror's knights, commonly known as "Turstin the Fleming," sometime between 1100 and 1200 A. D., engaging in the border wars, built a stronghold and took up his residence at Whitney, on the banks of the Wye, and thus after the custom of his times, acquired the surname of De (of) Whitney, as one of his neighbors gained that of De Clifford. The first mention of a De Whitney in any record now extant is that of "Robert De Wytteneye," in the Testa de Nevil, in the year 1242.

(I) Sir Robert Whitney was knighted by Queen Mary in 1553, and represented Herefordshire in parliament.

(II) Thomas Whitney, son of Sir Robert, was a native of Herefordshire. From his native county he went to "Lambeth Marsh," a name still applied to a locality near the Surrey end of Westminster bridge, where he long resided. Of the life of Thomas Whitney nothing is certainly known beyond the foregoing and the following facts: "On May 10, 1583, he obtained from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster a license to marry Mary, daughter of John Bray, in which he is described as 'Thomas Whytney of Lambeth Marsh, gentleman,' and on May 12 the marriage ceremony was performed in St. Margaret's. There were born to him nine children, viz.: Margaret, Thomas, Henry, Arnwaye, John, Nowell, Francis, Mary and Robert, but only three, viz.: John, Francis, and Robert, survived childhood. Of these John emigrated to Watertown, Massachusetts, Francis died at Westminster in 1643,

and Robert in the parish of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, in 1662. In 1611 it is recorded that Thomas paid the subsidy tax, and December 6, 1615, on the probate of the will of his father-in-law, John Bray, he was appointed executor. February 22, 1607, he apprenticed his son John, and November 8, 1624, his son Robert. The record of the latter, like the marriage license, describes him as a 'gentleman.' September 25, 1629, he buried his wife, and in April, 1637, died himself. His eldest surviving son, John, being then out of England, administration of his estate was on May 8, 1637, granted to the other two, Francis and Robert."

(III) John, fifth child and fourth son of Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, was born in 1589, and was baptized July 20, 1592, in St. Margaret's, the parish church standing in the shadow of the famous Westminster Abbey. He probably received for those days a good education in the famous "Westminster School," now known as St. Peter's College, and February 22, 1607, at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed by his father to William Pring, of the Old Bailey, London. The latter was a "Freeman" of the Merchant Tailors' Company, then the most famous and prosperous of all the great trade guilds, numbering in its membership distinguished men of all professions, many of the nobility, and the Prince of Wales, and on March 13, 1614, Whitney, at the age of twenty-one, became a full fledged member. Marrying soon after he took up his residence at Isleworth-on-the-Thames, eight miles from Westminster, where he dwelt from May, 1619, to January, 1624. There his father apprenticed to him his younger brother, Robert, who served seven years. Soon after 1824 he moved from Isleworth, probably back to London. Entries in the registers of the parish of St. Mary, Aldery, indicate that he lived there—in "Bowe lanne," near Bow Church, where hang the famous bells—for several years. Early in April, 1635, he registered with his wife, Elinor, and five sons as a passenger in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master, which, a few weeks afterward, completed her lading and set sail for the New World. They settled, in June, 1635, in Watertown, Massachusetts Colony, where John Whitney was admitted freeman March 3, 1636, and the following year was for the first time elected one of the selectmen of the town. He held the office for many years afterward, until 1655, at which time he was elected town clerk. June 1, 1641, he was appointed constable at Watertown by the general court, at their quarter session held in Boston. His early admission as a freeman, and his election as a selectman, show that he held a respectable social position in the community. He was a grantee of eight lots in Watertown, and purchaser of sixteen acres, his homestead lot, where he continued to reside. His eight lots amounted to two hundred and twelve acres, to which he subsequently made additions. Elinor Whitney died in Watertown, May 11, 1659, aged about sixty years (though called fifty-four). After her death John Whitney married, September 29, 1659, Judah (Judith) Clement. John Whitney died in June, 1673, aged about eighty-four years. He and his wife Elinor were the parents of Mary, John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas, Jonathan, Joshua, Caleb and Benjamin. (Mention of Richard and Benjamin and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) John (2), second child and oldest of the eight sons of John (1) and Elinor Whitney, was born at Isleworth-on-the-Thames, England, in 1620, baptized September 14, 1621, and died in Watertown,

Massachusetts, October 12, 1692. In September, 1631, he was placed in the Merchant Tailors' School, where, according to the registers, he remained as long as the family were in England. In 1635 he accompanied the family to America. He was admitted freeman, May 26, 1647, aged twenty-three, and was selectman from 1673 to 1680, inclusive. He first settled (1643) and always resided on a three acre lot on Lexington street, in Watertown. The name of John Whitney is one of twenty names of soldiers, who in 1675 were impressed with provisions, arms and ammunition for the defense of the colony. His will, written by himself February 27, 1685, and subscribed in 1690, though informal, not proved, and not on record, may be found in the files of the Middlesex probate office, and provides, *inter alia*, as follows: "If any of my sonnes or sone-in-laws or daughters be quardsome by going to Law or troublesom to the brethren I say they shall lose the share of what I have bequeatted them. I desire they should live in love to God and one toward anothr." The inventory of his estate, dated October 26, 1692, embraced eighteen lots or parcels of land amounting to two hundred and ten acres, and appraised at one hundred and ninety-seven pounds fifteen shillings. He married, in 1642, Ruth Reynolds, daughter of Robert Reynolds, of Watertown, subsequently of Weathersfield, latterly of Boston. They had ten children: John, Ruth, Nathaniel, Samuel, Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Benjamin. (Mention of Joseph and descendants forms part of this article).

(V) Nathaniel, second son and third child of John (2) and Ruth (Reynolds) Whitney, was born in Watertown, February 1, 1646, and died January 7, 1732. He resided in Weston, Massachusetts. The farm he lived upon was in the possession of Whitneys for five or six generations. He married, March 12, 1673, Sarah Hagar, who was born September 3, 1651, and died May 7, 1746, in Weston. They had eight children: Nathaniel, Sarah, William, Samuel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Grace and Mercy.

(VI) William, third child and second son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Hagar) Whitney, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, where he died January 24, 1720. He married, May 17, 1706, Martha Pierce, born December 24, 1681. Their children were: William, Judith, Amity, Martha, and Samuel, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Lieutenant Samuel, youngest of the five children of William and Martha (Pierce) Whitney, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, May 23, 1719, and died in Westminster, January 1, 1782, aged sixty-three. He was a leading man in the settlement of Westminster, and was frequently elected to office. He went from Weston soon after his marriage, probably in 1742. He was frequently elected selectman, and during the Revolutionary war was a lieutenant. He located on lot No. 51, near the North Common. He was a prominent, capable and much esteemed resident of the township, one of the executive committee of the propriety, and selectman three years after incorporation. He also held a commission in the militia of the province. He was a man of wealth and influence, having a large landed estate, which enabled him to give each of his sons a farm, it is said, before or at his decease. He married, October 20, 1741, Abigail Fletcher, who survived him. They were the parents of thirteen children, as follows: Abigail, Mary, Samuel, Abner, Achsah, Silas, Martha, died young; Elisha, Alpheus, Phineas, Hannah, Martha and Susanna.

(VIII) Samuel (2), eldest son and third child







*Geo. E. Whitney*

of Lieutenant Samuel (1) and Abigail (Fletcher) Whitney, was born in Westminster, February 11, 1746. He died in 1812, in Westminster, where he always resided. He married, in Westminster, probably June 30, 1784. Thankful Wilder, who after his death moved to Oswego, New York, and resided with her son Moses. Their children were: Moses, Pliney, Smyrna and Salome.

(IX) Smyrna, third son and child of Samuel (2) and Thankful (Wilder) Whitney, was born in Westminster, March 5, 1786, and died May 16, 1857, aged seventy-one. He was born on a farm, and was fitted for college at the academy at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, but was prevented from continuing his studies by the sickness and death of his father. He settled on the old homestead farm, where he lived till upward of sixty years of age, when he sold out and moved to the village, where he died. He taught school several terms. He was a prosperous farmer, and a substantial, honored citizen, active in public affairs, serving some years as selectman, and as one of the school committee, and in less conspicuous places. He married, November 26, 1812, Ruth Whitney, born November 12, 1790, daughter of Nathau and Eunice (Puffer) Whitney. She died November 25, 1857. Their children were: Lucinda, Eunice, Samuel and Caroline (twins), Charles H., Nathan, and George E.

(X) George Edwin, youngest child of Smyrna and Ruth (Whitney) Whitney, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, June 5, 1831. After obtaining his education in the common schools and at the academy of Westminster, he taught school during the winter months for some years. He was afterward employed in the Walter Hayward chair factory three years, and then went to Greenfield, where he and Joseph Adams were partners in the bakery business about one year. He was afterward employed by the John Russell Cutlery Company, of Greenfield, six years. He went to West Claremont, New Hampshire, and was engaged as paper maker for his brother Samuel, in the Jarvis mill, and after a year's service there went to Bennington, New Hampshire, where he was employed by his brother Samuel for three years, at the same business. Settling in Keene in 1871 he with with brother Nathan entered into partnership association with Crossfield & Scott in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, under the firm name of Crossfield, Scott & Co., which was changed to the Nims-Whitney Company, in 1872, when Lanmon Nims and the Messrs. Whitney purchased the interest of their first partners, Messrs. Crossfield and Scott. Subsequently Mr. Charles W. Morse purchased the interest of Mr. Lanmon Nims after the latter's death. Mr. Whitney has been a member of the same firm or its successor, and in the same business at Keene, for thirty-six years. His stable and upright character and business ability have inspired the confidence and respect of the citizens of Keene, and he has been a member of the council of the city of Keene one year, during which time he served as president of that body. He was elected representative to the state legislature, and served one term, 1902. He is a member of Beaver Brook Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Keene, and also of Commandery, No. 90, of the United Order of the Golden Cross. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Congregationalist, attending Court Street Church of that denomination.

He married (first), in 1853, Sarah J. Tolman, born in 1830, daughter of Calvin and Mary Tolman.

Mrs. Sarah (Tolman) Whitney died in 1875. He married (second), Lura L. Nims, born November 6, 1850, daughter of Gilman and Charlotte (Stone) Nims, of Roxbury, New Hampshire. The children of the first wife were: Frederick W., a physician of Chicago. Emma L., who married Marvin R. Lewis, of New York city. Anna, died young. Julia Bertha, who died at eighteen. The children of the second wife were: Charlotte Ruth, born 1878. Mary Belle, born 1881. Ida Nims, born 1882. Ralph Edward, born 1890.

(IV) Richard Whitney, second son and third child of John and Elinor Whitney, was born in England in 1626. He was admitted a freeman May 7, 1651. He probably settled in Stow prior to the division of that town from Concord, as his name appears among the proprietors of Stow in 1680. In 1697, being over seventy years of age, he was released from further military training by the court. March 19, 1650, he married Martha Coldam, and was the father of Sarah, Moses, Johannah, Deborah, Rebecca, Richard, Elisha and Ebenezer.

(V) Moses, second child and eldest son of Richard and Martha (Coldam) Whitney, was born in Concord, August 1, 1655. He served in King Philip's War, 1675-76, and on April 8 was granted land in Stow, which was incorporated as a town two years later. He was married September 30, 1686, to Sarah Knight, of Stow, and had a family of eight children, namely: Sarah, Moses, Abraham, Jonas, Jason, Lemuel, John and Ephraim.

(VI) Abraham, third child and second son of Moses and Sarah (Knight) Whitney, was born in Stow, May 29, 1692. In 1749 he conveyed to his son land which he had received from his father. He died in May, 1782. He married for his first wife Mary Stone, daughter of Isaac Stone. She was born in 1698, and died October 7, 1766.\* The Christian name of his second wife was Elizabeth. His children were: Jemima, Kezia, Ephraim, Abraham, Isaac and Mary.

(VII) Abraham (2), second son and fourth child of Abraham and Mary (Stone) Whitney, was born in Stow, July 31, 1724, and died there April 3, 1818, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. December 19, 1745, he married Marcy Perry, who was born in Sudbury, October 8, 1726. She lived to be one hundred and two years old, her death having occurred December 28, 1828. She was the mother of eleven children, namely: Lucy, Isaac, Abraham, Jacob, Levi (died young), Ruth, Molly, Levi, Mary, Rhoda and Marcy.

(VIII) Jacob, second son and fourth child of Abraham and Marcy (Perry) Whitney, was born in Stow, July 7, 1754. He served in the Revolutionary war as a member of a company from Bolton, under the command of Captain Sargent, and after the completion of his term of service he returned to Stow, where he died October 24, 1844. He was married in Bolton, September 30, 1779, to Esther Wolcott, who was born March 5, 1761, and died December 18, 1837. The children of this union were: Levi, Keziah, Josiah, Jacob, Jesse, Abraham, Lydia, Isaac and Eunice.

(IX) Jesse, fourth son and fifth child of Jacob and Esther (Wolcott) Whitney, was born in Stow, January 26, 1790. He remained beneath the paternal roof, assisting his father upon the farm and attending school, until reaching the age of nineteen years, when he went to Boston for the purpose of learning the shoemaker's trade. After serving an apprenticeship of four years he went to Framingham, Massa-

chusetts. and entered the employ of a Mr. Buckminster as a journeyman shoemaker. Succeeding to the business a short time later he conducted it until the autumn of 1825, when he removed to Nashua and entered the employ of the Nashua Manufacturing Company as a belt maker, remaining with that concern for a period of ten years. He then engaged in the retail boot and shoe business and continued in trade the rest of his life, which terminated January 28, 1858. In politics he was a Whig, and in his religious belief he was a Presbyterian. He was married in Medfield, Massachusetts, November 19, 1818, to Rebecca Newell, who was born in Sherborn, February 2, 1795, and died in Nashua, June 10, 1850. She bore him ten children, namely: Helen Louisa, George Henry, Elizabeth Wheelock, Mary Antoinette, Eunice Newell, Edward Payson, Charles Frederick, William Andrew, Eugene Francis and Richard Dexter.

(X) Hon. George Henry, second child and eldest son of Jesse and Rebecca (Newell) Whitney, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, February 24, 1821. His education was completed at Crosby's Literary Institute, Nashua, and at the age of seventeen years he began an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. After serving the customary term he went to New York city, but returned to New Hampshire a short time afterward and obtained employment as a journeyman in the machine shops of the Amoskeag Company at Manchester. Returning to Nashua some nine months later he obtained the position of foreman of the shop wherein he had learned his trade, and he retained it until 1852, when with David A. G. Warner he was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Gage, Warner & Whitney. Under the new administration the business developed into large proportions, and it was subsequently found necessary to remove to more spacious quarters on East Hollis street, which the firm erected and equipped for their special purpose. They were the original manufacturers of machinists' tools, and later began the manufacture of the Swain turbine waterwheel, so largely used throughout New England and the middle states, and employed a large force of machinists. In 1862 the senior partner, Mr. Gage, was accidentally killed, and the firm was reorganized under the name of Warner & Whitney, continuing as such until 1873, when the death of Mr. Warner left Mr. Whitney sole proprietor of the business, and he conducted it successfully until 1880, when he sold out to the Swain Turbine Manufacturing Company.

Aside from his prominence in the industrial development of Nashua, Mr. Whitney was for years identified with military companies in Nashua and the State Guards, in which latter he held a first lieutenant's commission. He was a representative to the legislature in 1855-56, was a member of the Nashua board of aldermen in 1857-58, and in 1875 was elected mayor by a large majority. He later served the city as a member of the board of assessors. Politically he acted with the Republican party. He was a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Meridian Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, and had therefore attained the Thirty-second degree. He also affiliated with Granite Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Congregationalist in his religious belief, and a member of the Pilgrim Church. He died in Nashua March 7, 1895. On April 25, 1844, Mr. Whitney was

united in marriage with Susan G. Stickney, daughter of Luther A. and Ruth (Glover) Stickney. Of this union there were seven children, namely: George F., who will be again referred to; Clarence R., born July 24, 1849, died October 8, 1868; Willis I., born March 21, 1848, died June 10, of the same year; Charles H., born June 22, 1851, married (first) Lizzie J. Genter, of Waldoboro, Maine, and (second) Anna F. Fisher, of Nashua; Alice G., born September 26, 1853, was the wife of William H. Sexton, deceased; Eugene P., born November 28, 1855, and died October 20, 1906, married for his first wife Elizabeth L. Jobert, and his second wife Myra B. White; and Susa May, born December 23, 1859, and died January 2, 1860.

(XI) George Frederick, eldest child of George H. and Susan G. (Stickney) Whitney, was born in Nashua, November 2, 1846. He attended the public schools, and after completing his studies learned the machinist's trade. After his father's death he succeeded to the business. He is now local agent for the Swain Turbine Manufacturing Company of Lowell, Massachusetts. He is quite active in civic affairs, having served in the common council three years and on the board of aldermen two years, and at the present time is an engineer in the fire department. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows. He attends the Pilgrim Church. On November 15, 1871, Mr. Whitney married Elthea Davis, daughter of Henry Davis. Their children are: Ada, married Arthur H. Cummings, of Nashua; Lottie May, married Fred. A. Horne, of Nashua; and Frederick Henry.

(IV) Benjamin, eighth son and youngest child of John and Elinor (Bray) Whitney, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 6, 1643. He went to York, Maine, to live, but at what date cannot be determined, as the records of the town were destroyed by the Indians in the massacre of 1692. The first record found of Benjamin in Maine is in 1662-66-68, when he witnessed at York an agreement of John Doves. He was at Coheco, Maine, near Dover, in 1668; and April 13, 1674, the selectmen of York laid out ten acres of upland to Benjamin Whitney. His father desired that he should return to Watertown and settle with him on the homestead during his lifetime, promising him his land, seventeen acres, house and barn, if he would do so, and deeded the property to him April 5, 1670. Benjamin and wife, March 9, 1671, sold the land with the consent of his father, to Joshua Whitney for forty pounds. Benjamin probably did not go to Watertown, but continued to live at York. Benjamin had from the town of York a grant of ten acres of land in 1680, which with his first grant he sold in 1685. Soon afterward he returned to Watertown and located in Sherborn, near the Natick town line. In 1695 he lived on land in Marlboro, belonging to Harvard College, which he leased from Governor Danforth. In 1718 he received a legacy of ten shillings per annum from his nephew, Benjamin, a son of his brother Jonathan. He died in 1723. He married (first), probably at York, Maine, Jane ———, who died November 14, 1690. He married (second), April 11, 1695, Mary Poor, of Marlboro. He was the father of nine children. Those of the first wife were: Jane, Timothy, John, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Benjamin and Joshua; and by the second wife: Mark and Isaac.

(V) Nathaniel, fourth child and third son of Benjamin and Jane Whitney, was born in York, Maine, April 14, 1680. He probably resided at his

native place until after his marriage, when he removed to Gorham. In 1703 he was a member of the military company of York, commanded by Captain Preble, for defense against Indians. In 1708 Nathaniel Whitney, weaver, of Kittery, bought a certain piece of salt marsh and thatch ground in York commonly known as the Sunken Marsh. November, 1715, Nathaniel Whitney, of York, weaver, and wife Sarah sold for four score pounds one-half the tract of land known as the Sunken Marsh, and all housing, timber, etcetera. In 1717 Nathaniel Whitney purchased twenty acres of land and a small orchard on York river. He died in Gorham, Maine. He married, in York, Maine, Sarah Ford, born in York, daughter of John Ford, of Kittery. They had nine children: Nahum, Nathaniel, Abel, Sarah, Isaac, Amos, Lydia, died young; Joanna, and Lydia, died young.

(VI) Isaac, fifth child and fourth son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ford) Whitney, was born in York, Maine, March 9, 1720, and died in Freeport, Maine, in 1800, aged eighty. He resided in York until 1752, when he purchased a house and lot in Saco. In 1775 he was living in Buxton, Maine, but died at the house of his son, Henry, in Freeport. He married (first), February 25, 1743, Sarah Crosby, daughter of Dr. Crosby. He married two other wives, but their names are not known. His children were: Lucy, Phineas, Isaac, Hannah, Stephen, Jonathan, Timothy, Barnabas, James, Mary and Henry.

(VII) Isaac (2), third son of Isaac (1) Whitney, was born in York, December 28, 1748, and died in Gorham, October 21, 1837. He went to Gorham before marriage, and spent the remainder of his life there. In 1775 he purchased a farm of his wife's father, on which he settled and on which he died. He was in the Revolutionary war, in the Massachusetts line, and April 18, 1818, was granted a pension. In 1833 he was living in Cumberland county, Maine. He married, in 1771, Mary Crockett, of Gorham, who was born in 1752, and died July 29, 1832. Their children were: Sarah, Edmund, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac L., Adam, Polly and Sophia.

(VIII) Edmund, eldest son and second child of Isaac (2) and Mary (Crockett) Whitney, was born in Gorham, May 4, 1774, and died in Gorham, May 25, 1853, aged seventy-nine. He married, in 1803, Martha Meserve. Their children were: Merrill, Robie and Marshall.

(V) Joseph, fourth son and sixth child of John (2) and Ruth (Runnells) Whitney, was born January 15, 1652, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and lived in that town until his decease, November 4, 1702. He married, January 24, 1675, Martha Beech, born March 10, 1650, daughter of Richard and Martha Beech, of Cambridge.

(VI) John (3), son of Joseph and Martha (Beech) Whitney, was born July 29, 1680, in Watertown, and died November 11, 1760, in the portion of that town, which is now Weston, where he lived. He married, February 22, 1704, Sarah Cutting, daughter of Zachariah, Sr., and Sarah Cutting. She died July 10, 1753. He married (second), November 28, 1754, Mrs. Beriah Pierce, born June 23, 1681, daughter of John and Mary (Harrington) Bemis, and married (first) Daniel Child, (second) Joseph Pierce, and (third) John Whitney. The children of the latter by his first wife were: Isaac, Zachariah, John, Abraham and Joseph.

(VII) Zachariah, second son and child of John (3) and Sarah (Cutting) Whitney, was born De-

ember 28, 1711, in Weston, Massachusetts. He became a farmer and substantial citizen of Lunenburg, in that state. He married, April 11, 1739, Sarah Boynton, and their children were: Sarah Jane, Abigail, Zachariah, Mary and John. Sarah, wife of Zachariah Whitney, was the first daughter and sixth child of Caleb Boynton, who resided in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and moved, about 1800, to northern New York. His wife was Sarah Fogg. It has been impossible to trace his connection with the Boynton family, which is numerously represented in the United States, but there is no doubt that he came of the same ancestry as other Boyntons mentioned in this work.

(VIII) John (4), youngest child of Zachariah and Sarah (Boynton) Whitney, was born April 16, 1756, in Lunenburg, Massachusetts. He married, 1775, Priscilla Battles.

(IX) John (5), son of John (4) and Priscilla (Battles) Whitney, was born July 2, 1788, in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and lived in that town and in Peru, Vermont, and after 1854 in Rindge, New Hampshire, where he died October 15, 1873. He was a liberal-minded citizen, a Methodist in religious belief, and led a most blameless life. He married, December 8, 1812, Sophia Faulkner, born February 28, 1794, daughter of Jonas and Eunice (Stone) Faulkner, of Boxborough, Massachusetts, and Rindge, New Hampshire. Jonas Faulkner was a soldier in the Revolution, and late in life drew a pension for his services. Sophia Whitney died April 16, 1859. Mr. Whitney married (second), April 12, 1860, Fanny Howe Blodgett, daughter of Abijah and Margaret (Howe) Blodgett. The first wife was the mother of his ten children, namely: Sophia, Zachariah, Eunice, John O., Ann, Sarah, died young; Sarah, Charles A., Susan E. and George A.

(X) John Osborn Whitney, second son and fourth child of John (5) and Sophia (Faulkner) Whitney, was born January 12, 1821, in Lunenburg, and died in Rindge, New Hampshire, August 24, 1892. In early life he went to sea on a whaling vessel, "The Tobacco Plant," and after a four years' voyage was possessed of sixteen dollars. He returned to his father's home in Peru, Vermont, and shortly thereafter removed to Rindge, New Hampshire, where he lived with little interruption after 1852. For some years he was employed in a wooden ware factory, and part of the time as proprietor of the establishment subsequently operated by O. P. Butler. In 1849 he was one of the California pioneers and remained two years in that state prospecting for gold. He then returned to Rindge and remained until 1858, when he returned to California, where he remained until 1870. He went to the Black Hills, during the gold discoveries excitement of 1876 for one season. Returning to Rindge, he was employed by G. A. & C. A. Whitney in the pail manufacturing business, and continued with them and their successors until the establishment was closed. From that time he was practically retired from active labor until his death. He was a studious and intelligent man. Mr. Whitney married, March 25, 1854, Abbie L. Lyon, born June 4, 1838, daughter of Freeman and Miranda (Smith) Lyon, of Peru, Vermont. Their children were: Charles A., Eva S., Mark A., Fred O. and Herbert M.

(XI) Charles Albert, eldest child of John Osborn and Abbie (Lyon) Whitney, was born April 20, 1856, in Rindge, New Hampshire, and was educated in the public schools of that town and Windhall, Vermont, and Appleton Academy, New Ipswich,

New Hampshire. His business career had its inception in the Whitney pail factory at Rindge, and he continued with that establishment ten years. He was employed in a similar establishment at Winchendon, Massachusetts, whence he returned to Rindge, and continued about five years with W. F. Sawtelle, wooden ware manufacture. He was employed for some time at Fitzwilliam, by H. O. Taft, in the manufacturing of fan handles. He then went to Gardner, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the Derby chair factory, and was next employed in a general store at West Swanzey, and was again employed in a chair factory at Fitzwilliam, where he continued ten years. After residing a short time on a farm in Rindge, he was again employed in the chair factory at Fitzwilliam. While employed as station agent of the Chesire railroad at State Line, New Hampshire, he opened a general store, which he conducted for three years. He was appointed while there a county justice. Returning to Fitzwilliam, he entered into partnership with C. B. Perry and opened a general store. After one year he moved to Marlboro, and conducted a grocery business with a partner named White. At the end of one year he purchased the interest of his partner, and has continued in the same business to the present time. In 1904 he entered into a partnership with C. F. Pierce and engaged in the manufacture of toys, continuing eight months. Later he purchased Mr. Pierce's interest in the business, which he is also carrying on with success at the present time, in present partnership association with his brother, Fred. O. Whitney. Wherever he has lived he has taken an active part in the progress of affairs, and was clerk of the fire wards and member of the prudential school committee while a resident of Fitzwilliam. He is now treasurer of the Marlboro school board for three years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with both Subordinate and Rebekah Orders, and has passed through the principal chairs.

He married, in 1876, Emma C. Hale, born January 11, 1857, in Rindge, New Hampshire, and died December 17, 1905, in Marlboro. She was a daughter of Nathan Adams and Myrsylvia (Godding) Hale. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are the parents of two daughters, Florence M., and Nettie E., wife of Herbert J. Richardson, of Marlboro, financial secretary and past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and master of the local Grange.

The origin of this name is veiled  
 HACKETT in the mists of the past. Mark Anthony Lower thinks the Anglo-Saxon "Hacket" a corruption of Harcourt. The name Hacket (without a prefix) appears on the Hundred Rolls of Battle Abbey, 1273, and is not unfrequently to be met with in English annals of a still earlier period, as stated by Frank W. Hackett, from whose memoir of William II. Y. Hackett the principal part of the following sketch is taken. An ancient branch of the family in Scotland spells the name "Halket" though retaining the pronunciation "Hacket." Keating, in his "History of Ireland," enumerates certain families "of the best English stock," who crossed into Ireland in the reign of Henry II, in the year 1175, and among them the Hackets. Here they acquired large estates, and many of their descendants today are prominent citizens of Dublin and its neighborhood. Their presence accounts for the name of Hackettstown, in

county Carlow, not far from the Irish capital. In 1384 Peter Hacket was consecrated bishop of Cashel; David Hacket filled the see of Ossory from 1460 to 1478; and a person of the same name is said to have been the architect of the monastery of Batalha in Portugal in the fifteenth century. Sir John Hacket was the English ambassador at Brussels in 1533, and Thomas Hacket, an English scholar, translated "The Amadis of Gaul" previous to 1588. Sir Cuthbert Hacket was lord mayor of London in 1626, and Sir Thomas Hacket was lord mayor of Dublin in 1687. John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Canterbury from 1661 to 1670, a descendant of the Scotch Halkets, was born in London in 1592, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. This eminent prelate, noted for the gentleness and purity of his character, during his ministrations as bishop, expended no less than twenty thousand pounds of his own private fortune in rebuilding Lichfield Cathedral, where his remains lie under an imposing monument.

(I) William Hacket is the earliest known ancestor of the Hacketts of New England. During the latter part of his life he resided at Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was by occupation a mariner, and appears to have been a man of superior talent and energy. There is good reason for believing this ancestor to have been identical with the "Will Hacket," who, as the Dover records show, had a grant of land in 1656 "touching Bellemie's bank freshet," and who was taxed at Coheco the year following. He soon after sold his land to Thomas Hanson, and removed to Exeter. Will Hacket took the oath of allegiance at Exeter in 1667, and was rated there in the provincial lists in 1681 and 1682. William Hacket commanded the sloop "Indeavor," of "Salisbury in the County of Norfolk, in New England," in a voyage to New York in May, 1671. Governor Carteret, it seems, had insisted that payment of duties at the custom-house in New York by vessels entering Sandy Hook gave no right to trade in New Jersey, but that license therefore should be taken out at the custom-house in Elizabeth Town. Captain Hackett, not entertaining this view of provincial sovereignty, undertook to trade on the Jersey side, after having paid the duties at New York only, whereupon the governor seized and confiscated his vessel. He had a farm at Salisbury, where he died March 6, 1713, leaving a good estate. Upon the first leaf of the Salisbury town records is the registration of the marriage of William Hackett to Sarah Barnard, January 31, 1667. Their children were: Sarah, John, Ephraim, William, Judah, Ebenezer and Katherine, all born at Salisbury except John, who was born at Amesbury.

(II) Ebenezer Hackett, youngest son of William and Sarah (Barnard) Hackett, was born October 17, 1687. He married Hannah, daughter of Jarves Ring, and they became the parents of twelve children.

(III) Ephraim, eldest son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Ring) Hackett, was born in Salisbury, October 3, 1711. About 1740, with his wife and family of young children, he made his way up the valley of the Merrimack to Canterbury, New Hampshire, then on the farthest northern rim of civilization in the state. He obtained an extensive tract of land, and erected his domicile near the spot selected for the new meeting house. He was a man of resources and soon showed his fitness to lead in town and parish affairs. He was repeatedly elected moderator and selectman. He lived on his homestead to a good old age. He married, in 1734, in

Salisbury, Massachusetts, Dorothy, daughter of Stillson Allen, of Salisbury, and great-granddaughter of William Allen, a leading man at the settlement of the town in 1638. The children of this union were: Ezra (died young), Hezekiah, Ezra, Jeremiah, Betty, Mary, Ephraim (died young), Miriam, Ephraim, Dorothy, Allen, Charles and Ebenezer, the last six of whom were born in Canterbury.

(IV) Jeremiah, fourth son and child of Ephraim and Dorothy (Allen) Hackett, was born in Canterbury. He was a farmer and lived in a place which joined the paternal acres. He died in the prime of life, in the summer of 1797. He married Polly Robiusion, by whom he had ten children: Sarah, Bradbury, Jeremiah, Allen, Daniel, Polly, Asa, Betsey, Susan and Patty.

(V) Allen, fourth child and third son of Jeremiah and Polly (Robinson) Hackett, was born in Canterbury, July 15, 1777, died 1848. He attended the district schools until the opening of Gilmanton Academy, and then became a student at that then justly esteemed institution. He learned the tanner's trade in Concord, and returning to Gilmanton established himself in business at "the Corner." In 1801 he sold his tannery and removed to a farm situated a mile and a half from what is now Factory Village. Eight years later he purchased in what is now Belmont a piece of land next to Governor Badger's estate, opposite a valuable tract of land which had been presented to Mrs. Hackett by her father, and thither he removed his family. On this place he passed the remainder of his life and died in 1848. "He was of striking personal appearance, powerful, well-proportioned, and six feet in height. Good natural abilities he had improved by an academic education, and his conversation stamped him as the superior of many around him. He loved to read and had a keen relish for political literature. Constant at primary meetings and conventions, he did much to shape their action, and his reputation for political sagacity made him the oracle of the community where he lived; indeed, Allen Hackett wielded no slight influence in the counsels of his party throughout all that quarter of the state. An earnest Federalist and Whig, his friends year after year found themselves in a minority, which might perhaps have extinguished hope anywhere else than in New Hampshire. The life, however, of this sturdy New England farmer was uneventful. Honorable in his dealings and loyal in his friendships, he was justly esteemed alike for his private worth and public spirit by all who knew him; and when he died his children mourned the loss of a prudent and affectionate parent. He married Mary Young, of Gilmantown, daughter of Joseph Young. They were students together at the academy. She was a young woman of handsome person, quick intelligence, a cheerful disposition, and a kindness of heart that knew no bounds. She was endowed with a retentive and accurate memory, and readily assimilated what she had gathered from books, and in spite of the family cares which came to her after marriage she kept herself well-informed of what was going on in the religious, literary and political world. While improving every opportunity to cultivate her mind, she neglected no duty of wife or mother, and bestowed on her children the wealth of a warm and affectionate nature; nor, in ministering to their health and comfort did she fail to inculcate the precepts of religion. She died January, 1854, aged seventy-three. Her father, Joseph Young, a native of Exeter, was one of the earliest settlers of

Gilmanton, whither he removed in 1779, and for years a leading citizen of the town. He engaged actively in business enterprises, and accumulated what the country people of that day accounted a handsome fortune. He represented the town nine terms in the general court, served eleven years as selectman, and was a ruling elder in the church. He married Anna Folsom in Exeter in 1771. They had three children: Polly, Nancy and William Henry. Allen and Polly (Young) Hackett had nine children: William H. Y., Jeremiah Mason, Nancy Young, Hiram Stephen, Mary Jane, Eliza Ann, George Washington, Charles Alfred and Luther Allen.

(VI) William Henry Young, eldest child of Allen and Mary (Young) Hackett, was born in that part of Gilmanton which is now Belmont, September 24, 1800, and died in Portsmouth, August 9, 1878. He had no love for farm life, clearing up brush and burning the heaps being, according to his father's statement, "the only mark of a good farmer I ever knew him to have." He had few playmates, and but little desire for out-door sports, preferring the company of books instead. At the age of twelve he began his attendance at Gilmanton Academy, to and from which he walked daily two miles each way. He kept at his studies with a keen relish, was ambitious, and maintained with facility a high rank among his schoolmates. To defray the expenses of his education he taught school, and achieved gratifying success in that vocation. His first venture of consequence was at North Barnstead, when he was only eighteen, and upon returning home after three months' absence paid over his entire salary, thirty dollars, to his father. His attendance at the academy continued until 1818. Before leaving that institution he began to read the hornbooks of law, borrowing them from Stephen Moody, Esq., then the only lawyer in active practice at Gilmanton Corner. At twenty he went to Sanbornton Square, and read law with Matthew Perkins, Esq., with whom he resided a year and a half, receiving board and lodging in the family of his preceptor in return for such service as he could render in the routine of office practice. He had seen and heard Ichabod Bartlett, then one of the most astute and eloquent members of the New Hampshire bar, and in April, 1822, he realized his long cherished desire of becoming a student in the office of the great lawyer at Portsmouth. There he entered upon a course of advanced study, and took charge of nearly all the office practice. Upon the fees earned in petty office business, added to something received by teaching private pupils at odd hours, he contrived to live respectably and keep out of debt. The next winter he returned to Gilmanton, and after teaching a term of school came back to Portsmouth. During his absence Mr. Bartlett had been elected to congress, and the young man found himself occupying a broader field and receiving more remuneration for his services. About the time Mr. Hackett made Portsmouth his home the schools of the town were so ill-governed and inefficient that the school committee, composed of the best citizens, insisted on an increased salary and very much better services on the part of the teachers. At this juncture a vacancy occurred in the mastership of the high school, and Mr. Hackett consented to assume that position for a brief season, devoting his evenings meanwhile to the law. His administration restored perfect order, and the pupils made rapid progress in their studies; in fact, such general satisfaction attended his method of instruction, that

upon the eve of retirement, after three months' service, he was urged to consider the situation a permanent one at an annual salary of six hundred dollars. This offer he declined. When his friends in the country heard of it they were sorely exercised, and did not hesitate to predict that he had made the mistake of a lifetime. Mr. Hackett's employment as an instructor while a young man, gave him a lifelong interest in the cause of education, and for some years after he laid aside the duties of teacher he performed more than his fair share of labor as a member of the board of education.

In January, 1826, he was admitted to the bar on motion of Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., who soon afterward invited him to become a law partner, a proposal he was only too happy to accept. This relation continued until June of that year, when Mr. Haven died. This brief connection, however, had enhanced the reputation of the surviving partner, and his practice took a steady growth. It was not long before he was recognized as a strong man in his profession, and in the course of a few years he came to be employed in many of the most important cases tried in the state. The period of his practice covered a term of fifty-two years—a term longer than that of any predecessor at the Rockingham bar. The earliest reported cause in which he appears of counsel was determined in 1827, and from that time till his death the fifty-three volumes of the New Hampshire reports, together with the decisions of the circuit and supreme courts of the United States testify with what ability, and with what fair measure of success he addressed the bench. He was earnest in his efforts to promote at the bar a feeling of fraternity. The New Hampshire Bar Association, incorporated in 1873, made him its first president—an office he held at the time of his death. Bell's "Bench and Bar of New Hampshire" says of him: "He was punctually in his office, quick of apprehension, full of resources, conversant with human nature, and of great practical sense, he was a wise counsellor. Without being a student, he was usually right in his law. He held briefs against the best practitioners in the state and federal courts, and not to his disadvantage. He was a ready and fluent speaker, with an apparent fairness that impressed his audience favorably. He was spontaneous, witty, and always interesting." Another authority says of him: "He tried many cases to the jury, was retained of counsel by corporations, and later in life was largely employed in the management of trust estates. He had an instinctive knowledge how to apply legal principles, and a knowledge, too, of human nature. He had an excellent memory, and knew what had been decided in the New Hampshire courts and in those of the New England states generally; but he is not to be termed a learned lawyer. He favored the extension of equity practice in New Hampshire, and he lived long enough to see some of his views in this regard adopted. In 1850 he declined a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court."

As counsel for one of the banks in the town he became much interested in the subject of banking, and having a bent of mind for financial affairs he attained great success as a banker. As soon as he gained the means he bought bank stocks, and as early as 1827 was a director of the Piscataqua Bank, and so continued as long as it existed. In 1845 the Piscataqua Exchange Bank was organized, and he became president and held that office until 1863. In that year, by request of his personal friend, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury of the

United States, he organized the First National Bank of Portsmouth—the first in the country, it is claimed—and into this the old Piscataqua Exchange Bank was merged, and he became its president and held that position till his death. He was also president of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Portsmouth Saving Bank.

When Mr. Hackett attained his majority he gave his adherence to the Whig party, whose principles he had embraced years earlier. With this party he acted until the Republican party was founded, and then he became a member of that organization, and was one of its staunch supporters from the time he joined it until he passed away. Until 1850 the Democrats were the political rulers of Portsmouth, and he had no opportunity for election to a political office, but from that time forward he was a prominent figure in local politics and a power in shaping the policy of his party there. In 1824-25 he had been assistant clerk of the senate; in 1828 he was clerk of the senate; in 1850 he was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1851-52-57-60-67-68-69. He was senator in 1861-62, and president of the senate the latter year; presidential elector in 1864, and member of the constitutional convention in 1876. When he first entered public life he was fitly assigned to the committee on railroads, of which he afterwards rose to be chairman. Later he served in two legislatures as chairman of the judiciary, which practically gave him the leadership of the house. In the various public positions he was constantly called to fill he showed himself abundantly capable for the discharge of all their duties: "He was an admirable presiding officer, so rare a gift, that for a whole generation he was gladly sought, upon all occasions of greater or less importance"; and the duties of presiding officer of the senate were discharged by him in such a courteous, fair, and impartial manner, as to add much to his already enviable reputation for services of that character.

Mr. Hackett was a man of sound and sagacious business views, and he did not hesitate to identify himself with every well-conceived project of a public character that gave reasonable assurance of future advantage to the citizens of Portsmouth. He had much to do with the opening of railroad communication with Boston in 1841, and thereafter was for a long series of years a director of the Eastern railroad in New Hampshire, as well as the legal counsel of that corporation. With some modification the same may be said of his relations to the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth railroad. He foresaw the importance of building a line of railroad from the seaboard to the White Mountain region, was one of the projectors of the Portsmouth, Great Falls & Conway Railroad, and a corporator mentioned in the charter which he was instrumental in obtaining. He was a director, and subsequently president of this railroad. Mention need not be made here of several other corporations with which he was connected, further than to specify a few, not, however, of a business character. At his decease he held the office of president of the South Parish Sunday School Association, and was trustee as well as treasurer of the Rice Public Library of Kittery, Maine. In church affiliations, as in all other matters, he was found where the dictates of reason rather than emotion placed him. He was a member of the Church of the South (Unitarian) Parish from 1826, and occupied the same pew for over fifty years. From 1826 to the time of his decease he was a member of the Portsmouth Athenæum which has a library



of many thousand volumes, unrivalled it is believed in quality by any general library of similar extent in the United States. Within the walls of the Athenæum he found the most constant and congenial employment of the leisure moments of his life. When a law student Mr. Hackett began writing for the press, and for intervals for more than fifty years his ready pen, sometimes for weeks in succession, enriched the columns of *The Portsmouth Journal* with thoughtful and timely articles that appeared as leading editorials, and this, too, when the field had not yet come to be occupied everywhere by the overshadowing presence of the metropolitan newspaper. In 1847, at the request of the family of Andrew Halliburton, of Portsmouth, he prepared a memoir to accompany a collection, privately printed, of that gentleman's essays. He also wrote a valuable biographical sketch of Charles W. Brewster, the author of "Rambles About Portsmouth." He gave much attention to historical and antiquarian subjects, and was long a member of the State Historical Society, and five years its president. In recognition of his attainments at the bar and his literary tastes, Dartmouth College, in 1858, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He was one of Portsmouth's most respectable and respected citizens, whose life is worthy of the study of young men who are now coming upon the stage of active life. He bore well his part in all educational, charitable, and religious affairs, and left behind the record of a long life well spent. He was married, December 21, 1826, by Rev. Dr. Parker, of the South Parish, to Olive Pickering, who was born in Portsmouth, daughter of Joseph Warren and Hannah (Nutter) Pickering, and a descendant of John Pickering, who settled in Portsmouth in 1636. The young couple at once began housekeeping in a dwelling on Congress street, where they continued to live the remainder of their lives, and celebrated their golden wedding a half century later. Four children were born to them: William Henry, see forward; Mary Anna (Mrs. Robert C. Pierce); Frank W., attorney of Washington, D. C., retired paymaster of the United States navy; Ellen L. (Mrs. Captain E. M. Stoddard).

(VII) William Henry, son of William Henry Young and Olive (Pickering) Hackett, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 13, 1827, and died there September 24, 1891. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and for a short time pursued a commercial career in Boston. He then returned to Portsmouth and studied law in the office of his father, and after being admitted to the bar of New Hampshire continued the practice of law industriously for the remainder of his life. While no partnership arrangement existed between himself and his father, they occupied the same offices and practiced more or less in connection with each other. But gradually the class of work pursued by the son differed from that which engaged the attention of the father, and for many years Colonel Hackett enjoyed a very large and lucrative office practice, including the care of trust estates and financial concerns. He obtained his military title as a member of the staff of Governor Straw, and was generally designated as "Colonel" Hackett to distinguish him from other members of the family, although his estimate of the value of this title—and many others which came to him from time to time—was simply that of a spirit of tolerance and not one of undue exaggeration of the importance of the compliment. In early life he was judge advocate, with the rank of major, in the state militia; so that a military title seemed to be at his disposal most of

his time. He had strong literary tastes and was a great reader. He possessed a large library of standard works, with which he was perfectly familiar. He was a ready and prolific writer, and for many years contributed to the press and magazine literature. He was editor of one or another of the local papers for several years, and was one of the proprietors of the *Portsmouth Chronicle and Gazette* for a series of years, during which time he wrote almost constantly for these publications. One of his associate editors, speaking of him about the time of his death, states that,—“As a compendium of literary information, a cyclopedia of valuable fact, a dictionary, a library, he was almost unequalled. The commonest topic was made interesting at his hands by his fund of classic and historic parallel, and it was his command of the best fact and fiction which made him pre-eminent at the social board.” As a journalist Colonel Hackett had a terse, pointed habit, illustrating by apt reference or quotation, and emphasizing his arguments by pertinent and unforgettable parallels. A strong vein of humor was noticeable in his speech and writing.

He had a genius for sympathy, and no appeal was made to his humanity in vain. Instances by the hundred may be had wherein his kind-hearted spontaneous charity was administered by that grace which makes the left hand a stranger to its fellow. In political life he was a Republican, and was prominent in party councils. He served the city as an alderman, was a member of the state legislature several times, and of the constitutional convention. He was for many years clerk of the United States circuit court for the district of New Hampshire, and United States commissioner. He was an interested and influential member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was a member of the various law and press associations throughout the state. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, and in that organization was a prominent figure and leader.

Mr. Hackett married Mary W. Healey, daughter of Wells and Elizabeth (Pickering) Healey. Three children were born to them: Mary Gertrude, who died in 1887; Wallace (see forward); Bessie Belle, wife of William H. Everett, of the United States navy. Mrs. Hackett died September 13, 1902.

(VIII) Wallace, only son of William Henry and Mary W. (Healey) Hackett, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 1, 1856. His early education was received in the public schools and at a private school in West Newton, Massachusetts. He read law in the office of his grandfather, William H. Y. Hackett, and entered Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom with the class of 1879. The same year he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. He opened an office in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and for eight years thereafter devoted his attention exclusively to the practice of law. He was city solicitor for three years, also counsel for the United States in the court of commissioners of "Alabama Claims." He subsequently became interested in business affairs outside his profession, and for several years has been more of a business than a professional man. For a number of years in Portsmouth there has been a recognized need of a change in the conduct of its municipal affairs. Two years ago Mr. Hackett was appointed chairman of a committee of citizens to prepare a new charter, with the object of overcoming the lax business methods which had hitherto prevailed. The charter was successfully drawn, accepted by the citizens, and passed by the legislature. In December, 1906, Mr. Hackett was elected mayor under this charter and is now

(1907) serving in that capacity. Politically he is a Republican. He is a director in several banks and industrial institutions. He is a member of the Unitarian Church of Portsmouth, as were his father and grandfather before him. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and president of the Aldrich Memorial Association, recently organized, as well as of several minor clubs and social organizations. In 1883 Mr. Hackett married Abbie, daughter of Ezra H. and Abbie J. Winchester, of Portsmouth. They have one daughter, Marion Hackett.

All the Meaders in New England in MEADER Colonial times were descended from one ancestor, John Meader. His descendants are now scattered far beyond the borders of New England, but it is not certain that all Meaders now in New England are descendants of this forbear.

(I) John Meader, "the ancestor of all American Meaders," was born in England about 1630, and died at Oyster River, New Hampshire, after 1712. He came to America soon after 1650, probably, as he was at Dover in 1653. In 1656 he had land granted him in Dover, and he lived in that part of the town called "Oyster River." In 1661 and for many subsequent years he was taxed in Dover. 1665, 5th month, 19th day, he with others present "Humble petition of Oyster River to Honored General Court of Mass." The petition alludes to an agreement made in 1651, 7, 14, by the town of Dover, that there should be two ministers—one at Dover Neck and the other at Oyster River. The petitioners complain that notwithstanding this they have no minister, and yet they are near fifty families, two hundred and twenty souls; mustering over seventy soldiers. They therefore ask to be made a town by themselves, for the "provision for a minister, standing at a stay, the old and young in families are too much neglected;" but if they could be a town, numbers would increase soon, with an "able orthodox minister." In 1684 he with others was dispossessed of lands by suits at law brought by Robert Tufton Mason, grandson of Captain John Mason, on the ground of Captain Mason's grant. Executions were levied, but officers could neither retain possession nor find purchasers; so the property soon reverted to the actual settlers, their occupancy not being long disturbed. In 1685 John Meader with others signed a petition to the King against Governor Cranfield. 1687, 9, 3, he was foreman of a jury at an inquest held at Oyster River. In 1694 his garrison house was destroyed by the Indians. His name is again of record in 1711, when he testifies regarding some Adams property. He married, about 1653, Abigail Follett, of whom nothing more is of record. They had children: John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah and Nathaniel, next mentioned.

(II) Nathaniel, third son and youngest child of John and Abigail (Follett) Meader, was born at Oyster River, 6, 14, 1671, and died 4, 23, 1704, killed by the Indians. His wife Eleanor died after 1705. Their children were: Lydia, Daniel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth and Eleanor.

(III) Daniel, second child and eldest son of Nathaniel and Eleanor Meader, was born at Oyster River, 3, 11, 1698. Seven at least of Daniel's sons settled in Rochester about 1750-60. They were Benjamin, Nathaniel, Elijah, Jonathan, Joseph, Lemuel and Jedediah, the last three coming somewhat later than their brothers.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Nathaniel Meader, was born at Oyster River, April 15, 1736, and died in Rochester, New Hampshire, April 20, 1827. He moved to Rochester between 1750 and 1760, and took up land in that part of the town known ever since as Meaderborough. He married Patience \_\_\_\_\_, born April 12, 1741, died March 22, 1825. Their children were: Hannah, born May 27, 1763; Mary, January 2, 1765; Tobias, May 1, 1767; Micajah, August 29, 1769; Hanson, September 26, 1772; Judith, January, 1776; Stephen (see later); Ephraim, December 1, 1785.

(V) Stephen, son of Benjamin Meader, was born in Rochester, December 19, 1782, and lived on a farm near Meaderborough Corner, which is still in possession of his descendants. He died March 20, 1858, aged seventy-six. "He was a firm disciple of the Society of Friends, as nearly all the Meaders have been—a kindhearted, estimable man and neighbor, a worthy, influential citizen, and a true and staunch friend." He married Sarah Whitehouse (died June 29, 1858), and had: Tobias, Hanson, Jonathan, Levi, Asa, Mehitable and Benjamin.

(VI) Levi, fourth son and child of Stephen and Sarah (Whitehouse) Meader, was born in Rochester, February 4, 1813, and died there September 25, 1885. He was a farmer, and resided in his native town. "He was a genial-hearted man, full of a sly humor which bubbled over in spite of himself. He enjoyed a joke or witticism keenly, and was quick with a rejoinder. Sturdily built, possessed of an iron constitution and great physical strength, he liked nothing better than to lay aside for the time his Quaker coat and have a friendly wrestling bout with whomever had the temerity to 'tackle' him, and seldom came off second. He took great interest in town affairs, and was an energetic and influential worker in politics. He was twice elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket." He married, December 24, 1837, Amanda Eastman, who was born in Peacham, Vermont, March 26, 1817, and died March 24, 1888. They had eight children: Stephen C., Valentine E., Charles H., Sarah F., George E., Julia E., John E., and Walter S. (John E. and descendants are mentioned at length in this article.)

(VII) Stephen Chase, eldest child of Levi and Amanda (Eastman) Meader, was born in Rochester, December 14, 1840. He lived on a farm until he was fourteen years old, when he went with his father's family to Gonic village, where he obtained the greater part of his common school education. Between the terms of school he worked in the Gonic woolen mill. In 1857 he entered the Friends School in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained nearly four years. He was a diligent student, excelling in mathematics and chemistry. He has always had a strong love for the latter, and if he had continued in this line would have made a reputation as a practical chemist. In 1860 he completed his school life in Providence, returned to Gonic, and entered the Gonic Manufacturing Co.'s mill in the employ of the late N. V. Whitehouse, working in various parts of the mill, but principally in the finishing and dyeing rooms. His natural ability and methodical habits made his progress easy and rapid, and he passed from dyer to finisher, superintendent, and finally to the position of agent. He was appointed to the last position in June, 1881, and has ever since retained it.

He is a man of both breadth and depth in the affairs of life; quiet, firm, unobtrusive and consci-

entious; possessing a critical judgment, industrious and persevering. He is a typical Quaker of the present day, liberal to all religious denominations, and a generous contributor to the support of the village church, and a helper in all educational and moral purposes for the good of the community where he resides. In politics he is a Republican, and has thrice represented Rochester in the state legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1902, and for twelve years past has been a member of the council; is a trustee of the Rochester Public Library of Rochester, and a director of the Loan and Banking Company of Rochester. He is a member of the Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 10. Mr. Meader married, in Farmington, New Hampshire, September 20, 1870, Effie Seavey, who was born in Farmington, July 28, 1840, daughter of Calvin and Irena (Clark) Seavey. They have one child, Gertrude A., who was born June 18, 1875, and is a graduate of the Friends' School at Providence.

(VII) John Eastman, fifth son and seventh child of Levi and Amanda (Eastman) Meader, was born in Rochester, August 29, 1850, and received his education in the public schools of Rochester, and at the Friends' School, Providence, Rhode Island. At eight years of age he began to be employed during vacations in the woolen mills at Gonic. There he learned the carder's trade, and there he has always been employed except two years he spent on a farm for the purpose of improving his health, and one year he worked in the Cochecho Mill at Dover. After learning the carder's trade he learned finishing and dyeing and subsequently had charge of the dyeing department for some years. About 1892 he was promoted on account of his general efficiency to the position of superintendent of the Gonic Mills, and has since performed the duties of that position in such a manner as to receive the unqualified approbation of his employers. In political faith he is a Republican. His business qualifications and practical ideas recommended him to his townsmen, and in 1888 he was elected to represent Rochester in the legislature, and in 1897 he was returned a second time. He and his family are members of the Society of Friends. He is also a member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Patrons of Husbandry, of Rochester. He married, June 16, 1876, Clara E. Varney, who was born in Rochester, August 30, 1855, daughter of John W. and Harriet H. (Foss) Varney. Four children have been born to them: John Levi, Harry Hanson, Walter and Julia. J. Levi, born September 17, 1879, is assistant superintendent of the Gonic Mill. He married Lela Melvin, of Chicago, and has two children: Lois J. and Lola.

Harry Hanson was born May 1, 1883, and is a traveling salesman. He married Grace McDuffee, daughter of J. Arthur and Caroline (Tilton) McDuffee, of Rochester. Walter, born January 9, 1889, died February 15, 1901. Julia, born July, 1890, died in 1892.

This family descends from an ancestor,

HENRY Scotch or Irish, who came in the great movement that brought very many industrious pioneers to young America. Many of their descendants were distinguished in the Revolutionary War, and later in peace.

(I) Hugh Henry, the first of this family to

dwelt in America, was a native of Coleraine, Ireland, and coming to New England, was one of the first settlers in Coleraine, Massachusetts. He was the father of a family, one of whom was John.

(II) John, son of Hugh Henry, seems to have lived in the same town as his father, and there reared a family.

(III) William was the son of John Henry and

(IV) William, Jr., was the third descendant from the settler.

(V) Hugh, fourth in descent from the original Hugh, was the son of William Henry, Jr., and resided at Ackworth, New Hampshire, most of his life. He was a merchant, and raised three children.

(VI) Hugh Horatio, son of Hugh and Mary (Dodge) Henry, was born in Chester, Vermont, October 18, 1814, and died December 18, 1869. In 1833, at the age of nineteen years, he graduated from Dartmouth College. He succeeded to the landed estate of his father, to which he made substantial additions. He was nominally a farmer, but his time and energies were chiefly expended on the solution of questions of finance, transportation and legislation. His residence was principally at Chester, Vermont, but his business interests were scattered. He was prominent in public and political affairs in Vermont, was the original projector and principal promoter of the Vermont Valley railroad, to the presidency of which he was elected in 1850, and at the time of his death was serving his nineteenth term as its president, being the oldest railroad president in point of service in the United States. He was a director in the National Bank of Bellows Falls and a trustee of the Bellows Falls Savings Institution for more than twenty years. He was a Democrat until the Free Soil party arose, followed the lines of thought of John P. Hale, and other leaders of that organization, and when the Republican party succeeded the Free Soilers he lent his support to the new party, being one of the original Republicans. He was a delegate in the Chicago convention in 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. From that time on he gave his unswerving loyalty and unflagging energy to the support of the Union and the Republican party. He was a representative in the Vermont legislature both as a Democrat and later as a Republican. He filled that office in 1839, 1841, 1843, 1860, and 1862, and was state senator in 1864. At the time of his death in 1869 he held the office of United States marshal for the District of Vermont, to which he had been appointed three years before. He was a man of broad mind and most excellent executive ability, a steadfast friend and an agreeable companion, always to the fore in thought and action, and always ready to abandon worn out traditions and ideas for those that fit the case and the hour. He married Sarah Henry, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Cooley) Henry, born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, June, 1812. They were the parents of nine children: Mary H., Martin D., Julia, Clara, Charles F., Austin H., William G., Patrick and Sarah E., of whom only two at this time (December, 1905,) are living, viz.: Martin D. and William G., residents at Chester, Vermont.

(VII) Hugh, son of Hugh Horatio and Sarah (Henry) Henry, was born in Chester, Vermont, March 21, 1838, and was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Chester and Deerfield academies. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1862, but practiced only a short time

and then turned his back on law and the courts to take up arms in defense of the union. September 15, 1862, he enlisted as private in Company K, Sixteenth Vermont Regiment, and was promoted to lieutenant, and served as such with his command till the muster out of the regiment, August 20, 1863. Among the actions in which he participated was that of Gettysburg, July 3-4, 1863, which turned the tide of success in favor of the Union armies.

Returning to Vermont he resumed the practice of his profession with an energy that brought him success. He had a natural taste for politics, and at an early age took a deep interest in the success of his party. In 1870 he was elected from Chester to the lower house of the legislature, where by successive re-elections he served until 1877, inclusive, and again in 1884. He was elected state senator 1880 and served one term, his entire service as a lawmaker covering a period of fifteen years. In 1884 he was appointed judge of probate for the Windsor District, and filled that position for nearly fourteen years, resigning it in 1898 to accept the appointment of United States pension agent, at Concord, New Hampshire, for the district including New Hampshire and Vermont. At the expiration of his term he was re-appointed by President Roosevelt, and has now (1905) almost completed his second four-year term.

Mr. Henry is a member of Henry Post, No. 27, Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1892 was elected department commander of the Department of Vermont, and served one year. At the time of the incorporation of the Vermont Soldiers' Home he was made one of the trustees, and has served as its president since 1887. He has been a director in the Vermont Valley railroad since 1885, is a director in the National Bank of Bellows Falls, and has been trustee of Bellows Falls Savings Institution for twenty-five years. In 1866 he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Chester, and was subsequently noble grand of his lodge two terms. Later he was a member of Myrtle Lodge at Proctorsville, finally becoming a member of Chester Lodge, No. 39, at Chester, instituted in 1889. In 1867 he was made a Mason, joining Olive Branch Lodge, No. 34, at Chester, Vermont, where he is still a member. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, the New Hampshire Historical Society, the Vermont Veteran Association of Boston, the Bennington Monument Historical Society, of Bennington, Vermont, the Woonancet Club, and is an honorary member of the Veteran Firemen's Association of Concord, New Hampshire. He is not a communicant of any church, but is a strong Unitarian and a constant attendant at the Second Congregation (Unitarian) Church of Concord.

He married, at Chester, Vermont, May 1, 1872, Alice A. Ordway, daughter of George W. and Angeline (Cady) Ordway, born June 25, 1853. They have two children: Emma C., born May 4, 1878, now employed in the pension office; and Hugh Horatio, born June 13, 1884, who graduated from Yale College in 1905, and is now (1905) a student at law. Both were born at Chester, Vermont.

CARPENTER This is one of the most widely distributed names of the United States, as well as one of the oldest, and has been notable among the pioneers of New Hampshire and of many other states. It is traced to an early period in England, and is conspicuous in the annals of the American Revolu-

tion, and also in civil life through many generations and representatives. It has carried with it New England standards and has given its sons to the public service in many commonwealths.

(I) The first of the name of whom record is found was John Carpenter, born about 1303, who was a member of parliament in 1323.

(II) Richard, son of John Carpenter, born about 1335, married Christina ————. He resided in London, was a "chaundeler," and possessed of wealth for his day.

(III) and (IV) The succeeding generations in this line were represented by John Carpenter, second and third, about whom no particulars can be learned.

(V) William Carpenter, son of John (3), born about 1480, died 1520, was known as "William of Homme."

(VI) and (VII) James and John (4) fill in the sixth and seventh generations.

(VIII) William, son of John (4) Carpenter, had sons: James, Alexander, William and Richard.

(IX) William (2), third son of William (1), was born in 1576, was a carpenter by trade and resided in London. He rented tenements and gardens in Houndsditch. Being a dissenter he was driven to Whirwell to escape persecution, and took the opportunity to join his sons in emigrating to America. He was not contented on this side, however, and returned to England in the ship which brought him.

(X) William (3), son of William (2) Carpenter, was born May 25, 1605, and came to America on the ship "Bevis," from Southampton. He was made a freeman in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1640, and was representative to the general court from that town in 1641 and 1643. He filled the same position in Rehoboth in 1645, and died in that town, February 7, 1659. His wife, Abigail, passed away February 22, 1687. Three of their children were born in England, three in Weymouth and one in Rehoboth, namely: John, William, Joseph, Anna, Abiah and Abigail (twins), and Samuel. Mr. Carpenter was admitted as an inhabitant of Rehoboth, March 28, 1645, and was made freeman in the following June. He was town and proprietors' clerk from 1643 until his death, being one of the founders and proprietors, and the records show that he was a fine writer. He was a warm friend of Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony, whose wife was his relative, and was a man of affairs generally, possessed of much ability. His estate was inventoried at two hundred and fifty-four pounds and ten shillings.

(XI) Joseph, third son and child of William (3) and Abigail Carpenter, was born about 1633 in England, and was married May 25, 1655, to Margaret, daughter of John Sutton. He was buried May 6, 1675, near One-Hundred-Acre cove in Barrington, and his widow was buried in 1700, at the age of sixty-five years, in East Providence. He was one of the original members of Rev. Myles' Church, the first Baptist society in Massachusetts, in 1663, in Swansea. For his heresy he was fined five pounds and suspended from worship one month, but he seems to have kept up amicable business relations with his fellows, and also to have held to his faith, facts which clearly indicate force of character and genuine worth.

(XII) Benjamin, son of Joseph and Margaret (Sutton) Carpenter, was born January 19, 1658, probably in Swansea, and married Renew Weeks, who was born in 1660, daughter of William and





Chas. H. Carpenter

Elizabeth Weeks, of Dorchester. She died July 29, 1703, and he was married November 27, 1706, to Martha Toogood, who was living at the time of his death, May 22, 1727. His children, all baptized in Dorchester, were: Benjamin, Jotham, Renew, Elizabeth, Hannah, Jane, John, Submit, Job, Kesiah, Hezekiah and Edward.

(XIII) John (5), third son and seventh child of Benjamin and Renew (Weeks) Carpenter, was born March 25, 1692, and resided in Swansea and Mansfield, and Stafford, Connecticut, dying in the latter town in 1766. He probably moved thither in his old age, to be near his son, mentioned at length in the following paragraph. He was married September 12, 1717, to Sarah Thurston, who died October 24, 1744, aged fifty-three years. He married (second) Martha H———, of Windham, Connecticut, and (third), March 19, 1748, widow Hannah Martin, of Warwick, Rhode Island. His children, all born in Swansea, were: Hannah, Harriet, Metheble, Huldah, Louis, Barnabas, John, Sarah, Warren, Elizabeth and Eliphalet.

(XIV) John (6), third son and seventh child of John (5) and Sarah (Thurston) Carpenter, was born January 4, 1728, in Swansea, Massachusetts, and was one of the original settlers of Stafford, Connecticut, in 1760, going there from New London. He was a minute-man of the Revolution, serving eighteen days in the Lexington Alarm, under Captain Freeborn, of Monson, Massachusetts, a town adjoining Stafford. He lived to be nearly eighty-nine years old, dying in Stafford, October 3, 1816. He is supposed to have been married three times. The second wedding took place June 5, 1755, to Mary Loomis, of Lebanon, Connecticut, who was born in the town of Scotland, that colony, a daughter of Josiah Loomis. She died July 24, 1801, and he married Judith Horton, September 16, 1804. His children were: John, Oliver, a daughter (name unknown), who married a Whittaker and resided in Vermont; Sarah, Josiah, Joseph, Thurston, Samuel, Mary (died at five and one-half years), Nathaniel, Irene and Mary.

(XV) Josiah, third son and fifth child of John (6) and Mary (Loomis) Carpenter, was born in October, 1762, in Stafford, Connecticut, and became a minister of the Congregational Church. He graduated at Dartmouth College, with first honors of his class, in 1787, and was ordained in charge of the church at Chichester, New Hampshire, November 2, 1791. He was pastor there nearly thirty-six years, being dismissed at his request July 24, 1827. This long connection testifies to his worth, and his piety, faithfulness and ability need no other testimonial. He passed away in Chichester March 1, 1851, at the age of eighty-eight years and four months, and his departure was widely mourned. While a mere boy he enlisted in the Revolutionary service, and was sentinel on Roxbury Neck, with two of his brothers, when one of the others (Oliver) was killed. He was married April 13, 1790, to Hannah Morrill, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, a daughter of David Morrill, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and descendant of Abraham Morrill, who came from England in 1632 on the ship "Lyon." She died February 21, 1847, aged eighty years and two months. Their children were: Nancy, David M., Hannah, Oliver, John, Thurston and Clarissa.

(XVI) David Morrill, eldest son and second child of Rev. Josiah and Hannah (Morrill) Carpenter, was born November 16, 1793, in Chichester, and died December 9, 1873, in Concord. He was an active man of affairs, and engaged in mercantile

business at Chichester, later purchasing a large farm which he tilled industriously and successfully. He was a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank and a director of the Mechanics' National Bank, and rarely failed to attend the weekly meetings of the directors. His worth was recognized by his fellow citizens, and he was called upon to serve as representative in the state legislature, and was county treasurer from 1837 to 1849. He served as town clerk for the seven years from 1820 to 1826, inclusive, and again from 1829 to 1831. He was selectman in 1835-36 and 1842-43-44, and was subsequently county commissioner. While yet a minor he served as a soldier in the War of 1812. As a man and citizen he exercised a wide and worthy influence.

He was married January 13, 1818, to Mary Perkins of Loudon, New Hampshire, formerly of Wells, Maine. She died November 4, 1866, at the age of sixty-eight years. Her father, Jonathan Chesley Perkins, settled in Loudon in 1788, and cleared up a farm and became a leading citizen. Their children are noted as follows: Charles Hodgdon is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Mary Jane, died at the age of four years. Mary Jane (2), died when eighteen years old. Josiah is a resident of Manchester, this state. Clara A. became the wife of Samuel C. Merrill, of Manchester, and resides in Patterson, New Jersey. Sarah L. married James W. Webster, of Concord, a noted educator, and resided in Boston and Malden, Massachusetts. Frank P. is mentioned at length in this article.

(XVII) Charles Hodgdon, eldest child of David Morrill and Mary (Perkins) Carpenter, was born in Chichester, December 18, 1818. When he was ten years old his parents removed to a farm at Chichester Centre, and there he attained his majority. He received a good practical education, attending the schools when in session, and working on the farm the remainder of the year, until his education fitted him for teaching, when he became an instructor of youth and taught school several winters. At an early age he showed a military spirit, and at nineteen was commissioned lieutenant of militia, and subsequently promoted to a captaincy in the Thirty-eighth Regiment. Through his influence his company was supplied with uniforms, which the other companies did not have, and thus Captain Carpenter's company became the pride of the regiment. Soon after he was twenty-one Mr. Carpenter went to live with his maternal uncle, Jacob Perkins, who resided on a large farm upon which Mr. Carpenter has ever since lived. In connection with his large agricultural business Mr. Perkins for many years dealt extensively in cattle, which he bought in northern New Hampshire and Vermont, and drove, before the days of railroads in the upper country, through the valleys of the romantic mountain region, down Bakers river and the Pemigewasset and Merrimack to market at Brighton, Massachusetts. Mr. Carpenter, an active and vigorous young man, enjoyed these trips, many of which he made.

The Pittsfield Bank was formed in 1851, and Mr. Carpenter was chosen cashier, and acceptably filled that place for the ensuing five years. Mr. Perkins' health failing at that time, Mr. Carpenter was obliged to relinquish his position in the bank, and devote a larger share of his time to the duties at his home in Chichester. Although removed from the actual transaction of the business of the bank by this change, Mr. Carpenter has always maintained

a connection with it either as cashier, director or president, having held the latter office from 1870. He has also been president of the Merchants' National Bank of Dover, New Hampshire, since its inauguration. His farming has been of a character and scope to excite more than ordinary attention. His farm in the valley of the Suncook is a model of its kind. The homestead farm consists of seven hundred acres in one body, with over one thousand acres of woodland and pasture outlying. He cuts one hundred and fifty tons of hay and winters one hundred head of choice cattle. For more than forty years his favorite breed of stock has been a cross between the Devon and the Durham, which he has bred principally for beef, and which has brought good prices. His farm buildings are models in their way, being among the finest in the state. His handsome and commodious residence commands a fine view of the surrounding country, embracing the valley of the Suncook and the panorama of encircling hills. In addition to farming, Mr. Carpenter has been largely engaged in trading in live stock, and has handled large amounts of lumber, buying on the stump and manufacturing and handling much timber each year. He has extensive interests in Pittsfield, where he has invested considerably in real estate. He was actively interested in starting the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company, and holds much of its stock, and is part owner of the new Opera House block. He was one of the promoters of the Farmers' Savings Bank of Pittsfield, chartered in 1883, and is one of its trustees. He was one of the projectors of the Suncook Valley railroad, contributed a share to defray the expense of the first survey of its route, and was actively interested in locating and building it, contributing five hundred dollars towards its completion. He has served on its board of directors since its organization, where his judgment and business experience have proved of value to the corporation.

Mr. Carpenter's wealth and success in the management of his affairs have recommended him to his fellow citizens as a very proper agent for the transaction of public business. For well on to two score years he was placed in responsible positions in the interests of the town. He was a member of the legislature from Chichester in 1855-56, and acquitted himself with credit. He is a Democrat with the interests of his country always uppermost in his mind, and in the period of the war of the Rebellion he was a war Democrat of an ardent type. During nearly all those years he served as chairman of the board of selectmen, stood at the helm in providing the town's quota of troops, meeting the extraordinary burdens which the war produced, receiving and disbursing all the town's money, and acquitting himself with credit in the discharge of all his duties.

Mr. Carpenter is an active member of the Congregational Society. He appreciates fully the value of religious and educational institutions and philanthropic works, and contributes to the support of them. The Carpenter family has been prominent in the political, social and business circles of Chichester and Merrimack county for three generations, and no member has been more active and successful than Charles H., whose sound judgment, good common sense and foresight have enabled him to make his life a success, and to assist others in the accomplishment of the same end. Though now (1906) eighty-eight years old, Mr. Carpenter is in

the enjoyment of a green old age, still an alert business man as active as many a man many years his junior, and still makes journeys to Boston to sell his stock and attend to other business affairs. He married, October 28, 1841, Joanna Maxfield, an adopted daughter of his uncle. She died July 5, 1882. She was noted for her generosity and hospitality, was an exemplary wife and efficient help and adviser to her husband, and a tender and loving mother to her children. The children born of this marriage were five: John T., Mary J., Electa A., Sally P. and Clara A.

John T., the eldest, was educated at Pittsfield Academy and at Colby Academy at New London. He has since lived on a farm in his native town. He has two children, Albert Perkins, now a resident of Boston, and Stella M., wife of Arthur Warren, of Pittsfield. Mary J., the second, was educated at Pittsfield Academy and at Dora Merrill's Select School in Concord. She engaged in teaching and was one of the most popular teachers of her native town. After her mother's death she assumed charge of her father's household and has gracefully entertained his many friends and carried forward the duties laid down by her mother. Electa A. became the wife of John Abbott Goss, whom she survived and succeeded as cashier of the Pittsfield Bank and is now filling that position. Sally Perkins was educated at Pittsfield Academy and Abbott Female Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, from which she graduated. She was an assistant in Pembroke Academy and in Pittsfield Academy and at one time was a teacher in the high school at Amherst, New Hampshire. She is a member of the Colonial Dames, and with her sister has traveled much in Europe and the North American Continent. Clara A. is the wife of Nathaniel M. Batchelder, and resides in Pittsfield.

(XVII) Frank Pierce, son of David Morrill and Mary (Perkins) Carpenter, was born in the town of Chichester, New Hampshire, October 28, 1845. He attended the district school, assisted his father on the Epsom farm, and laid the foundations of good health and rugged constitution among the Granite Hills of New Hampshire. Upon his father's removal to Concord, he pursued his studies at a grammar school, entered the high school of that city and graduated in 1863. He intended to enter college, but in obedience to the earnest wish of his mother, then in poor health, he abandoned this plan and remained at home until he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, in the spring of 1864. There he entered the employment of J. S. Kidder & Company, flour and grain merchants, with whom he remained five years. At the end of this time he formed a partnership with Frank J. Drake. They conducted a wholesale flour and grain business until 1885, when Mr. Carpenter bought the Amoskeag Paper Mill, with which he has been connected ever since. Under his management it has proved a most successful enterprise. Mr. Carpenter, while giving careful attention to his own business, devotes much time to the affairs of other corporations. He is and has been since its beginning a director of the Second National Bank of Manchester, a director of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and a member of its finance committee, president of the Columbia (South Carolina) Water Power Company, vice-president and director of the Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company of Berlin, New Hampshire. He is a director in the following corporations: Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Concord and





Frank P. Carpenter



Montreal railroad, Consolidated Cotton Duck Corporation and Hanover Fire Insurance Company of New York.

At the decease of Hon. Aretas Blood, late of Manchester, who died intestate November 24, 1897, the care, management and disposition of his estate devolved upon Mr. Carpenter and Dr. L. Melville French, both sons-in-law of the deceased. To this settlement, exceedingly difficult because of the variety and widely separated location of business interests, Mr. Carpenter gave unwearied effort and devoted attention. The result fully justifies the opinion universally formed that no one could have exercised better judgment, business sagacity or more tactful and successful administration than did Mr. Carpenter. He is a regular attendant at the Franklin Street Congregational Church, and is president of its Society. Mr. Carpenter has never aspired to political preferment. Acting with the Democratic party he accepted in 1894 an appointment as one of the board of police commissioners, and this duty he discharged with considerate and faithful attention. He is interested in good government and progress, and is ever ready to promote the welfare of his home town.

On the twelfth of September, 1872, Mr. Carpenter was united in marriage with Elenora R. Blood, daughter of the late Aretas Blood. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have a son and a daughter. Aretas Blood and Mary Elizabeth. Aretas B. married Alice Burnham, daughter of United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester, and is treasurer of the Amoskeag Paper Mill. Mr. and Mrs. Aretas B. Carpenter have two daughters, Elizabeth and Elenora. Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Bartlett Manning, of Manchester.

#### (Second Family.)

This line in Manchester is not connected by any known records with others of the name or Carpenter in New Hampshire.

Nicholas Carpenter was born January 30, 1794, in Marseilles, France. Nothing is known of his parents, but it is probable that his father was English or of English stock. The name has always been spelled in its present form, as far as known, which would indicate that it is not of French origin. At an early age Nicholas Carpenter was placed with a brother in the bakery on a man-of-war, to learn the trade. The brother was drowned, and Nicholas left the ship on its arrival in the harbor of Quebec, making his way at once into the rural district on the southern border of the Province of Quebec. He was employed by farmers in Stanstead, and later in Derby, Vermont, and continued in that occupation all of his active life. For a period of twenty-two years he had charge of the large farms of Hon. Pontus Baxter of Derby, who was a member of Congress at the time of his death. Mr. Carpenter purchased land and became a large landowner in Troy and Westmore, Vermont. He lived in the latter town January 5, 1878, near the close of his eighty-fourth year. He was an extensive raiser of all kinds of farm stock, a successful farmer, and reared a large family. The maple trees which he set out are a monument to his forethought and kindness of heart. His wife, Hannah Libby, daughter of Joshua and Hannah (Grant) Libby, was of English descent. She died at the age of ninety-one years. She was a member of the Advent Church which her husband supported. Mr. Car-

penyer was a Whig and one of the first to give support to the Republican party. He served as highway commissioner and a member of the school board, and did all in his power to advance the welfare of the community in which he lived. His nine sons and nine daughters included two pairs of twins, one pair of whom died unnamed. 1. Joshua, the eldest, was a resident of Hatley, Province of Quebec, where he died. 2. Isaac was a resident of Derby, and died in Boston from an operation for cancer. 3. Sarah married (first) John Gates, (second) Thomas Henry, and resides in South Hadley, Massachusetts. 4. Julia is the widow of Peter Rash and lives in Barton, Vermont. 5. Charles is a resident of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 6 and 7. John and James were twins; the former died in Lowell, Massachusetts, and the latter in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. 8. Louis lives at Concord, Vermont. 9. Edward L., see forward. 10 and 11. Harriet and Lucy died unmarried. 12. Maria Jeanette became the wife of James Matthews, and died in Westmore. 13. Jedediah died of illness contracted while a soldier in the Civil war. 14. Leslie M. is a resident of Smithfield, Rhode Island. 15 and 16. Jane and a boy, unnamed, died in infancy.

Edward Lathrop Carpenter, seventh son and ninth child of Nicholas and Hannah (Libby) Carpenter, was born December 24, 1838, in the town of Holland, adjoining Derby, where his parents then resided, and attended the public schools of Derby Line until he was sixteen years of age. He assisted his father in the labors of the farm until 1858, when he went to Lowell and found employment in a cotton mill, becoming familiar with the operation of spinning in all its details. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he returned to his native place and endeavored to enlist in a company recruited in Derby, but it was full before his arrival. The following summer was spent in Canada, where he drove a peddler's wagon through the country. On December 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the United States service in the following February. Proceeding to New Orleans, this regiment became a part of the force under General Benjamin F. Butler and saw much severe service along the lower Mississippi. Mr. Carpenter participated in almost continuous fighting for several months, and was severely wounded at the battle of Port Hudson. He was discharged at Brattleboro in the spring of 1863, and was ill during the succeeding summer, as a result of malarial surroundings in Louisiana. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Carpenter came to Manchester and secured a situation with the Stark Corporation and was in charge of a weaving room fifteen years. Desiring to engage in farming, he went to Westmore and purchased land, which he tilled four years. Because of his wife's ill health he sold out and returned to Manchester and again entered the mills, continuing until the fall of 1903. He then settled upon land which he had purchased in 1887, in the town of Manchester, and is engaged in farming. In January, 1905, his house was burned, and he immediately rebuilt a handsome and pleasant country home. He is now enjoying in quiet contentment the fruits of many years of industrious application, and is respected by his contemporaries. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been many years a member of Mechanics Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester. He is a Universalist in religious faith,

and his wife is a member of the First Congregational Church of Manchester, where he usually attends divine worship. Mr. Carpenter is a Republican, and served as selectman from Ward one of Manchester, while a resident of the city.

He married, July 1, 1865, Laura E. Ashland, who was born in Champlain, New York, a daughter of Francis and Adeline (Baker) Ashland, natives of New York. Francis Baker was a son of Francis Baker, who was born in Albany, New York, of Huguenot ancestors who settled in Connecticut.

Irving Lloyd Carpenter, only child of Edward L. and Laura E. (Ashland) Carpenter, was born April 6, 1866, in Manchester, where nearly all his life has been passed. His primary education was supplied by the public schools of his native city, and he was graduated from the medical department of Harvard University in 1890. Dr. Carpenter began his practice in Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained two years. Yielding to the persuasions of his parents, he returned to Manchester, and has since continued in active practice here, building up a lucrative and successful line of work. He has a large family practice in medicine and surgery, and his friends are limited in number only by the extent of his acquaintance. Of genial nature and cordial manner, his presence in a sick room is worth as much to the patient, in many instances, as are his remedies. His standing in the profession is indicated by his admission to the Manchester Medical Association, New Hampshire Medical Society and American Medical Association. These are the only societies in which he holds membership, but his heart finds room for all worthy movements. He is busy with the care of his patients, and has little time for social diversions, political or other strifes, but he supports his principles by sustaining the Republican party in national contests. Dr. Carpenter was married, January 15, 1893, to Mrs. Ann Winnifred Thayer, daughter of Robert and Anna (Bixby) Patterson. Mrs. Carpenter was born September 21, 1866, in Boylston street, between Washington and Tremont streets, Boston, a locality now occupied by business structures.

The thoughtful person finds no cause TOWNE to wonder at the unparalleled growth of the American commonwealths when he takes into consideration the quality of the pioneers of civilization who laid the foundations of the nation, and gives credit to the inherited characteristics that have distinguished the American people, and especially those of New England. The same elements that made the ancestors successful colonists, two centuries ago, are making their descendants successful in a hundred ways today. The Townes performed well their part in earlier days; the sons and daughters of the old families are today worthy of their sires.

(I) The earliest positive information we have of William Towne, the earliest ancestor of the present family of the name, is that March 25, 1620, in the Church of St. Nicholas, Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, he married Joanna Blessing, and that their first six children were baptized there. We next hear of this family at Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts, where in the book of early grants we find the record of land granted to William Towne. "11. 8mo., 1640." William Towne's residence was in that part of Salem known as the "Northfields," and he remained at this place until 1651, when he purchased land in Topsfield, whither

he subsequently moved, and where he died about 1672, and, from the final settlement of the estate by his widow, she seems to have survived him about ten years. "Taken away from the Evil to come" might have been the epitaph on their tombstones, in view of the terrible fate of their daughters some ten years later. The children of William and Joanna (Blessing) Towne, of Yarmouth, England, and Salem, Massachusetts, were: 1. Rebecca, baptized February 21, 1621; married Francis Nourse, of Salem. She was hanged as a witch at Salem, July 19, 1692. Her husband survived her, dying at Salem, November 22, 1695, aged seventy-seven years. Their descendants have been numerous, and highly respected. 2. John, baptized February 16, 1624, died before his father. 3. Susanna, baptized October 20, 1625, died before her father. 4. Edmund, baptized June 28, 1628. 5. Jacob, baptized March 11, 1632. 6. Mary, baptized August 24, 1634; married Isaac Esty; she was also hung as a witch, two months and three days after her sister. 7. Sarah, baptized September 3, 1648; married (first) January 11, 1660, Edmund Bridges, and (second) Peter Cloyes; she narrowly escaped the fate of her sisters Rebecca and Mary. 8. Joseph, baptized September 3, 1648.

Rebecca (Towne) Nourse was taken to church in chains the Sabbath previous to her execution, and there publically excommunicated by her minister. "But," says a writer of that day, "her life and conversation had been such that the remembrance thereof in a short time wiped off all the reproach occasioned by the civil and ecclesiastical sentence against her," and in 1712 the church to which she belonged reversed its decision by blotting out the record of her excommunication.

(II) Jacob (1), son of William and Joanna Towne, was baptized at Yarmouth, Norfolk county, England, March 11, 1632. He resided at Salem, Massachusetts, with his father about twelve years. He married, June 26, 1657, Catherine, daughter of John Symonds, of Salem; made his will at Topsfield, November 24, 1704; and died the third day following, aged about seventy-three years. His will was proven January 1, 1705, his son John being executor. Their children were: 1. John, born April 2, 1658; married Mary Smith. 2. Jacob, born February 13, 1660; married Phebe Smith. 3. Catherine, born February 25, 1662; married Elisha Perkins. 4. Deliverance, born August 5, 1664. 5. Ruth, born August 5, 1664. Both Deliverance and Ruth married John Stiles. 6. Edmund, born July 21, 1666.

(III) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Catherine (Symonds) Towne, was born at Topsfield, February 13, 1660. He was admitted to the church September 1, 1717, and died October 4, 1741, aged eighty-one years. He married Phebe, daughter of Robert Smith, June 24, 1683 or 1684. She was born August 26, 1661, and died January 14, 1740, aged seventy-nine years. Their children were: 1. Joshua, born November 13, 1684. 2. John, February 2, 1686. 3. Abigail, December 10, 1687. 4. Catherine, January 2, 1690. 5. Jacob, 1693. 6. Gideon, February 4, 1696. 7. Ruth, March 25, 1698. 8. Stephen, November 2, 1700. 9. Jabez, June 15, 1704. 10. Elisha, October 25, 1706.

(IV) Jabez (1), son of Jacob and Phebe (Smith) Towne, was born at Topsfield, June 15, 1704, and died at Londonderry, New Hampshire, April 1, 1783, aged seventy-nine years. He married, March 30, 1730, Tryphenia Dwinell, who died

April 16, 1785. Their children were: 1. Jabez, born March 4, 1732. 2. Mary, October 30, 1734. 3. Rebecca, June 9, 1737. 4. Jacob, September 25, 1738. 5. Elijah, September 11, 1740. 6. Abigail, December 7, 1743. 7. Ruth, October 23, 1746. 8. Susannah, November 19, 1749.

(V) Jabez (2), son of Jabez (1) and Tryphenia (Dwinnell) Towne, was born at Topsfield, March 4, 1734 (?), and died in 1758, "in ye war," the records say—probably while serving in the French and Indian war which was then waging. He married, May 23, 1754, Lydia Perkins, born March 17, 1737, died March 2, 1812. Their children were: 1. Lydia, baptized January 18, 1756, died June 27, 1759. 2. Moses, born September 6, 1757. Lydia (Perkins) Towne married (second) John Chapman, April 22, 1760, who died December 7, 1760, and (third) May 15, 1765, John Batchelder, Jr.

(VI) Moses, son of Jabez and Lydia (Perkins) Towne, was born September 6, 1757, and died January 24, 1828. He married, February 29, 1784, Charlotte Underwood, by whom he had ten children: 1. Jabez, married (first) Mary Campbell; (second) Elizabeth Chase; (third) Jane Anderson. 2. James, married Elizabeth Anderson. 3. Lydia, married Joseph Bailey. 4. Mary, married Robert Boyd. 5. John, married Eliza Anderson. 6. Moses Marsh, died at the age of nine. 7. Foster, married Nancy Cross. 8. Charlotte, married David Ambrose. 9. Susannah, died aged two and a half years. 10. Moody, married Harriet Stimson.

(VII) Jabez (3), the eldest child of Moses and Charlotte (Underwood) Towne, was born December 22, 1784, in Londonderry, where he spent his life as a farmer. In his youth the greater part of New Hampshire was a wilderness. The following story, which he told to a grandson in his old age, illustrates his early environment:

One winter night, when about sixteen years old, he attended a party at the house of John Campbell, who lived about three miles away. There he met a young lady of about his own age, in whom he became very deeply and permanently interested. On his way home over an unfamiliar path through the woods, he saw an object ahead of him which he took to be a bear, and hastened back to get Campbell to kill it. Campbell and two or three others accompanied Jabez to the spot, where he pointed out the bear still standing upright in the path. Campbell said it was only a high stump he had left in the clearing, and Jabez was laughed at for his mistake. One day soon afterward he noticed near his father's house an unusually large bear track. Smarting under what he had been obliged to endure in the way of badinage over the affair at Campbell's, Jabez decided to follow the trail and get a bear, and thus silence sportive tongues. Accordingly, he informed his brother James, some two years younger, of what he had seen, and they took their father's trusty flintlock, put some brown bread in their pockets, and set out on the trail, expecting to overtake and kill the bear in a short time. They followed the trail through the snow all day and camped on it at night, at the foot of a big tree, where they built a fire. The next day they resumed their pursuit and before night came up with the bear, which they killed. Tired, hungry, and wet through with the sleet that was falling, they skinned their game, cooked some of the flesh, and ate the first food they had tasted that day. The chase had been a long one, and the bear had led

them from Londonderry through Litchfield, Bedford, Goffstown and Weare, and into Henniker, a distance of thirty-five or forty miles. Making a drag from the limbs of a tree they put the skin and a hindquarter of the bear on it and started with their load for home. That night they had no means of making a fire, and rolling themselves in the bearskin made the best they could of a night in the forest, cold, wet and cheerless. But once asleep, they slept as only tired boys could. The third day they started again, but lightened their burden, throwing away the meat. After traveling all day they reached a house in Bedford, where one of the good mothers of that day warmed and fed them, and gave them hot water to bathe their bruised and blistered feet, and a bed to sleep on. The next morning Jabez cut the claws from the bearskin and presented it to the woman who had treated them so kindly. Resuming their journey, they reached home very weary and footsore, but Jabez had established his reputation as a hunter of bear. He subsequently wooed and won the young woman he met at the party at Campbell's, and presented her with the bear's claws as a souvenir.

Jabez Towne cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson, and voted at every presidential election from that time until his death, December 20, 1879. In his later years he was a Republican. He enjoyed remarkably good health up to the time of his death. Two days before that event he was chopping wood and stopped to talk to a neighbor. He took a chill, and died of bronchitis two days later. He married, first, April 10, 1813, Mary Campbell. They had seven children: Sarah, born June 18, 1814; Susannah, January 1, 1816; Betsy C., June 2, 1817; Otis, April 12, 1819; Daniel, January 14, 1822; Silas T., June 29, 1824; Mary C., June 21, 1826. Mary (Campbell) Towne died, and he married, March 3, 1829, Phebe Elizabeth Chase, and they had: Lizzie C., born May 9, 1830; Jabez C., December 21, 1832; and John C., October 15, 1836. Phebe Elizabeth (Chase) Towne died, and Mr. Towne married (third), April 28, 1839, Jane Anderson.

(VIII) Daniel Dana, son of Jabez (3) and Mary (Campbell) Towne, was born in Londonderry, January 14, 1822, and died October, 1883. He spent his youth on the farm occupied by his ancestors since 1654. He was educated in the common schools and when a young man went to Manchester and secured employment in the mills. For thirty-three years he has been an overseer in the Amoskeag Mills, having charge of the A. C. A. weaving department. In politics he is a Republican, and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature during the time Governor Straw filled the gubernatorial office. He married April, 1853, Betsy Bean Robinson, born September 20, 1827, died July, 1890. They had two children: George Dana, born January 12, 1854, and Mary Frances born November 24, 1858, died 1883, aged twenty-four years.

(IX) George Dana Towne, M. D., was born in Manchester, January 12, 1854, son of Daniel D. and Betsy Bean (Robinson) Towne. He was educated in the common schools and high school of his native city until 1871, when he matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. During three years of his time not otherwise employed he read medicine in the office of Dr. George E. Hersey, a leading surgeon of Manchester. In 1876 he entered the University City of New York, medical department, from which he took the degree of Doc-

tor of Medicine in 1878. Returning to Manchester he became a partner with his former preceptor, Dr. Hersey, who died eight days later. The young physician found himself at once in the enjoyment of a good practice, which has since continued to increase, and he is now reckoned one of the leading physicians in the state of New Hampshire. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Centre District Medical Society, the Hillsboro County Medical Society, the Surgical Club of New Hampshire, the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and the New York Alumni Association of Massachusetts. He has held the office of president of the Surgical Club, and of the Centre District Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the school board of the city of Manchester for a period of twenty-five years closing in January, 1905. He is serving as one of the trustees of the State Normal School under appointment of Governor Rollins. In these positions he has exerted a strong influence for the improvement and progress of the schools of the city and state. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Derryfield Club. In 1896 he spent the summer abroad, visiting many of the chief points of interest in Europe.

Dr. Towne married, June 28, 1894, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Means, *neé* French, daughter of George A. and Louise M. (Fabens) French, of Manchester.

The person first bearing this old English cognomen probably took it from a place called Butterfield, anciently Bothar's field, or the field owned by some old viking named Bothar. The energy that characterized the Northman in war has been turned upon the arts of peace by those who take their name indirectly from the warrior.

(I) Benjamin Butterfield, from whom most of the Americans of that name descended, was at Charlestown, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, as early as 1638. His name appears among the first town records of Woburn, and he was made a freeman in that town in 1643. In 1645 his name appears on the Woburn tax list. In 1653 he headed a petition of twenty-nine, including the petitioners of the preceding year, for a tract of land six miles square to begin at the Merrimac river at a neck of land next to Concord river, to run southerly on Concord river and westerly into the wild country. The spot was known to the Indians as Naamkeag, which means a fishing place. This tract was occupied in 1654 by Butterfield and his associates, and the next year was incorporated as Chelmsford. The line between the Indians and the whites was run on the east side of "Butterfield's Highway," and was marked by a ditch. On this highway Benjamin Butterfield pitched his farm and built his house within the limits of what is now Ward 4, Lowell. In 1656 he is named as one of the citizens of Chelmsford, to whom the Governor Dudley farm of fifteen hundred acres was conveyed. He obtained forty-two acres of the new fields which was granted at Chelmsford in 1656. Three of his sons were among the grantees of Wancsit. It is probable that he was married in England, and was accompanied thither by his first wife, Ann. She died at Chelmsford, May 19, 1661, and he married (second), June 3, 1663, Hannah, widow of Thomas Whittemore. His first two children were born in England, the others in Woburn, namely: Jonathan, Mary, Nathaniel, Samuel and Joseph.

(II) Joseph, youngest child of Benjamin and Ann Butterfield, was born August 15, 1649, in Woburn, Massachusetts. He died in 1720, and his estate was appraised on the twenty-second of December, the amount of the administration being three hundred pounds. He was married February 12, 1674, to Lydia Ballard, daughter of Joseph, one of the first settlers of Andover. Joseph Butterfield's children were: Joseph, Benjamin, Tabitha, Isaac and Jacob (twins), and Anna.

(III) Benjamin (2), second son and child of Joseph and Lydia (Ballard) Butterfield, was born between 1680 and 1685, in that part of Chelmsford which is now Tyngsboro. He lived at or near Frances Hill (now Westford), where he died 1714-15. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were: Benjamin, William, Elizabeth, Esther, Mary and Deborah.

(IV) William, second son and child of Benjamin (2) and Elizabeth Butterfield, was born in 1705, in Chelmsford, and lived with his father at Frances Hill in Westford, where his name appears on the first tax list in 1730. At the earliest town meeting in 1734 he was elected hogreeve. He died in Westford in 1785 and his widow in 1792. He married Bathsheba Shepard, daughter of Abraham Shepard, of Concord. Their children were: Rebecca, Abraham, Olive, Samuel and Bathsheba.

(V) Peter, second son and fifth child of William and Bathsheba (Shepard) Butterfield, was born in Westford in 1739. He was a soldier in the French war of 1757, and in the Revolution from 1775 to 1783. For many years he lived in Townsend, whence he removed to Goffstown, New Hampshire. His wife's name was Hannah and their children were: Sally, Peter, John and Hannah.

(VI) Peter (2), only son and second child of Peter (1) and Hannah Butterfield, was born July 1, 1777, in Goffstown, New Hampshire, and resided in that town, where he was engaged in farming.

(II) Parker, son of Peter (2) Butterfield, was born in Goffstown in 1812, and died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, May 23, 1883. He was educated in the public schools of Goffstown. He was first a tanner and wool and lumber merchant. After carrying on these lines of business for twelve years he bought a farm in the town of Merrimack, where he remained three years and then went to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the furniture business for the next five years. He was a Republican in politics. In religious matters he held liberal views, and attended the Baptist Church. He married, in 1851, Jane C. Carley, daughter of Asa and Catherine (Berry) Carley, of Peterborough. She was born 1828, and was for many years a member of the Baptist Church. The children of this marriage were: Albert, George P., and Charles F.

(III) George Parker, second son and child of Parker and Jane C. (Carley) Butterfield, born in Bedford, New Hampshire, October 30, 1854, went with his father's family to Manchester in 1866 and to Merrimack in 1869. He obtained his education in the common schools of Bedford, the high school of Manchester, and the academy at Nashua. In 1871 he entered the employ of Parker & Company, manufacturers of furniture at Thornton's Ferry, where he learned the business and was subsequently made foreman of the finishing department. In 1880 the firm moved its business to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where Mr. Butterfield was superintendent of the finishing department until 1885, when he removed to Reed's Ferry, New Hampshire. In 1886 he entered

the service of Fessenden & Lowell, manufacturers of cooperage and lumber. Here he learned the cooperage business, and in 1887 was made shipping clerk and manager of the package department. Fessenden & Lowell was made a corporation under the laws of New Hampshire in 1903, and Mr. Butterfield became a stockholder and director, and was chosen secretary of the corporation and manager of the package department, which position he still holds. Mr. Butterfield is a Republican, and as such has filled the offices of town clerk and supervisor of schools of Reed's Ferry. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Souhegan Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Congregational Church of Merrimack. He married, April 15, 1880, Emma E. Kittredge, born in Merrimack, February 17, 1859, daughter of Jeremiah C. and Mary A. (Ritterbush) Kittredge, of Merrimack. Mr. Kittredge was an extensive manufacturer of overalls, frocks and coats. One son was born of this union, George K., born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 29, 1880, a graduate of McGaw Normal Institute, class of 1899, and of Tufts Medical College, Boston, class of 1903, and now on the Taunton (Massachusetts) Hospital staff.

There are several distinct families of FARRAR this name in New England, descending from John and Frances Farrar, of Hingham; Thomas and Elizabeth Farrar, of Lynn; George and Ann (Whitmore) Farrar, of Ipswich (generally written Farrow); Jacob and Hannah (Haywood) Farrar, of Lancaster and Concord; and John and Joanna Farrar, of Woburn. The last two of these immigrant ancestors are supposed to be brothers and descendants of both appear in this article.

(I) John Farrar was admitted freeman at Woburn in 1665 or 1666, and had land assigned to him at the several divisions of common land. He died in Woburn, July 11, 1690. His will, dated January 29, 1687, was approved October 7, 1690. His widow Joanna was living in 1701. Their children were: Mary, Jacob, Isaac, died young; Joanna, Mary, Hannah and Isaac, the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) Isaac, youngest child of John and Joanna Farrar, was born in Woburn, July 1, 1671. His wife was Mary, but no record of their marriage is found. It is probable that the family removed from Woburn soon after 1730. The children were: Mary, Isaac, John, Jacob, Anne, Jeduthan, and Joanna.

(III) Jeduthan, son of Isaac and Mary Farrar, was born April 28, 1709. His name is written Jonathan in the record of births. He removed early to Epping, New Hampshire, and late in life to Gilmanton, where he died in June, 1784.

(IV) Jeduthan (2), son of Jeduthan (1), was born in Epping, and removed to Gilmanton, where he died August 10, 1812. He married, in Hampton, November 12, 1778, Comfort Bean, of Epping, who died February 27, 1813.

(V) Jeduthan (3) Farrar, Esq., son of Jeduthan (2) and Comfort (Bean) Farrar, was a militia officer, magistrate, selectman, representative, and a director of the Gilmanton Fire Insurance Company. He married, March 24, 1816, Sally Cate.

(VI) Jeduthan (4) Warren, son of Jeduthan (3) and Sally (Cate) Farrar, was born in Gilmanton, November 27, 1818, and died July 11, 1881. He learned stone cutting in Quincy, Massachusetts, and afterward farmed in Belmont. He married Mary

Randlett, born January 10, 1820, daughter of Josiah and Polly (Osgood) Randlett, of that part of Gilmanton now Belmont. They had five children: Almon J., Marilla, Frank W., Sarah, and John W. Marilla married Madison Lamprey, of Gilmanton. John married Georgia Dalton, of Sanbornton. Mary Randlett died June 10, 1883.

(VI) Almon J. Farrar, eldest child of Jeduthan (4) W. and Mary (Randlett) Farrar, was born in Gilmanton, April 14, 1845. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company H, Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Cold Harbor, one of the most desperate battles of the war, he was shot through the left lung, and after lingering many months in the hospital returned to New Hampshire, but never fully recovered from the injury. In 1868 he formed a partnership with J. W. Sanborn and engaged in the grocery trade. Two years later he bought his partner's interest and carried on the business alone for ten years or more. He then sold out, and in company with H. D. Cilley built a business block on Main street, Laconia. Later Mr. Farrar built another block, on the same street. For many years Mr. Farrar was a caterer, and did a good business, supplying many banquets and other notable gastronomical functions, among which were the New Hampshire Veterans' encampments, and the Holt Guards, at Concord. He was a prominent citizen and much in public life. He was read commissioner for three years, and was selectman before the incorporation of Laconia. He was the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty in the race with Charles A. Busiel, and was defeated by a small majority. He was a member of T. L. Perley, Jr., Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, of Laconia, of which he was a past commander. He was also adjutant general of the New Hampshire Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Union Veteran Union, and of the Knights of Pythias. He died February 5, 1905. He married, May 31, 1870, Lydia B. Elkins, of Webster, born December 27, 1847, daughter of John J. and Orzilla (Bean) Elkins, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, and Southampton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Farrar has one sister, Emma F., born January 11, 1850, who married, January 11, 1876, George W. Riley, a prominent lumber dealer of Laconia.

#### (Second Family).

The name Farrar, as a family name, FARRAR was first known in England from Gualkeline or Walkeline de Ferrariis, a Norman of distinction, attached to William, Duke of Normandy, before the invasion of 1066. From him all of the name in England and America have descended. Henry de Ferrars, his son, is on the Roll of Battle Abbey, a list of the principal commanders and companions in arms of William the Conqueror, and was the first of the family who settled in England. In the fourteenth year of his reign William I ordered a general survey of the lands of his realm, which was recorded in Domesday Book, and this Henry de Ferrars was one of the commissioners appointed to perform the service. "That he was a person of much eminency, both for knowledge and integrity, there is no doubt, otherwise it is not likely he would have been entrusted in so high and weighty an employment." He bore for his arms, Argent, six horseshoes pierced, Sable. The arms were probably suggested by the name. Like Marshal which designated "any attendant on

horses," and finally became a distinguished French military title, so Farrar, from Old French ferreor, ferrier, "a horse-shoer," finally became a title and a family name. The name has been spelled in many different ways, both in this country and in England, by different branches of the family, and often by different individuals of the same branch, and not infrequently at different times, by the same individual. But in all these and other varieties of spelling, the *Horse Shoe*, as the predominating emblem in the coat-of-arms, evinces the identity of the race. In this country, at the present time, the name is most commonly spelt as at the head of this article. The several emigrants to this country during the early part of the seventeenth century do not appear to have recognized any relationship, and it is not known that any two of them came from the same county in England, except those next mentioned.

(I) Jacob Farrar, with his elder brother, John, according to family tradition, came to America from Lancashire, England. The only known facts rendering the truth of this tradition probable are, that others, with whom they are found associated in Lancaster, Massachusetts, originated in that county, and that members of this family were early in Lancashire, and still continue there. Among the original proprietors of Lancaster, which was incorporated May 18, 1653, where the two brothers John and Jacob Farrar. Their names appear again on the covenant which they signed September 24, 1653, and which was signed by all who became inhabitants of the town. Jacob Farrar was probably about thirty years old when he came to this country. His wife Ann, whom he married about the year 1640, with four children born there, and about half the property, were left in England till their new residence was prepared in Lancaster, when they were sent for, and arrived there in 1658. The town records state that "Young Jacob Farrar was appointed to assist in marking the bounds of the town" in 1659. A valuation of the estates was made in 1654, for the purpose of regulating the proportion of the inhabitants in subsequent divisions of the common land. To this the following note succeeds. "The estate of several entered since 1655," among these is "Jacob Farrar added when his wife came £168 7 0." During King Philip's war, in the year 1675, he had two sons killed. The town was taken February 10, 1676, and most of the property destroyed by the Indians, and he with his wife, his remaining son Joseph, and his daughter with her husband, John Houghton, went to Woburn, where he died August 14, 1677. From the several public offices and agencies in which he was employed in Lancaster and in the county, it may be inferred that Jacob Farrar was a respectable and useful man. The "Humble Petition of the distressed people of Lancaster" to the government for assistance, after the destruction of the property, as above mentioned, dated March 11, 1676, is now on record in the secretary's office. It is signed by Jacob Farrar, John Houghton, Sen., John Moor, John Whitecomb, John Prescott, John Houghton, Jun., Thomas Sawyer, Thomas Wilder, and others, nineteen in all. The children of Jacob and Ann Farrar were: Jacob, mentioned below. John. Henry, killed by Indians, February 10, 1676. Mary, who married John Houghton, Jr.; all born in England, and Joseph, born at Lancaster. Widow Ann Farrar married, November 2, 1680, John Sears, of Woburn, whose third wife she was.

(II) Jacob (2), eldest child of Jacob (1) and Ann Farrar, was born in England, probably about 1642 or 1643, and came with his mother and younger brothers and sister, about 1658, to Lancaster, where he resided until he was killed by Indians in King Philip's war, August 23, 1675. He is credited on the "Colony Book" under date of September 23, 1676, for military service under Captain Hunting, £2. 18. 0, and charged £0. 13. 0, leaving balance due him of £2. 5. 0. He married, in 1668, Hannah, daughter of George Hayward, of Concord. Their children were: Jacob, George, John and Henry. His widow administered on his estate. Soon after his death, certainly as early as the abandonment of the town in February following, the widow with her children went to Concord, where her relations lived, and where her children were brought up and settled. March 5, 1681, she married Adam Holaway, of Marlborough, and January 2, 1706, Jonathan Furbush.

(III) George, the second son of Jacob (2) and Hannah Farrar, was born in Lancaster, August 16, 1670, and died in Concord, May 15, 1760, aged ninety years. He was carried by his mother to Concord when he was five years old, and brought up a farmer in the south part of the town, now Lincoln, by a Mr. Gobie. When he arrived at twenty-one years of age he had but eighteen pence in his pocket. He called together his associates and told them he would treat them with all he had, and begin the world square. He early purchased a tract of land in the neighborhood where he was brought up, and where his posterity of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth generations are now living. He was urged to settle farther in the interior of the country, and was offered one-half the township of Southborough for a penny an acre and went to see it but, on his return, said "It is so far off, that it will never be worth anything." He was a man of great energy and thrift, and was several years selectman of Concord. His will, dated March 17, 1749, and proved June 9, 1760, mentioned his wife and all his children, except Joseph. It also mentions the five children of Joseph, and gives land in Townsend to Benjamin. He had previously settled his three surviving sons on different portions of the homestead farm. He married, September 9, 1692, Mary Howe, who had been brought up with him in the same family, and with whom he lived, including their apprenticeship, more than eighty years. She died April 12, 1761. Their children were: Joseph, Daniel, George, Mary and Samuel.

(IV) George (2), third son of George (1), and Mary (Howe) Farrar, was born February 16, 1705, in Concord, and settled on the northerly part of his father's farm, where he died of smallpox, May 28, 1777, aged seventy-three years. He married Mary Barrett, of Concord, who was born April 6, 1706, and died September 25, 1778, aged seventy-two years. Their children were: Rebecca, George, Mary, Sarah (died young), Sarah, Elizabeth, Humphrey, Joseph and Love. George and Joseph graduated from Harvard College. George and Love died of smallpox.

(V) Humphrey, second son and seventh child of George (2) and Mary (Barrett) Farrar, was born in Concord, February 23, 1741. He lived at Lincoln, removed to Hanover, New Hampshire, and afterward to Colebrook, where he died. He married, April 26, 1770, his cousin Lucy, born April 27, 1745, daughter of Samuel Farrar. She survived her husband and died at the home of her son, Dr. Farrar,



of Derry, in January, 1832, aged eighty-seven. Their children were: Lucy, Mary, Humphrey, Joseph, Timothy, George, William and Lydia. Of these Humphrey, Joseph, George and William, were graduates of Dartmouth College.

(VI) Joseph, fourth child and second son of Humphrey and Lucy (Farrar) Farrar, was born February 24, 1775, and died at the home of his son, George B. Farrar, of New York City, February 20, 1851, aged seventy-six. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1794, at the age of nineteen. He married Mehitable Dana, who died at Wolfborough in 1850.

(VII) Sarah C., child of Joseph and Mehitable (Dana) Farrar, was born in Chelsea, Vermont, March 3, 1801, married June 26, 1822, Daniel Pickering. (See Pickering, V).

(V) John, eldest child of Judge Ichabod and Abigail (Wentworth) Rollins, was born in Rollingsford, March 22, 1745, and resided in Somersworth, where he died January 23, 1820, aged seventy-five. He inherited many of the good qualities of his father, but he was not an ambitious man, and paid more attention to his private business than to public affairs, although he represented Somersworth in the legislature one term. He married Mary, daughter of Dr. Moses Carr, of Newbury, Massachusetts. She died, April 16, 1823, aged seventy-eight. Eleven children were born to them, namely: Hiram, Mary, John, Elizabeth, George, James, Elizabeth, Abigail, Sarah, Paul (died young), and Paul, the second of the name.

(VI) James, sixth child and fourth son of John and Mary (Carr) Rollings, was born in Somersworth, July 4, 1776, and thus began his life on the very day our national independence was declared. He lived in Somersworth, where he spent an industrious and quiet life, doing his duty as a citizen without taking upon himself any of the responsibilities of leadership. He married (first), August 7, 1804, Dorothy Folsom, who died September 13, 1818; (second), October 24, 1819, Sarah Wingate, who died April 19, 1827; (third), September 7, 1828, Abigail Wingate. Abigail and Sarah were daughters of Captain Moses and Joanna Gilman (Wentworth) Wingate, of Dover. Captain Moses was a great-grandson of John Winget, an early English emigrant who settled at Dover. The children by Dorothy Folsom were: Harriet, Lydia A., Mary B., Theodore F., Charles, Elizabeth, Olive P. and Dorothy A. By Sarah Wingate he had one child, James Wingate.

(VII) Charles, fifth child and second son of James and Dorothy (Folsom) Rollins, was born in Somersworth, May 30, 1812, and died very suddenly at his home on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, March 4, 1897, aged eighty-five. When a young man he went to Boston and engaged in the business of contractor and builder, which he carried on with great success until 1870. He erected many fine buildings, among them being the Central Congregational Church on Berkley street, and the Adams House on Washington street. A street in Boston was named in his honor. In 1849, with Daniel Pickering, his father-in-law, whose daughter he had married the year before, he erected the Pavilion Hotel, a noted summer resort, and continued as its owner until his death. He was always interested in Wolfborough from the time of his marriage, and had an elegant country residence there, near the Pavilion Hotel, and there he passed the summer of each year with his family. He was a staunch Republican, and while a young man much

interested in politics, but he declined to hold any public office, although positions in the city government were at different times offered him. He was one of those men who have a stable mind and sturdy character, and having once decided on a course of action, pursue it to a final and successful conclusion, allowing no hindrance to stay them, no avocation to divert them from the attainment of the desired end. His tastes were plain, his habits regular; he possessed a good capacity for work; always made his plans with sufficient allowance for unavoidable detentions, and the errors of others (for he made very few himself), and made a reputation for promptness and reliability, which with his skill in execution made his fortune.

He married, January 11, 1848, Caroline D. Pickering, of Wolfborough, who was born August 10, 1824, daughter of Daniel and Sarah C. (Farrar) Pickering. (See Pickering, V). They were the parents of five children: Helen M., Caroline, Sarah P., Elizabeth and Charles H.

In nearly every part of England this CHENEY name is found, and it has been identified with the history of the United States from their earliest settlement. It has been identified, especially in New Hampshire, with the development of great business enterprises, is widely and favorably known in religious circles, in law, in medicine and many worthy lines of endeavor. Many of its representatives are today filling useful places in the life of this state.

(I) The founder of the family in America was John Cheney, who came with his wife, Martha, and four children, to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was a member of Rev. John Eliot's Church, but removed in the latter part of 1636 to Newbury, where he was at once received in the Church. He became a large landholder, and was a very busy man, as indicated by the record of remission of a fine of two shillings for non-attendance at town meeting. This remission was voted April 21, 1638. His home was in the old town and he was granted lot 50 in the "New Towne," on the "ffield" street, October 10, 1644. He took an active interest in affairs of the colony, and was one of ten who walked forty miles to Cambridge to take the freeman's oath, which was administered May 17, 1637. He was an active supporter of Governor Winthrop, and was chosen as selectman in 1652, 1661 and 1664. He was elected grand juror April 27, 1648, and was chosen on committees for executing various town business, such as laying out ways. He died July 28, 1666, and the inventory of his estate shows him to have been a wealthy man for that day. His children were: Mary, Martha, John, Daniel, Sarah, Peter, Lydia, Hannah, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. (Peter and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(II) Daniel, second son and fourth child of John and Martha Cheney, born in England about 1633, died in Newbury, September 10, 1694. He was a farmer, was made a "freeman of the colony" May 7, 1763, and constable in 1688. The rate list shows that he had, in 1688, two houses, ten acres of plow land, twenty acres of meadow, and fourteen acres of pasture. He was a man of industry and sagacity, and lived the life of a diligent farmer and useful citizen. He and his wife were members of the church before 1675. The inventory of his estate amounted to five hundred and sixty-seven pounds and eleven shillings. He married, in

Newbury. October 8, 1665, Sarah, daughter of John, Jr., and Eleanor (Emery) Bayley, born August 17, 1644, died October 26, 1714. Their children were: Sarah, Judith, Daniel, Hannah, John, Eleanor, Joseph and James.

(III) Daniel (2), eldest son and third child of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Bayley) Cheney, born in Newbury, December 3, 1670, died in the autumn of 1755. He was a farmer, and resided in Newbury. On John Brown's map of the town, made in 1729, the locality of his homestead is marked near the bank of the river, in what is now West Newbury. He was one of the defenders of the town against Indian attacks, rendering service in a blockhouse in 1704, for which he received "nine shillings and ten pence." He was also enrolled as a member of "The second Foot Company of Newbury," January 15, 1711, under the command of Hugh March. He and his wife were "admitted to full communion" in the west Newbury church, October 29, 1727. At his death he left considerable property. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Emerson) Duston, born August 22, 1678. Her mother was the remarkable woman whose experiences and exploits are a striking episode in colonial history. Their children were: Daniel, John, Thomas, Hannah, Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary and Abigail.

(IV) Thomas, third son and child of Daniel (2) and Hannah (Duston) Cheney, was born in Newbury, February 25, 1703. He bought a house, farm and twenty acres of land in Haverhill, March 24, 1741, for one hundred and fifty pounds. This section became part of Plaistow, New Hampshire, when the new boundary line was run, and he became a citizen of New Hampshire without removing his residence. His will, dated March 4, proved June 24, 1767, bequeathed either land or money to his children and grandchildren, among which property were his half rights in "Perrie's Town so called," which was incorporated some years later as Sutton, New Hampshire, and where many of his descendants lived in after years. He married, May 17, 1726, Hannah Stevens, supposed to have been a daughter of John, Jr., and Mary (Bartlett) Stevens, born in Haverhill, March 16, 1705. Their children were: Hannah, Daniel, Duston, Thomas, Mary, Nathaniel, John, James, Abigail, Sarah, Ruth and Susanna.

(V) Daniel (3), eldest son and second child of Thomas and Hannah (Stevens) Cheney, was born in Haverhill, January 10, 1720. He was a resident of Salem, New Hampshire, in 1763, when he was elected to a subordinate office in the town, and in 1765, when the notary gave that as his residence, in a deed of land in Londonderry which he bought. But he was connected with the church at Hempstead, New Hampshire, and there his daughter was baptized in 1762, and five other children, July 23, 1777. He bought land in Goffstown in 1780, and removed thither. In 1784 he mortgaged land "in the fifth range of Oppiscataquog river." He bought a tract of the town of Goffstown in 1795, and bought and sold and cultivated large amounts of land. He married Elizabeth (Betty) Hadley, and they were the parents of twelve children: Nathaniel, Joseph, Enoch, Jonathan Dustin, Mary, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Daniel, Thomas and Nanne West. Both Marys grew up and married.

(VI) Joseph, second son and child of Daniel (3) and Elizabeth (Hadley) Cheney, was born 1755, died in Bradford, January 22, 1827. He was enrolled "of Hempstead, New Hampshire," in April

1776, in Captain Thomas Cogswell's company, of Colonel Baldwin's regiment; also in the same troop, January 28, July 30, and at Trenton, December 31, 1776, and January 1, 1777, and is credited with having "furnished his own arms." His brother Jonathan was in the same company, and they served together in important campaigns. Joseph signed an order, dated Haverhill, February 14, 1778, for "travel allowance from Trenton to Londonderry," payable to Samuel Middleton. He followed his father to Goffstown, New Hampshire, and there received a grant of land from him March 3, 1792. December 26, 1792, he purchased of Peter How a tract of land in "New Bradford." December 29, 1795, he sold land in Goffstown to his brother Daniel, his wife Elizabeth joining in the deed, and so on. He married Elizabeth (Betsy) ———, born in October, 1755, died in Henniker, September 12, 1854. Their children were: a child, name not given, died young; Joseph, died young; Jonathan, Sally, Joseph, Lydia, Betsey and Susan.

(VII) Jonathan, third son and child of Joseph and Elizabeth Cheney, born August 24, 1782, a farmer residing in Bradford, married, April 13, 1802, Betsey Sargent, born April 9, 1782. Their children were: Rachel, Thomas, Betsey, Sarah, Joseph, Dorcas, Lydia and Harriet.

(VIII) Betsey, second daughter and third child of Jonathan and Betsy (Sargent) Cheney, born October 26, 1807, married, December 29, 1825, Samuel Muzzey, of Newbury, New Hampshire (See Muzzey VII).

(II) Peter, third son and sixth child of John and Martha Cheney, was born about 1638, in Newbury, where he passed his life. On June 18, 1663, he bought of John Bishop for two hundred and fifty pounds a mill and house, with all appurtenances and riparian rights. On March 7, 1660, he proposed to the town meeting to erect a windmill if granted an acre of land for the purpose, and this proposition was accepted. November 4, 1693, he deeded to his son John one-half of his mill, dam, and belongings, including fifty acres of land, and January 10, 1695, he deeded the other half to his son Peter. He died in January, 1695. He was married May 14, 1663, to Hannah, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Cutting) Noyes. She was born October 30, 1643, in Newbury, and survived her husband. She was married June 3, 1700, to John Atkinson, and died January 5, 1705. Her father was a son of Rev. William and Anne (Parker) Noyes, of Cholderton, England, the latter a daughter of Rev. Robert Parker, a celebrated preacher and author. The children of Peter and Hannah (Noyes) Cheney were: Peter, John, Nicholas, Huldah, Mary, Martha, Nathaniel (died young), Jemima, Nathaniel, Eldad, Hannah, Ichabod and Lydia.

(III) John, second son and child of Peter and Hannah (Noyes) Cheney, was born May 10, 1666, in Newbury, and became master of many mechanical operations. He was a house carpenter and millwright, a cloth finisher and miller, and operated the mill purchased by his father shortly before his birth. He inherited from his uncle, Nathaniel Cheney, a considerable tract of land in Suffield, Connecticut, which he sold, a part in 1698 and the balance in 1723. On August 23, 1724, he was received with his wife in the church at Weston (Sudbury), and on the tenth of October, same year, he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in that town, and one half of this he deeded to his son John. The time of his residence in Weston





Elias Hutchins Cheney

is indicated by his dismissal from the church there, July 26, 1730, and his admission to the west parish of Newbury in 1731. He was subsequently dismissed from this society to the second Church of Rowley, now Georgetown. He was married March 7, 1693, to Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Wood) Chute. She was born September 16, 1674. Her father was a son of James, who was a son of Lionel Chute. John Cheney died September 2, 1750, and was survived by his wife only eight days. Their children were: Edmund, Martha, Mary, Sarah, John and Judith. (Mention of John and descendants forms part of this article.)

(IV) Edmund, eldest child of John and Mary (Chute) Cheney, was born June 29, 1696, in Newbury and was bred to the business of a miller and fuller. His father conveyed to him a house and land in the town of Newbury, but he was enterprising and adventurous, and in 1723 sold this property and removed to the Squadron river in Weston (now Sudbury), Massachusetts, where he purchased land December 4, of the same year. Here he engaged in the milling business, grinding farmers' grain, carding their wool and fulling their cloth for seven years. About 1730, he returned to his old home and there died "of a Consumptive Disorder, March 14, 1761." He lived an upright life, was industrious and enterprising, and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors. He was married (first) November 18, 1714, to Mary Plumer, of Rowley. His second wife, Ann (Poor) Cheney, survived him more than a year and died July 15, 1762, "of Consumption and Dropsy."

(V) Moses, eldest child of Edmund and Mary (Plumer) Cheney, was born November 26, 1715, in Newbury, and resided in that part of the town called Byfield, where he purchased a house and piece of land December 18, 1754. He did not long live to enjoy this possession, dying February 21, 1759, "of a consumptive disorder." Owing to his illness and comparative youth, his estate at death was not large. He was married October 23, 1740, to Sarah Whiton, of Rowley, who survived him. Their children were: Elias, Moses, Sarah (died young), Jonathan, Sarah, Mary, Edmund and Rachael.

(VI) Elias, eldest child of Moses and Sarah (Whiton) Cheney, was born April 16, 1769, in Rowley, and was baptized when one week old. He settled in Thornton, New Hampshire, where he cleared up and developed a farm. He was an industrious and useful citizen and enjoyed the esteem of his fellows. He married (first) Sarah Burbank, of Campton, New Hampshire, daughter of Gershom and Anna (Pearson) Burbank. She was born November 26, 1766, and died January 8, 1800. He married (second) widow Mary Prescott, of Thornton, who was born January 12, 1766, and died January 20, 1840. He had seven children, four born of the first wife, namely: Ruth, Moses, Sally, Eliza; by the second wife, Person, Gilman C., and Charles C.

(VII) Moses (2), eldest son and second child of Elias and Sarah (Burbank) Cheney, was born January 31, 1793, in Thornton, and grew up on the farm there. At the age of seventeen, in 1810, he commenced an apprenticeship in the art of making paper by hand, and thus continued until he was of age, at which time he became a journeyman and was employed by his uncle and subsequently by Charles Hutchins and Company. In 1815, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Simeon L. Gordon, who married his sister Ruth, he rented a paper mill in Holder-

ness, which was conducted successfully for two years. At the end of that time they purchased the mill, and in 1818, Mr. Cheney sold out to Mr. Gordon, for whom he worked the next five years. At the end of that time, in partnership with a Mr. Morse, he bought a mill and for eleven years they conducted it, putting in the first machine about 1830. In 1835 Mr. Cheney removed to Peterboro, and in company with A. P. Morrison conducted business there ten years. In 1845 he returned to Holderness and settled in that part of the town which is now Ashland, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was one of the original members and a deacon of the Freewill Baptist Church in Ashland, and held various offices in the several towns in which he lived. He was highly respected for his business ability and integrity, and died while on a visit to his son in Lebanon, July 17, 1875. He was married June 23, 1816, to Abigail, daughter of Jonathan and Esther J. (Perkins) Morrison, of Sanbornton. She was born March 25, 1796, and died August 6, 1881. Their children were: Oren Burbank, Esther M., Sarah Burbank, Moses, Abigail Morrison, Charles Gilman, Person Colby, Ruth Elizabeth, Elias Hutchins, Marcia Ann and Harriet Olivia.

(VIII) Elias Hutchins, fourth son and ninth child of Moses (2) and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney, was born January 28, 1832, in Holderness, now Ashland, New Hampshire. He completed his education at Phillips Exeter Academy, and started on his business career as an apprentice in the office of the *Peterboro Transcript*, and at the close of his apprenticeship, in 1853, he became proprietor and editor of the paper. Mr. Cheney possessed much talent for newspaper work and immediately found himself in his true field of endeavor. In 1855, he removed to Concord and became publisher of the *New Hampshire Phoenix*. He was subsequently engaged in the office of the *New Hampshire Sentinel* at Keene and upon the *Sullivan Republican* at Newport. In 1861 he purchased the *Granite State Free Press* at Lebanon, and was its sole editor and proprietor about thirty years, his two sons, Fred. W. and Harry M., being successively associated with him till he gave up the business management in 1900. He continues to write for it as its senior editor. In its active management he was eminently successful and it is now conducted by his younger son. Mr. Cheney has been foremost in the historical movements in New Hampshire, and has exercised an influence extending far beyond his native state. He has always been fearless in championing the truth and his journal has stood for the right in many a political battle. He has achieved most gratifying triumphs of which any man might be proud. He has not been an office seeker and his influence has been the greater because of this fact. At times he has accepted official responsibilities because they enabled him to accomplish more. In 1867-68, he was a member of the house of representatives and in 1885 represented the third district in the state senate. On January 6, 1892, he received the appointment of consul of the United States at Matanzas, Cuba, which position he held three years. He was appointed consul at Curacao, Dutch West Indies, February 2, 1899, which position he still holds. Mr. Cheney has always been controlled by the puritanical principles of his ancestors, and has never considered any labor too great which might accomplish something for the general weal. Because of his breadth of conceptions and his great energy, he has exercised a great influence

in the journalism and public conduct of his native state. As a man he is honored and respected; as a citizen he has been honest and useful. It is scarcely necessary to relate that Mr. Cheney has always sustained the political principles of the Republican party. He was married January 22, 1852, to Susan W. Youngman, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, who was born April 11, 1831, daughter of Willard Youngman. Their children were: Fred. Willard. Harry Morrison, Susy Youngman and Helen Gray. The elder daughter died when six months old; the younger is the wife of George H. Kelly, now residing in Lebanon, New Hampshire.

(IX) Fred. Willard, elder son of Elias H. and Susan (Youngman) Cheney, was born in Peterboro, May 19, 1853. Received a thorough printing office education, graduated from New London Academy, 1874. He was proprietor of the *Free Press* from 1875 to 1879, the father continuing as senior editor and having associated with him a part of the time Mark Richardson, now of Manchester. In 1881 he established the *Republican Champion* at Newport, New Hampshire, and continued its editor and proprietor, seven years, when he disposed of it and engaged in the insurance business. Is now assistant secretary of the Capitol Fire Insurance Company at Concord. Was a member of the house of representatives from Newport in 1891. He took a great interest in military affairs and was captain of Co. K, 2d Regiment, N. H. V. In 1897 Governor Smith appointed him inspector general of the N. H. N. G., but he declined to serve on account of inadequate health. Married Nov. 1, 1876, Cora M. Mead, daughter of Nicholas S. and Jane (Flanders) Mead, of Concord. They have but two sons, Morris Owen, died in infancy; Morton Mead, born April 25, 1881, graduated from Concord High School and the George Washington University Law School, in Washington, and is practicing law in Newport. He was for three years an assistant in the Congressional Library at Washington, having been previously employed in the Concord City Library.

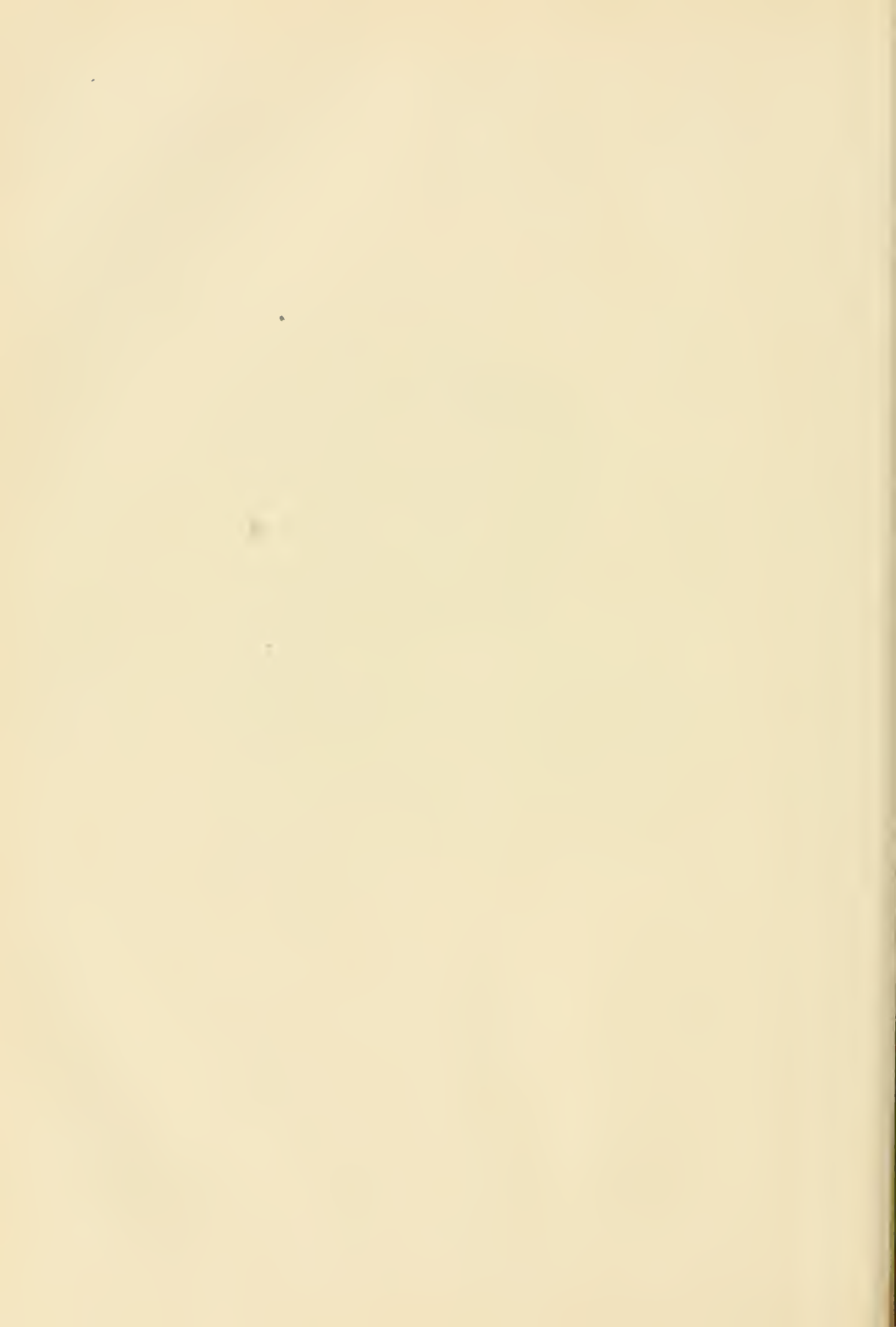
(IX) Harry Morrison, younger son of Elias H. and Susan W. (Youngman) Cheney, was born March 8, 1860, in Newport, New Hampshire, and was but a child when taken by his parents to Lebanon. His first beginning in the way of education was made in the public schools of Lebanon, and he fitted for college at Colby Academy, where he graduated in 1882. Four years later he was graduated from Bates College at Lewiston, Maine, and returned to his home in Lebanon, where he had previously served an apprenticeship to the trade of printer, in his father's office. He soon proved himself a worthy son of an honored sire. Because of his father's failing health, the latter was compelled to leave the office and seek a milder climate. This led to his acceptance of the appointment of consul at Matanzas, Cuba, as before stated. His son then assumed charge of the newspaper which he has since conducted with gratifying results. He has shown himself a master in handling the editorial pen, and exercises a large influence in the affairs of the state. In December, 1906, he combined the establishment with the job printing office of William H. Hatton and the combined business is now conducted by Cheney and Hatton. Mr. Cheney has long been active in the conduct of public affairs. He is an earnest and intense champion of Republican principles and policies, and is recognized by his fellow citizens throughout the state for his ability and worth. In the sessions

of 1893, 1895 and 1903, he represented the town of Lebanon in the state legislature, and during the last named session was speaker of the house, and because of this fact was for some time acting governor during the absence of Governor Batchelder from the state, the president of the senate having resigned. At this time Mr. Cheney, as acting governor, signed the certificate of election of the electors who helped to choose Theodore Roosevelt as president. In 1897, Mr. Cheney was a member of the state senate and was active and useful as a member of that body. In 1899 and 1900 he was a member of the executive council under Governor Rollins. For twelve years or more he has acted as auditor of state printing accounts, and as such has rendered valuable service to the commonwealth. Mr. Cheney participates in and sympathizes with every broad-minded movement. He is an active supporter of the Unitarian Church, and is a progressive member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has advanced through all the degrees, having attained the thirty-third degree in the summer of 1905 at Indianapolis. He is the only one in Lebanon who has attained this degree. He is a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire and also of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters. He is identified with Sullivan Commandery of Claremont, and the lodge, chapter and council of Lebanon. He is also a member of the local lodge and encampment, and Rebecca lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Lebanon, being a past grand in the subordinate lodge of that order. He is also connected with the local camp of the Improved Order of Red Men. In May, 1904, his wife was appointed post master at Lebanon and since that time he has been actively engaged in postoffice work. He was married December 19, 1893, to Mary E. Vose of Lebanon, who was born December 29, 1859, in Pittsfield, Vermont, daughter of Hiram and Emline (Gates) Vose. They have two daughters living, namely: Esther and Kathryn.

(IV) John (2), younger son and fifth child of John (1) and Mary (Chute) Cheney, was born May 23, 1705, in Newbury, and resided in that part of Weston now Sudbury. He was a large landholder in that town and the adjoining one of Framingham. The record shows a purchase in the latter town of seventy-five acres, November 15, 1729, the consideration being four hundred pounds. January 14, 1732, he purchased for two hundred twenty pounds, ten shillings, a tract of forty-eight acres with buildings, November 8, 1729, he sold the land in Weston deeded to him by his father in 1724. Numerous sales are recorded in Sudbury, Weston and Framingham, indicating that he had a large estate. He was a subscriber to "The Land Bank," and paid his subscription before December 22, 1740. July 3, 1750, he sold to his son John his homestead in Sudbury, which had been the estate of his father-in-law, Noah Clap. Mr. Cheney was a member of Captain Josiah Brown's troop of horse, mustered June 4, 1739, and performed active service in quelling the Indians. In 1753 he was again in service, and was accidentally killed while loading a gun in garrison at Georgetown, Maine, July 31, 1753. He was married (first) in Weston (intention published October 2, 1725) to Elizabeth, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth Dakin. She was born August 25, 1703, in Concord, and died June 13, 1739. They were received in the church at Framingham, February 4, 1728. Mr. Cheney married (second) December 25, 1730, Mary, daughter of Noah and Mary (Wright) Clap. She was admit-



Harry M. Cheney





ted to the church in Sudbury, October 3, 1731, and he was admitted January 31, 1733. Mary (Clap) Cheney died January 2, 1745, and he married (third) November 15, 1745, Keziah Kendall, of Lancaster. She was received in the Sudbury church October 26, 1745. After the death of Mr. Cheney she married John Tarp, and resided in Woolwich, Maine. Mr. Cheney's children were: Tristram, John, Elizabeth, Elias, Hester, Ralph, Nathaniel and Carter.

(V) Tristram, eldest son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Dakin) Cheney, was born October 14, 1726, in Weston, and grew up under the care of Deacon Noah Clap, the father of his stepmother, who regarded him much as a son and made him his executor. He was a very active and vigorous man, and accumulated a handsome property. Much of his life was passed on the frontier, and he was always a leader. He was foremost in the settlement of a tract in Worcester county, granted to Dorchester men who served in the military campaign of 1690. This settlement became the town of Ashburnham, in which Mr. Cheney was the first selectman (1765) and moderator in 1767. He became a member of the church there by letter from Sudbury in 1663, and was on numerous important committees, and served as tithing man and deacon. After ten years of residence at Ashburnham he moved to Antrim, New Hampshire, and helped to organize the church at Hillsborough, October 12, 1769. He was one of its first deacons. In 1798 he went to Walpole, this state, and about 1805 to St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He bought a farm in West Concord, Vermont, on which he resided until his death, in December, 1816. He was married November 28, 1745, in Sudbury, to Margaret, daughter of Edward Joyner. Their children were: Elizabeth, John, William, Mary, Sarah, Susannah and Elias.

(VI) Elias, youngest child of Deacon Tristram and Margaret (Joyner) Cheney, was born October 14, 1760, in Sudbury. At the age of seventeen years, December 17, 1777, he enlisted for three years or during the war in Captain Elijah Clayes' company of the Second New Hampshire regiment, and served in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, in the closing campaigns of the Revolution. On the march from Saratoga to Albany, he was overcome by fatigue and fell out of the ranks, on account of which he was reported as a deserter. He overtook his comrades, however, and shared their lot at Valley Forge. The payment of his wages as a soldier indicates that the imputation of being a deserter was wiped away by his subsequent service. On account of the depreciation in value of continental money he received a bonus of one hundred twenty dollars and eighty cents, and the town of Antrim abated his tax to the amount of twenty dollars. Before his departure for the field of war, December 30, 1777, he purchased for one hundred pounds two hundred acres of land in Antrim, which he sold the same day. He bought July 3, 1780, of John McCoy, thirty acres in Antrim, and December 10, 1785, purchased from Major Raley thirty-six acres near the Hillsborough line, in Antrim. The purchase price was sixty-nine pounds and he sold the same parcel in 1788 for seventy pounds. He bought January 6, 1786, of Samuel Symonds, for sixteen pounds ten shillings, forty-two and one-half acres, and subsequently purchased several parcels. His residence was near "Cork Bridge," close to the junction corners of Antrim, Hillsborough and Deering. Late in life he moved to Cabot, Vermont, thence to Concord, Vermont, where he died in 1816. He mar-

ried (first) Lucy, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Burge) Blanchard. She was born June 4, 1760, in Hillsborough, and died in 1797-8. Mr. Cheney married (second) June 6, 1799, Deborah, daughter of Lemuel and Lydia (Flint) Winchester of Antrim. She was born April 19, 1777, in Amherst north parish (now Mount Vernon), New Hampshire, and died January 30, 1854, in Albany, Vermont. Mr. Cheney's children were: William Elias, Jesse, John, Joel, Sarah, Lucy, Betsey, Clarissa, Hannah, Lemuel, Roxana and Franklin.

(VII) Jesse, second son and child of Elias and Lucy (Blanchard) Cheney, was born October 3, 1788, in Antrim, and went to Boston when young to learn the trade of blacksmith. Returning to Antrim he continued to follow his trade, and in time operated shops on his own account in Hillsborough and Franconstown. His later years were marred by ill health, and he was obliged to give up hard labor. He removed to Nashua, and thence in 1840 to Manchester. He united with the Hanover Street Congregational Church, and was known as a kind, Christian man, of genial disposition and settled character. In early life he was a Democrat, but the issues which precipitated the civil war drove him from the party, and he was among the first Republicans of the state. He passed away in Manchester June 23, 1863, near the close of his seventy-fifth year, and having been a widower nearly fourteen years. His children were very kind to him, and his last days were made comfortable as possible. He was married November 25, 1813, to Alice Steele, daughter of James and Alice (Boyd) Steele, of Antrim. She was born August 12, 1791, in Antrim, and died in Manchester July 28, 1849. She possessed a remarkably sweet disposition, was a true helpmeet to her husband, and active in all good works. A fine singer, she was very useful in the choir work of the church, and was beloved and respected wherever known. To her descendants she will ever be a tender memory. Her children are accounted for as follows: Benjamin Pierce was the founder of the great express business of the country, being among the proprietors of the United States and Canada Express, which was succeeded by the American Express Company. He presented to his native state the fine statue of Daniel Webster which adorns the statehouse yard in Concord. James Steele died in Manchester. Jesse was a farmer in Goffstown, where he died in 1896. Gilman is a resident of Montreal, Canada. Lucy Ann became the wife of John Plummer, a merchant tailor of Manchester. Alice Maria died at the age of forty-seven years, unmarried. Charlotte is the wife of William Henry Plumer, who succeeded his brother John in business at Manchester (see Plumer). John, the youngest died at the age of thirty years, in Manchester.

The name of Milliken is said to be of Saxon origin and to have been first written Millingas, being of date as early as the thirteenth century. The Saxons are said to have spread the name into France, England and Scotland. The name in Scotland is spelled Milliken; in Ireland, Milligan, and in England, Millikin and Millican. In the north of Scotland it is sometimes found Mulliken. In the United States all these spellings are used.

(I) Hugh Mulliken may be designated as the head of the family known as the Alger-Millikens, settled in Scarborough, Maine. He was no doubt a Scotchman, as the records show him to have been

a member of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston in 1684. It will be observed that the name in the records was Mulliken, an orthography peculiar to the northern countries of Scotland. The early clerks would spell the name as pronounced by those who bore it, and a Scotchman would give the latter form.

(II) John Milliken, whom tradition makes the son of Hugh, of Boston, may have been born in Scotland, as no record of such event has been found in New England. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Wilmot Alger, of Boston, who was born in 1669 and baptized in 1687 at the first church of Charlestown, where she was living with her uncle, Nathaniel Adams. No record of this union has been found. They resided for many years in Boston, and their children were born there. In old documents he was styled "John Milliken, house carpenter of Boston." After the death of John Alger, John Milliken became possessed, in right of his wife, of extensive lands at Dunston, in Scarborough, Maine, and his name appears there in 1719. Mr. Milliken seemed to have had broad ideas of farming, and carried forward his agricultural undertakings on a scale of considerable magnitude for the times. In a letter written by him in 1746 he states: "I have cleared a great deal of land; have made several miles of fence; this year I have planted as much land as three bushels of corn would plant sowed as much as seven bushel of peas would sow, and as much as thirteen bushels of oats and barley would sow." In the year 1720 he and his son John were present at the re-organization of the Scarborough town government, when he was chosen for one of the selectmen. He was in Boston as late as 1732. John Milliken died in 1749, aged about eighty-six, and must have been born as early as 1664-65. His widow died February 9, 1754, aged eighty-five years. It has been assumed that but four of the sons of John and Elizabeth were living at the time of their settlement at Scarborough. The ten children of this couple were: John, Thomas, James, Josiah, Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, Edward, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. (Samuel and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(III) Edward, son of John and Elizabeth (Alger) Milliken, was baptized at Brattle Street Church, Boston, July 6, 1706, and settled in Scarborough about 1729. he was admitted to the First Church in Scarborough, October 31, 1736. He was known as "Justice Milliken," having been appointed a judge of the court in 1760, and continued in that office until 1771. He was widely known as a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity; as a useful townsman of public spirit, who was consulted as a wise counselor. He was a grantee of Trenton. His name appears on a petition to His Excellency, Francis Benard, dated January 3, 1762, in which the petitioners stated: "We, the subscribers, having been soldiers at Fort Pownal, and now settled at a place called Nagebaggadence on the eastern side of Penobscot Bay," etc. He acted an important part in the settlement of Trenton; was appointed by the general court to receive the bonds of the grantees. He was moderator of a meeting held by the proprietors of the townships on Union river, August 1, 1764, at the tavern of Captain Samuel Skillings in Falmouth. There is no known record of his death. He married Abigail Norman. They had a family of fourteen children with names as follows: Benjamin, died young, Benjamin, Joseph, Abigail, William, Daniel, Edward, Susanna, John M., Re-

becca, Rachael, Lemuel, Samuel and Jeremiah.

(IV) Samuel, ninth son and thirteenth child of Edward and Abigail (Norman) Milliken, was born February 25, 1747, and died at Mount Desert, July 26, 1841, aged ninety-four. He was a grantee at Union river, and settled there about 1765, and removed to Pretty Parsh about 1783. He married in Scarborough, October 31, 1769, Susanna Beal, who was born in the fort between York and Kittery, September 14, 1751, and died at Mount Desert, Maine, January 18, 1852, aged a little over one hundred years. This couple lived together seventy-two years, and were the parents of ten children: Edward, Joanna, Martha, Samuel, Deacon Simeon, Susanna, Phebe, Abigail, Mary and Prudence.

(V) Deacon Simeon, fifth child and third son of Samuel and Susanna (Beal) Milliken, was born at Scarborough, June 26, 1779, and died at Mount Desert Island, December 22, 1864, aged eighty-five. He was for many years a justice of the peace, was a man of good character and locally influential, and was called "esquire." He married Rachel Wasgatt, February 12, 1805. She died November 21, 1864, aged eighty-eight years. They lived together fifty-nine years. Their children were: Simeon J., Melatiah, Rachel A., Cummings, William W., Phebe M., Rufus W., Jephena, Samuel F., and Cornelius W., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VI) Captain Cornelius W., youngest child of Simeon and Rachel (Wasgatt) Milliken, was born on Mount Desert Island, March 21, 1821, and died at Trenton, January 9, 1872, aged fifty-one. He was brought up by the sea, heard the tales of seafarers from infancy, and at an early age embraced the life of a sailor. In course of time he was promoted to captain and for years commanded a full rigged clipper ship which was engaged in the fruit trade between the Mediterranean ports and Boston and New York. For some years he commanded the "Caroline Nesmith," an oil painting of which his son, Dr. Clarence, now has. He married (first) Clara S. Foster, of Trenton, who died August 27, 1853; and (second) Cassilda Cousins, who was born June 17, 1846, and died at Portland, Maine, November 12, 1892, aged forty-six. She was the daughter of Captain Elisha and ——— (Wasgatt) Cousins, of Mount Desert Island. Two children were born of this union: Clarence W., and Mary Cordelia, who married Lincoln R. Weld, now of Chesterville, Maine. In 1877, after the death of Captain Milliken, his widow married Harry A. Ross, and lived in Deering.

(VII) Dr. Clarence Wilton Milliken, only son of Cornelius W. and Cassilda (Cousins) Milliken, was born in Trenton, Maine, October 27, 1866. His father died when he was five years old. He first attended the country school at Deering and prepared for college at Westbrook Seminary. In 1894 he was graduated from Dartmouth College with the degree of M. D. He made his way through school by his own efforts. Soon after his graduation he opened an office and practiced eight years at Thetford, Vermont. In 1892 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he has worked hard at his profession with gratifying success. He has a good practice and for two years (1905-06) has held the office of city physician. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Hillsboro Company Medical Society, the Manchester Medical Society, the Vermont Medical Society, Hillsborough County and Manchester Medical Association. He is a visiting

physician and on the staff of the Elliott Hospital. He is a past master of Jackson Lodge, No. 60, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Thetford, a past grand of Crystal Lake Lodge, No. 34, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past chief patriarch of Ridgley Encampment at Post Mills village. He is also a member of the Calumet Club and treasurer of the Maine Association, the two latter of Manchester. He is a member of the First Congregational church. He married, March 12, 1895, Gertrude Chapman, born December 12, 1866, in Bethel, Maine, daughter of William L. and Eleanor (Frost) Chapman. She is also a member of the Congregational Church, and active in missionary and charity work.

(III) Samuel, sixth son and child of John and Elizabeth (Alger) Milliken, was baptized in Brattle Street Church, Boston, September 21, 1701. He was admitted to the First Church in Scarborough, Maine, by letter from a church in Boston, September 17, 1732, the year after his settlement. He was a saddler by trade, and carried on business in Boston as old letters prove. He served in the French war, and on his return from Louisburg, in 1745, died while singing a hymn of praise to God. According to Boston records he married Martha Fyfield. Another account names his wife Martha Dodge, of Rowley, Massachusetts. His widow was living in Scarborough, March 22, 1764, and kept a tavern where public meetings were held. Their children were: Elizabeth, Martha, Jemima (died young), Samuel, John A., Jemima and James.

(IV) John A., fifth child and second son of Samuel and Martha Milliken, was born September 13, 1738, and settled in Scarborough, Maine, and was later a grantee of Trenton, Maine. He married Abigail Smith, of Truro, Massachusetts, April 21, 1763, and they had six children or more, as follows: Samuel, Isaac, Alexander, Dorcas, Jemima and Rachel.

(V) Samuel (2), eldest child of John A. and Abigail (Smith) Milliken, was born in Scarborough. He married, June 30, 1785, Ann Andrews, and had four sons: John, Isaac, Amos and Arthur.

(VI) Amos, third son and child of Samuel (2), and Ann (Andrews) Milliken, was born February 22, 1788. He married Sally, daughter of Nathaniel Milliken, December 18, 1809, and settled in Eaton, New Hampshire. (Mention of his son, Abram and descendants appears in this article).

(VII) David, third son of Amos and Sally (Milliken) Milliken, was born in Eaton, New Hampshire, November 17, 1824, and died in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, October, 1888. When a young man he worked in the cotton mills of the York Manufacturing Company at Saco, Maine. In 1864 he enlisted in the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned captain of company. After the close of the war he was a dyer in the cotton mills at Three Rivers, Massachusetts. He married Jane P. Johnson, who was born in Denmark, Maine, December 31, 1825. She was the daughter of James Johnson, of Denmark, Maine. They had nine children: Nettie, infant son, James Irving, Almon Augustine, Roscoe Smith, William Ree, Frank Arthur, Jennie, and an infant son. (Mention of Roscoe S., and descendants appears in this article).

(VIII) Almon Augustus, third son and fourth child of David and Jane P. (Johnson) Milliken, was born in Lewiston, Maine, June 13, 1854. He attended school until he was seventeen years of age, and then worked a few years for his father's

Columbian mills at Greenville, New Hampshire, whence he went to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the cloth room of the Whittenton mills, and then to Holyoke and later to Palmer and Lowell. At the last named place he was overseer of the Lawrence mills for thirteen years. He was next an overseer for two or three years at the Falls Mills at Norwich, Connecticut, and in 1900, became superintendent in the Jackson Mills, in Nashua, New Hampshire, where he has since been employed. He is a member of Granite Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Nashua, and of Chevalier Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, of Lowell. He is a member of Crown Hill Baptist Church, is its clerk and superintendent of its Sunday school. He married, in North Bradford, Maine, October 1, 1898, Emma Gowen, who was born in North Bradford, Maine, March 16, 1863, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Jenks) Gowen, of North Bradford. They have an adopted son, Wilber.

(VIII) Roscoe Smith, fourth son of David and Jane P. (Johnson) Milliken, was born in Saco, Maine, April 13, 1856. He was educated in the common schools and at Limerick Academy (Maine), from which later institution he graduated in 1873. After keeping books for a time in Three Rivers, Massachusetts, he became a traveling salesman and sold dyes for five years, traveling in the United States, and also in England and Scotland. On his return to the United States he took the position of overseer of dyers at Thorndyke, Massachusetts, and afterward filled a like position at Three Rivers. In 1896 he was made superintendent of the Pemberton Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, where he served till May 16, 1899, when he accepted the superintendency of the Nashua Manufacturing Company of Nashua, New Hampshire. His duties were performed in such a manner as to meet the cordial approval of his employers, and in November, 1903, he was made agent of the concern which place he has since filled. He is a director in the New England Cotton Manufacturing Company. He was made a Mason in Thomas lodge at Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1881. He is a member of Monadnock Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lawrence. He married, December 24, 1880, at Worcester, Massachusetts, Mary E. Perkins, who was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, July 13, 1860, daughter of John P. and Lucy P. (Rowell) Perkins, of Pembroke. They have two children: Jane Pearl and Hazel May.

(VII) Rev. Abram H., seventh child and fifth son of Amos and Sally (Milliken) Milliken, was born in Eaton, New Hampshire, July 12, 1828; and died in Nashua, February, 1896, aged sixty-eight. His first employment was in a cotton mill at Saco, Maine, where he worked for eight or ten years. Subsequently he engaged in the retail shoe business at Mechanic's Falls for years, and then removed to Laconia, New Hampshire, where he was overseer in a dye house. He enlisted in Company H, Twelfth, New Hampshire Volunteers as a private, August 14, 1862; was appointed second lieutenant, September 8, 1862; and was mustered in as second lieutenant, September 9, 1862. He participated in the campaigns in which his regiment was engaged, and was in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, March 3, 1863. There he was the only commissioned officer not killed or disabled, and though wounded, took command of the regiment and brought it off the field. For gallantry in action he was next day promoted to first lieutenant and as such served until August 23, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

Afterward he attended Bates Theological Seminary, at Lewiston, Maine, two years and fitted for the ministry. He became pastor of Free Baptists at Parker's Head, Maine, and afterward preached for terms of varying lengths at different points in New England. He married Rosalind C. Woodman, daughter of Eben G. Woodman. Two children were born of this marriage: Edward B. and Woodman A.

(VIII) Edward Brown, son of Rev. Abram H. and Rosalind C. (Woodman) Milliken, was born February 23, 1867, in Poland, Maine. He was educated in the common schools and Myndon Institute, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. At the age of about seventeen years he began work in the dye house of the cotton mills, at Three Rivers, Massachusetts, where he was employed several years. He was later employed at Thorndike, Massachusetts and Providence, Rhode Island; in the later place occupying the position of superintendent of the Copp Dyeing Company, resigning to become superintendent of Ous Company's dye house at Three Rivers, Massachusetts. He was a traveling salesman for a time. In November, 1891, he returned to his former trade and took the position of superintendent of dyeing in the employ of the Nashua Manufacturing Company. When he took charge of the department the amount dyed in a week was one thousand two hundred pounds; it is now from seventy-five thousand to one hundred thousand pounds. Since Mr. Milliken has been a partner in the firm of Hartman & Company, dealers in automobiles. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar. He was also a member of Granite Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Nashua Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias; and of Watanonnuck Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, and cast his lot politically with the Republican party. He married, November 24, 1892, Elsie M. Warriner, who was born in Monson, Massachusetts, July 5, 1865, daughter of Andrew A. and Sarah J. (Wood) Warriner, of Monson, Massachusetts. They have three children, Blanche W., James R. and Bertha May. Edward Brown Milliken died December 4, 1906.

One account of the origin of this name states that it is derived from the village of Estaples, in France, and that the descendants of the first ancestor of the family in England, who probably crossed the channel with William the Conqueror, changed it to its present form. Another account declares that its origin in England antedates the Norman conquest, and asserts that the first ancestor of the family to adopt a surname was either the inventor of the iron staple, or a maker of that useful appliance. An Irish family of considerable distinction bears the name of Staples. Among the early colonizers of New England were several of this name; all are supposed to have come from old England. John Staples settled in what is now North Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1636, and an Abraham Staples, who was of Dorchester in 1658, was married in Weymouth, September 17, 1660, to Mary, daughter of Robert Randall, and shortly afterwards went to Mendon, Massachusetts. In 1640 three brothers named Staples—Peter, Thomas and another whose Christian name is now unknown—arrived at Kittery, Maine. Thomas removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, and Peter remained in Kittery. The name was long written Staple.

(I) Peter Staple had a grant of land in Kittery

in 1671, and on July 4, three years later, he purchased land of Thomas Turner. He deeded land to his son and namesake in 1694. Five acres were measured and laid out to Peter Staple on March 9, 1619. His will was made June 6, 1718, and probated April 7, 1719, which indicates approximately the time of his death. His wife Elizabeth was probably a widow of Steaven Edwards. She survived him and was alive in 1720. His will mentions his three sons, Peter, John and James.

(II) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Staples, was married January 8, 1696, to Mary Long, who was born in 1678. He was a carpenter by occupation, and died December 17, 1721, leaving a widow and several children, namely: Mary, Peter, Elizabeth, Robert, Anne, Enoch, Grace and Joshua.

(III) Joshua, youngest child of Peter (2) and Mary Staple, was born September 16, 1712, in Kittery and resided in that town. He was married January 17, 1735, to Abigail, daughter of John and Sarah Fernald. She died in August, 1761, and he subsequently married (second), Mary Ross. The children by the first wife were, Joshua, Abigail, Stephen, Mary, Lydia and Nathaniel. The children of his second marriage were, Elenor, Peter, John and Margaret.

(IV) Joshua (2), eldest child of Joshua (1) and Abigail (Fernald) Staple, was born December 12, 1738, in Kittery, and resided in Berwick, Maine. He was married January 27, 1761, to Hephshibah Hanscom.

(V) Stephen, son of Joshua (2) and Hephshibah (Hanscom) Staple, was born in Berwick, and lived in that part of the town which is now South Berwick. The maiden name of his wife was Hill, and his last days were spent in Tamworth, New Hampshire.

(VI) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1), born in Berwick, married Fanny Burns (or Barns) of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died in Boylston, that state, in 1872. He was the father of six children, namely: Marian, born in Great Falls, New Hampshire; John, died March 10, 1875; Samuel, died in infancy; George, of whom there is no information at hand; Lucy Frances, who became the wife of Selden Crockett; and Stephen, who is referred to at length in the succeeding paragraph.

(VII) Stephen (3), youngest son and child of Stephen (2) and Fanny (Burns) Staples, was born August 28, 1837. He was a stone mason, and settling at Laconia in 1862, he followed his trade there for a number of years. Included among his building operations was a residence for his own occupancy, which he subsequently sold, and purchasing a farm, he devoted some ten years to tilling the soil. He was in every way an exemplary citizen, and his death, which occurred November 16, 1893, was the cause of general regret. On August 29, 1861, he was united in marriage, by the Rev. G. F. Warren, with Betsey E. Campbell, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Wood) Campbell. After the death of her husband she removed to the city of Laconia, and is still residing there. Mrs. Staples is the mother of eight children: Georgiana, born June 3, 1862, became the wife of Frederiek G. Lougee, and has one son, Earl F., born December 2, 1887; Frank Albert, born January 24, 1864, married Anna O. Currier, June 29, 1887, and has three children—Bessie M., Helen and Marguerite; Ellen Jane, born October 26, 1867, became the wife of George C. Clark, and died March 21, 1895, leaving one daughter, Lelia Amy Clark, born January 13, 1888; Clara

Alice, born August 16, 1870, became the wife of Benjamin Sargent, of Plymouth; Arthur Thomas, born December 17, 1872, married Sarah E. Davis, December 27, 1897; Charles Nelson, born April 10, 1875, died the following day; Etta Evelyn, born May 31, 1876, is now the wife of Henry Baker; and Nina Maud, born April 13, 1883 (?), married William E. Clement.

The name Appleton is of Saxon origin (Apleton—Saxon, orchard) and was used to distinguish the names of places before the Norman conquest, as it occurs in different parts of "Doomsday Book" both in York and Norfolk, England, as "Appletuna, Appletona," etc. It began to be used to designate names of persons as early as 1216, during the time of Henry III, when mention is made of one Mabilia de Apleton, etc. The christian names being all Norman, such as William, John, Henry, Edward, the family also is probably of Norman descent, and took the name from the place where land was granted to some of its members; and is variously spelled Apylton, Apilton, Apelton, Apeltun, Apulton, Appulton, Apetone, and in some of its various forms occurs quite frequently in the old county histories of Kent and Essex.

Hasted's "History of Kent" says "these Apul-ton or Appletons are supposed to be descended from a family seated in Great Waldingfield, in Norfolk" (diocese) and also that "Edward Isaac, descendant of William Isaac, Esq., gave the manor of Upper Garwinton to his two daughters namely—Mary, married to Thomas Appleton, Esq., of Suffolk, and Margaret, married to a son of John Jermyn." The parish registers of Little Waldingfield between 1574 and 1640 make frequent allusion of the Appletons, and in some heraldic notices of the family of De Peyton of Payton Hall, Suffolk, it is stated that "Sir Roger de Payton, who died 25th of Edward III (1351) married Lady Christiana de Apleton, who was heir to land in Boxford and Haxwell, and who died 19th of Edward II, and was buried at Stoke, Neyland, Suffolk, with great pomp." At the Herald's Office is a record signed Robert Appleton, at the visitation in 1664, and mentions Thomas Appleton, Esq., of Little Waldingfield, John Appleton, Esq., of Chilton, and Robert Appleton of Preston, barrister at law. Preston is about ten miles from Waldingfield.

Not all of the name of Appleton in this country are of the ancient line founded by Samuel Appleton, who came from Waldingfield, England, in 1635. He has a numerous progeny scattered throughout America. The line herein traced begins at a considerable later period in this country, and with a name which was not Appleton. This line arose in a family which changed the name after arrival in this country, from Alcock to Appleton.

(I) Robert Alcock, born 1743, in London, England, was a merchant in that city, and later in Salem, Massachusetts. He removed from Salem to Weare, New Hampshire, in 1775, being then thirty-two years of age, and in the following year settled in the town of Deering. There he was a store keeper and farmer, and was much employed in town and state affairs. He signed the association test in Weare, and in the summer of 1777, in response to the Ticonderoga alarms, he served in Captain Ninian Aiken's company of Colonel Daniel Moor's regiment of the militia. He was a selectman and town clerk of Deering many years, and

beginning with 1794 he was a representative eleven consecutive years. He was a state senator four years, and in the year 1804 he was chosen both a representative and senator. His legislative service was terminated by his appointment in 1809 to the office of judge of Hillsboro county court, and this position he continued to fill until he was disqualified by age. Judge Alcock was a man of sturdy traits of character and of good ability. Of him George C. Patton wrote, "As a member of the church, in a private and public capacity, no man ever more drew the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen." He was three times married. The wife of his younger years was Elizabeth Marong; later he married Elizabeth Currier, and his third wife was Mary Currier. He died in Deering in May, 1830, aged eighty-seven years. His children were: Mansil, Robert, Elizabeth, John, James, Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, William, Betsy, Nancy, Sally and Ann. Most of the children of this family changed the name to Appleton and as such it has come down to the present time.

(II) James Appleton, one of the elder sons above named of Robert Alcock-Appleton, was a native of Deering, and settled in Hillsboro. His first wife was Polly Stuart, and the second was a Taylor. His children were: Nancy, Henry, James M., Mary, Aura, Clarissa and Charles.

(III) James M., son of James Appleton, was born at Manselville, New Hampshire, 1811, and was a boy when his parents removed from that town to Deering, New Hampshire. He was brought up to, farm work, and after marriage bought a farm in that part of the town known as West Deering, where he afterwards lived and died, May 20, 1886. In 1839 he married Caroline McCoy, of Antrim, born in 1818, and died August 24, 1901. She was a daughter of Thomas and Betsey (McCalley) McCoy, granddaughter of Ensign John and Margaret McCoy, and great-granddaughter of Deacon Alexander McCoy, whose ancestors went from Argyle-shire, Scotland, to Ireland, and from there came to this country, settling in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and in the part of that town which afterward was set off to form the town of Windham. James M. and Caroline (McCoy) Appleton had three children: Alfred Appleton, born March 19, 1841; Frank D. Appleton, born January 14, 1849, and died December 18, 1904; Fred E. Appleton, born April 10, 1855.

(IV) Frank D., second child and son of James M. and Caroline (McCoy) Appleton, was born in the town of Deering, on the place where his father lived after his removal from Hillsborough, and which since that time has remained in the family. He was educated in public schools and Deering Academy, and lived at home on the farm until 1876, when he secured a position in the passenger service of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company. He was in that employ about ten years, and on the death of his father in 1886 returned to his home in Deering, took charge of the farm and afterwards became its owner. It is one of the historic places of the town, and is associated with many interesting memories, for once it was the site of a famous hostelry, "Appleton's Inn," a popular place of rest and entertainment during the days of the mail and passenger stages. However, during the ownership of Mr. Appleton the buildings were remodeled, the farm greatly improved and the surroundings changed and made more modern. Mr. Appleton was a thrifty

farmer, and made his occupation a success. He served as postmaster at West Deering eighteen years, and his father served about fifty years. He married, January 25, 1881, Anna Lucetta Tuttle, who was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, September 1, 1855. She is a daughter and youngest of three children of Isaac M. and Sophronia (Chase) Tuttle, granddaughter of Benjamin and Ann (McAllister) Tuttle, great-granddaughter of Sampson and Submit (Warren) Tuttle, and great-great-granddaughter of Samuel and Martha (Shattuck) Tuttle. Samuel Tuttle was born in 1709, and married Martha Shattuck in 1729. She was a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Shattuck, the first minister of the church in Littleton, Massachusetts. Isaac M. Tuttle, father of Mrs. Appleton, was born in Hillsborough in 1813, removed to Antrim in 1840, and purchased the Houston and McAllister places. His children are: Miles Benton Tuttle, born June 22, 1845, married Lizzie A. Marshall, and died March 5, 1906; Lucy A. Tuttle, born October 24, 1849, married Scott Moore; and Anna Lucetta Tuttle, who became the wife of Frank D. Appleton. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Appleton.

Numerically speaking, the Pratt family PRATT as a whole is a large one and has many branches. Many of these are the posterity of one common ancestor—Mathew Pratt of Weymouth, Massachusetts—and his male descendants established branch families in various towns in Norfolk, Plymouth and Bristol counties. The Pratts of America are undoubtedly of English origin, but thus far little or no investigation has been made relative to their history prior to the settlement of New England.

(I) The emigrant ancestor was Mathew Pratt, who settled in Weymouth before 1628, as the town records state that he married there and had a son born prior to that year. He evidently landed at Plymouth, but there is no record of his arrival there or any where else. He may have come with the company of colonists sent over by Thomas Weston in 1622, as his land was located among the grants of the original settlers, or he was perhaps a member of the Gorges expedition. At all events he was one of the earliest settlers in Weymouth, and a prominent resident, serving frequently as a townsman (or selectman), and is referred to in Cotton Mather's "Magnalia" as a very religious man. His death occurred August 29, 1672. He married Elizabeth Bate (probably Bates) and had a family of seven children, namely: Thomas, Matthew, John, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth and Mary.

(II) Joseph (1), fifth child and youngest son of Mathew and Elizabeth (Bate) Pratt, was born in Weymouth, June 10, 1637. He was prominent in both town and church affairs, and held various elective offices and appointments between the years prior to 1710. The town clerk saw fit to record that he cut five hundred shingles for his house in 1657, and that in 1681 he was appointed to cut five cords of wood for the pastor. He served as fence-viewer, war-warden, and highway surveyor; was appointed to lay out lots of land adjoining his own; and in 1682 was one of a committee chosen to rebuild the meeting-house. His name appears among the freeholders listed in 1693. His will bears the date of March 5, 1719, and he died December 24 of the following year. May 7, 1662, he married Sarah Judkins, who was born in 1638 and died January 14, 1726. In his will he mentions his children in

the following order: Joseph, John, William, Ephraim, Sarah, Experience, Hannah and Samuel.

(III) Joseph (2), eldest son and child of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Judkins) Pratt, was born in Weymouth, February 2, 1665. As one of his legs was a trifle shorter than the other he was nicknamed "Little-leg Joe," and in the town records he is styled Joseph, Jr. There is evidence that he was engaged in business with his cousin Matthew. In 1704 he sold a mill in Abington, and either in that or the following year he removed to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, residing there until his death, which occurred January 14, 1765, at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years. An obituary notice in the *Boston News Letter* of January 31, 1765, states that "he was a man of good character and religious profession." He held town offices both in Weymouth and Bridgewater. He was first married to Sarah Benson, of Hull, Massachusetts, who died prior to 1721, in which year he was married a second time to Anne Richards, of Weymouth. She died March 21, 1766, aged ninety-two years. Sarah, his first wife, bore him twenty children, but in 1755, when his will was made, only seven were living, namely: Joseph, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Solomon, David, Samuel and Sarah. Of his second union there were no children.

(IV) Benjamin, third son of Joseph Pratt and his first wife, was born in 1693, and lived probably both at Weymouth and Bridgewater, Massachusetts. In 1719 he married Sarah, daughter of Henry Kingman, and they had seven children: Benjamin (2), Nathan, John, Bethiah, Susanna, Silence and Ann. Benjamin Pratt died in 1762, and his widow died five years later.

(V) Captain Benjamin (2), eldest son of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Kingman) Pratt, was born in 1719, possibly in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He probably moved to Middleboro, for in 1757 he commanded a company from that town which was engaged about Fort Henry during the French and Indian war. Captain Pratt is described as a man noted for his bravery and sagacity. In 1741 he married Lydia Harlow, but the names of his children are not recorded except William, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Captain William, son of Captain Benjamin (2) and Lydia (Harlow) Pratt, was born at North Middleboro, Massachusetts, April 6, 1746. He rendered efficient service during the Revolution, and was an extensive land owner about Middleboro.

(VII) William (2), son of Captain William (1) Pratt, was born February 1, 1787, probably at Middleboro, Massachusetts. He married Polly—and the names of three children are recorded: Albert G., mentioned below; William, born 1813, and Anthony, born 1815.

(VIII) Albert G., eldest child of William (2) and Polly Pratt, was born July 24, 1811, probably at Middleboro, Massachusetts. He was a farmer, and may have been the Albert Pratt who is mentioned as a manufacturer of fire-frames at Middleboro during the early part of the nineteenth century. Albert S. Pratt married Elizabeth White Parsons, and they had eight children.

(IX) Harrison Otis, son of Albert G. and Elizabeth White (Parsons) Pratt, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 28, 1843. He was a shoemaker by trade, and during the Civil war enlisted in Company M, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He sustained a sunstroke at Cold Harbor, and it brought on tuberculosis which ultimately





*Mr. William Pratt,*



caused his death. He married Cordania Eaton Perkins, daughter of Elijah Eaton and Elizabeth (Eddy) Perkins, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. They had one child, Harry Sumner, whose sketch follows. Harrison O. Pratt died in 1875. For her second husband she married Dr. S. L. Grasey, U. S. Consul at Foochow, China.

(X) Harry Sumner, only child of Harrison Otis and Cordania (Perkins) Pratt, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 4, 1874. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Pratt Free School, Middleboro, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1893, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at Dartmouth Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899. He had one year's experience at the Bridgewater Hospital in Massachusetts, one year at the Mary Hitchcock Hospital at Hanover, New Hampshire, and six months at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. In 1903 Dr. Pratt moved to Bethlehem, New Hampshire, on account of the threatened attack of tuberculosis, and he has been practicing in that town ever since. He belongs to the New Hampshire Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and is much interested in the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of the lodge at Littleton, New Hampshire, Hiram Council, St. Gerard Chapter, Edward A. Raymond Consistory, and Bektash Shrine, at Concord, New Hampshire. Dr. Pratt is a Republican in politics, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. On December 24, 1897, he married Mary Edna, daughter of Charles M. and Susan M. Wheeler, of Waltham, Massachusetts. They have one son, Edward Sumner, born July 3, 1902, at Hanover, New Hampshire. In August, 1907, Dr. Pratt moved to Lancaster to continue in practice of general medicine.

(Second Family.)

(I) John Pratt was an early resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634. He was, no doubt, of ancient origin, but little is found concerning his movements. He joined the church January 27, 1642, and died in 1647. He had three children: John, of Medfield, Timothy and Elizabeth.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Pratt, was born in Dorchester and was married in 1661 to Rebecca Colburn of Dedham, Massachusetts. They settled in Medfield in 1665 and resided on the homestead formerly owned by Henry Glover, where John Pratt died in 1707, aged seventy-seven years. His children, born between 1662 and 1684, were: Rebecca, Mary, John, Samuel, Hannah, Timothy, Nathaniel, Priscilla, Joseph, Mehitabel, Sarah, Elizabeth and Deborah.

(III) John (3), eldest son and third child of John (2) and Rebecca (Colburn) Pratt, was born in 1665 in Medfield, Massachusetts, and settled in Reading, same colony, where he died in 1744. He was married in 1691 to Sarah Batchelder, who was born July 9, 1670, in Reading, Massachusetts, daughter of John Batchelder. She survived him about seven years and died in 1751. Their children were: John, Sarah, Samuel, Rebecca, Edward and Timothy.

(IV) Timothy, youngest child of John (3) and Sarah (Batchelder) Pratt, was born 1702 in Reading and lived on the paternal homestead in that town where he was a farmer. He was married in 1724 to Tabitha Boutwell, who was born 1700, daughter of John and Grace (Eaton) Boutwell. He was mar-

ried (second), in 1737 to Abigail, whose surname is not preserved. She was the mother of three children and there were five by the first wife, namely: Dorcas (who was the grandmother of Cyrus Wakefield), Timothy, Tabitha, John, Abigail, Isaac and Sarah.

(V) Isaac Pratt, sixth child of Timothy and second child of his (second) wife Abigail, was born 1740 in Reading, and became a substantial citizen of that town where he died in 1829 about eighty-nine years old. He was married in 1763 to Mehitabel Nichols, daughter of Richard and Mary (Williams) Nichols of Reading. They were the parents of the following children, born from 1764 to 1788: Lucy; Timothy; William; Thomas, a graduate of Dartmouth, who taught in Maine and Pennsylvania and died in the latter state; Sally and Abigail (twins); Thaddeus; Polly; Loea and Susan.

(VI) Loea, fifth son and ninth child of Isaac and Mehitabel (Nichols) Pratt, was born April 23, 1785, in Reading, and died in Amherst, New Hampshire, July 11, 1875, aged ninety. He settled on Christian Hill, in Amherst, about 1813, and was a carpenter and farmer. He was a useful and exemplary citizen, and filled the office of tax collector of Amherst for several years. He married (first), Lucy Hartshorn, December 22, 1814. She was born September 22, 1796, daughter of Edward and Lucy (Elliott) Hartshorn, of Amherst. She died November 4, 1841, aged forty-five, and he married (second), Rebecca Wallace, of Milford. The children, all by the first wife, were: Edward H., a graduate of Dartmouth, was a physician; Stephen H., also a physician, practiced in Baltimore; Frederic N., died in youth; and William, whose sketch follows next.

(VII) William Pratt, youngest child of Loea and Lucy (Hartshorn) Pratt, was born on his father's homestead in Amherst, March 31, 1830. He is engaged in farming, paying special attention to dairying and fruit raising, and has the farm his father settled on nearly one hundred years ago. Mr. Pratt has always been well toward the front in matters of public interest, and has creditably filled the offices of selectman, moderator and representative. He married, March 3, 1864, Lucy Elliott, born July 11, 1829, daughter of Luther and Esther (Damon) Elliott, of Amherst. (See Elliott IV).

Among the pioneer names of southwestern New Hampshire, and of New England, this name is still represented by intelligent, useful and respected citizens. In the clearing of the wilderness and the development of the forces of civilization it has borne an honorable part.

(I) John Whitcomb was one of many who came from Dorchester, England, in 1633, and settled at Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was a member of the church there in 1638. Two years later he is found as a resident of Scituate, where he was possessed of a farm of over one hundred acres, which he sold to Thomas Hicks, in 1649. He removed to Lancaster in 1652, and was a signer of town orders there in that year. He died September 24, 1662, in Lancaster, and was survived by his wife, Frances, who passed away May 17, 1671. Their children are noted as follows: John was drowned April 7, 1683. Jonathan died in 1690, and his widow was killed by the Indians in 1692. Job settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Josiah re-

ceives further mention below. Robert lived in Scituate. There were daughters, Katherine, Abigail and Mary.

(II) Josiah, fourth son of John and Frances Whitcomb, was married in Lancaster, January 4, 1664, to Rebecca Waters, and lived in that part of the town now Bolton, where he died April 12, 1718. His children were: Josiah, David, Rebecca, Joanna, Mary, Damaris, Abigail, Hezekiah and Deborah.

(III) Josiah (2), son of Josiah (1) and Rebecca (Waters) Whitcomb, was born January 7, 1666, in Lancaster, where it is probable that he lived all his life.

(IV) Captain Joseph, son of Josiah (2) Whitcomb, was born in 1700. He married, in Lancaster, January 20, 1725, Damaris Priest, daughter of John Priest. They were admitted to the church in that town, February 6, 1732, and probably lived in that part now known as Leominster. He held a commission under the king and led a company at the siege of Louisburg in 1745. He was a lieutenant of the fourth company under Captain John Warner and Colonel Samuel Willard in the Crown Point expedition of 1755. In 1758 he was lieutenant in the regiment commanded by Colonel Timothy Ruggles in the conquest of Canada. Captain Whitcomb was one of the proprietors of Keene, New Hampshire, in 1753, but settled in Swanzy, in 1760, with his sons. In that year he and his wife were admitted to the church there by letter from the Church of Leominster, which town was set off from Lancaster in 1740. Captain Whitcomb and his sons built saw and grist mills at West Swanzy, on the privilege now occupied by the Stratton Mills. The father died November, 1792. All the sons were soldiers in the revolution. Lieutenant Joseph, the eldest, served a month at Ticonderoga, in 1776, and one month in the western army in 1777. He settled at Grafton, Vermont.

Colonel Elisha was a major in the expedition against Canada in 1776, serving eleven months and eight days and served twelve days at Otter Creek in 1777. On September 16, 1771, he purchased of Benjamin Whitcomb, for two hundred and forty pounds, a mill and three hundred acres of land at Westmoreland, New Hampshire. This he sold October 15, 1773, to Josiah Richardson, of Keene. At the battle of Bunker Hill, Philemon was a lieutenant under General James Reed, and his brothers, Jonathan, Elisha and Abijah, were in the same action. The last named served eight and one-half months in the campaign of that year. Captain Joseph Whitcomb's children were: Abigail, Joseph, Damaris, Benjamin, Jonathan Priest, Elisha, Elizabeth, Philemon, Abijah and Anna. (Mention of Philmon and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(V) Jonathan Priest, third son and fifth child of Captain Joseph and Damaris (Priest) Whitcomb, was born 1739, probably in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He was in command of the largest company of Colonel James Reed's regiment at Lexington, in April, 1775. On June 21, the records show, he had fifty-nine men, and was stationed at Cambridge, between Colonel Reed's barracks and the ferry. He was encamped on Winter Hill with seventy men from Keene and Swanzy, and receipted October 13, 1775, for four dollars for each man for coats furnished by New Hampshire. On November 16, he receipted for shoes. A court of inquiry to examine into controversy between Captains Marcy and Whitcomb, in which the former accused the latter of

cowardice, found that Captain Whitcomb deserved no censure, but "manifested a spirit of intrepidity and resolution." He died June 13, 1792, and his regiment of militia attended his funeral, making a cortege one and one-half miles long. His horse with empty saddle was led behind the bearers. He kept the first store and tavern in Swanzy, and he and his wife often made horseback trips to Boston, bringing goods for the store in their saddlebags.

He married, September 5, 1764, Dorothy Carter, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who was born 1745, and died October 22, 1827. Their children were: Dorothy, Jonathan, John, died young; Nathan, John, Ephraim, died young; Damaris, Anna, Ephraim and Salome. (Mention of Nathan and descendants follows, in this article.)

(VI) Jonathan, eldest son and second child of Colonel Jonathan P. and Dorothy (Carter) Whitcomb, was born September 20, 1766, in Swanzy, and was a farmer in that town. He died December 13, 1844. He married, May 11, 1786, Miriam Willard, and their children were: Polly, Susan, Dorothy, Miriam, Willard, Myla, Harriet, Jonathan, Aaron, Ira., Vesta and Roswell.

(VII) Roswell, youngest child of Jonathan (2) and Miriam (Willard) Whitcomb, was born April 6, 1814, in Swanzy. He was a farmer in that town, where he died November 6, 1898. Up to the age of thirty-two years he lived about the center of the town and then moved to the southern part, where he continued until 1875. In that year he retired from farming and removed to the village of West Swanzy, where the remainder of his life was passed. He married (first), in March, 1838, Rhoda, daughter of Fisher and Rhoda (Clark) Bullard, of Swanzy. She was the seventh generation from Benjamin Bullard, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1815, in Swanzy, where she died March 8, 1852. Mr. Whitcomb married (second), in March, 1853, Mary A., daughter of Israel and Lydia M. (Bishop) Gunn, of Swanzy, Massachusetts. She was born March 2, 1837, and died March 12, 1866. Mr. Whitcomb married (third), May 4, 1868, Anna A., widow of Harden Albee, and daughter of Captain Calvin May, of Gilsun, New Hampshire. She was born September 5, 1819, and died October 12, 1888. Mr. Whitcomb married (fourth), June 19, 1889, Maria A., daughter of Laban and Polly (Jackson) Starkey, of Swanzy. She was born April 21, 1824, and is still living in West Swanzy. His children were as follows: Hiram R., George E., Mary Selina, Arthur H., the last being a child of the second wife.

(VIII) George Edwin, second son and child of Roswell and Rhoda (Bullard) Whitcomb, was born July 1, 1841, in Swanzy. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and early turned his attention to the cultivation of his home farm, on which he remained until he was thirty-four years of age. During this time, for a considerable period, he operated a small stave mill. In 1876 he went to West Swanzy, and bought the interest of E. F. Reed in C. L. Russell & Co., and for twenty-three years conducted a successful business there in the manufacture of pails and buckets. At the end of that period the plant was destroyed by fire, and subsequent to this Mr. Whitcomb engaged with A. H. & G. E. Whitcomb, Jr., in the manufacture of pails, packages and boxes, in the same village, the business being now conducted under the style of Whitcomb Manufacturing Company. Mr. Whitcomb takes an active interest in the affairs of his

town, state and nation, and endeavors to contribute his proportion towards the progress and prosperity of his native land. He has been frequently called upon to serve the town in various capacities, having acted as moderator and town treasurer, and is at the present time one of the board of selectmen. In 1800-91 he represented the town in the state legislature. He has always adhered to the Democratic party in political divisions. He married, November 12, 1863, Fostina W., daughter of Aquila and Lovisa (Whitcomb) Ramsdell, of Swanzy. She was born January 14, 1838, in that town, and is the mother of three children: Edna C. and George E. are living and Walter E., the youngest, died before seven months old.

(VI) Nathan, third son and fourth child of Colonel Jonathan Priest and Dorothy (Carter) Whitcomb, was born May 14, 1770. He married, October 23, 1891, Penelope White, of Milford, Massachusetts, who was born 1771, and died March 15, 1850. Their children were: Leonard, Carter, Otis, Alba, Nathan, Lyman and Eliza.

(VII) Colonel Carter, second son and child of Nathan and Penelope (White) Whitcomb, was born February 9, 1794, in Swanzy, and died in that town, May 1, 1879. He married, December 26, 1815, Lucy Baker, of Marlboro, born February 4, 1794, and died October 3, 1890. Their children were: Alonzo, Carter J., Baker, Byron, Clement G., Lucy, Jane, Henry and Homer. The youngest daughter was born March 9, 1834, and is now the wife of George Carpenter. (See Carpenter XVI.)

(V) Philemon, fourth son of Captain Joseph and Damaris (Priest) Whitcomb, was born October 29, 1748, in Leominster, Massachusetts, and died in Swanzy, New Hampshire, January 10, 1824. At the time of his death he was a major general of the state militia. He was major of the first battalion, Sixth New Hampshire Militia, in 1796, and was made major general in 1810. He was one of those who rode on horseback to Lexington on the alarm in 1775, and he served four months in 1777. By occupation he was a cloth dresser and operated a saw mill, and was very successful as a business man. To each of his ten children he gave a farm. His first wife, Martha, was born 1755, and died December 17, 1816. He was married June 3, 1818, to Mrs. Amasa Aldrich. His children, all born of the first marriage, were: Martha, Jotham, Silence, Susannah, Philemon, Benjamin, Elisha, Damaris, Abijah, Fanny, Betsey and Job.

(VI) Abijah, fifth son and ninth child of General Philemon Whitcomb, resided in Swanzy, and operated mills. He was a very large-hearted and accommodating man, and laid up little of this world's goods. It is related in illustration of his character that, on one occasion, being applied to for some dry lumber and having none on hand, he took up the attic floor of his house to accommodate the customer. He married (first), November 22, 1810, Joanna Holbrook of Swanzy, who died March 11, 1811. He married (second), December 1, 1814, Lucy, daughter of Dr. Richard Stratton. She was born November 23, 1796, and died March 31, 1860. He died in 1851. His children were: Jonas Holbrook, Emery, Elbridge Gerry, Penelia, Emery, Joanna and Charles Adams. The first was the only child of the first wife, and the second was drowned in infancy. One of his sons, Jonas Holbrook Whitcomb, was connected with the Tremont House in Boston for many years, and finally became one of its proprietors.

(VII) Elbridge Gerry, son of Abijah and Lucy

(Stratton) Whitcomb, was born October 3, 1817, in Swanzy, New Hampshire, and died June 7, 1895, in Keene. He spent some time on the farm of his guardian, Ahaz Howard, in Swanzy. Possessed of unusual business aptitude, young Whitcomb pushed his way to success by his own endeavors. He enjoyed but few advantages of schooling. He also worked on the farm of Thomas Prime, who served as the model of "Cy. Prime," in Denman Thompson's celebrated rural play, "The Old Homestead." When fourteen years old he went to Keene and found employment with Everett Newcomb, a manufacturer of spinning wheels and wheel heads. He studied some by himself and developed a fondness for reading. Later he became a clerk in a clothing store, and five years after attaining his majority established a business of his own, which is still conducted by one of his sons, opening a clothing store in Keene, January 18, 1843. While he was public-spirited and took an intelligent interest in the progress of events, he gave nearly all his time to the prosecution of his business. For many years after the success of his establishment was substantially secured, he was wont to take his midday luncheon in his store, in order that no patron from the rural districts might be delayed in receiving attention at that time. He was a very successful salesman, was pleasing in address, and was considered a remarkable business man. He contributed largely to the Court Street Congregational Church of Keene. Though not in politics for self-interest, he was one of the founders of the Republican party in this locality and continued one of its most faithful supporters until his death. He was strongly opposed to Freemasonry, but in his later years acknowledged that his prejudice was unfounded and rejoiced to see his sons advanced in the order.

Mr. Whitcomb married, November 18, 1844, Salome Newcomb, daughter of Everett and Hannah (Buckminster) Newcomb, of Norton, Massachusetts. She was born February 19, 1822, in Roxbury, New Hampshire. Her grandfather, Hon. John Newcomb, was a Revolutionary soldier and a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1820. Following is a brief account of Mr. Whitcomb's children: Fanny, became the wife of George Norman Bigelow, A. M., who was for eleven years principal of the Normal School at Framingham, Massachusetts. He subsequently taught in Newburyport, and for nineteen years in Brooklyn, New York, where he died in 1887. She afterward taught in New York, and for ten years has been a teacher in the private school of the Misses Gilman on Commonwealth avenue, Boston. Jonas Fred. in the clothing business in Keene. Frank Herbert, city clerk of that city. Edward Everett, has charge of the cutting and tailoring department in his brother's business.

(VIII) Frank Herbert, second son and third child of Elbridge Gerry and Salome (Newcomb) Whitcomb, was born February 28, 1850, in Keene. He received his early education in the public schools of that city. He was subsequently a student in the New London Literary and Scientific Institute, which he left at the age of seventeen years to engage in business. He was employed in Keene by Dunbar & Whitcomb, clothing dealers, and after five years bought the interest of Mr. Dunbar. He continued from 1877 to 1898 in this connection, when he sold out to his brother. In the month of March, 1898, he was elected city clerk of Keene, and has since continued in that office. He was a member of each of the city councils for two years, and served two years as assessor. He has also served as repre-

sentative in 1893. He joined the Second Congregational Church of Keene in early youth, and seven-teen years later became a member of Saint James' Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is now lay reader. He has been very active in the Masonic Order; he is past master of the Lodge of the Temple, and of Saint John's Council, Royal and Select Masters; is past eminent commander of Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar, and is now recorder of that body. He is a member of Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter, of which he is secretary. In 1883 he was a member of the Guard of Benjamine Deane, grand master of the United States at the Conclave, in San Francisco. He received the thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite Masonry, in Boston, in 1906. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the age of twenty-one years, in Beaver Brook Lodge, assisted in the organization of the Keene Chapter, No. 1, Sons of the American Revolution, and was chairman of the Keene Light Guard Battalion. He has been twelve years a member of the board of education of Keene, and was fifteen years moderator of the Union School District. He is historian of Rising Sun Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, established in 1784, compiler of vital statistics of Keene from 1838 to 1881, published by authority of the city council, in June, 1905, and assisted in the preparation of the History of Keene.

Mr. Whitcomb married, September 1, 1880, Grace Nims, born October 18, 1854, in Keene, daughter of Lanmon and Elizabeth (Hosking) Nims. Lanmon Nims was born in Sullivan, February 3, 1811, and died September 20, 1887. His wife was born December 11, 1826, in Saint Austell, England. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb are the parents of five children: Edson Gerry, the eldest, is a shipper of the Faulkner & Colony Manufacturing Company of Keene. Ralph Nims received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in 1905, and is employed by the James G. White Company of New York and London. Margaret, teacher in one of the grammar schools of Keene. James Lanmon, now in high school. Everett Newcomb, a student in the grammar school.

(II) Jonathan, fifth son of John and Frances Whitcomb, was probably born in Lancaster, Massachusetts. He was assigned a part of the paternal estate there, and died in 1690. He married, November 25, 1667, Hannah (whose surname is not given in the record). Two years after his death she was killed by the Indians. Their children were: Hannah, died young; Jonathan, Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, Ruth and John, born from 1668 to 1684.

(III) Jonathan (2), eldest son and second child of Jonathan (1) and Hannah Whitcomb, was born February 26, 1669, in Lancaster, and lived in that town, Groton and Littleton, Massachusetts. He was three times married, the third time in Concord, Massachusetts, September 4, 1710, to Deborah Scripture, of Groton. She died in Littleton, April 10, 1715. Jonathan had eight or more children, among whom were: Jonathan, Ephraim and Benjamin.

(IV) Benjamin, son of Jonathan (2) and Deborah (Scripture) Whitcomb, was born December 31, 1711, in Groton. He lived in Stow, Massachusetts, where he died September 11, 1791. He married Dorcas Heald, who was born 1711, and died 1791, daughter of Oliver (1) and Hannah (Gates) Heald, of Stow (see Hale, III). They had the following children, born in Stow: Dorothy, Jacob,

Charles, Reuben, Simeon, Benjamin, Oliver, Silas and Zaccheus.

(V) Jacob, eldest child of Benjamin and Dorcas (Heald) Whitcomb, was born September 13, 1743. He was the eighth settler in the town of Henniker; he was there as early as the winter of 1764-65, and after living there a few years moved across the line into the town of Warner, where he died May 27, 1823. He married, May 10, 1764, Olive Weatherbee, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Weatherbee, of Stow, Massachusetts. She died October 2, 1828, and was buried beside her husband in Henniker. Four of their children were born in Henniker, and six in Warner, namely: Benjamin, Sarah, Olive, died young; Betsey, Jonathan, died young, Lydia, Olive, Mercy, John and Jonathan.

(VI) John, third son and ninth child of Jacob and Olive (Weatherbee) Whitcomb, was born March 29, 1785, in Warner, and resided upon the homestead where he was born and where he died May 21, 1878. During his entire life he was never two months away from this spot. He was always actively identified with the town and its affairs. He married, January 21, 1808, Polly Gibson, of Warner (see Gibson, VI). Their children were: Laura, Imri, Lucinda, Almira and Elizabeth.

(VII) Imri, only son of John and Polly (Gibson) Whitcomb, was born August 28, 1810, and resided with his father. He was killed by an accident in the woods, February 10, 1846. His wife, Mary A. (Connor) Whitcomb, died December 10, 1854. Their children were: Mary L., William H., Maris E. and Paulina S. The last two named became successively the wives of Levi Woodbury.

(VIII) Mary L., eldest child of Imri and Mary A. (Connor) Whitcomb, was born September 5, 1838, and married, April 1, 1860, Francis E. Davis, of Warner (see Davis, VIII).

(I) Abel Huse, the immigrant ancestor, HUSE was of Welsh ancestry. He came from London in 1635; settled at Newbury,

Massachusetts, early, and was admitted a freeman May 18, 1642. His wife Eleanor died March 27, 1663. He married, second, May 25, 1663, Mary (Hilton, alias Downer) Sears, widow of Thomas Sears, of Newbury. He died at Newbury, March 29, 1690, aged eighty-eight years, being born, therefore, in 1602. He and his wife were members of the Newbury church in 1674. Children of the second wife: 1. Ruth, born February 25, 1664. 2. Abel, born February 19, 1665; mentioned below. 3. Thomas, born August 9, 1666; married Hannah \_\_\_\_\_; children: i. Mary, born March 23, 1691; ii. Israel, born October 23, 1693; iii. Ebenezer, born January 16, 1696; iv. James, born June 29, 1698; v. Hannah, born November 5, 1700; vi. Ruth, born February 14, 1703. 4. William, born October, 1667; married 1699, Anne Russell; children: i. Anne, born May 22, 1700; ii. William, born October 30, 1701. 5. Sarah, born December 8, 1670. 6. John, born June 20, 1670 (?). 7. Amy, born September 9, 1673; died May 18, 1675. 8. Ebenezer (a daughter according to town record), born August 10, 1675. 9. George, of Salisbury (perhaps son by the first wife), married Mary Allen and had sons: William, born June 27, 1672; Solomon, born January 2, 1674-5, married Mary Calef, of Boston, in 1700.

(II) Abel (2), son of Abel (1) Huse, was born in Newbury, February 19, 1665; married Judith Emery, daughter of John and Mary (Webster) and

granddaughter of John Emery, born February 5, 1073. He died in Newbury, March 11, 1758, aged ninety-three. Children, born at Newbury: 1. John, October 31, 1694. 2. Abel, November 18, 1696. 3. Stephen, November 16, 1702, graduate of Harvard in 1726; married Mrs. Judith Emery, widow of Daniel Emery; removed to Haverhill; married January 2, 1785. 4. Samuel, born March 30, 1705. 5. Judith, February 13, 1709. 6. Sarah, born January 29, 1712; married Caleb Kimball. 7. Mary, born March 16, 1716; married Enoch Davis.

(III) Dr. Nathan, nephew of Abel (2) Huse, perhaps son of William Huse (2), was born about 1716. He was a well known physician in Amesbury, Massachusetts, who "practised a great many years in the West Parish," and died April 23, 1809, in his ninety-third year. He married, December 5, 1738, Rachel Sargent, who was born February 22, 1721, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Carr) Sargent, of Amesbury. Her father was called the "snow shoe man." Thomas Sargent, father of Joseph, born 1643, was lieutenant in the train band; son of the immigrant William Sargent, of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts. Children, born at Amesbury: 1. Sargent, born August 22, 1739, soldier in Revolution. 2. Elizabeth, born February 25, 1741. 3. Hannah, January 12, 1742. 4. Nathan, February 13, 1747, died young. 5. Joseph, March 2, 1749. 7. Ebenezer, December 25, 1750. 8. Rachel, May 6, 1755. 9. Sarah, February 19, 1757. 10. John, October 31, 1758. He was a private in Captain August 22, 1760. 12. Nathan, August 8, 1769, descendants living at Amesbury.

(IV) John, son of Dr. Nathan Huse, was born October 31, 1758. He was a private in Captain Robert Dodge's company, Colonel Ebenezer Francis' regiment in 1776; also in Captain Oliver Titcomb's company, Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment, in 1777 and 1778; was on guard duty of the Burgoyne prisoners of war; also Captain Richard Titcomb's Company, Colonel Nathaniel Wade's regiment, raised to reinforce the Continental army in 1780. His brothers Joseph and William and he settled in Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Joseph went first about 1782; he built and owned the first mills in Sanbornton. John moved to Sanbornton also in 1782; he settled near his brother Joseph in the First Division, in what is now or was lately Arthur Taylor's pasture. In 1801 he moved down near the Bay, Lot 21, Second Division, where his youngest son was living in 1880. He married Molly Bean, who was born August 3, 1764, and died July 25, 1833; he died September 15, 1832. Children: 1. Abigail, born June 19, 1783; married Joshua Brown, removed to Knox, Maine. 2. Elizabeth, born October 2, 1785, married Elisha Johnson. 3. Rachel (twin) born August 3, 1787; married Elisha Johnson. 4. Molly (twin), born August 3, 1787; married Joseph Cummings, of New Hampton. 5. Stephen, born June 25, 1790. 6. John, born March 25, 1800. 7. Sally, born May 8, 1802; married Bradbury Morrison. 8. William (according to family), born 1806; mentioned below. 9. Daniel, born June 10, 1807.

(V) William, son of John Huse, was born in 1806, and died September 27, 1870. He married, July 14, 1835, Sarah Maria Verbeck, who was born January 21, 1815, at Alcott Falls, Vermont, now Wilders; and died September 12, 1861. Children, born in Enfield, New Hampshire: 1. Frank Verbeck. 2. Everett Byron, mentioned below. 3. William Gardner.

(VI) Everett Byron, son of William Huse, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, November 2, 1837. He married, December 5, 1861, Caroline Frances Day, who was born July 4, 1837, and died September 29, 1892. He was a citizen of Enfield, New Hampshire.

Everett Byron Huse was educated at the public schools and Kimball Union Academy of Meriden, New Hampshire. He became a clerk in the general store, telegraph operator in the employ of the railroad company, and finally engaged in business on his own account in the firm of Carr & Huse, dealers in meats, groceries and provisions, and conducted this business with success for many years. He was a soldier in the Civil war, enlisting in Company C, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, September 1, 1862, and was mustered into service October 8, 1862, and detailed later as clerk in the office of General Badeau, chief mustering officer for the Department of the Gulf. He was mustered out at Concord, New Hampshire, with his regiment, August 15, 1863. He was active in public affairs. In 1876 he was elected delegate to the state constitutional convention; in 1880 he was United States census enumerator, and in 1890 was enumerator and state supervisor of the census. He was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1891 was department commander; in 1895 aide to the commander. In 1895 he was elected president of the New Hampshire veteran Association at the meeting at The Weirs, New Hampshire. He served as town clerk of Enfield, and member of the school committee several years. He was for a number of years supervisor of the check list, resigning in the fall of 1906 on account of ill health. For two years he was chairman of the water commission of the town, and supervised the introduction of a water works in the town. He was past commander of Post Admiral Farragut Post No. 52, Grand Army, and past master of Social Lodge, No. 50, Free Masons, of Enfield, and secretary of that lodge for twenty years. He was instrumental in organizing the Grand Army post, and was one of its mainstays. For a number of years before his death he was actively engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business; was a justice of the peace, notary public and conveyancer, and transacted much of the pension business of the vicinity. He died January 30, 1907. He was highly esteemed by his townsmen, a man of sterling character and abilities, a leader in public sentiment and of great influence and usefulness in the community. Children: 1. Charles Everett, born February 4, 1865, now a dry goods merchant at Mason City, Illinois; formerly in the meat and provision business in Enfield. 2. Stella Maria, born at Enfield, June 26, 1869; resides on the home place at Enfield, and continues her father's insurance business.

This family has the distinction of being the first one of the name established in New Hampshire. Its immigrant progenitor was one of those who left Ireland because of oppressions and privations suffered there on account of his religion, and like most of his co-religionists made a good citizen in early New Hampshire, and left a worthy progeny.

(1) George Duncan was a native of Scotland, and at the time of the great exodus of the Scots of Argyle to Ireland, he accompanied them.

(11) George (2), son of George (1) Duncan,

the Scotchman, was born, lived and died in Ireland.

(III) George (3), son of George (2) Duncan, was born in Ireland, and was the first Duncan in New Hampshire. He brought over his second wife, Margaret Cross, and seven children: John, George, William, Robert, Abraham, Esther, and James.

(IV) John, eldest son of George (3) Duncan, and only son of his first wife, married Rachel Todd, in Ireland. He brought with him five children, and had five in this country. They were: John, George, Abraham, Margaret, William (born on the passage over), James, Naomi, Polly, Rachel, and Rosanna. He lived all his days in Londonderry, was an elder in the church, enjoyed the confidence of all, and died in good old age.

(V) John (2), first child of John (1) and Rachel (Todd) Duncan, married Hannah Henry. Though hardly more than a boy, he was engaged to marry her before the voyage to this country. He came over, prepared a place to live, and then sent for her. Her brother there paid her passage, and agreed with the captain to land her in Boston, but he took her to Nova Scotia, and sold her to pay her passage, and left her among strangers. But after a time John heard of her sad fate, hunted her up, and married her. The false captain was eventually punished for his crime. "All the circumstances of this case," says the historian of Antrim, "her courage, her forlorn condition in slavery for debt among strangers, her rescue by her lover, their beginning in the wilderness, and their long and happy life, their early betrothal, and their old age together, would form a story more marvellous than any fiction." John Duncan and his wife were both noted for personal beauty. He kept the first store in the present town of Londonderry. Many of the race were merchants. John and Hannah had a large family, among whom were: John and Robert, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VI) Robert, son of John and Hannah (Henry) Duncan, was born in 1763, and 1787 removed to Antrim. He settled in a valley. There was a cleared spot and a small log house a few rods north of the present dwelling, though it seems it was never occupied. He bought of Daniel McFarland, but was sued by parties from Weare who claimed the land, and he had to pay for it a second time. After all was settled he married Grizzly Wilson, of Londonderry, lived a quiet and industrious life, and died on the spot he had settled, September 26, 1837, at the age of seventy-three. His children were: Thomas W., Hannah, Sarah, died young, John, Grizzly, Sarah, Jane, and William, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) William, youngest child of Robert and Grizzly (Wilson) Duncan, was born in Antrim, October 30, 1806. In 1830 he built on the east part of his father's farm, where he cleared most of the land, and resided there until his death. He married, February 13, 1831, Betsey W. Rice, of Henniker, an excellent woman, who died August 26, 1870, aged sixty-one. Their children were: George, William H., John E., Caroline E., and Moses G., subject of the paragraph next following.

(VIII) Moses G., known as "Granville," fourth son and youngest child of William and Betsey W. (Rice) Duncan, was born in Antrim, July 20, 1841. He received only a common school education, and as a boy worked for neighboring farmers. His first prolonged employment was with a Mr. Woods, where he worked side by side with John McLean,

now (1906) governor of New Hampshire. Being an industrious worker, and having good judgment in the use and investment of money, Mr. Duncan has prospered from his youth, and is now one of the leading men of his town. He lives on the old homestead about three miles from Antrim village, where he has about two hundred and twenty-five acres of farming land, and seventy-five acres of woodland. In addition to this he has a large tract of land in Dakota. He has a large stock of fine bred cattle, and carries on farming on a large and profitable scale. He is a Democrat, but pays little attention to politics. He married, October 3, 1872, Augusta Spaulding, born March 30, 1843, daughter of Leonard and Edith (Torrington) Spaulding, of Franctown. They are the parents of five children: Edith A., Annie E., Harry, Ethel and Grace M. The daughters are all graduates of the Antrim high school. Edith also graduated from Ashburnham Academy, and is now a bookkeeper. Annie has a prosperous dressmaking establishment. Ethel is a school teacher in Antrim, and Grace resides with her parents. At the age of sixteen Harry entered the employ of the Spaulding Smith Company, shoe manufacturers, then of Wolfboro, and later of Lowell, Massachusetts. He was a traveling salesman for a time, and is now manager of the Boston office of the firm. He married, December 25, 1905, May Kimball, of Hancock, and they reside in Lowell, Massachusetts.

(I) James Gilmore, of Wrentham, GILMORE Massachusetts, married, 1725, Thankful Tyrrell, of Abington, Massachusetts. They had six children: Adam, Agnes, Thankful, William, Tyrrell and Whitefield.

(II) Lieutenant Whitefield Gilmore, son of James and Thankful (Tyrrell) Gilmore, born November 12, 1745, was killed May 12, 1780. There was in a field on his farm, in Bedford, a boulder partly buried in the earth. This had been raised to the level of the surrounding earth by oxen and levers. In trying to remove the latter the bank on which the stone rested caved in, and it fell back on the levers, and one of them flew back against Mr. Gilmore with such force as to cause his death. He was one of the Bedford men who served in the Revolution. He married Margaret Gilmore (not a relative), born in Bedford, November 6, 1743, and they had five children: Janet, born August 26, 1771; Martha, born January 1, 1773; James, born January 15, 1775; Mary, died September 10, 1777; and John.

(III) James, son of Whitefield and Margaret (Gilmore) Gilmore, was born January 15, 1775. He married Ann McAllaster, daughter of William and Jerusha (Spofford) McAllaster, born August 10, 1769. James died February 28, 1839; his wife died November 10, 1838. They had eight children born in Bedford: William, February 1, 1798; Whitefield, August 20, 1799; Freeman, May 20, 1801; Robert, January 12, 1803; Sally, January 25, 1805; Margaret, January 8, 1807; Mary Ann, December 16, 1808; James, April 5, 1811.

(IV) William, son of James and Ann (McAllaster) Gilmore, was born February 1, 1798. He married Matilda Eaton, born in Hopkinton, November 23, 1797, died March 6, 1879. He died May 13, 1862. They had five children: George Clinton, born in Bedford, September 25, 1826; Nancy Vose, September 8, 1828; William A., born in Goffstown, June 18, 1830; Elizabeth A., June 9, 1832; James





Geo. C. Holmes



S., August 27, 1835, now residing in Philadelphia, who with subject are the only ones living.

(V) George Clinton, one of the most progressive citizens of Manchester, was born September 25, 1826, in Bedford. With his parents he moved to Amoskeag in Goffstown, January 27, 1832, and in 1846 to Manchester. He attended the public schools until sixteen years of age. Being ambitious to make his way in the world, he then secured employment in the Amoskeag Mills and steadily worked his way upward till he was given charge of a room on April 12, 1852, and was subsequently several years overseer of the weaving room. His next promotion was to the position of agent of the Souhegan Mills at Milford, which position he took in 1867 and continued there until the mills were destroyed by fire six years later. He then became superintendent for the Stark Corporation, and remained in that capacity until he retired from active connection with the cotton manufacturing in 1882. He has taken active part in many matters calculated to promote the growth and welfare of the city of Manchester, and served as a member of the city council in 1860, and as alderman in 1861-62. He represented ward one, Manchester, in the state legislature, 1856-57-75-77-79; ward four, 1885-93; represented the town of Milford, 1872. Was a member of the constitutional convention for ward one, 1876, and for ward four, 1889-1902. He was a member of the state senate, 1881-82. He has been a trustee of the State Library since 1888, and was ten years chairman of the board. He was three years president of the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and has always been deeply interested in the study of historical subjects and in the preservation of American genealogy. To these kindred matters he has given much of his time and labor, and his enthusiasm never wanes. He published in 1884 a Manual of the New Hampshire Senate, covering the period from 1784 to 1884, giving the vital statistics pertaining to each member, a work which required a great amount of research and patient labor. In 1900 he represented the New Hampshire Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at national convention. He also published by appointment of the state a roll of New Hampshire soldiers at the battle of Bennington; a roll of New Hampshire soldiers at Bunker Hill, and also a roll of New Hampshire men at Louisburg in 1745. He has been twenty-five years a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, of which he was colonel. He is also a member of Mechanics Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester, and is now in the fifty-seventh year of his membership, during which time he has never reported sick. He has passed the principal chairs of the lodge, and has been an active member of the Grand Lodge, and is now a member of the Veteran Odd Fellows Association. In religious faith Colonel Gilmore is a Universalist.

He married, June 21, 1853, Lucy A. Livingston, born March 1, 1830, in Walden, Vermont, the daughter of Wheaton and Matilda (Goodenough) Livingston. Of their four children three died in infancy, the survivor being Waldo Eaton Gilmore, now connected with the Amoskeag Corporation in Manchester.

privations to the oppressive government and disagreeable surroundings he had to endure in Ireland. From him have descended some of the leading men of Rochester and prominent men of New Hampshire.

(I) John McDuffee, of Scotch ancestry, lived in Ireland, where he married and had a family. In 1729, about eleven years after the Scotch settlement of Londonderry, New Hampshire, John McDuffee settled in Rochester on land on the east side of Coheco river, adjoining Gonic Lower Falls. The farm of eighty-five acres he then took has descended from one generation of his progeny to another in the family name to the present day. John McDuffee and his wife Martha had four sons: Mansfield, Archibald, John and Daniel. Mansfield went to London, England; the other three came with their parents to America.

(II) Captain Daniel, the fourth and youngest son of John and Martha McDuffee, is recorded in the Revolutionary War Rolls as captain in Colonel Stephen Evan's regiment which marched from New Hampshire and joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, and is credited with service from September 8 to December 15, 1777.

(III) John (2), son of Captain Daniel McDuffee, was the adopted son and heir of Colonel John McDuffee, brother of Captain Daniel, and a gallant officer in the old French and Revolutionary wars, Lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Poor's regiment. This John McDuffee was a farmer in good circumstances. He married Abigail Torr, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Ham) Torr. One of their children was John, the subject of the next sketch. Richard, born 1796, was probably another son (see later paragraph).

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Abigail (Torr) McDuffee, was born December 6, 1803, on the farm once belonging to the colonel, about a mile and a half from Rochester village, on the Dover road. He was educated in the public and private schools of the locality, having for schoolmates Thomas C. Upham, Nathaniel G. Upham, Noah Tebbets and John P. Hale. In 1818 he began his attendance at Franklin Academy, Dover, on the very first day it opened, and there fitted to enter college as a sophomore, but returned home at the age of eighteen, and became an employe of his uncle, John Greenfield, who then had a large general store at Rochester. Two years later he engaged in the same business for himself on the same square, and after two years of successful merchandising took his uncle, Jonathan H. Torr, into partnership. He was not yet of age when he was appointed to the postmastership of the village, which he held until Jackson became president. In the spring of 1831 he removed to Dover and enlarged his business, which he carried on with success, but in February, 1833, he sold out and returned to Rochester to settle the large estate of his wife's father, Joseph Hanson, who, dying in December previous, had made him executor of his will. Mr. Hanson had been one of the three wealthy merchants of Rochester, but the settlement of his extended estate and business was completed by Mr. McDuffee in seven months.

He now decided to abandon trade, and when the legislature of 1834 sat he secured a charter for the Rochester Bank, which he organized with ninety stockholders and a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, later increased to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars with one hundred and thirty stock-

McDUFFEE

The McDuffee family of Rochester is descended from a Scotch-Irish ancestor, who preferred the

liberty of the woods of New England with all their

holders. It is a fact worthy of note that of these ninety Mr. McDuffee was for a time before his death sole survivor. On the organization of the bank he became cashier, and his brother-in-law, Dr. James Farrington, president. At that time there was no bank between this one and Canada. The management of it was principally left to the cashier, by whose skillful handling it paid annual dividends of eight or nine per cent. The charter was renewed at the end of twenty years, and then Mr. McDuffee became president, and his son Franklin was made cashier. In 1868 these two formed the house of John McDuffee & Company, private bankers, and took up the business of the old bank. In 1874 this bank was merged into a national bank, the McDuffees taking two-fifths of the stock and retaining their respective positions in the new bank. From its organization until his death in December, 1890, a period of fifty-six years, no bill was ever issued by the Rochester Bank without the signature of John McDuffee, either as president or cashier, and he actively administered the affairs of the bank he founded up to the time of his death. He was one of the original grantees of the Dover National Bank, and for a short time a director. He was also heavily interested in the Strafford Bank of Dover, of which under its new charter he was the second heaviest stockholder. In 1870 he became a director in the Strafford National Bank, and was active in that position until his death. Mr. McDuffee became treasurer of the Norway Plains Savings Bank at Rochester, at the time it was chartered, 1851, and filled that position until 1867, when he became president, and held that position as long as he lived. His son Franklin succeeded him as treasurer.

The History of Rochester further says of him: "Mr. McDuffee early saw the advantages of manufacturing to a community. By his own means and a liberal allowance of banking facilities he greatly aided their development, the first such enterprise in Rochester, the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company being decided to locate by the new banking facilities. Mr. McDuffee was a director. Its business was the manufacture of blankets, and its successor was the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company. The original company Mr. McDuffee carried safely through the crisis of 1837. The mill property at Gonic Mr. McDuffee bought in 1845 to lease to N. V. Whitehouse, that the business might not be given up. He held the purchase for about ten years. The effort was successful, and the property was eventually taken by a joint stock company. Stephen Shorey, owning some facilities for manufacturing at East Rochester, went to Mr. McDuffee to see if the bank would advance means to build. Mr. McDuffee at once pledged the means, and the mills were built. A stock company afterwards purchased the mills and machinery, and the thriving village of East Rochester owes its prosperity to Mr. McDuffee's liberal policy. Thus have been developed the three principal water powers of Rochester."

"Mr. McDuffee's personal interests in manufacturing were also in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, in whose extensive business he was a director for four years; capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. In 1862 he bought large interests in the Cochecho Manufacturing Company at Dover, and from 1874 was a director of that corporation. As such he advocated the erection of the great mill, now No. 1, and the replacing of all

the old buildings by new and magnificent mills, unsurpassed in the United States. The remarkable success of this company certifies alike to the sagacious boldness and the considerate policy of its directors."

"The need of railroad facilities at Rochester was early apparent to Mr. McDuffee. In 1846 he entered into two enterprises—the Cochecho road, from Dover to Alton Bay; and the Conway road, from Great Falls to Conway—each of which passed through Rochester. In each road Mr. McDuffee was the largest individual stockholder, and of each was the first treasurer. When the Conway road reached Rochester, Mr. McDuffee resigned its treasurer-ship. The other road, after various difficulties, became the Dover and Winnepesaukee, by the incorporation of the bondholders, and Mr. McDuffee continued to be a director. With 'Friend' William Hill he visited Boston more than thirty times to treat for the lease of this road to the Boston & Maine. The effort was finally successful, and the road, by itself weak, became a fine piece of property. Rochester was thus doubly accommodated; but another avenue was needed, and Mr. McDuffee took part in the Portland & Rochester, which secured a route eastward, of which road he was a director; and he invested liberally in the Rochester & Nashua, which opened a line to the West. The result has been that Rochester is a 'billing-point,' and its various manufacturing interests have felt its impetus."

"The beauty of the McDuffee block in Rochester, built by him in 1868, exhibits the owner's public spirit. It is an elegant brick building of four stories, containing six stores, twelve offices in the second story, a public hall in the third, and a Knights of Pythias hall in the fourth. In the use of the public hall, the liberality of its owner to benevolent objects is well known. Of other real estate, besides various pieces in Rochester, including such as the Gonic farm, Mr. McDuffee owned the New Durham 'Powder Mill' estate of nine hundred acres of land and eleven hundred acres of water; and in Barrington, two hundred acres of Isinglass river, held with a view to future manufacturing needs."

"Feeling the need of some relaxation from business, in the winter of 1885 he visited the Pacific coast, and spent two months in California. In the autumn of the same year he represented his native town in the legislature, was chairman of the committee on banks, on whose recommendation many laws were enacted for the interest and protection of the savings banks and their depositors."

"As a Mason, he joined Humane Lodge on the very day he became of 'lawful age.' Just sixty years later, December 6, 1884, the brethren gave him a commemorative reception in Masonic Hall. Interesting reminiscences, congratulatory addresses, appropriate songs, and a supper occupied the evening. He survived all other members of the lodge of 1824."

In religion he was brought up under good old Parson Joseph Haven, and remained a liberal supporter of the Congregational Society. In politics he was an earnest Whig. His first vote was for the electors who chose John Quincy Adams president, and his postmastership was ended by Andrew Jackson. From the advent of the Republican party he was one of its staunch supporters..

"Mr. McDuffee's great amount of labor was made possible only by the vigorous constitution which he inherited. The boy who before he left home 'car-

ried the forward swath' in the hayfield, made the man who afterward accomplished an amount of work which would surprise many young men. In his later years Monday was always given to the Stafford Bank at Dover; Tuesday he presided at the Rochester Bank meeting; Wednesday at the Savings Bank; and no day was idle. He died December 6, 1890, aged eighty-seven years.

"Judged by the success of his work as the banker, as developing by a liberal and wise help every worthy manufacturing enterprise, and as foremost in the building of the various railways centering in Rochester, it is clear that Mr. McDuffee nobly comes into the list of those whose record is in the prosperity of his native town, where ability, sagacity, integrity and kindness have united to make that record, as well as his own personal success."

Mr. McDuffee married, in Rochester, June 21, 1829, Joanna Hanson, who was born March 10, 1807, and died October 10, 1884, aged seventy-seven years, daughter of Joseph and Charity (Dame) Hanson. They were the parents of eight children, named as follows: Joseph Hanson, Franklin, John Randolph, Anna M., Mary Abbie, Sarah Frances, George and Oliver. Joseph Hanson, who followed the sea, remained single, and was drowned off the Isles of Shoals, August 29, 1865, at the age of thirty-five. Franklin is mentioned at length below. John Randolph was born in Rochester, September 5, 1834, graduated from Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth College in 1857, and opened an office in Rochester as a civil engineer. In 1858 he went with his brother Franklin to Europe, returned, fell into a decline, and died May 14, 1859. Anna M. married Frank S. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Thompson & Company, Hartford, Connecticut, whom she survives. Mary Abbie married (first) E. Freeman Whitehouse; and (second) Charles K. Chase, whom she survives. Sarah Frances died single at the age of thirty-three. She was very sensible, quite and unobtrusive, and possessed a lovely character. George has been engaged in extensive grain, lumber and furniture business in Rochester. He married (first) Lizzie Hanson; and (second) Nellie, daughter of Dr. James Farrington, of Rochester. Oliver died in infancy.

(V) Franklin, second son and child of John and Joanna (Hanson) McDuffee, was born in Dover, August 27, 1832, and died in Rochester, November 11, 1880. When six months old he removed with his parents to Rochester. At the age of twelve years he entered Gilmanton Academy, and in 1853 graduated with honor from Dartmouth College. He read law six months with Hon. Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, and in May, 1854, accepted the position of cashier in the Rochester State Bank. In 1857 he went on a foot trip to the White Mountains. Owing to the wrong direction of a guide, he was lost in the forest a night and a day, almost perishing from cold and exhaustion. The first house he reached was that of Dr. Bemis, then absent. Acting under strict orders to admit no one, the family utterly refused to furnish him food or shelter, so that he was compelled to go six miles farther to the Notch House before obtaining relief. This exposure weakened his constitution, impaired his hearing, and was doubtless the remote cause of his death. In 1858 his health was greatly improved by a voyage to Europe. He applied for passage home on the ill-fated "Austria," which was burned with all her passengers, but failing to secure satisfactory berth, he escaped. In 1866 he was appointed treas-

urer of the Norway Plains Savings Bank, and two years later joined his father in establishing a private banking institution under the name of John McDuffee & Company, bankers. In 1874 this company merged into the Rochester National Bank, of which he became cashier.

He took deep interest in national affairs, and had a clear understanding of political issues. He was no managing politician, but simply from force of character was a leader in his party. All knew him for a staunch Republican, and unflinching friend of temperance and good order. He had decision, energy, and sturdy pluck, without malice or bitterness, so that even his opponents respected his conscientious integrity. He was not infrequently able to carry a vote against a current already strongly set the other way, simply by his strong, honest, clear way of stating the case. Men always listened when he rose to speak, knowing his words would be sincere and to the point. He never attempted to speak when he had nothing to say, studied no graces of oratory, and indulged in no flowers of rhetoric. He drove like a rifle ball straight to the mark, which he never failed to hit. He took a deep interest in education, and was zealous and untiring in his efforts to elevate the schools of Rochester. To no one more than to him the high school owes its standing and success. He served the town as selectman, and for many years as superintending school committeeman. He was a member of the state legislature of 1862, and the constitutional convention of 1876.

On account of his well known ability and interest in historical research, he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1865 he began a series of historical sketches in the *Rochester Courier*, which were models of simplicity, conciseness and accuracy. It was his intention to rewrite and enlarge these sketches into a complete history of Rochester, but his premature death left the work unfinished. He had, however, collected with great labor much material for this purpose, which was edited and revised by Rev. Silvanus Hayward, and appeared in 1892, in a two-volume work, entitled the "History of the Town of Rochester," which reflected much credit on both Mr. McDuffee and Mr. Hayward.

Mr. McDuffee had a mathematical mind with a turn for invention, which if allowed fuller scope might have made him a distinguished inventor. In 1876 he invented and patented a valuable "improvement in combination and chronometer locks," which he sold to a lock manufacturing company for five hundred dollars. This invention serves two principal advantages: "First, that any accidental stopping of the clockwork will not prevent the opening of the lock. Second, that it can be opened between the hours for which it is set, only by assembling too many persons for a burglar's safety." His methodical mind fitted him especially for business, in which he was a model of diligence, exactness and integrity.

He was an honored and much respected member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, of Rochester, of which he became a member, December 9, 1856. The following year he became secretary, and after filling other offices was master of the lodge in 1863-64. In 1866-67 he officiated as district deputy of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. He joined the Congregational Church in 1868, and for four years after was chosen deacon, which office he held through the remainder

of his life. He was emphatically a pillar of the church, an active supporter of every good, a model church officer, the friend and helper of every pastor, sympathetic in his nature, he was nobly generous in every worthy cause. Unostentatious in his gifts, many a needy one was relieved only suspecting who the giver was. His partial loss of hearing, added to his retiring nature, withdrew him somewhat from social life, and his quiet, unobtrusive ways left others of far less merit to be more widely known than he. But his neighbors and townsmen highly appreciated his sterling worth, and his intimates prized him as one of the sincerest and most lovable of men.

Franklin McDuffee married, in Rochester, December 4, 1861, Mary F. Hayes, of Rochester, who was born March 26, 1840, daughter of John Hayes, of Wilton. Two children were born of this union: John Edgar and Willis. The former was for two years a member of the class of 1883 in Chandler Scientific Department of Dartmouth College, but was compelled to relinquish his studies on account of poor health. He afterwards directed his energies to music, in which he developed marked ability, especially as a pianist, and was a composer of meritorious song and piano music. He died March 25, 1900, at the age of thirty-six years.

(VI) Willis, second son of Franklin and Mary F. (Hayes) McDuffee, was born in Rochester, March 15, 1868. After graduating at Dartmouth with the class of 1890, he spent a year abroad. On his return home he bought the *Rochester Courier*, and since that time has given his attention to the duties of editing and managing that paper. He is a principal stockholder in the Rochester National Bank of which he is a director. In political faith he is a Republican, and as such represented Rochester in the state legislature in 1895-96. For several years he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1896 was one of the organizers and leading member of the Lincoln Republican Club, which has for its object the purification of politics and the reform of the Republican party within itself. In this cause he has labored earnestly, and his presentation of the theories on which the movement is based, and his advocacy of the necessity of reform have been such as to receive the warmest approval of all citizens who favor the reform idea. His interest in schools and all other means by which education may be generally diffused, is strong and active. He has served three years as member of the school board, and seven years as one of the trustees of the Rochester Public Library. He is also a member of Humane Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Temple Royal Arch Chapter; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, and of James Farrington Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

He married, in Barrington, July 22, 1897, Dora Haley, who was born in Andover, Maine, June 15, 1878. They have two children: Franklin, born May 2, 1898; and Maude Chase, June 12, 1901.

(IV) Richard McDuffee was born in Rochester in 1796, and died in that town in 1873, aged seventy-seven. He was a farmer, and resided in Rochester all his life, and was reckoned among the industrious and intelligent citizens of the town. August 31, 1818, he married widow Hannah Richardson, whose maiden name was Rogers. She was of Rochester. The marriage was recorded by Rev. Mr. Haven, by whom it was probably solemnized. Their four children were: Jane, born 1820, married Frank Lane of Ex-

eter; Richard, mentioned below; Thomas J., born 1824; and Charles D., 1832.

(V) Richard (2), second child of Richard (1) and Hannah (Rogers) (Richardson) McDuffee, was born in Rochester in 1822, and died January 19, 1877. He was a farmer and devoted some attention to raising vegetables for the market, and to butchering. In politics he was a Republican. He was well thought of by his townsmen, who elected him selectman in 1859 and 1860. He married April 16, 1848, Harriet Richardson Downs, who was born May 25, 1825, now deceased. She was the daughter of Gershom and Sally P. (Richardson). They had six children: George T., mentioned below; Frank and Fannie, twins, died in infancy; Clara J., born April 18, 1856, married October 9, 1873, Alonzo A. Chase; Charles T., October 20, 1859, married Jennie Clark of Avon, Massachusetts, and has three children—Charlotte, Ruth and Harry; and Eliza J., 1862, married Edward F. Cobb, of Portland, Maine.

(VI) George T., eldest child of Richard (2) and Harriet Richardson (Downs) McDuffee, was born in Rochester, March 28, 1851, and having learned farming and the meat business from his father, has combined them as his life employment and owns and tills the ancestral acres which have been the family possession for one hundred years. He also deems his father's politics worthy of honor, and is a staunch Republican. For fifteen years past he has been street commissioner of the city of Rochester. In one thing he has not kept the faith and observed the practice of his fathers—he has never married. Since 1877 he has been an honored member of Motolin Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Ripleys of New Hampshire and their Massachusetts progenitors are for the most part descended in common from one immigrant, who arrived early in the colonial period, and his progeny are to be met with in every state in New England and many other sections of the country.

(I) William Ripley with his wife, two sons and two daughters, came from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, about the year 1638 and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 18, 1642. His first wife having died he was again married September 29, 1654, to Mrs. Elizabeth Thaxter, widow of Thomas Thaxter, and his death occurred July 20, 1656. His widow took a third husband in the person of John Dwight, of Dedham, January 20, 1658, and she died July 17, 1660. The names of three of William's children who accompanied him from England were: John, Abraham and Sarah, but that of the other daughter does not appear in the records. One of his grandsons settled in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and another located in Plimpton, that state, but the name of the latter cannot now be ascertained.

(II) John (1), eldest child of William Ripley, was born in England and came to America with his parents in 1638. He resided on the paternal acres at Hingham Centre, and died February 3, 1684. His will was dated January 21, 1684, and probated March 27 following. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart. She died in Hingham, March 26, 1692, aged sixty. Their children, all born in Hingham, were: John, Joshua, Jeremiah, Josiah, Peter, Rebecca, and Hezekiah.

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Elizabeth (Hobart) Ripley, was born in Hingham

Centre, February 20, 1656, and died there September 27, 1720, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He resided on Main street near Bull's Pond. He married, October 13, 1686, Jane ———, and they had six children, all born in Hingham, as follows: John, Hezekiah, Joel, Bathsheba, Charles, and Deborah.

(IV) Hezekiah, second son and child of John (2) and Jane Ripley, was born in Hingham, March 29, 1693, and died June 20, 1736, aged forty-three. He married, February 16, 1716, Sarah Gannett, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Warren) Gannett. She was born in Hingham, July 31, 1691. Their children, all born in Hingham, were: Hezekiah, Joshua, John, Abner, Sarah, Mary, Lemuel, Jane and William.

(V) Abner, fourth son and child of Hezekiah and Sarah (Gannett) Ripley, was born in Hingham, August 3, 1723, and died March 28, 1808, aged eighty-five. He married Abigail Robbins, and resided in Duxbury. Their children were Kimball and Thaddeus.

(VI) Kimball, eldest son of Abner and Abigail (Robbins) Ripley, was born in Duxbury, and died there in 1838. He married Sarah ———. Children: Daniel, Kimball, Joseph, John, Thomas, Sampson, Abigail, Mary, Otis and Elizabeth (twins).

(VII) Daniel, eldest son of Kimball and Sarah Ripley, was born October 29, 1772, and died January 25, 1857, aged eighty-five. He married, April 18, 1793, Jane McLauthler, and they were the parents of children: Eden M., Thomas, Sarah, Samuel E., Saba E., Lewis, John and Nathaniel.

(VIII) Nathaniel, sixth son of Daniel and Jane (McLauthler) Ripley, was born in Duxbury, May 20, 1811, and died in Derry, New Hampshire, May 29, 1886, aged seventy-five years. He removed to Windham in April, 1832, and in July, 1835, married Mary Dustin, who was born October 16, 1818, daughter of Moses and Betsey (Anderson) Dustin, who lived on the turnpike, near the Derry line. He succeeded to the proprietorship of the Dustin farm, and resided upon it until the death of his wife, April 13, 1870, when he sold and removed to Derry, where he resided until his death. His children were: Lewis D., born October 11, 1835, enlisted in Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers during the Civil war, and later re-enlisted in that same regiment and served till close of war. Thomas K., born June 3, 1839, enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and died in Virginia, April 9, 1864. Amos S., born November 11, 1843, is a merchant tailor in Franklin Falls. Augustin C., born November 19, 1847, is a locomotive engineer, and resides in Boston, Massachusetts. Mary Josephine, born August 24, 1851, married, March 18, 1874, Warren P. Horne (see Horne, VII).

(IV) Eleazer, a descendant of William Ripley (probably) in the fourth generation through the latter's son John, was born in Plimpton in 1727, and resided there his entire life. There is no further record of him or his wife.

(V) Levi, son of Eleazer Ripley, was born in Plimpton, March 7, 1772. He settled in Winchester, and died there in 1821. He married Elizabeth Hawkins. She died in 1862.

(VI) William Comstock, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Ripley, was born in Winchester, December 19, 1817. In early life he engaged in the woollen manufacturing business, and about the year 1840 became associated with his brother Daniel in

operating a mill in Hinsdale. In 1851 they transferred their business operations to Springfield, Massachusetts, and conducted a successful woollen manufacturing enterprise in that city some fifteen years, at the expiration of which time William C. retired. He subsequently spent a short time in Brookfield, Massachusetts, but returned to Springfield, where he died January 11, 1892. He was married July 9, 1840, to Susan Pope Parker, daughter of Gilbert Gardner and Melora Edson (Pope) Parker, of Winchester and Halifax, Massachusetts, respectively. The children of this union are: Marshall E., born in Hinsdale, May 18, 1841, died July 21, same year; Adelaide, born in Hinsdale September 5, 1843, died August 10, 1844; Emma Florette, born in Hinsdale, July 24, 1845; Walter D., the immediate subject of these memoirs; Clarence M., born in Hinsdale, March 15, 1849; Lizzie A., born in Springfield, September 2, 1851; William P., born May 18, 1858, now of Washington, D. C., and Arthur H., born May 17, 1860.

(VII) Walter D., third son and fourth child of William C. and Susan P. Ripley, was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, July 1, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield including its high school, and acquired his early business training in the employ of the American Express Company. In 1870 he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and entering the services of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad Company he served in various capacities, attaining the position of general freight agent. When that line was absorbed by the Louisville and Nashville system in 1880 he returned to Massachusetts and engaged in the lumber business in Ware, but was shortly afterward compelled to relinquish his activities on account of ill health. He subsequently occupied the position of general freight and passenger agent of the Sonora railroad in Old Mexico, but the ravages of yellow fever caused him to resign some three years later. From 1890 to the present time he has been engaged in general mercantile business in Winchester, having purchased the interest of Mr. Taylor in the firm of Taylor and Ball, and is now a prosperous merchant. In politics Mr. Ripley is a Republican and for the past eight years has served with ability as town treasurer. As a member of the Winchester Board of Trade, and one of Winchester's financial committee, he is actively interested in developing the business resources of the town, and his efforts along the line of progress and improvement have proved exceedingly beneficial. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Masonic Fraternity, and is a trustee of the Masonic Fund.

On October 15, 1874, Mr. Ripley was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ella Ramsdell, who was born in Winchester, August 23, 1847, daughter of Homer T. and Mary J. (Emerson) Ramsdell. Her father was born in July, 1823, at Hardwick, Massachusetts, and her mother was born in Winchester, July 31, 1826. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley have one son, Louis Homer, born in Winchester August 31, 1877, who completed his education at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont, and is now with the Union Optical Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

The very early appearance of this name in the New England Colonial records shows that the first Hosmers in this country were not only English but staunch Puritans, who valued religious freedom above all

that their native land could offer them without liberty to speak what they thought and worship God in their own way. The Revolutionary war records show that this family, though by no means one of the most numerous in Massachusetts, furnished no less than thirty-six soldiers who fought in the great struggle for independence. Their names were spelled variously. Horsemore, Horsmer, Horse More, Hosmar, Hosmor, Hosmore, Hosmour. No Hosmers of distinction appeared before the year 1800. Since that date William Hosmer, born in Massachusetts, 1810, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been known as the able editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate* and *Northern Independent*. William Henry Cuyler Hosmer, born 1814, in New York, was a poet of note, and Harriet Hosmer, born in Massachusetts, 1831, has won renown as a sculptor.

(I) James, brother of James Hosmer, of Concord, settled in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632. He was made a freeman May 6, 1635, and removed early with Rev. Hooker to Hartford, Connecticut, where he had a good estate, and was constable, selectman, and representative several times. The children by the first wife were: Stephen, Hannah, Esther, Clemence. He moved to Northampton in his old age. Before this removal he married (second), at Hartford, May 6, 1679, Catherine, widow of David Wilson, and died April 12, 1687, aged eighty-three. His monument is the oldest in the graveyard where he was buried.

(II) Stephen, only son of Thomas Hosmer, was born about 1645, and died November 4, 1693, aged forty-eight. He married a Miss Bushnell, of Saybrook, and his children (named in his will) were: Hannah, Dorothy, Thomas, Stephen and Esther (twins), Mary, Deborah and Clemence.

Ira Hosmer was born in Concord, Massachusetts, December 2, 1806, and died at Weld, Maine, October, 1882, aged seventy-six years. As a young man he worked in the potteries, but later he turned his attention to farming, and the greater part of his life was spent in that occupation, in which he was successful. He married (first) Annie Bass, born June, 1816, daughter of Charles and Susan (Lane) Bass, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. She bore him the following named children: Joseph Lawrence, Susan Bass, Charles Bass, Anna Bass. Mrs. Hosmer died at Weld, Maine, February 2, 1851, aged thirty-six years. Mr. Hosmer married (second) Diana N. Kenney, born in Madrid, Franklin county, Maine, February 20, 1820, daughter of Israel Kenney, and she bore him the following named children: Harriet L., Addison A., Lulu Olive and Jennie Gertrude.

Joseph Lawrence, eldest child of Ira and Annie (Bass) Hosmer, was born at Weld, Maine, July 31, 1836. He was educated in the common and high schools of Weld, and during the years 1857-58 taught school in Franklin county, Maine. He went to California, in 1860, and engaged in mining, remaining thus employed until April, 1865. He then located in Suncook, New Hampshire, established a store and conducted the same until 1885, in which year he sold out and took a trip to Europe. Upon his return to this country he engaged in the cattle business in Indian Territory, and at the expiration of seven years he sold out the business and went to Sioux City, Iowa, where for a time he conducted the same line of business. The following eight years were spent in Boston, Massachusetts, where he

engaged in the real estate and commission business, and in 1900 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he has led a retired life. He was a member of Blazing Star Lodge of Concord, later a charter member of Jewell Lodge of Suncook Village, town of Pembroke.

Mr. Hosmer married, September, 3, 1872, Alice C. Potter, born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, February 14, 1852, daughter of Dr. Frederick and Calista (Lucas) Potter (see Potter, VII), and four children were born to them: Grace Bell, married J. Franklin Robinson, a leading physician of Manchester; Harriet Potter, died at the age of eight years; Potter Frye, died at the age of nineteen years; Joseph Bass Hosmer. Dr. Frederick Potter was born at Fryeburg, Maine, 1800, died at Pembroke, New Hampshire, 1861. He studied and graduated from Dartmouth College, and practiced his profession at Rumney, New Hampshire, Newburyport, Massachusetts, and Pembroke, New Hampshire. His wife, Calista (Lucas) Potter, was a native of Rumney, New Hampshire, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Elsie (Beverly) Lucas, the former a farmer in Rumney. Dr. and Mrs. Potter were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Joseph L. Hosmer being the only one living at the present time (1907).

The family of this name came to DICKERMAN Massachusetts within that period known as the "Planting of New England," which began with the settlement of Plymouth, 1620, and ended in 1640. There is no doubt that the Dickermans came to this country for freedom in matters of religion. They were worthy, God-fearing persons, whose numerous descendants rank well among the people of New England.

(I) Thomas Dickerman was the ancestor of a long line of descendants, but the time and place of his birth and marriage are unknown, also his parentage and that of his wife. The name of Thomas Dickerman first appears in the annals of Dorchester, Massachusetts, on the roll of the church, dated 1636, and among the earliest subscribers to its covenant. It seems likely that he was of the important company which came in 1635 with Rev. Richard Mather from Bristol, England, in the ship "James." The name taken by itself would seem to indicate a German origin, being compounded of the two words *dick* or *dicker*, and *mann*, meaning "stout man." In the town records of Dorchester for 1637 the following appears: "March 18th: the Proportion which each man is to have in the necke according to the rule agreed on for deviding the same as here vnder-foll, Thos. Dickerman 3 akers, 1 quarter, 17 rodes." And also, "The Proportion which each man is to have of the Cowes Pasture and other land according to the same rule of denision for euery on this side the Riuer, Thos. Dickerman, 3 akers, 2 quarters, 37 rodes." April 1, 1640, Thomas Dickerman received an "aker and a halfe of Marsh in Mr. Hawkins neck which was formerly granted him and not booked." In the account of the disbursements for the town of Dorchester for 1651 appears: "It. to bro Dickerman For timber for the meeting house, 7s." "Itm. unto brother Dickerman for boultes by brother Clarke, 7s." In 1651 Thomas Dickerman was chosen selectman and rater. From deeds and inventory of his estate it seems that Thomas Dickerman was a tailor, and that he cultivated a farm. He had a homestead in Dorchester, where he owned land as early as 1636, to which an addition was





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made in 1637. He also owned a house and land in Boston Neck, where he began to acquire property as early as 1652, to which he added in 1656. This constituted the more valuable part of his estate, and was appraised at £150 (\$726.), while the farm and buildings at Dorchester were set down at £47, and the entire property at £235. Both of these places were within the limits of what is now Boston. The homestead was on the west side of the highway just before it crossed Roxbury brook, the boundary between Dorchester and Roxbury, ground now lying on Dudley street, between North avenue and Brook avenue. The place on the neck was on the south side of Summer street, near the present junction of Bedford street. "Thomas Dickerman deceased this life the 3:11:1657." (June 11, 1657, new style). Two years after Thomas Dickerman's death September 10, 1659, his widow bought of the other heirs their rights in the Dorchester homestead. Thomas Dickerman's wife's christian name was Ellen. After his death she married (second), John Bullard, and went with him to Medfield before July 14, 1663. The children of Thomas and Ellen Dickerman were: Thomas, Abraham, Isaac and John.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest child of Thomas (1) and Ellen Dickerman, was born about 1623, and was brought to America by his parents. He lived at Malden, where the births of his children are recorded. He married (first), Elizabeth —, who died May 10, 1671; and (second), March, 1674, Ann —. The children by the first wife were: Sarah, Lydia, Thomas, Hannah, Mary, John, Elizabeth; and the child of the second wife was Anna.

(III) John (1), second son and sixth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Dickerman, born at Malden, about 1666, died in Milton, August 14, 1729, in his sixty-fourth year. At the age of twenty-four, November 21, 1690, he sold meadow, upland, and dwelling house in Malden, reserving for Anna, relict of Thomas, the free use of the house for the term of her life. He removed to Reading, and February 8, 1692, bought "of John and Mary Pully, of Woburn, housing and land in Reading;" also April 5, 1704, he bought land in Reading of John Vinton, of Woburn. He sold, November 17, 1718, land in Reading, and bought land there March 22, 1720. He removed to Milton, where he and his wife were received into the church from Woburn, December 30, 1716. He married, in Reading, 1691, Sarah —, and they had: John, Thomas and Sarah.

(IV) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Sarah Dickerman, was born in Reading, in 1692. He lived in that town until after 1716, and then removed to that part of Stoughton now known as Canton, and was received into the church June 22, 1718; and died there February 9, 1760, aged sixty-seven. He married, May 6, 1714, at Milton, Mary Tucker, daughter of Manasseh and Waitstill (Sumner) Tucker, born about 1693, died January 11, 1771, aged seventy-eight. They were the parents of ten children: John, Thomas (died young), Thomas, Ebenezer, Samuel, Mary, Manasseh, Elizabeth, Waitstill and Sarah.

(V) Samuel, fifth son and child of John (2) and Mary (Tucker) Dickerman, born in Stoughton, February 6, 1722, died about 1778. He and his brothers Ebenezer and Thomas were in the French and Indian war. Samuel enlisted May 3, 1757, in Major and Captain Stephen Miller's company of Stoughton. He married Rebecca Bent, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Badcocke) Bent of Milton, born about 1731, died May 9, or 17, 1798, aged sixty-

seven. She married (second), February 26, 1784, Peter Talbot. Samuel and Rebecca were the parents of six children: Samuel, Lemuel, Elijah, Elizabeth, Enoch and Ezra.

(VI) Enoch, fourth son and fifth child of Samuel and Rebecca (Bent) Dickerman, born in Stoughton, April 9, 1756 or 1758, died July 2, or 3, 1829. He enlisted April 19, 1775, from Stoughton, in Captain Asahel Smith's company, and served four months and twenty-eight days; again March 4, 1776, under the same captain, and served three days at Dorchester Heights; again March 22, 1776, in Captain Theophilus Lyon's Company, and with others "Marched from Stoughton to Braintree in defense of their country;" again July 13, 1776, served three days, "marched to Moon Island, 28 miles, when the ministerial fleet was driven out of Boston;" again August 14, 1777, in Captain John Bradley's company, "marched to Northern Dept." and served three months and twenty-seven days. "Enoch and Elizabeth Dickerman were received into the third Parish Church of Roxbury, May 29, 1774." This Elizabeth was doubtless his sister. In 1802 he bought a share of Morrill's mills, at Pembroke, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and built a clothing mill there. In 1809 he deeded this property to Samuel Tolman, of Stoughton, Massachusetts, who afterward deeded it to Enoch's son Moses Dickerman. He married, April, 1778, Sarah Wales, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Wales, born June 16, 1757, died July 2 or 3, 1829. They had five children: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Samuel, Enoch and Moses.

(VII) Moses, second son and fourth child of Enoch and Sarah (Wales) Dickerman, born January 29, 1786, and died August 23, 1863, resided in Pembroke and Concord. He married, April 3, 1816, Lydia T. Wales, born January 1, 1798, died October 22, 1858. They were the parents of ten children: Moses W., Thomas T., Mary C., Elizabeth W., Clara K., Lydia, Sarah, Lydia C., Joseph W. and Charles A.

(VIII) Moses Wales, eldest child of Moses and Lydia T. Wales, was born in Loudon, October 26, 1817, and died in Concord November 24, 1878. He began as an employee of the Concord railroad about the time of its completion to Concord, 1842, and by meritorious service worked his way up to the position of master mechanic of the road, which position he held for many years before his death. He was a man of much mechanical skill and an efficient officer of the company. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which he was a prominent member. He had charge of the extensive repairs on the church edifice which were made some time before his death. He was a Republican in politics, an active partaker in the mission of the party, and served as representative of ward —, in 1876. He married Abbie Tilton, born in Tilton, May 24, 1821, died in Concord, April 1, 1889, and they were the parents of four children: John C., born in Loudon, July 19, 1843, commissary sergeant in Company C, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, died in North Carolina, August 1, 1863; George O., the subject of the next paragraph; Silas B., M. D., born September 22, 1849, a practicing physician in Abington, Massachusetts; and Charles T., died young.

(IX) George Oscar, second son and child of Moses W. and Abbie E. (Tilton) Dickerman, was born in Loudon, February 13, 1847, and died in Concord, April 3, 1904. He was educated in the

public schools, and graduated from the Concord high school in 1863. For a time he was employed as a bookkeeper by Humphrey & Daniels, and as a clerk in the offices of the Concord Railroad Company. Subsequently he became a partner with his uncle, Emery F. Staniels, and was engaged in the retail grocery business for two years. The following fifteen years he was a traveling salesman for Briggs & Shattuck, wholesale grocers, of Boston. In 1887 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Concord, and devoted the following seventeen years to this occupation, and enjoyed a large and profitable business. For some time before his death he was a director in the National State Capital Bank. Mr. Dickerman was a good business man of sound judgment, and stood high among his fellow citizens. In political matters he stood with the Republican party, and was honored by being elected alderman from ward six, and representative (in 1901).

He was made a Mason April 16, 1874, passed June 4, 1874, raised November 5, 1874, in Eureka Lodge, No. 70, at Concord; exalted July 10, 1879, in Trinity Chapter, No. 2, at Concord; honored as a Royal and Select Master October 31, 1881, in Horace Chase Council, No. 4, at Concord; created a Knight Templar December 15, 1879, in Mount Horeb Commandery, at Concord. He was master of Eureka Lodge in 1881 and 1882, and commander of Mount Horeb Commandery in 1892, 1893, 1894. In the grand lodge he was right worthy district deputy grand master for the fourth Masonic district in 1891 and 1892. He had received the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite from the fourth to the thirty-third degree, having been crowned a sovereign grand inspector-general, at Boston, on September 18, 1900. He was buried in Concord, Mount Horeb Commandery rendering its ritual service. "Brother Dickerman was a true friend, a true Mason. He appreciated the dignity of his fraternal profession, and was conspicuous as an earnest laborer in various Masonic undertakings." He was also a prominent member of the Webster Club, and for a long time its president, and later a member of the Wonalancet Club.

He married in 1868, Mary A. Staniels, born in Concord, April 28, 1844, daughter of Emery F. and Eliza (Dickerman) Staniels, and they were the parents of four children: Luella Ann, born in Concord, and educated in the public schools, graduated from the Concord high school. She has been a successful teacher for years. After teaching two years in the Hookset schools she was made principal of a school in Concord and from that time till the present (1906) has been retained in that position in some of the schools of Concord. She is a member of the Unitarian Church, and of the Daughters of the Revolution. Edith Gertrude, the second daughter, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Concord high school. Two younger children died in infancy.

The name was originally written  
**BLAISDELL** Blasdale, Blesdale, Blasdell, as well as in the form here used, and others. The name Blaisdell is derived from the Saxon words Blas-die-val signifying a "blazed path through the vale," which could be followed through the forest by trees which had been blazed with an axe to guide the traveler. It came from England among the early emigrants and has spread all over New England and the United States. It has been

honorably connected with the settlement and development of New Hampshire and the present day history of the commonwealth.

(I) Ralph Blaisdell is first found of record at York, Maine, in 1637-40. He removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he received land in 1640-41 and 1644-45. In 1642-43 he bought the rights of John Harrison in the town, and was living in 1648, but dead in 1650. He was by trade a tailor, and appears as constable and attorney at court in Hampton in 1648. His wife's name was Elizabeth and she was administratrix of his estate. She died in August, 1667, in Salisbury, and the inventory of her estate was made October eighth of that year. Her children were: Henry, Sarah, Mary and Ralph.

(II) Henry, eldest child of Ralph and Elizabeth Blaisdell, was born about 1632, perhaps in England. He was one of the first settlers of Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he received various grants of land, and was a freeman in 1690. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity in Amesbury, December, 1667. He was living in 1702, but not in 1707. The administration of his estate was made March 11, 1708. He was by trade a tailor, but the various grants of land would indicate that he engaged chiefly in agriculture. He married (first), about 1656, Mary Haddon, daughter of Jarrett and Margaret Haddon. She died December 12, 1691, in Amesbury, or as appears on Salem record, in 1690. Her church membership was with the Salisbury Parish in 1687. The Christian name of Henry's second wife was Elizabeth, but no further record of her appears. His children were all born of the first wife, namely: Ebenezer, Mary, Henry, Elizabeth, Ralph, John, Sarah, Jonathan and Samuel. (Jonathan and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(III) Henry (2), second son and third child of Henry (1) and Mary (Haddon) Blaisdell, was born May 28, 1663, in Salisbury, and resided in Amesbury, where he was a freeman in 1690. He was a member of the training band in 1680, and probably engaged in agriculture. He died before March 11, 1708, when his eldest son was appointed administrator of his estate. His first wife's name was Mary, but there is no record of her birth or death, or of their marriage. He married (second), about 1691, Hannah Rowell, daughter of Valentine and Joanna (Pindor) Rowell, of Amesbury, and granddaughter of Thomas Rowell, the patriarch of that family. (See Rowell). She was born in January, 1653, in Salisbury, and married (first), Thomas Colby, September 16, 1674, whom she survived. She died before October 27, 1707, on which date Henry Blaisdell married (third), Dorothy Martin, daughter of Richard Martin, and granddaughter of George Martin, of Amesbury. After the death of Henry Blaisdell she married, March, 1710, Thomas Ayer. Henry Blaisdell's children, all born of the first wife, were: Henry, a son who died young, Mary and John.

(IV) John, youngest child of Henry (2) and Mary Blaisdell, was born February 4, 1687, in Amesbury, and resided at West Amesbury, probably at the east end of Bear Hill. He was a man of some consequence in the colony as shown by the fact that he was a representative and was commissioner for the boundary between Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. His will was made April 10, and proved May 21, 1753, showing approximately the time of his death. He married, January 11, 1711, in Amesbury, Ebenezer Stevens, daughter of Deacon

Thomas and Martha (Bartlett) Stevens, of Amesbury. She was born March 26, 1690, in Amesbury, and probably survived her husband as she is mentioned in his will. Their children were: Hannah, Ezra, Mary, John, Henry, Nathaniel, Stephen, Martha, Abigail and Ebenezer.

(V) Henry (3), third son and fifth child of John and Ebenezer (Stevens) Blaisdell, was born April 28, 1719, in Amesbury, and resided in West Amesbury. He married, February 7, 1740, at the Second Amesbury Church, Mary Wells. Both owned the Covenant about 1740, and both were admitted to the Second Amesbury Church, June 12, 1748. Their children were: Henry, Miriam, died young; Mary, Miriam, Wells, John and Hezikiah.

(VI) Henry (4), eldest child of Henry (3) and Miriam (Wells) Blaisdell, was born December 30, 1740, in Amesbury, and resided for a time in West Amesbury and subsequently at East Kingston, New Hampshire. Between 1767 and 1769 he removed to Goffstown, New Hampshire. He was a Revolutionary soldier under General Stark and had an ear shot off in the battle of Bennington. A pioneer settler in Goffstown, he cleared land and settled his family there and there his descendants still reside. He married (first), April 21, 1762, ——— Foot. The date of her death does not appear, but he married (second), September 15, 1803, Sally Foster. There were four children by the first wife and two by the second. Benjamin F., married ——— Kimball, and Elizabeth, who married Rev. Mr. Pulsifer. Henry Blaisdell renewed the covenant at the Second Amesbury Church in 1765. Two children are of record at the Amesbury Church, one at the Second Amesbury Church, and this one, with another, in the records in Goffstown. They were: Marriam, died February 8, 1844, aged seventy-nine, married ——— Stearns; Stephen, Sarah and Henry.

(VII) Henry (5), fourth child of Henry (4), was born April 5, 1769. He was a farmer all his life, and died November 2, 1838. He married, February 21, 1799, Jane Taggart, born May 18, 1777, died January 4, 1858. They had children: Stephen, born December 20, 1799, died 1814; John, May 18, 1802, deceased; Henry, May 13, 1804, died June 25, 1871; Jane, May 30, 1805, died 1814; Elizabeth, November 3, 1808, died 1814; Mariam, May 16, 1809, died 1846; Samuel, May 31, 1811, died 1814; Rosanna, June 21, 1812, died February 11, 1864; William, June 28, 1814, deceased; Elizabeth, June 8, 1816, died October 5, 1838; Stephen, May 5, 1819; an infant, March 15, 1824.

(VIII) Stephen (2), sixth son and eleventh child of Henry (5) and Jane (Taggart) Blaisdell, was born May 5, 1819, in Goffstown, and was educated in the public schools. He then learned the harness-maker's trade of Benjamin Gile, of Hookset, New Hampshire, where he worked three years. At the end of this time he returned to Goffstown where he followed the trade all his life. In politics he was a Republican, and he attended the Congregational Church. He married Amanda Marshall, daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Livington) Marshall, of Weare, New Hampshire. She was educated in the public schools, and was a member of the Congregational Church. They had four children: Dr. George C., in Goffstown, New Hampshire; Edward A.; Dr. Frank H., and Louise A., married John A. Whipple, and died in Goffstown. Stephen Blaisdell died in Goffstown at sixty-nine years of age.

(IX) Edwin A., second son and child of Stephen and Amanda (Marshall) Blaisdell, was born at

Goffstown, New Hampshire, June 23, 1846. He was educated in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he began work in the sash and blind shop where he continued thirty years. In 1888 he started a dry and fancy goods store in the building which used to be the old Congregational Chapel. He has acted as insurance agent for different state companies for many years. In politics he is a Republican. He was appointed postmaster under President Harrison, and served four years, 1889-1893. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and was made a deacon in 1905. He has belonged to the Odd Fellows since 1875, and has been through all the chairs. He has been town clerk for six years, and is holding the office at present. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1905-06. He married, March 25, 1872, Armenia J. Dustin, daughter of Russell T. and Emily A. (Bartlett) Dustin, of Deering, New Hampshire. She is a descendant of Hannah Dustin, and a member of the Hannah Dustin Association. She was educated in the district schools and at Francestown Academy, taught school four years and is a member of the Congregational Church. They have three children: Herbert R., born February 25, 1874, who married Lilla Windham; has two children, Robert and Ruth. Harry S., born May 3, 1878, with Swift & Company. Frank H., born October 4, 1879, who is connected with the Woolworth five and ten cent store.

(IX) Frank H., youngest son and third child of Stephen and Amanda (Marshall) Blaisdell, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, May 28, 1852. He studied four years at an academy at Contoocook, and for two years with Dr. Hersey and Professor Howe, of Manchester, and one year with Dr. Carleton P. Frost, at Hanover, New Hampshire. He was graduated in November, 1876, from Dartmouth, and returned to Goffstown where he has been in practice since. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1879, and has been through all the chairs. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and passed all the chairs. He was president of the board of health ten years, and has been chairman of the board of education for fifteen years. He had charge of the Hillsborough County Hospital for eight years, where he had charge of five hundred patients. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the New Hampshire Medical Society, and president of the New Hampshire Surgical Club, and belongs to the Manchester Academy of Medicine. He has written a number of papers on surgery. He married, August 29, 1877, Anna I. White, daughter of George and Mary (Chandler) White, of Andover, Massachusetts. She was graduated from the Francestown Academy at Francestown, New Hampshire, and is a member of the Congregational Church. She belongs to the Daughters of Rebekah, and has been through all the chairs, also a member and president of the Unity Club. They have three children: Arthur G., born April 29, 1880, was graduated from Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1899, and from Yale University in 1903. He is connected with the Realty Trust Company of New York City. Percy M., born December 1, 1881, was graduated from the Hessa Business College in 1900. He is unmarried; he operates a farm in Goffstown. William E., born July 21, 1884, was graduated from the Hessa Business College in 1903, and is in the employ of H. W. Parker, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

(III) Jonathan, fifth son and eighth child of

Henry and Mary (Haddon) Blaisdell, was born October 11, 1676, in Amesbury, and resided in that town, where he was a blacksmith. The administration of his estate was begun February 28, 1748, and his real property was divided in 1750. No widow is mentioned, from which it is presumed that he survived his wife. She was Hannah Jameson, daughter of John and Esther (Martin) Jameson, and granddaughter of James Jameson (Jempson) of Boston. Their children were: Mary, Daniel, Anne, Elijah, Jonathan, David, Enoch, Samuel, Hannah, Elizabeth and Henry.

(IV) Enoch, fifth son and seventh child of Jonathan and Hannah (Jameson) Blaisdell, was born July 9, 1714, in Amesbury, and lived in that town until after 1760. He owned the covenant, and was baptized at the First Amesbury Church, April 18, 1736. Before 1773 he removed to Warner, New Hampshire, where the remainder of his life was passed. He was married February 6, 1736, in Salisbury, to Mary Saturly. Their children were: Susanna, Elijah (died young), Elijah, Judith, Betty, Mary, Jacob and Enoch.

(V) Elijah, second son and third child of Enoch and Mary (Saturly) Blaisdell, was born December 31, 1740, in Amesbury and probably removed with his father from that town to Warner, New Hampshire. He was a Revolutionary soldier and died early in the war. He was married March 14, 1759, at the Second Amesbury Church, to Mary Sargent. (See Sargent, V). Both renewed the covenant in 1760 at the Second Amesbury Church. They had two sons: Parrott and Daniel. Both were soldiers of the Revolution. The first served in Colonel Peabody's regiment in Rhode Island in 1778, and again enlisted in 1782 in Haverhill for a period of thirteen years. He resided in Vermont and had two daughters.

(VI) Daniel, younger of the two sons of Elijah and Mary (Sargent) Blaisdell, was born January 22, 1762, place of birth not known. With his brother Parrott he served in the Revolution, and in 1780, at the age of eighteen, migrated to Canaan, New Hampshire, which became his permanent home. He was probably the Daniel Blasdel who served in Captain Benjamin Lemont's company, Colonel Samuel McCobb's regiment, from July 9, 1779, to September 24, 1779, on the Penobscot expedition. He came to Canaan from Amesbury, evidently without means, for he hired himself successively to Joseph Flint, who proved a hard master, and to Captain Charles Walworth, a rigid Puritan. When Blaisdell was twenty years of age, Captain Walworth persuaded him to stay away from a ball, which all the young people attended, and the next day offered to sell him a hundred acres of densely timbered land, to be paid for in crops. Blaisdell took the land for three hundred dollars, felled the trees, built himself a log cabin, and was able to pay off his debt by his first crop of wheat. He was a man of little education, but great energy and tremendous power of will. He worked and studied hard, taught school and acquired some legal knowledge, and frequently acted as justice, so that in time the title of judge was accorded him. He was a stern man, but his decision was considered just, so that he held the respect of the community. In those days political and religious opinions were maintained with a bitterness of which we can hardly conceive now-a-days; and Mr. Blaisdell was fixed and unalterable in his devotion to the Baptist Church, of which he was a member, and to the Federalist party in which

he soon achieved local prominence. He held some town offices, but his first success seems to have dated from his action as a representative to the legislature, whose sessions were then held in Exeter. A tax had been levied by the state, which proved very burdensome to the new towns. Mr. Blaisdell acknowledged the fertility of the soil where the trees had been burned, but said that there was a great scarcity of ready money where the region was at a distance from markets. If the state would make wheat, rye and corn legal tender for taxes, it would greatly relieve the dwellers in remote districts. The law was much modified at his suggestion, and the future politician's popularity with his towns-people was assured. He served several times as state senator, was councillor from 1803 to 1808, and elected a member of congress. His term extended from 1809 to 1811, and he served as a soldier of the War of 1812. Being a vigorous debater without conventional polish, he received from John Randolph the nickname of the "Northern Bear," which clung to him the rest of his life. After his return to Canaan he engaged in farming, and in later years became one of the largest landholders in the region. His early struggles had given him habits of industry, temperance and economy, and his knowledge of law made him a safe counsellor. One day he was carrying a case to the court at Exeter. He started on horseback, after the custom of the times, and on his way was overtaken by Governor Benjamin Pierce, of Hillsborough, father of the future president. They journeyed pleasantly together until the conversation turned upon politics. Governor Pierce was a staunch Democrat. Debate waxed high until Pierce jumped from his horse, declaring he would no longer ride with such a traitor, and dared Blaisdell to a fight. The latter said soothing words to his adversary, and Pierce finally remounted, and the two jogged on together to Exeter. Judge Blaisdell was a great power in politics at Canaan, but he never thrust himself forward for office, nor would he allow more than one of his sons to hold office at the same time. He at one time turned down his eldest son for representative, because he thought the nomination had been made by unfair means. It may be added that this son, Elijah, afterwards became a Democrat, greatly to his father's distress. In January, 1782, Daniel Blaisdell married Sally Springer, of Canaan, and they became the parents of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters. There were sixty-nine grandchildren, distributed as follows: Elijah, the lawyer, had twelve; James, the sheriff, had seven; Daniel, the musician, had fifteen; William, the painter, had seven; Joshua, the sheriff, had five; Parrott, the farmer, had nine; Jacob, the doctor, had none; Jonathan, the trader, had two; Sally, who married Joseph Dustin, had five; Rhoda, who became the third wife of Eben Clark, had two; and Timothy, the broker, had five. For years all these families lived in one neighborhood, but the name has now disappeared from Canaan. Daniel Blaisdell died in 1833, and was buried in Canaan. His widow who was born October 15, 1761, died June 10, 1838, aged seventy-seven.

(II) Timothy, youngest child of Hon. Daniel and Sally (Springer) Blaisdell, was born May 9, 1804, at Canaan, New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He moved to Haverhill, this state, where he established a general store, which failed in the great financial crash of 1837. He afterwards went to Boston and

became agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he held until his death. He was a staunch abolitionist, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married Harriet, daughter of Benjamin and Sallie Merrill, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, who was born November, 1813. They had five children: Sarah, Harriet, whose sketch follows; Timothy, Edward and Frank. Timothy Blaisdell died in Boston, September 24, 1853, and his wife died in the same city, December 20, 1848.

(III) Harriet, second daughter and child of Timothy and Harriet (Merrill) Blaisdell, was born at Haverhill Corner, New Hampshire, November 11, 1834. On April 30, 1856 she married Charles Hilliard Cram, of Chicago, who was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, March 22, 1832. (See Cram VI). They had nine children: Clara, Nathan, Charles Hilliard, Harriet B., Bessie, Timothy, Rupert, Walter and Mildred. Clara Cram was born January 19, 1857, in Chicago, and died there March 18, 1900. Nathan Dow Cram was born August 2, 1859, in Chicago, and married Mary Queen. He is manager for Silver, Burdett & Company, publishers in New York City. Charles Hilliard Cram, born November 12, 1863, in Chicago, married Ysabel del Valle, and is a merchant and ranchman. Harriet Blaisdell Cram was born August 26, 1864, in Chicago, and has been twice married. Her first husband was Dr. T. W. Miller, and her second, Dr. W. W. Quinlan, both of Chicago. Bessie Cram, born April 28, 1868, in Chicago, married W. C. Rennolds, of that city, who is in the wholesale paint business. Timothy Cram, born April 26, 1870, married Georgia Shores, and is in the business of railroad supplies at Chicago. Rupert Cram, born February 10, 1872, at Chicago, married Cora Neidig, and is a merchant and ranchman. Walter Cram, born January 10, 1874, in Chicago, married Nina del Valle, and is a merchant and ranchman in California. Mildred born August 11, 1876, married J. V. Paulson, of Chicago, who died March 5, 1900, and she now lives with her mother at Haverhill, New Hampshire. Charles Hilliard Cram died March 21, 1881, at Chicago, and Mrs. Harriet Blaisdell Cram returned to her old home to live.

This ancient name was originally  
**GOODRICH** Godric, whence are derived Godricus, Godryke, Goodryke, Guthrich, Guthridge, Godridge, Goodridge and other forms. Arthur's "Etymological Dictionary" gives its meaning as "rich in God, or goodness." The name dates back to Saxon times. Goodrich Castle, an ancient British ruin, stands on a height near the eastern bank of the river Wye in Herefordshire, Wales. The dungeon and keep clearly antedate the Conquest. Not far distant is Goodrich Court, modern in point of years, but built in the baronial or castellated style. The name has represented standing and prosperity in England for many centuries. Those who migrated to America brought with them the traits inherited from ancestors in the mother country. At least five original settlers bearing the name were in New England before 1650: William G., of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1636; John of Watertown, 1637; Richard, of Guilford, Connecticut; John and William, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, brothers, in 1644. The latter one, William, of Weathersfield, was the ancestor of most of the American Goodriches.

(I) Abial Goodrich was born in 1750, mar-

ried Rachel Follansbee, who was born in 1753, and they had ten children: William, born October 25, 1776, Ezekiel, Follansbee, Sally, Nathaniel, Eliphalet, Abial (2), whose sketch follows; Jeremiah, Joseph and Betsey, born March 2, 1799. Abial (1) Goodrich died February 25, 1824, and his widow died October 26, 1842.

(II) Abial (2), sixth son and seventh child of Abial (1) and Rachel (Follansbee) Goodrich, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 13, 1788. He had a common school education, and came in boyhood to Enfield, New Hampshire. He followed farming all his life, was a Democrat in politics, and attended the Methodist Church. He married Betsey Follansbee, about 1813, and they had six children: Darius, born 1814, died December 23, 1891; Leonard Sawyer, May 22, 1818, died December 8, 1893; Lorenzo Dow, February 11, 1824, died December, 1853; Nathaniel Follansbee, March 16, 1827, died in August, 1888; Lorain, April 1, 1832, died April 1, 1836; and Harlan P., whose sketch follows. Abial (2) Goodrich died January 3, 1851, and his wife died September 7, 1864.

(III) Harlan P., youngest child of Abial (2) and Betsey (Follansbee) Goodrich, was born March 8, 1839, at Enfield, New Hampshire. He attended the common schools of his native town and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. He moved from Enfield, to East Lebanon, April, 1852, and from East Lebanon to Lebanon, April 9, 1866, and for fourteen years was in partnership with A. W. Baker in the cabinet, building and stair-making business. He has many outside interests, and is prominent in Masonic circles. He joined Franklin Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lebanon, July 16, 1864, and was high priest of the chapter for nine years, and in 1888 was grand high priest of Grand Chapter of the state. He belongs to the Saint Andrew's Chapter, No. 1, Washington Council, No. 10, and the Sullivan Commandery of Claremont, New Hampshire. Mr. Goodrich is a Republican in politics, and has held many offices of trust. For twenty years he was supervisor of the check list, for seven years chairman of the board of selectmen, and for twenty-five years moderator at town meetings. He was superintendent of the Lebanon water-works for ten years. Harlan P. Goodrich married, on December 20, 1863, Mary Floyd, daughter of Benjamin and Marcia Floyd, of Lebanon, New Hampshire. There are no children.

(Second Family.)

(I) Reuben Goodrich, a descendant of Ensign William Goodrich through the latter's son, Captain Ephraim Goodrich, established himself in the stove and tinware business at Nashua early in the last century, and carried it on successfully for the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1860. He married Lucy Mygatt, daughter of Roger and Honor (Bidwell) Mygatt, of Berlin, Connecticut.

(II) Colonel Hiram M. Goodrich, son of Reuben and Lucy (Mygatt) Goodrich, was born in Nashua, August 23, 1828. After concluding his education, which was acquired in the public schools and at Crosby's Literary Institute, he entered his father's store as a clerk, remaining there eight years, and he then became treasurer of the Underhill Edge Tool Company. Three years later he engaged in the stove and tinware business in Boston, and shortly afterward became interested in the metal business in that city. In 1860 he succeeded to his father's well established business in Nashua, still retaining, however, his mercantile interests in Boston, but a

few years later he disposed of the latter and from that time forward devoted his attention exclusively to his Nashua establishment, which under his judicious management became exceedingly prosperous. The greater part of his active life was devoted to the interests of Nashua, and in his later years he was won't to express his pride in the development and substantial prosperity of its industrial and other institutions. Prompted by a commendable desire for the successful prosecution of such enterprises as would be certain to prove beneficial to the people as a whole, he interested himself in various local enterprises, financial, industrial, etc., to which he gave the benefit of his sterling business ability and sound judgment. For many years he was president of the Underhill Edge Tool Company, a director of the Pennychuck Bank and auditor of the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Company, and he was also interested in other important business enterprises.

In politics Colonel Goodrich was a Republican, and while he contributed generously to the party fund and also used his influence in the interests of good government, he was perfectly free from official aspirations. Among the party leaders who appreciated his worth and valuable services was Governor Straw, who appointed him a member of his staff in 1872. In 1869 he erected the Goodrich Block on Main street, and in 1893 he remodelled it into one of the handsomest business structures in the city. With the approach of old age his love for the city of his birth seemed to increase, and his death, which occurred September 19, 1895, deprived the city of one of its most able business men and devoted friends. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish Rite, and a member of Edward A. Raymond Consistory. He attended the Pearl Street Congregational Church Society and contributed liberally toward its support.

Colonel Goodrich married, June 17, 1851, Sarah E. Morgan, daughter of Charles and Sarah A. (Robinson) Morgan, of Nashua, born February 17, 1830, (see Morgan). The children of this union were: Helen, died in infancy; Clara Morgan, died at age of eighteen years.

CAMPBELL. The origin of this name lies buried in remote antiquity. It has been a prominent one in Scotland for several centuries, and is common in both the Highlands and the Lowlands. From the time of Robert Bruce the name has been identified with the Scotch nobility, and it is the family name of the ancient house of Argyll. The Campbells of America are all of Scotch descent, and many of them have won distinction. It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the number of the emigrants bearing this name.

(I) David (1) Campbell, the first known ancestor in America of the Litchfield Campbells now under consideration, settled there prior to 1746. It is reasonable to infer that he was among the Scotch-Irish immigrants who settled in New Hampshire early in the eighteenth century. He died December 3, 1777, aged about fifty-six years.

(II) David (2) Campbell, son of David (1) Campbell, was born in Litchfield, June 23, 1759, and was a lifelong resident of that town, his death having occurred there on August 25, 1822. He married Jane Anderson, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Craig) Anderson, of Londonderry, December 14, 1785, who, as their names would imply, were also

of Scotch descent. She was born September 14, 1758, and died October 11, 1853, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The children of this union were: David, Nancy, Robert, Smith.

(III) Smith, fourth child and third son of David (2) and Jane (Anderson) Campbell, was born in Litchfield, November 3, 1792. In connection with farming he carried on lumbering operations with prosperous results, and acquired considerable prominence as a business man. He was an upright conscientious man, and a Presbyterian. In politics he was originally a Whig, but later joined the Republican party, and took some interest in local civic affairs, serving for some time as road surveyor. He died in Litchfield, March 25, 1864. For his first wife he married Clarissa Abbott, daughter of Samuel Abbott of Litchfield, who bore him three children; Jane, Dolly and Mark. She died in 1835, and on June 8, 1848, he married for his second wife Sophia Hills, who was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, August 9, 1813, daughter of David and Mehitable (Robinson) Hills, of Hudson. The children of his second union are: Matthew M., Alfred H., Clara S., born September 6, 1852, and Arthur S., born May 26, 1856. Alfred Hills Campbell, Ph. D., who was born September 28, 1850, was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1877, and is now a well known educator, having held the position of principal of the New Hampshire State Normal School from 1896 to 1900. He is now located in Windsor, Connecticut. Smith Campbell's second wife died November 23, 1892.

(IV) Matthew M., eldest son of Smith and Sophia (Hills) Campbell, was born in Litchfield, June 3, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in early manhood turned his attention to farming and lumbering. In 1890 he purchased the farm of over two hundred acres where he now resides, and he is engaged chiefly in the dairying industry producing large quantities of milk annually. As a Republican he participated quite conspicuously in political affairs, having served with marked ability as town treasurer for three terms, and he has also served acceptably as highway agent. He is particularly interested in the Patrons of Husbandry, being a charter-member of the local grange, and has held some of the important offices in that body. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterians.

On November 30, 1876, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Mary J. S. Anderson, daughter of Deacon David and Persis (Tenney) Anderson, of Londonderry, and like her husband is a descendant of sturdy Scotch-Irish immigrants. Having completed her education at the Pinkerton Academy, she engaged in educational work and was a successful teacher prior to her marriage. Her interest in the work of the Patrons of Husbandry equals that of her husband, and she has been officially connected with the grange. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have two children—Percy A., born January 30, 1880; and Roy H., born June 14, 1883. The former completed his education with a post-graduate course at the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, and is now professor of animal industry at the Maine University at Orono. Roy H. is now serving a second term as selectman of Litchfield and lives at home.

A little less than two and three-quarter centuries ago the American ancestor of the Patch family left his native home in England, crossed the Atlantic ocean, and

was one of the early planters of the colony of Salem, Massachusetts. His home in England was in the parish of South Petherton, in Somersetshire, near Bnrlescomb, and his parents, Nicholas and Jane Patch, were of sturdy English stock, of a family chiefly of yeoman, whose ancestors before them were of the same blood for many generations previous to that of either the elder Nicholas or his wife.

(I) Nicholas, son of Nicholas and Jane Patch, was the ancestor of the family of that name in America, and at the time of his immigration brought with him his wife and two sons, John and James, when he came to New England and settled among the planters at Salem. At the time he must have been about forty years old, the record of his baptism being dated June 26, 1597. This Nicholas had a grant of ten acres of land in Salem in 1638, and another of four acres in 1639, when he was admitted freeman. He was a farmer and a man of much consequence in the town, particularly in the church, to which he bequeathed a portion of his property. He was a member of the first church in Salem, and with his wife was among the founders of the church in Beverly, where the latter part of life was spent, and where he died in November, 1673. Besides his sons John and James, both of whom were born in England and came with their parents in 1636, Nicholas Patch had other children, born in Salem. John was the progenitor of the Patches of Beverly, while the Patches of New Hampshire or at least a greater portion of them, were descendants of Thomas Patch, a younger son of Nicholas, the immigrant.

(II) Thomas (1), son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Patch, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640. Savage mentions him as Thomas of Wenham, and the year of his birth about 1638. He was made freeman in 1670 and representative in 1679. His wife was Mary A. Lovett (Savage says Scott) of Ipswich, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas Lovett, and among their children were Thomas, James, Stephen, Isaac, Ephraim, Timothy, Simeon, Sarah and Marah (Mariah). (Timothy and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(III) James, second son of Thomas Patch of Salem, and Mary A. Lovett his wife, was born in 1677, in Wenham, Massachusetts, and married Rebecca Byles, who bore him children, among them Thomas.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of James and Rebecca (Byles) Patch, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, June 23, 1715, and married Elizabeth Stanley, by whom he had children, among them a son Jonathan.

(V) Jonathan, son of Thomas (2), and Elizabeth (Stanley) Patch, was born probably at Beverly, Massachusetts, September 28, 1744, and was the progenitor of the Patches of Francestown, New Hampshire, and his descendants are now scattered throughout the state. He married, while living in Beverly, October 1, 1765, Annie Hull, whose parents were Theophilus and Sara (Williams) Hull. Jonathan Patch came to New Hampshire and settled on a farm in the extreme eastern part of Francestown, on the place formerly occupied by Peter Christy, sometime between the years 1775 and 1780. Peter Christy had made few improvements to the place and Mr. Patch was practically its first settler. Jonathan Patch died in Francestown, July 17, 1825. His wife Annie was born April 27, 1747, and died in Francestown, August 3, 1834. Their children were Thomas, Theophilus, John, Benjamin, Isaac, Jonathan, Samuel and Annie. The first four of these children were born in Beverly and the others in Francestown.

(VI) Theophilus, second child and son of Jonathan and Annie (Hull) Patch, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, January 10, 1769, and died in the town of Greenfield, New Hampshire, May 26, 1829. His home was near the boundary of the towns of Francestown and Greenfield and he lived in both, moving occasionally but not frequently from one to the other. His wife was Rebecca Stanley, of Francestown. She was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, May 1, 1768, and died in Greenfield, New Hampshire, March 21, 1841. Their children were Jonathan, of whom mention is made in the next succeeding paragraph; Betsey, married Isaac Lowe of Greenfield; Sally, married Richard Stanley, and lived in Greenfield; Hannah, married David Pratt of Reading, New Hampshire; Rebecca; John Lovett; William, who lived in Francestown; Anna, became the wife of Richard Stanley and lived in Greenfield; Uriah, who removed to Wisconsin; and Ira, who settled in Ohio.

(VII) Jonathan (2), eldest son and child of Theophilus and Rebecca (Stanley) Patch, was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, March 21, 1790, and died in Francestown, August 25, 1864. He removed to Francestown first in 1823, returned to Greenfield in 1840 and later went back to Francestown and died there. He served several terms as selectman, and was a man of considerable influence in the towns in which he lived. He married March 25, 1823, Lucy Burnham, who was born in Greenfield, June 25, 1793, and died in Francestown October 4, 1880. Their children, all of whom were born in Francestown, were Hiram, born April 18, 1824, married, December 6, 1857, Sarah J. Hardy of Greenfield; Charles Frederic, born in Francestown October 6, 1826, married, June 16, 1855, Maria P. Parker of Francestown; Julia Maria, born January 16, 1831, married, November, 1857, Joseph F. Dunclee; Caroline Lucy, born January 11, 1833, died March 9, 1869; Albert Henry, born September 6, 1840, died June 22, 1861.

(VIII) Hiram, eldest of the five children of Jonathan and Lucy (Burnham) Patch, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, April 18, 1824, and died in that town March 19, 1900, after a long and successful business life. He was educated in common schools and Francestown Academy, and later became an extensive dealer in lumber and cattle, and also carried on farming. At one time he lived in Greenfield, on the old Patch farm, afterward lived a few years in Sharon, Vermont (1856-58), where he engaged in the manufacture of bobbins; but the most active years of his life were spent in Francestown. He filled many town offices, was selectman and representative to the state legislature. He was selectman during the late civil war, when the responsibilities of that office were unusually great, and was representative in 1866-68, when the state was adjusting its finances and making provision for the payment of the war debt. Mr. Patch was a man of great capacity for business, and whatever he undertook to do was done promptly and effectually. For a long time he was president of the Francestown Savings Bank, and at one time a director of the First National Bank of Francestown. On December 6, 1857, he married Sarah J. Hardy, of Greenfield, born August 6, 1826, and died May 23, 1899, daughter of Dean Hardy of that town. They had children: Nellie Jane, born in Sharon, Vermont, October 15, 1858, died in Francestown, November 25, 1877; Edson Hiram, now a business man of Francestown; Charles Albert, born in Francestown, December 18, 1863.

(IX) Edson Hiram, second child and elder son of Hiram and Sarah J. (Hardy) Patch, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, February 5, 1860, and received his education in public schools and Francestown Academy. His principal occupation in business life has been and still is lumbering, although he owns several hundred acres of land and does considerable farming. He takes a commendable interest in local and state politics and is regarded as one of the leading Republicans of his town, where he has served several terms as moderator, selectman and represented Francestown in the legislature in 1895-96; and frequently he has been chosen delegate to county and state conventions. He is a member of Oak Hill Grange No. 32, having served in all of its offices, and has reached the seventh degree in Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. On January 13, 1892, Mr. Patch married Nellie Eunice Fletcher, daughter of Franklin C. and Lucretia (Merrill) Fletcher of Greenfield. She was born December 20, 1862, and is a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Greenfield. Mr. and Mrs. Patch have three children: Philip Fletcher, born June 7, 1894; Eunice Edna, April 10, 1899; and Hervey Cowell Patch, August 22, 1901.

(III) Timothy, sixth son of Thomas and Mary A. (Lovett) Patch, was married at Beverhill, Massachusetts, November 18, 1705, to Elizabeth Poland, who was a native of Ipswich. He lived in Wenham, Massachusetts, where he died June 24, 1746, and his wife, September 6, 1742. Their children were: Elizabeth, Timothy, Hannah, Sarah, Margaret and Samuel.

(IV) Samuel, youngest child and second son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Poland) Patch, was born, July 14, 1726, in Wenham, Massachusetts, where he resided. He was married, February 14, 1745, to Abigail Williams, and they had eight children born in Wenham, namely: Reuben (died young), Samuel, Ephraim, Abigail, Molly, Reuben, Nathaniel and Stephen.

(V) Reuben, fourth son of Samuel and Abigail (Williams) Patch, was baptized in Wenham August 13, 1758. He performed long and honorable service in the Revolutionary war, the record of which from the Massachusetts Revolutionary War Rolls is as follows:

Private, Captain Richard Dodge's (Third) Company, Lieutenant-Colonel Loammi Baldwin's (late Colonel Gerrish's) Thirty-eight Regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775; enlisted May 1, 1775; service, thirteen weeks, one day; also, pay abstract dated camp at Chelsea, September 1, 1775; also, company return dated Chelsea camp, October 2, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated Chelsea, December 27, 1775; also Captain Dodge's company, list of recruits for the new establishment in Colonel Baldwin's regiment, approved by Brigadier-General W. Heath, in camp at Cambridge, December 30, 1775; also Captain Richard Dodge's company, Colonel Baldwin's (Twenty-sixth) regiment; abstract for advance pay for January, 1776, etc.; also same company and regiment, pay abstract for February-June, 1776; also same company and regiment, pay abstract for travel allowance, etc., on return home at close of campaign in 1776, sworn to in Suffolk county, May 6, 1777; also private, Captain Porter's company, Colonel Tupper's regiment; Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1777, to December 31, 1779; residence Wenham; credited to town of Wenham; also Cap-

tain Billy Porter's company, Colonel Ebenezer Francis' regiment; subsistence allowed from date of enlistment, January 1, 1777, to time of arrival at Bennington; credited with eighty-three days allowance; two hundred and forty miles travel allowed said Patch; company to march March 12, 1777; also Captain Porter's company, Colonel Benjamin Tupper's regiment; muster roll for January, 1779, dated West Point; reported on command at the Lines; also corporal, same company and regiment; Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780, to December 31, 1780; reported as serving six months as private, six months as corporal; also descriptive list dated January 10, 1780 [81]; Captain Nehemiah Emerson's company; Tenth Massachusetts regiment; rank corporal; age twenty-three years; stature five feet, eight inches; complexion light; hair brown; residence Wenham; engaged January 1, 1777, by Captain Porter; term during war; also corporal, colonel Benjamin Tupper's (Tenth) regiment; service from January 1, 1781, twenty-four months.

After the revolution he resided in New Boston, New Hampshire, and soon after, in 1797, removed to Henniker. He married Mary Jane Gregg, who was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and died in Henniker, at the age of eighty-eight years. Their children were: John, Betsy, Sally, Abigail, Nathaniel and Samuel.

(VI) Nathaniel, second son and fifth child of Reuben and Mary Jane (Gregg) Patch, was born July 9, 1797, in New Boston, and died in Henniker, December 21, 1859. He was by occupation a farmer. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a Universalist. He was married, March 5, 1821, to Betsey Kimball, daughter of Samuel and Betsey Kimball, of Henniker. She was born in that town in 1804, and died there, December 31, 1885. Their children were Mary J., Betsey, William H., George A., Lorinda A., Fanny C. and Parker P. The last resides in Henniker. Each of the other sons died at or about the age of four years. The eldest daughter was the wife of Samuel Page, and died in Henniker. The second married Blaisdell Clark and lived and died in the same town. Fanny died at the age of thirty-six, unmarried. The youngest daughter died at the age of thirty-six years, unmarried.

(VII) Lorinda A., third daughter and fifth child of Nathaniel and Betsey (Kimball) Patch, became the wife of Stephen B. Adams and (second) of Nathaniel B. Walker (see Walker, V, second family).

In the early colonial times, when the ancestors of the Jenness family emigrated to America, the entire country was in its primitive state. Tomahawk, bow and arrow and flintlock muskets were the powers in command, and as far as the needs of the colonists were concerned, the country was a wilderness, with wild animals of all sorts roaming the forests, and game and fish in abundance. Now (1906) the Jenness farm, in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, is one of the finest and most picturesque in the entire section, and is noted for its beautiful surroundings, fine view, and commodious modern buildings. When the Jenness ancestor came to Deerfield, spinning wheels were in use in every home; clothes were all made by hand; tallow candles were dipped and moulded; and the colonists were obliged to clear and build roads to the neighboring settlements. They were among the first to build a Congrega-





*Edson B. Patch*



tional Church, and were prominent in the colony in every direction.

(I) Francis Jenness, whose name was first spelled Jennings, came from England to New Hampshire, about 1665, and settled in what is now Newcastle, then known as Great Island. He was born about 1634 in Hampton, England, and died August 27, 1716, aged eighty-two years. After 1671 he resided in Hampton, and the territory which he took up was on the seacoast extending from what is now Philbricks Beach to Straws Point. He was married (first) February 15, 1671, to Hannah Swain, of Hampton, who died February 7, 1700, daughter of William and Prudence (Martin) Swain. In the following year, February 4, 1701, Francis Jenness married Salome, widow of John White. His children, born of the first wife, were: Hannah, Hezekiah, John, Ellinor, Mehitable and Richard.

(II) Richard, youngest child of Francis and Hannah (Swain) Jenness, was born June 8, 1686, in Hampton Falls, and died in 1769, in Rye, at the age of eighty-five years. He settled near his father's homestead and in due time succeeded to the ownership of that property. He was known as Captain Richard, and became an extensive land owner. He was a very sagacious business man, and was influential in the community. When the parish of Rye was cut off from Newcastle in 1726, Captain Richard Jenness was its representative and continued to represent the town for nearly forty years. He was a very useful and influential member of the provincial assembly and was a strong friend of Governor Benning Wentworth. Like many other men of influence in the province, he obtained many valuable grants of land, lying chiefly in the towns of Chester, Barnstead, Barrington, Epsom, Gilman-ton, Canterbury, Chichester, and Nottingham. Two tracts were within the present limits of Deerfield, and one of these consisted of seventy-eight acres, purchased in 1751 from Andrew McCleary, of Epsom. The other was purchased in 1743, of Joshua Pierce, of Portsmouth, for the nominal consideration of fifty pounds old tenor. It contained two hundred twenty acres, and is a part of the lands still held by his descendants. He was married February 9, 1710, to Mary Dow, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Marston) Dow, of Hampton. She was born November 9, 1686, and died January 7, 1769. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Sarah, Mary, Hannah, Francis, Richard, Ruth, Simon, Jonathan, Samuel, and Joseph. (Samuel and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(III) Richard (2), second son and fifth child of Richard (1) and Mary (Dow) Jenness, was born 1717, in Hampton, and resided in Rye. He succeeded his father as representative from the town of Rye until the revolution, and was for many years magistrate and justice of the peace for the town. He was an attorney and councillor. He was an ardent supporter of the revolutionary movement, but died before its successful fruition in 1782. He was an excellent business man and his investments prospered. He added largely to the lands given him by his father, which were located in Gilmanton, Canterbury, Barrington, and Nottingham. At his death he possessed nearly a thousand acres of land, much of which were largely improved. He was married about the year 1745, in his twenty-ninth year and the children of this marriage were: Richard, Thomas, Simon, Elizabeth, Levi and Anna. He was married (second) in 1759 to the widow, Abigail Sleeper, daughter of Tristram Coffin, and she was

the mother of two of his sons, Jonathan and Benjamin.

(IV) Richard (3), eldest child of Richard (2), was born 1747, in Rye, New Hampshire, and lived in what is now the town of Deerfield. He was known as Judge Jenness, and held many and responsible offices. Besides minor appointments he was elected delegate to the several state conventions held during the revolution, and was a member of the convention which organized the state government at its close. He was many times a member of the house of representatives under the state government, and served four years as senator for the second district. In 1809 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, where he served with great credit to himself and satisfaction of the public until 1813. He died July 4, 1819, aged seventy-three years. He was married in 1770 to Betsey Berry, of Greenland, New Hampshire.

(V) Esquire Thomas, eldest son of Richard (3) and Betsey (Berry) Jenness was born in 1772. He was educated at Greenland Academy, and settled in Deerfield, where he conducted an extensive business in the manufacture of potash, and in 1812 set out hop fields. He undertook the manufacture of saltpetre and of linseed oil, and established a country store in the neighborhood of his dwelling, which was for many years known as the "old red store." He died in 1836, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a man of vigorous and vivacious mind, strongly tinged with humor and imagination, ardent and brilliant in his theories, but impartial of details and easily wearied of the effort requisite to carry out his own vigorous plans. He was, they say, wholly out of his sphere on a farm. His mind found far more pleasant exercise in the perusal of English literature, in which he was well versed, in the study of such works as Tow Paine's "Age of Reason," Voltaire, Locke's "Essay upon the Human Understanding," or in discussing the numerous theological questions which in his day still continued to vex the ingenuity of New England. So deep was his interest in this latter sort of speculation that upon his return from the Lord's day meeting he could, it was said, repeat the sermon from memory without the fault of a word. His remarkable intellectual gifts are still vividly remembered by the survivors among his acquaintances. He took particular pleasure in sitting as a magistrate, for he discharged that office many years in the trial of cases that arose in the community, and often in acting as counsel in such litigation before other tribunals on these latter occasions his ingenuity, practical knowledge and broad intellect rendered him a most dangerous adversary. In those days law suits were much more frequent than now, and seem often to have been resorted to in the country rather as an amusement than for the redress of real grievances. He married, 1794, Deborah, only daughter of Peter and Anna (Scribner) Sanborn, of Deerfield (see Sanborn, V), and began housekeeping nearly opposite the south cemetery road in that town. They had six sons and five daughters, namely: John, Peter, Richard, Thomas, Horace, Benning Wentworth, Betsey, Hannah, Matilda, Deborah and Sarah.

(VI) Peter, second son and child of Thomas and Deborah (Sanborn) Jenness, was born March 26, 1797, in Deerfield, and died May 26, 1865, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He began his business career as an apprentice in the "old red store" maintained by his father, where his brothers were

also trained to trade. In time he removed to Portsmouth, and engaged extensively in the mercantile business in that city. He was an extensive importer in the West India trade. He organized the New Hampshire Bank there and became its first president, and by his energy and good management accumulated a large estate. He also was state senator. He married, May 7, 1823, Sarah True, of Deerfield. She died January 27, 1884. Their children were: Mary, died unmarried. Sarah, married John J. Pickering. John T., deceased. Annie F., unmarried. J. Horace, married Caroline Sumner Deming, of Paris, France.

(II) Samuel C., son of Richard James (2) and Mary (How) Jenness, was born at Rye, New Hampshire, May 19, 1724. He married (first), November 15, 1748, Abigail Garland, born January 11, 1723, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dearborn) Garland, of Rye, near Breakfast Hill. He married (second) Eliza, widow of ——— Shapeigh, and their children were: Mary, born 1749; Samuel, 1752, married Mary Locke; Peter, 1755, married Abigail Drake; Levi, 1757, married (first) Sarah Dearborn, married (second) Elizabeth Wallace; Mary, 1758, married Samuel Drake; Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Drake; John, see forward.

(IV) John, fourth son and seventh and youngest child of Samuel C. (3) Jenness, was born February 26, 1763, died in 1807. He married (first) at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, Abigail Drake, who died leaving one son: Samuel. He married (second) Anna Page, and had children: John, of whom later, and Abigail Batchelder.

(V) John, only son and eldest child of John (4) and Anna (Page) Jenness, was born in Pittsfield, on the old home farm, in 1790, died June 17, 1851. He was a man of considerable prominence and influence in the community, and filled a number of public offices very acceptably, among them being: Town clerk of Pittsfield, moderator and selectman, and representative in the legislature. He married Ann P. Tilton, born in London, England, 1804, died May 19, 1899, daughter of William Tilton, of London. Their children were: John Jackson, of whom later; Charles Doust, born September 25, 1831, died March 28, 1873; Frank William and Eliza Ann (twins), born on the homestead farm, June 30, 1836, where they now (1906) reside, unmarried.

(VI) John Jackson, eldest child of John (5) and Ann P. (Tilton) Jenness, was born on the Jenness homestead, April 13, 1829, died April 20, 1899. He received his education in the public schools of Pittsfield and in the academy. He commenced his business career by going to Alabama, where he worked at bridge building, and then traveled in the south for about four years, occupied with the same line of work. He went to California in 1856, and was there engaged in bridge contract work for another four years, when he returned to Pittsfield and settled there. He, in conjunction with his father-in-law, Sylvester H. French, bought the farm on Concord Hill, where he spent the remainder of his days, and which is still in the possession of his family. He was a Democrat and served one year as a selectman, and was a representative in the legislature, in 1874-75. He attended the Universalist Church where there was one. He married, March 29, 1865, Adelaide Sarah French, born in Gilmanton, July 10, 1842, daughter of Sylvester H. and Sarah Jane (Berry) French. The latter was the daughter of John and Sarah

(Drake) Berry, of Chichester, New Hampshire. Sarah (Drake) Berry was the daughter of Major James Drake. The Berrys, three brothers—John, Major William and Thomas—settled on Catamount. Of these three, John Berry, father of Sarah Jane (Berry) French, settled in Chichester and had children: Abigail, Thomas, Hannah, John Calvin, and Sarah Jane, the latter born September 14, 1818. She joined the Baptist Church at the age of seventeen years, and is still a member. She is remarkable for the excellent memory she still possesses at her advanced age. She married, April 24, 1839, Sylvester H. French, born January 12, 1812, son of Reuben French, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, and they had children: John R., born May 10, 1840, died September 14, 1841; Adelaide Sarah, married John Jackson Jenness, as above stated; Cora Estelle, born November 7, 1857, married, July 10, 1880, Melvin Z. Caswell, born April 11, 1854, and has children: Cheever French Caswell, born May 7, 1891, and Burton Jenness Caswell, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 27, 1894, lives in Pittsfield, New Hampshire. The children of John Jackson and Adelaide Sarah (French) Jenness were: Grace Ann French, born February 7, 1866, died April 14, 1879; and John Harris, see forward.

(VII) John Harris, youngest child of John Jackson and Adelaide Sarah (French) Jenness, was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, April 1, 1880. He was educated in the public schools and the Pittsfield Academy, where he distinguished himself, being graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1899. He turned his attention to the cultivation and management of the home farm, and has been thus occupied at Concord Hill, Pittsfield, up to the present time. He does not, however, allow this to occupy his entire time, and has taken an active part in the conduct of the public affairs of his community. He was elected selectman in 1903, and was the youngest man to hold that office in that section of the country. His chief characteristics are enterprise, progressiveness and executive ability, and he is looked upon as one of the rising young men of the county. He has sound judgment and a keen business insight far beyond his years, and his counsel is often sought by his neighbors and friends, and is readily and cheerfully accorded.

The race of Harvey treated of in this HARVEY article is descended from the Meserve family, as is explained below. The lineage of Messervy or Meserve is one of the ancient and aboriginal families of the Isle of Jersey, and according to the traditions of the family of the present day the surname was derived from the Norman verb *Messervyr*, signifying the "ill-used." John Messervy held lands in St. Martin's parish, in Jersey, in 1331, and was at that time seigneur of the fief of Porteraux in that of Grouville. By the marriage of Richard Meservy and Mabel, eldest daughter of Clement Dumaresq, the fief of Bagot came to be possessed by the family. A family by the name of Messerwy settled in England is evidently a branch of the old Jersey stock, as the name and arms differ only slightly. In documents and records, ancient and modern in America, the name has a varied orthography, as Mesharvy, Meservy, Meserve, and Meserve, the latter being the most common spelling. The emigrant ancestor of the Meserves settling in Portsmouth, was probably con-

nected with the fisheries for which the vicinity was famous, and went there on that account, but of this there is now no proof.

(I) Clement (1) Messerve, from the Isle of Jersey, was in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as early as 1670; was taxed there in 1673, and took the oath of allegiance in 1685. His children were: Elizabeth, Aaron, Mary, Daniel, Clement, and Tamsen.

(II) Daniel (1), son of Clement Meserve, was born about 1679, and was among the persons enrolled at a garrison in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1696.

(III) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) Meserve, was born at Dover, and lived at Medbury until his death in 1783.

(IV) Clement (2), son of David (2) Meserve, was born in Dover, January 23, 1741, and removed to Great Barrington, New Hampshire, where he died in 1817. His grandson, Rev. Joseph Harvey, said of him, "He was a very noble man in his time. He was employed as a millwright, and was a master at hewing timber and framing buildings." He married Lois, daughter of Vincent Torr, who came from Devonshire, England.

(V) Simeon, son of Clement (2) and Lois Torr, was born June 14, 1773, and died October 12, 1836, aged sixty-three. He lived in Barnstead, and married, June 23, 1798, Abigail Snell. They were plain, honest people, living in the fear of God and the practice of righteousness. He was a man of sterling principles and inflexible will, resisting on one occasion by force, an attempt to compel him to drink ardent spirits.

(VI) Joseph, fifth child and third son of Simeon and Abigail (Snell) Meserve, was born in Barnstead, July 18, 1815, and died in Pittsfield, October 8, 1892, aged seventy-seven. From his early manhood until his death, Joseph Meserve was known as Joseph Harvey. The occasion of this change of name was that Meserve (usually pronounced with a somewhat French intonation, Mesarvy, and Meserve) and Harvey were so near alike in sound that many of the Meserves had been entered in baptism registers as Harveys, and Joseph Meserve himself often received letters addressed to him as Harvey. So, to avoid confusion, he obtained legal sanction to a change of name, and was ever afterward known by the name of Harvey. He grew up on the rugged farm his father cultivated, among the hills which rise eastward of the valley of the Merrimack. There he was privileged to attend school summers and winters until his fourteenth year, and winters until he reached the age of sixteen. He then left home and found work and self support in the employ of a farmer in a neighboring town. Here he remained three years, contributing his earnings to the support of his father's family. March 27, 1834, he went to live in Pittsfield, where he ever afterward resided. February 14, 1832, two years before his removal to Pittsfield, he was converted, and September 7 next following he was baptized by immersion in the Berry Pond, so called, on the top of Catamount, in Pittsfield, by Rev. James Morrill, a Freewill Baptist preacher of the gospel. This spiritual awakening no doubt led to his removal to Pittsfield, the seat of one of the old academies of New England. Here he spent three years in study, with such interruptions as were necessary to replenish his purse by labor on the neighboring farms. In 1837 he left the academy and went to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he engaged in

work. Three months later he felt he had received a call to preach, and August 2, 1838, he preached his first sermon at Stafford, New Hampshire. July 13, 1843, he was ordained as an evangelist by a council of divines, sixteen ministers of various denominations being present. His labors must have been immediately fruitful, for an entry in the diary of another minister states: "July 23, 1843, second advent meeting in James Johnson's barn. Ordinance of baptism administered to eight converts by Brother Harvey." The five years intervening between 1838 and 1843 (when he was ordained) were spent in daily labor on the farms of the vicinity of his residence as employment offered. He exercised his gifts of exhortation, taking no pastorate, but attending religious meetings wherever they were found, and walking or riding over the hills to meet congregations in schoolhouses, in barns, or in "God's first temples," the leafy groves. He had no ecclesiastical training in the schools. He followed no system of theology. He did not attach himself to any sect, or limit the field of his labor to any pastorate. He was too deeply imbued with the apostolic spirit to become the minister of any church. "Go ye and preach the gospel to every creature" was his command and commission. Never in the course of his fifty-six years of gospel ministry did he accept a pastorate or receive a salary. If money or other thing of value were offered him it was accepted, and though he sometimes was paid for his services, oftener he received nothing. He disdained a "hireling ministry," giving his services freely wherever they were needed with no thought of compensation. He preached to the common people, married the young, buried the dead, immersed the converts, and administered consolation to the bereaved, at his own charge; and often from his slender purse relieved the wants of the poor and suffering. His preaching was wholly extemporaneous. His familiarity with the bible was so great, and his ideas on religious subjects so clear and matured that his speech took logical shape and flowed from his lips in copious and eloquent forms of expression. Sometimes neither text nor topic were chosen until he had entered the pulpit. He never wrote a sermon, of if he did, none has been preserved. Possessed of a remarkable amount of executive ability, a strong constitution and indomitable will, fully realizing the brevity of life and the importance of its duties, he crowded into each day more work than most men could do in three. It was not unfrequently the case during the summer months that he would preach four or even five times upon the Sabbath day, and at points widely separated, requiring a drive over the hills under the summer sun of from twenty to forty or even sixty miles per diem. On many occasions he left his home at two o'clock in the morning, driving to Exeter, preaching twice, thence back to Nottingham for a five o'clock sermon, then to East Northwood for an evening service, and arriving at his home at twelve or one o'clock, having covered sixty-three miles in the journey, and that, too, not unfrequently without food of any kind. On one occasion he preached five funeral services in one day, driving fifty-six miles to reach them all, and return to his home to sleep, using three horses to accomplish this result. In one season he was called upon to preach and did preach thirteen funeral sermons in eleven consecutive days. In the last year of his life he wrote to his son, "I have preached constantly for these many years, averaging from

three to seven times every week of my ministry; have preached in nineteen of the states and three of the provinces, and had the sweet privilege of doing so without being bound down as a hireling, trusting to God to carry me and mine. I have preached hundreds of funeral sermons and solemnized hundreds of marriages, and am now as fresh as a boy." Others familiar with his work estimate that he preached no less than four thousand eight hundred funeral sermons and solemnized at least one thousand one hundred marriages. Conversions attributed to his preaching and baptisms administered are numbered by thousands.

Elder Harvey was the originator of the Allentown grove meetings, which were always held on the first Sunday in August. These he had personally attended for forty-nine years, and in 1893, had he survived, it was intended to have celebrated the semi-centennial of a gathering which was looked longingly forward to by old and young from far and near. Soon after Dr. Lorimer vacated his pulpit in Boston, Elder Harvey was called to come there at a salary of \$6,000 a year, but he did not recognize it as the call of God, and declined it. He was invited to become the pastor of many other churches, but invariably declined offers of that kind.

Elder Harvey, as might be expected, took a deep interest in public affairs. He was especially interested in those questions that involved morals or principle. He was an original and active anti-slavery man to the extent of being classed with those who at the time received the opprobrious epithet of "abolitionists." He preached and rejoiced at the progress which anti-slavery sentiment made in public opinion. His voice was lifted up with no uncertain sound in the face of opposition and persecution. On one occasion at Manchester his morning discourse was so seasoned with anti-slavery salt that the irresponsible rabble was invited and threatened to give him a "ducking" in a nearby pond. This threat did not close his mouth, but only called out a more rousing and bitter denunciation of the "sum of all villainies" in the afternoon. He was actively interested in the organization of the Republican party as a distinctively forward step in the progress of liberty. Elder Harvey was a local magistrate, holding the office of justice of the peace for forty years, a justice of the quorum thirty years, and a justice for the State of New Hampshire about the same length of time, but as his town was with few exceptions Democratic, he was never placed in any other political office. It is believed that he never failed to attend town meeting when state or national officers to be voted for, from the time he cast his first ballot till his death. He was equally respected and loved by men of all parties, and once served as moderator.

The slaveholders' rebellion aroused all the energies of his being. He was ready to and did volunteer his own services, and exerted all his influence and put forth all the power of his persuasive eloquence to aid the enlistment and equipment of troops, in which, to its honor be it remembered, New Hampshire did not lag in the rear. He was tendered the chaplaincy of one of the early regiments of the state, which with characteristic self-abnegation and unselfish patriotism he declined, saying "I think I can do more good as a free minister." The services which he rendered freely and with no compensation whatever, sometimes at his own expense, are thus modestly mentioned by him in one of the reminiscences of later years: "During the war of the re-

billion I served my state as a messenger to and from the camp and the hospital, being sent down to various points of the seat of war five times to look up the sick and wounded New Hampshire soldiers, rendering whatever service I could to aid the families of the volunteers who nobly went to the front." The occasion of these visits to the camps and hospitals was improved for preaching and administering religious rites, including baptisms. Elder Harvey became well known among the troops, and was greatly beloved by the soldiers to whom he went as an evangel of love.

In all the thousands of miles of travel by day and by night which Elder Harvey traveled over the storm-washed roads in summer and through wildly drifted snows in winter, no serious accident befell, although an account of the wonderful escapes he made would fill pages. Elder Harvey was one of he made would fill pages. Elder Harvey was one whose personal endowments were calculated to impress men. Physically he was a splendid man, five feet eleven inches high, with a fair skin and full blue eyes. He was an athlete whose broad, well developed, erect and pliant frame was crowned with a full face in which power and benignity beamed. A writer of a published article wrote, "I well remember his giant form as I saw him in the field one day, doing the work of three men with apparently no extra exertion. I was then a full grown man, but he picked me up as if I were a babe, and, lifting me at arms length above his head, asked in his peculiarly gentle manner: 'Well my boy, shall I toss you on the load?'" His voice was smooth, resonant and penetrating; and the flow of his words, logical, picturesque and entertaining. It seems a pity that one of Elder Harvey's strength and energy should have been almost a lifelong sufferer from a very aggravated hernia which caused him much trouble to control, and at times, untold physical agony, and often threatened to terminate his life. Yet it was wonderful that when he was seventy years of age he should have become completely cured of his affliction in a day, and, as he always maintained, in answer to his earnest prayer to God for healing.

Not long after his marriage, Elder Harvey purchased a tract of land on "Catamount" in the town of Pittsfield. Not many years later he exchanged this homestead for another tract of nineteen acres a half mile lower down the steep slope of the mountain. It was a most unpromising spot to furnish maintenance for a family—wild and sterile, stones covered the surface and embedded themselves in the hard and ungenial soil. Here the elder built a house largely by the labor of his own hands, cleared away the stones, made massive walls about the exterior lines, and in time made his little farm a garden spot. He had a fondness for trees, planted an orchard, and in time saw it become prolific and the source of no small income, and to-day it is numbered among the best in the state of New Hampshire. He sometimes raised as many as five hundred bushels of apples, and barrels with Elder Harvey's name stenciled on them found ready buyers who never knocked in the heads to examine the contents before taking them from the market. The Elder's dwelling was scarcely completed before it was destroyed by fire. He at once set to work to build another. His neighbors and friends generously assisted him in the work and volunteered a liberal subscription to his aid, and soon another house replaced the one that had gone.

In his early life Mr. Harvey had learned shoe-

making. He was naturally apt at all manual employments, ingenious and skillful. He fitted up a part of his house for a shop and began work at the trade. He often took apprentices who remained with him for years. His sons also learned the trade and became expert cordwainers and assisted their father in earning the competence which clothed and fed the family. Frequent entries in his diary show that a large part of his income, even down to the later years of his life, came from the labors of the shop. It was a varied and inspiring life which he led. From the bench to the farm; from the farm to the saddle; from the saddle to the pulpit, and from the pulpit to the bedside, or among the sorrowing group that bore beloved dust to the tomb.

Soon after his ordination to the ministry Elder Harvey married. He thus modestly and briefly mentions this event: "My marriage was December 18, 1844, at the home of the bride in the presence of about fifty persons, at 10:20 A. M., by Rev. John Knowles, of Pittsfield, to Miss Emeline Meloni Tasker, daughter of Joseph Tasker, of Pittsfield, a maiden of twenty-three years, a school teacher of remarkable success." She was a suitable and worthy helpmeet, and appreciated her husband's gifts and sympathized in his work. Content with the slender provision for worldly comfort which they possessed, she devoted herself to domestic life, leaving her husband free from annoyance to pursue his path of duty and labor of love. They walked together in unity and peace for forty-eight years; she died July 13, 1900. The children of this union were: Ellen S. A., Eugene M., John T., Mary E. Josephine, Joseph O., and Charles E. Ellen S. A. (deceased), born August 31, 1846, married Leroy Pease, of Barnstead; Eugene M., born February 18, 1849, died at the age of fifteen years; John T. is mentioned at length below; Mary E. Josephine, born April 7, 1855, married Swain Clough; she owns and conducts the most fashionable millinery store in Pittsfield; Joseph O., born September 12, 1859, married Florence Wheeler. Since his early manhood he has been in the employ of publishers of local historical and biographical works, and in this business soon became known as a canvasser for books and portraits who had very few equals and no superior. This reputation he still maintains. He is a man of unusually fine physique, commanding figure, and great personal magnetism, which, no doubt, contributed much to his success. He became deeply interested in the work of secret fraternal societies, and organized in the vicinity of Boston various lodges of Knights of Pythias, in the uniform rank of which order he attained the rank of colonel. He is also a prominent Mason. Charles E., born April 21, 1863, is a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, and a leading physician in Hartford, Connecticut.

(VII) John T., third child and second son of Joseph and Emeline E. (Tasker) Harvey, was born in Pittsfield, June 14, 1852. He was educated in the common schools; at Pittsfield Academy while in charge of the widely known D. K. Foster, and subsequently took two years at Phillips Exeter Academy. After leaving school he entered the Pittsfield shoe factory and worked at shoemaking in Pittsfield for ten years, afterwards becoming superintendent of a shoe factory in Claremont, New Hampshire, but the past eighteen years have been spent in agricultural pursuits. In politics "Squire Harvey," as he is usually called, is a staunch Republican. He has been a justice of the peace since

1874. In politics he is an active participant, and has often served as a delegate to county, congressional, and state conventions. For fifteen years he has been moderator of the business meetings of his school district. He is one of the most popular men in the region where he lives, and is often chairman of public gatherings thereabouts. He is a member of the New England Order of Protection, in which organization he is a past grand prelate and past grand warden. He is also a past master of Cata-mount Grange. He married, in Pittsfield, December 18, 1879, Elgie E. Fernald, who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 12, 1854, daughter of Henry and Martha J. (Wilson) Fernald. They have one daughter, Florence E., born May 29, 1886, who is a graduate of Pittsfield high school.

Most of the New Hampshire families of HICKS this name are descended from two brothers who were among the earliest American immigrants. Robert Hicks, who came in the ship "Fortune" to Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 11, 1621, was descended from Sir Ellis Hicks, who was knighted by Edward, the Black Prince, in 1356. Elias Hicks, the Quaker preacher and founder of the Hicksite division of that faith, was a descendant of Robert Hicks. Thomas Hick, brother of Robert, emigrated to this country about 1630, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts. The following line is undoubtedly derived from one of these brothers, but the connecting links are lacking.

(I) Benjamin Hicks was born in Lee, New Hampshire, in 1763. When but seventeen he enlisted in the Continental army, and endured fearful hardships. With several others he was taken prisoner at Saratoga, and they were starved into taking oath to support the king. After a time they were placed in the baggage train in the rear of the British army, whence they made their escape to the American forces. Near the close of the war Mr. Hicks came to Jefferson, New Hampshire, where he was one of the earliest settlers, near a sheet of water which he named Safety Pond in memory of his deliverance from past horrors. Benjamin Hicks married Alice Hight, and they had seven children, among them, David, whose sketch follows. Benjamin Hicks died at Jefferson, March 25, 1846, and his wife died June, 1846.

(II) David, son of Benjamin and Alice (Hight) Hicks, was born at Jefferson, New Hampshire, August 27, 1796. In 1818 he bought a farm of one hundred acres, which became his permanent home. He was a natural mechanic, and his skill was much in demand for making nice wood-work like spinning wheels, clock reels and the like. He was also fond of hunting, fishing and trapping, for which his native town afforded fine opportunities during his early life. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Calvinist Baptist in religion. A quiet, law-abiding and much respected citizen he was called deacon in his later years. On December 25, 1824, David Hicks married Eliza, daughter of John and Betsey (Hight) Garland, and they had six children: Horace D., who worked thirty years for the Brown Lumber Company, and died in 1904; John Austin, whose sketch follows; Elizabeth, born October 28, 1839, married Nathan R. Perkins, a prominent citizen of Jefferson; Alice Jane, born February 27, 1842, married James Tate, and is now deceased; Joseph G., born December 28, 1844, died October, 1906; Harriet T., born December 23, 1846, died October

18, 1872. David Hicks died at Jefferson, November 4, 1889, and his wife died September 30, 1867.

(III) John Austin, second son and child of David and Eliza (Garland) Hicks, was born on his present farm in Jefferson, New Hampshire, May 27, 1836. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and has since been engaged in farming, adding to his real estate till he now owns one hundred and fifty acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and served as selectman in 1860, and as representative in the legislature in 1876-77. He has been town clerk for more than thirty years, beginning in 1873. He attended the Baptist Church, and is a member of the North Star Lodge of Masons.

On November 5, 1871, he married Margaret Plaisted, daughter of Joshua and Eleanor Plaisted, of Jefferson. She died April 24, 1896. There are no children.

The families of the surname Clark in CLARK New England are almost as numerous as any other family in the region, and many of them trace their ancestry to the earliest times of the colony. In New Hampshire the name has been well known for more than one hundred and fifty years, and of the several branches represented in the various counties of the state a majority of them came from Massachusetts. There is no county in New Hampshire that has not at least one Clark family, and in the more populous counties every town has its family of that name.

(I) Josiah Clark was an early settler in Francetown, New Hampshire, and may have been born there. He was married, June 17, 1790, to Mary Robertson, also of an old New Hampshire family. About the beginning of the last century Josiah Clark removed with his family to the town of Hillsborough, where he afterward lived. His children were born in Acworth, Francetown, Dublin, and the last in Hillsborough. They were: Charlotte, Seth, Edwin, Maria, Adaline and Lorinda.

(II) Seth, son of Josiah and Mary (Robertson) Clark, was born April 11, 1797, in Francetown, and died July 16, 1851. He married, March 6, 1821, Betsey Taylor, who was born May 3, 1801, and died September 10, 1885, having outlived her husband many years. Their children were as follows: 1. Mary C., born May 20, 1822, died September 3, 1883; married, December 31, 1846, William Merrill. 2. Susan H., born February 20, 1824, died March 27, 1897; married, June 11, 1853, Caleb Sleeper. 3. George Horace, born August 24, 1825. 4. Henry J., born May 18, 1828, died September 15, 1897. 5. Leonard L., born October 20, 1829, died June 6, 1830. 6. Aura Ann, born July 23, 1833; married, September 21, 1856, Charles W. Taylor; he died September 30, 1906. 7. Leonora Elizabeth, born September 23, 1837, died November 28, 1881; married (first), January 1, 1872, George W. Conkley, and married (second), Clark W. Sturtevant.

(III) George Horace, eldest son and third child of Seth and Betsey (Taylor) Clark, was born in Hillsborough, August 24, 1825, and for more than fifty years has been engaged in farming pursuits, stock growing and dealing in that town. He lived on the farm where his grandfather settled more than a hundred years ago, and where his father also spent his life. Here his own young life was spent, attending school during the winter seasons and working on the farm in the summer. At the age of about eighteen years he left home and went to Nashua to work, and from there went to Boston and engaged in the milk business. In 1851 his

father died, upon which he came back home, and with his brother Henry J. Clark soon afterward purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old family estate. In subsequent years he added considerably to the acreage of the old farm and stocked it extensively with cattle and horses. Mr. Clark had an extended acquaintance among farmers and business men in Hillsborough county, and in times past took an active interest in politics in his own town. He filled various important town offices and during the legislative session of 1872-73 represented Hillsborough in the general assembly. He was a Democrat of known quality, and when active in politics was counted among the leaders of his party in the county. Mr. Clark never married. He died November 4, 1906.

This old English name is among those FLINT early planted in Massachusetts, and is now represented throughout the United States by numerous worthy descendants. It has contributed much to the military annals of New England and has also been known in considerable part in civil development. The Flints of Bedford are descended from sturdy Puritan ancestry, and have preserved intact the sterling integrity and profound religious faith of their forefathers.

(I) Thomas Flint, the emigrant, who is supposed to have come from Wales, is mentioned in the town records of Salem, Massachusetts, for the first time in 1650, but it is quite probable that he arrived there prior to that year, and there are reasons for believing that his mother was in New England as early as 1642. He was one of the first to settle in that part of Salem Village which is now the town of Peabody, where he purchased land of one Robert Goodall, January 1, 1662, and this property has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants. The original deed of conveyance from Goodall is of some historic interest, as it was witnessed by Giles Corey, who was executed for witchcraft in 1692, when eighty years old. Thomas, the emigrant, died April 15, 1663. The Christian name of his wife was Ann, and his children were: Thomas, Elizabeth, George, John, Anna and Joseph. (George and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(II) Thomas (2), eldest son of Thomas (1) and Ann Flint, followed the carpenter's trade in connection with farming and was the owner of real estate to the amount of nine hundred acres, from which he allotted a farm to each of his three sons. He inherited and occupied the homestead established by his father. Strong in his religious faith, he labored diligently and effectively for the establishment of the first church in Salem Village, and that he was considered the most skillful mechanic among the settlers is attested by the fact that they selected him to superintend the construction of their first meeting house. In King Philip's war he served in Captain Gardner's company, which participated in the expedition against the Narragansett Indians in 1675, and he was wounded. He was afterwards an officer in the Salem Village company. May 22, 1666, he married Hannah Moulton, who died in 1672, leaving two children, Abigail and George. September 22, 1674, he married for his second wife Mary Dounton, and the children of this union were: Thomas, Mary, Ebenezer, William, Elizabeth and Jonathan.

(III) Ebenezer, third child and second son of Thomas and Mary (Dounton) Flint, was born in Salem Village, April 6, 1683. He settled upon a







NATHANIEL FLINT.

farm in North Reading, where his death occurred in 1767. He married Gertrude Page, who was born August 27, 1685. His children were: Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Lois, Amos, Nathan and Eunice.

(IV) Nathaniel (1) eldest child of Ebenezer and Gertrude (Page) Flint, was born November 9, 1708. August 4, 1749, he married Hepzibah Woodward, and both died in 1756. Their children were: Nathaniel, Zibah and Lois.

(V) Captain Nathaniel (2), eldest child of Nathaniel (1) and Hepzibah (Woodward) Flint, was born May 29, 1750. He resided for a time in Manchester, from whence he removed to New Boston, New Hampshire, early in the last century, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated September 8, 1828. In early life he followed the sea, and was master of a vessel. While serving in the revolutionary war he was wounded, and captured by the British, who sent him a prisoner to Halifax, Nova Scotia, but with others he made his escape by digging a hole in the wall with an old bayonet found in their cell, and finally reached home. The hardship and exposure suffered while a prisoner and during the long journey through the wilderness were the direct cause of a rheumatic affection, from which he never recovered, and in his latter years he was a helpless invalid. He was married January 5, 1805, to Abigail Allen, of Wenham, Massachusetts, who was born October 29, 1776, and died January 26, 1865. She was the mother of seven children, whose names were: Hepzibah, Abigail, Nathaniel, William Allen, Lydia Ann, Olive Louise and Joseph Hooper.

(VI) Nathaniel (3), third child and eldest son of Captain Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Allen) Flint, was born March 12, 1810. About the year 1835 he purchased a farm in West Bedford, upon which he resided for the remainder of his life, and he attained prosperity as a farmer. He was also engaged, to some extent, in the construction of highways which were then being built in the towns of Bedford and Amherst. In politics he acted with the Democratic party. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterians. He died September 3, 1887. His first wife, whom he married November 29, 1838, was Sarah A. Parkhurst, who was born in Bedford, May 11, 1816, daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Proctor) Parkhurst. She died April 28, 1849, and on October 3, of that year, he married for his second wife Mary R. Woods, who was born in Bedford, December 12, 1822. Her death occurred January 6, 1893. His children, all of his first union were: Anstress Plummer, born December 15, 1840, became the wife of Solomon Manning, a member of a prominent Bedford family. She resides in that town; Albert Lawrence, born December 7, 1842, married first Cornelia B. Abbott, daughter of Ezekiel and Phebe (Morse) Abbott of Bedford; second, February 11, 1903, to Mrs. Sarah Stowell (nee Tinker), daughter of Joseph and Mary (Anderson) Tinker, also of Bedford; Julia Ann, born April 19, 1845, is now the widow of Clinton P. Hodgman and will be again referred to; Milton Newell, the date of whose birth will be given presently; and Sarah A. P., born April 2, 1849, died August 31, of the same year.

(VII) Milton Newell, fourth child and second son of Nathaniel and Sarah A. P. (Parkhurst) Flint, was born in Bedford, April 7, 1847. He grew to manhood in his native town, and after concluding his attendance at school he turned his attention to farming at the homestead, which eventually came into his possession. He has remodelled

the residence, erected a new barn and otherwise improved the property, which he devotes largely to the dairying industry, and deals quite extensively in milk. He is also interested in the lumber business. In 1889 he served as selectman; was highway agent for two years; and in politics he is a Democrat. He is a charter-member of the Narragansett Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and has been its treasurer for eight years; he attends the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Flint is unmarried, and his household affairs are efficiently conducted by his sister, Mrs. Hodgman, who since the death of her husband in 1888 has resided with him at the homestead. She has six children, namely: Albert C., born May 24, 1875; Nellie A., born April 30, 1876; Lewis E., born June 22, 1878, married Ethel French, October 24, 1906; Arthur N., born June 26, 1881; Sarah A., born October 23, 1882; and Waldo M., born January 29, 1885. All have been carefully educated and fitted for useful positions in life, which they are now filling with marked ability.

(II) George, second son of Thomas and Ann Flint, was born 1652, in that part of Salem now Danvers, and died 1720, in Reading, Massachusetts. He appears on the records as Sergeant George Flint, and settled on the land in Reading before the year 1682. This was inherited from his father, and he was the first of the name in the town. He resided in the north precinct, in what is now North Reading. According to tradition his was the first framed house in the north precinct, and it was used as a garrison during the Indian wars. On one occasion, while most of the family was absent at church five miles distant, two of the daughters of Sergeant Flint remained at home. One of these took up a pistol and aimed at the other, and said, "Suppose you were an Indian, how easily I could shoot you!" The pistol at that moment was discharged, and its contents lodged in the shoulder of her sister, which made her a cripple for life. Sergeant Flint served as selectman, and was a substantial citizen. He was married (first) to Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Putnam. She died in 1697, and he married (second), Mrs. Susanna Gardner, who died in 1720. His children were: Elizabeth, George, Ann, Ebenezer, Nathaniel (died young), Mary, Mercy, Nathaniel, Hannah and John.

(III) Ebenezer, second son and third child of Sergeant George and Elizabeth (Putnam) Flint, was born 1689, and lived in the north precinct, near the Andover line, where he died in 1788, aged about eighty-nine years. He was married in 1714 to Tabatha, daughter of Joseph and Tabatha Burnap. Their children were: Tabatha (died young), Ebenezer, Eunice, Tabatha, Elizabeth, Jacob, Hepzibah and Ann.

(IV) Captain John, second son and fourth child of Ebenezer and Tabatha (Burnap) Flint, was born in 1720, and died in 1802. He resided in the north precinct of Reading, on the homestead of his grandfather, Sergeant George Flint. He is said to have been a man of stern aspect and inflexible temper. He was married (first) in 1744 to Joanna Farnham, who died in 1753. His second wife was Tamar Hunt, who died in the same year as her husband. His children were: John, Joanna, James, Levi, Ebenezer and Hepzibeth. The last two were children of the second wife. The eldest son was lieutenant in the revolutionary army, and settled in Lyme, New Hampshire.

(V) Levi, third son and fourth child of Captain John and Joanna (Farnham) Flint, was born in 1753, and resided in North Reading, succeeding

to the ownership of the paternal homestead.

(VI) Levi (2), probably a son of Levi (1), of Reading, residing in that town and later in Deering and Candia, New Hampshire. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in old age at South Andover, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was identified with the Republican party from its organization.

(VII) Luther, son of Levi (2) Flint, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, and settled in manhood in Deering, New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming. Thence he removed to Candia, this state, where he purchased the farm of Thomas Anderson. He engaged in lumbering to some extent, and getting out ship timbers. He died in Candia in 1873. He was a member of the Congregational Church, a Republican, and prominent in town affairs. He was married to Mary Fitz, of Candia. He married (second) Mary Smith, of Newmarket, who died leaving one son, George H. Flint. Mr. Flint was married (third) in 1856, to Mary J. Leavitt, daughter of Moses Leavitt, of Candia. She was the mother of three children: Charles L., Warren B. and Mary A.

(VIII) Charles Leavitt, eldest child of Luther and Mary J. (Leavitt) Flint, was born January 13, 1857, in Candia, where he still resides. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and of Manchester. In early manhood he went to Rhode Island, where he was engaged for three years in market gardening. For three years he traveled much over the United States, and during part of this time taught school in the west. For ten years he operated an ice wagon in the city of Lawrence, Massachusetts, during the summer. In 1891 he settled in Candia, and engaged in market gardening, which is still his occupation. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church, and is quite active in the affairs of the town, having served as road surveyor, supervisor and other offices. In politics he is a Republican. He was married April 16, 1902, to Mary A. Webster, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Flathers) Webster, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. She is an attendant of the Congregational Church. They have one daughter, Madeline E., born April 8, 1904.

## MOULTON

The Moultons of this country are descended from English progenitors. The form of the name varies and at different times it has been written Mul-ton, Muleton, Molton, Moleton, Moulson and Moulton. This similarity becomes apparent in the pronunciation of Moulton with the open vowel sound, i.e. Moolton. The family is of Norman descent according to some writers, who claim the earliest of the name found of record is Thomas Mul-ton or De-Mul-ton, who is stated in Domesday Book to have been put in possession of an estate called "Galeshore." Later another Thomas Mul-ton or Moul-ton of mixed Norman and Saxon descent, a resident of Gillesland in Cumberland, called also in French De Vaux, was an attendant of Richard I in his crusading wars, and appears prominently in Scott's tale of "The Talisman." The name is common in the counties of Lincoln, York, Gloucester, Kent, Devon, Norfolk and in London. Another account of the origin of the name and perhaps the true account of the name of some of the Moulton families is that in Devonshire, England, are two towns, called North and South Molton, situated on the river Mole. Doubtless the towns derived their name from the river, Mole-town, eventually changed to Moulton.

When some citizens assumed the name of his town as part of his name it became a surname, and as such has been transmitted to the present generation.

From what lineage the Moultons of this article are descended is not known. There is a legendary saying that the early Moultons of Brimfield and Wales, Massachusetts, came from Salem. If it be true that they did migrate from that town, their origin is not clear, as there were at least three families of Moultons in Salem from any one of which the Moultons of ancient Brimfield may be an offshoot. James Moulton joined the church in Salem, December 31, 1637, as did his wife Mary the next year. He was made a freeman March, 1638, and lived at Wenham in 1667, and died there. The children of James and Mary were: James, Samuel and Mary. John Moulton, of Salem, had married a daughter of Giles Cory before the latter was pressed to death for the alleged crime of witchcraft, and was one of the legatees in his will. Robert Moulton, of Salem, a master shipbuilder, came in 1629, in the fleet with Higginson, but went to Charlestown soon. He was a freeman May 18, 1631, was one of the first selectmen, and representative at the first court, 1634, for Salem, to which he had removed in 1637; and was that year disarmed as a friend of Wheelwright. He died in 1655, leaving children, Robert and Dorothy. Robert, of Salem, son of the preceding, was born in England. His children were: Robert, Abigail, Samuel, Hannah, John, Joseph, Miriam and Mary. Another Robert Moulton, of Salem, married in 1672, Mary Cook, and had Mary, Robert, Ebenezer and Abigail. He may have lived in Hampton in 1678, and was probably a son of the preceding.

If a similarity of the christian names in families indicates a common origin, it is probable that the Moultons of Brimfield and Wales are descendants of the Salem stock.

There are strong reasons for believing that Robert Moulton, Senior, a distinguished inhabitant of Brimfield, and the first representative in the Colonial legislature after the town's incorporation, went from Salem to Brimfield. At the first town meeting in Brimfield, held in 1731, March 16, five selectmen were chosen. Robert Moulton was the moderator of that meeting, and he was also chosen town clerk and first selectman. He was also moderator in 1733, selectman in 1732-33, and assessor in 1732-33. There is good cause to believe that this Robert was the father of four sons who, as report has it, came from Salem. It is not improbable that all were from Salem. The four mentioned were: Rev. Ebenezer, an ardent and somewhat enthusiastic advocate and disseminator of the Baptist doctrines, who was in Brimfield in 1728 or earlier. Samuel, who is mentioned below. John, who was a man of some note. Freeborn, who was the forefather of a numerous race in that part of Monson called Moulton Hill.

Samuel Moulton was in South Brimfield, now Wales, according to the record, some years prior to his marriage. He became the proprietor of a tract of land, which he cleared up, and whereon he erected a cabin before taking a wife. Not long after his marriage he exchanged places with his brother Ebenezer, and became owner and occupant of what is termed the "Old Wales Tavern Stand," upon which, as the legend has it, he opened and for some years kept an inn or house of public entertainment, the first ever kept in the town. He had eight children; Robert being one of them.

Robert Moulton passed his life in Wales. He

married Judith Morgan, by whom he had children: Samuel, Patty, Robert, Rosanna, Horace, Aye and Solomon.

Horace, son of Robert Moulton, was born in South Brimfield, January 24, 1792, died October 11, 1877. He married Sarah Lombard, born June 16, 1791, died February 15, 1884. Their children were: Horace, Ennice, Maria, Martha, Randolph, Lydia, Absalom, Lizzie. Samuel Jones.

Samuel Jones, third son and ninth child of Horace and Sarah Moulton, was born in Wales, February 24, 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age learned the shoemaker's trade. He soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the business, and was for many years a foreman, and in that capacity served Kimball & Robinson, later H. L. Butterworth & Company, and George H. Burt & Company, of Brookfield. He retired in 1902. He has been a resident of Brookfield since the age of twenty-one years. He married Jane Francis Johnson, born in Upton, Massachusetts, April 13, 1839, daughter of Ralsa and Lucy (Temple) Johnson, and they have four children: Randolph Elisha, a resident of Manchester. Samuel Arthur, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, engaged in the grocery business. William Horace, see forward. Grace, wife of Dr. L. F. Newhall, of Brookfield, where they reside. Children of Ralsa and Lucy Johnson were: Alvah, Elisha, John, Mary Ann and Jane Francis.

William Horace, third son and child of Samuel J. and Jane F. (Johnson) Moulton, was born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, April 20, 1870. He attended school until fifteen years of age, and then took a place in the office of George H. Burt & Company, of Brookfield, shoe manufacturers, where he remained nine years, passing through the grades of shipping clerk, paymaster, assistant superintendent, and superintendent, filling the last place two years. He then formed a partnership with Charles O. Tyler under the firm name of The Tyler & Moulton Shoe Company. They carried on business two years at Brookfield. The firm then dissolved, and Mr. Moulton had charge of the manufacture of shoes in Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee, for Goodbar & Company, six years. From that position he went into the employ of W. H. McElwain & Company, makers of shoes, as superintendent, first at Bridgewater, where he remained one year, and then to Newport, New Hampshire, where he remained two years, before coming in 1904 to Manchester, where he has since had the management of the company's new plant which employs eight hundred operatives. Mr. Moulton married, in Nashville, Tennessee, December 19, 1900, Irene Watkins, who was born at Watkins, Tennessee, May 27, 1879. She is the daughter of William and Jennie Griffith Watkins, the latter of whom was born in 1854. Mr. Watkins was a confederate officer in the Civil war, and was the grandson of one of the original settlers of Nashville. He was born in 1847, and died in 1892, aged forty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins had children: Griffin, a resident of Eddyville, Kentucky; Horton, a resident of St. Charles, Missouri; Irene, wife of William H. Moulton; Matilda, Jane, Rachel and May. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Moulton: Matilda, born January 15, 1902; William Watkins, June 19, 1904; Grace, March 21, 1906.

This name, which is found throughout New England, has been borne by generations of sturdy representatives who have helped to develop the land

the Pilgrims settled, until it has taken a leading part in the business of the world. Former generations were yeomen, tillers of the soil, and manufacturers in a small way; the latter generation more often inhabited the cities and directed the work others do.

(I) Tradition says that about the time of the settlement of Lynn, Massachusetts, 1640, three brothers—Isaac, Thomas and Abraham Wellman—sailed from Bristol, England, came to New England, and settled in the north part of Lynn, now Lynnfield. Thomas purchased a farm February 17, 1653, which had before been owned by John Knights, a mason. The deed describes Thomas Wellman as a husbandman. A part of the farm was also bought for eighty pounds, June 10, 1674. Thomas Wellman died October 10, 1672, leaving sons and daughters. He and his wife were among the original members of the first church in South Reading, now Wakefield.

(II) Abraham, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wellman, was born in Lynn End, probably in 1643, and died there about 1720. He was a large land holder, and owned at one time the whole of what is now called "Little Nahant." He married Elizabeth Coggswell, who died May 10, 1736.

(III) Abraham (2), son of Abraham (1) and Elizabeth (Coggswell) Wellman, was born in Lynn End, November 25, 1673, died in the siege of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, under General Pepperell, in 1745, in the French war. His name is not found on the muster roll of General Pepperell's army, but he may have served as a mechanic. That he was in that expedition and died at the siege of Louisburg there can be no doubt, for such was the repeated information of his two sons, Jacob and Rev. James Wellman. He married in August, 1717, Elizabeth Taylor, who died August 15, 1768.

(IV) Rev. James, son of Abraham (2), and Elizabeth (Taylor) Wellman, was born in Lynn End (now Lynnfield), Massachusetts, May 10, 1723, and died in Cornish, New Hampshire, December 18, 1808, aged eighty-five years. He was fitted for college by his pastor, Rev. Stephen Chase, minister of the Congregational Church in Lynn End, and entered Harvard College in 1740 and graduated in 1744. He was ordained to the Christian ministry and installed pastor of the second church and parish in Sutton, Massachusetts, October 7, 1747. He resigned this pastorate, and by advice of council was regularly dismissed July 22, 1760. He was installed the first minister of the first church in Cornish, New Hampshire, September 29, 1768, and moved his family from Sutton to Cornish in 1769. In 1792 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College. He was possessed of great ability, was a fine scholar for his time, excelling in knowledge of the Hebrew language. He married, November 8, 1750, Sarah Barnard, eldest daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Stearns) Barnard, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, July 11, 1720, died in Cornish, January 27, 1814, aged eighty-four years. Their children were: Sarah, James, Isaac, Solomon, Joshua (died young), Martha, Joshua (2d), Lemuel and Barnard.

(V) James (2), second child and eldest son of Rev. James and Sarah (Barnard) Wellman, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, Second Parish (now Millbury), July 30, 1754, and died in Cornish, New Hampshire, November 28, 1841. When a young man he went into the wild woods in the northern part of Cornish and began clearing for himself a farm. This land was near that which William

Ripley had bought a few years before, and upon which he and his family were then living (1788). He married, March 30, 1788, Alethea Ripley, daughter of William and Lydia (Brewster) Ripley, born in Windham, Connecticut, January 11, 1761, died in Cornish, New Hampshire, October 15, 1841. Their children were: James Ripley, Alethea, Lucy and Joshua Barnard. Alethea Ripley was the daughter of Lydia Brewster, who was the daughter of Captain James and Faith (Ripley) Brewster and a descendant of Elder William Brewster of Mayflower fame.

(1) William Brewster, the famous ruling elder in the Plymouth Church, was born at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire, England, probably in 1563, and was educated at Cambridge. In 1607 or 1608 he went to Holland, was ruling elder in Rev. John Robinson's church in Leyden, came in the "Mayflower" as chief of the Pilgrim band with his wife Mary and two young sons, and died April 16, 1643. His children were: Jonathan; Love; Wrestling; Patience; and Fear.

(2) Love, son of William and Mary Brewster, was born probably in Holland, came with his father in the "Mayflower," removed to Duxbury, married Sarah, daughter of William Collier, May 15, 1634, and had children: Sarah; Nathaniel; William and Wrestling.

(3) Wrestling, son of Love and Sarah (Collier) Brewster, had children: Jonathan; Wrestling; John; Mary; Sarah; Abigail; and Hannah.

(4) Jonathan, son of Wrestling Brewster of Duxbury, Massachusetts, married Mary Partridge, of Duxbury. From his will and the town records it appears they had nine children: James; Peleg; Jonah; Hannah; Mary; Jerusha; Sarah; Elijah; and Jonathan.

(5) Captain James Brewster, son of Jonathan, lived in Scotland parish, and was a tanner and carrier. He married, March 15, 1730, Faith Ripley, daughter of David and Lydia Ripley. They had five children: Lydia; Faith; Olive; Mary; and David.

(6) Lydia, oldest child of Captain James and Faith (Ripley) Brewster, was born in Windham, Connecticut, March 18, 1740, and died in Cornish, New Hampshire, November 2, 1820. She married, January 11, 1757, in Windham, William Ripley, who was born in Windham, February 12, 1734, and had children: Faith, Alethea (died young), Alethea, James and Selinda. William Ripley, the husband of Lydia, was a descendant of Governor Bradford. William Ripley was a son of Joshua (2) and Mary (Backus) Ripley, of Windham, Connecticut; Joshua (2) Ripley was a son of Joshua (1) and Hannah (Bradford) Ripley; Hannah Bradford was a daughter of William Bradford, junior, deputy governor of Plymouth Colony; and William Bradford, junior, was son of Governor William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620.

(VI) James Ripley, son of James (2) and Alethea (Ripley) Wellman, was born in Cornish, February 21, 1780, and died November 1, 1860. He was a prominent farmer. He married, September 22, 1810, in Cornish, Phoebe Wyman, fourth child and second daughter of Joshua and Miriam (Richardson) Wyman, born in Cornish, October 31, 1706, died in the same town May 6, 1885. Their seven children, all born in Cornish, were: Aurilla; Phoebe; Joshua, resides in Malden, Massachusetts, has been Trustee of Amherst College, Phillips Andover Academy and Andover Theological Seminary; Mary

Sophia; Fedelia; Catherine Hamblet; James Ripley, junior; and Albert Erasmus.

(VII) Albert Erasmus, seventh and youngest child of James Ripley and Phoebe (Wyman) Wellman, was born in Cornish, February 21, 1838, and died in Burlington, Vermont, July 18, 1892. He was educated in part in Kimball Union Academy, and taught public schools in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and Kalamazoo, Michigan. He resided through life in the old home, and carried on the large farm formerly owned by his father and mother. He was highly respected and beloved in the town. Important trusts were committed to him. He settled several estates, was selectman for several years, and for two years represented the town in the state legislature. The last year of his life he suffered from ill health. At the request of his son he went to the hospital in Burlington, Vermont, for the purpose of obtaining better treatment, and he died there.

Albert E. Wellman married, in Cornish, January 6, 1864, Emily Dodge Hall, born at Bluehill, Maine, May 15, 1841, daughter of Lyman and Mary Peters Dodge Hall. Her father, Dr. Hall, was for many years a physician in Cornish. He was born in Peru, New York, November 9, 1804, and died in Cornish, May 24, 1862. He was a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College in the class of 1832. Mary Peters Dodge Hall was born in Bluehill, Maine, April 24, 1817, and is still living. The children of this marriage were: James Albert (see following); Louise Caroline, born April 10, 1871, in Cornish, New Hampshire. She is a graduate of Northfield Seminary (Massachusetts) and the Plymouth New Hampshire State Normal School, and she studied for two years in Radcliffe College, specializing in English. She taught in Littleton, New Hampshire, Brookline, Massachusetts, Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; was secretary for a private school in Providence, Rhode Island, and is now secretary of the State Normal School, Salem, Massachusetts. Clara Emily, born February 23, 1881, is a graduate of Littleton, (New Hampshire) High School; Brookline (Massachusetts) High School, and Farmingham (Massachusetts) Normal School; she studied for one year in Radcliffe College. She began teaching in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, and is now teaching in the Brockton (Massachusetts) public schools.

(VIII) James Albert Wellman, son of Albert E. and Emily Dodge (Hall) Wellman, was born in Cornish, May 4, 1867. After attending the schools of his native town, he prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, and entering Dartmouth College in 1885, graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1889. Immediately after graduating he entered upon the business of life insurance as special agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. Later he became the general agent of this company for Vermont, with headquarters at Burlington. After five years he resigned this position to accept the New Hampshire state agency of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, with headquarters at Manchester. He has about forty men under his direction, and the annual business of his agency since he assumed charge has rarely been less than six hundred thousand dollars; in the amount of premiums collected, it has now become the second largest in the state. During the years of 1905 and 1906 the new business written by this agency exceeded by a large per cent that written by any other general agency in the state.

Mr. Wellman is president of the Agents' Associ-

ation of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, president of the New Hampshire Underwriters' Club, and he represents New Hampshire on the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters. He is accredited to be one of the ablest and best informed life insurance men in New England. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 71, Free and accepted Masons, of Burlington, Vermont; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Manchester; and Edward Raymond Consistory of Nashua, New Hampshire. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of Hillsboro Lodge No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Manchester. He is a member of the Derryfield Club, the Intervale Country Club, the Society of Colonial Governors, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of the American Revolution. He demonstrated his ability by working his way through college, and he is a successful business man.

In 1898 he married Florence Vincent, of Burlington, Vermont, daughter of Dr. Walter S. Vincent and Harriet Lawrence Vincent, and has two children; Harriet Vincent, born February 22, 1900, and Dorothy Hall, born October 30, 1901.

(Second Family.)

The earliest known of the family **WELLMAN** herein traced was Samuel Wellman, who is supposed to have been identical with the Samuel Wellman who served as a Revolutionary soldier from Packersfield, New Hampshire. He was an early settler in Hinsdale, located about one and one-half miles below Brattleboro, on the side opposite Fort Dummer, and was later located near the present monument in Hinsdale.

(II) Harry, son of Samuel Wellman, was born April 22, 1789, in Hinsdale, and passed his adult life in that town where he was engaged in farming. In his early life he was employed in a mill at Brattleboro, Vermont. He was a member of the Baptist Church near his home in Hinsdale, and was a Whig in politics. His wife, Betsey Butler, was born July 20, 1793, in Hinsdale, a descendant of one of the old and respected families of that town. His children are noted as follows: Alonzo, who lived and died in Hinsdale; George receives extended mention in the succeeding paragraph; Lockhart lived and died in Hinsdale; Luke died at the age of one year; Evelyne married Prentiss Taylor and resided in Hinsdale; Lucinda died at the age of two years, and a second of the same name became the wife of Williard H. Chandler, of Brattleboro, and resided in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, where she died; Sewall B. spent his early life in California, whereby his health was much broken and he died in Hinsdale.

(III) George, second son and child of Harry and Betsey (Butler) Wellman, was born February 12, 1816, in Hinsdale, where he passed his entire life. He was a farmer and became treasurer and manager of the Hinsdale Savings Bank about 1875, and this occupied his time until his death, December 31, 1891. He was for many years deacon of the Congregational Church at Hinsdale, and filled most of the official stations of that town. He was selectman twelve years in succession, and represented the town in the Legislature two terms, besides filling various minor offices. In politics he was a steadfast Republican. He married, June, 1839, Zylphia

H. Packer, of Hinsdale, daughter of Jeremy and Lydia (Jewett) Packer, the former a native of Rutland county, Vermont, who subsequently lived in Connecticut. Mrs. Wellman, who was born April 25, 1822, survived her husband nearly twelve years, dying November 24, 1903. They were the parents of two sons and a daughter. Jerry P., the eldest, is the subject of the succeeding paragraphs; Henry Payson, the second resides in Brattleboro, Vermont; Cora Annette died November 18, 1902.

(IV) Jerry Packer Wellman was born October 22, 1843, in Hinsdale, where he received most of his educational training, this being supplemented by one term at West Brattleboro and a short period at Newbury Seminary, in Vermont. Beginning at the age of sixteen years he taught for five successive winters, the last three being in the school in his home district. For three years after he attained his majority he was engaged in farming, and in the spring of 1868 removed to Keene, where he was engaged in teaming for two years. For several years he was employed by Foster Brothers, first as a carpenter and later as a bookkeeper. For a period of ten years he served the firm of A. V. & A. W. Skinner, who conducted a general store in Keene. He was then appointed city clerk, in which capacity he served ten years. On March 28, 1898, he was appointed postmaster at Keene and has since continued by reappointment, having now entered upon his third term. Mr. Wellman was one of the incorporators of the Keene Savings Bank and of its directory since its incorporation in 1898. He represented ward two, of Keene, in the state legislature in 1887, serving on the State's Prison and other committees. Mr. Wellman is a member of the First Congregational Church. In 1878 he enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment, New Hampshire National Guards. He was inspector general of the state militia under Governor J. B. Smith, a position which he continued to fill through Gov. Smith's and the two following administrations of Governors Buzzell and his successor. Mr. Wellman is a man of genial nature and kindly disposition and enjoys the friendship and esteem of a large number of people, as evidenced by his continued service in public capacity. He was married, May 2, 1888, to Jennie F. Richardson, born February 26, 1863, in Keene, daughter of Barzilla and Sarah M. (Goodnow) Richardson, natives of Keene and Westmoreland, respectively. The latter was a daughter of Daniel Goodnow of Sudbury, Massachusetts, and Matilda Chase of Delhi, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wellman are the parents of a son, Richard Jerry, born June 23, 1890, now a student in the third year of the local high school course.

**LYONS** The Lyons family, which has given to the Roman Catholic church two priests of unusual zeal and efficiency, is of remote Irish origin and many of this name, whose lineage can be traced to the same ancestral source, have found homes on this side of the ocean.

Michael Lyons, born in Dublin, Ireland, 1833, emigrated to the United States in 1848, and settled in Manchester, New Hampshire. Having learned the trade of tailor he followed it exclusively in that city for many years and attained prosperity. He is still strong and active, both physically and mentally, and it is quite probable that he will remain with his family for many years to come. He married Mary Mac Cormick, daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ and Eliza Mac Cormick, and has reared a family of

seven children: Annie M., Helen Agnes, William H., now a well known medical practitioner in Manchester; Charles B., died 1897; Genevieve, Rev. Francis, now officiating at Goff's Falls; and Rev. John Joseph, of whom later. The Revs. Francis and John J. Lyons are the only clergymen in Manchester who are natives of that city. The mother of these children died in 1872.

John Joseph Lyons was born in Manchester, December 22, 1859. Having studied preliminarily in the parochial schools, he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, and he was subsequently a student in theology at St. Sulpice Seminary, Paris, France. After his ordination to the priesthood he was appointed curate of St. Ann's Church, Manchester, then in charge of Rev. William McDonald, a native of Leitrim, Ireland, born, June, 1813, died Aug. 25, 1885. William McDonald began his studies at Laval University, Quebec, in 1836, taking the academic and theological courses. He was ordained in 1843 and subsequently was appointed assistant pastor at St. John's Church, New Brunswick. Later he had charge of parishes in Eastport, Maine, in 1847 removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and the following year took up his residence in Manchester, New Hampshire, there being then about five hundred Catholics in the city. He began the erection of St. Ann's Church, previously mentioned, which building suffered considerable damage during the Know Nothing riots in the year 1854. Upon the creation of the new diocese of Portland, St. Ann's Church became subject to the jurisdiction of Bishop Bacon. In 1857 Father McDonald began the erection of a convent, in which five Sisters of Mercy were installed, two of whom survive, one of whom is Sister St. Agatha; in 1859 organized a boys' school in the basement of the church which was under the direction of Thomas Corcoran, and the following year these scholars were transferred to the famous Park Street school which has been given to Father McDonald by the city authorities; shortly afterward a school for girls was opened in the church basement which was under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, and subsequently they were transferred to the newly built St. Mary's School. In 1867 he began the erection of St. Joseph's Church, and at its completion, in 1869, a separate parish was formed. In April, 1873, he purchased a lot at the corner of Union and \_\_\_\_\_ streets, and began the erection of an orphanage, and shortly afterward purchased an adjacent dwelling which he moved to the orphanage lot and transformed into a home for aged women. In 1877 he enlarged the vestries and sanctuary of St. Ann's Church, furnished it with new pews and an excellent pipe organ, frescoed the interior, and in 1880 built a brick school for the girls of the parish on the corner of Union and Cedar streets.

The foregoing gives a faint idea of the character and life of the man with whom Father Lyons became associated upon his ordination to the priesthood. Shortly after assuming the duties of curate of St. Ann's Church, Father Lyons was made pastor. In due time he was selected by the bishop to succeed the venerable Father McDonald as permanent rector. In that responsible capacity he has labored diligently and faithfully for more than twenty years, during which time he has forwarded the welfare of the parish, developed its field of action and otherwise increased its opportunities for religious and benevolent work, and that his duties are extremely

arduous is attested by the fact that he is called upon to render spiritual advice and consolation to about five thousand souls. In addition to his regular parish work Father Lyons has made an earnest effort to improve the personal character of his youthful parishioners by increasing their educational facilities, and his efforts in this direction have resulted in the successful unification of religious and secular teaching, based upon the fundamental principles of our modern public school system. Through his instrumentality St. Ann's was the first parish in New England to establish graded schools for boys and girls, and in order to insure the highest standard of perfection in the training of boys he has secured the services of Xavierian Brothers from Baltimore as instructors. He also erected the McDonald School, which is generally conceded to be one of the most complete educational institutions in the city. Industrious, progressive and self-sacrificing, Father Lyons abstains from indulging in the pleasures and amusements open to those of other professions, accepting his destiny with the joyful resignation of an enthusiastic christian teacher, and looking solely to the future for his reward.

The origin of this family is uncertain; the name was taken from the town of Comines, near Lille, on the frontier between France and Belgium. Various traditions account for earlier origin of the family, but all of them are entitled to no more credit than mere traditions. The name has been variously spelled Comines, Comynges, Comyns, Comings, Comyn, Cumings and Cummings. Tradition states that the emigrant ancestor of this family descended from "Red Cumin" of Badenoch in the southeastern district of Iverness-shire, a wild mountainous country presenting wide stretches of bleak moorland. Here the clan flourished from 1080 to 1330, and then began to decline. According to the Chronicle of Melrose, the first of the name who immigrated permanently, was slain with Malcolm III, at Alnwick, in 1093, leaving two sons, John and William. From John, all the Cumins in Scotland are said to be descended. Sir John, the Red Cumin of Comyn, was the first Lord of Badenoch, and in 1240 was an ambassador from Alexander II to Louis IX of France. His son John, called the Black Lord of Badenoch, was not inferior to any subject in Scotland for wealth and power, and was one of those who vowed to support Queen Margaret, daughter of Alexander III in her title to the crown. At her death he became a competitor for the crown of Scotland, "as a son and heir of John who was son and heir of Donald, King of Scotland." The son of this Lord, called, in turn, the Red Cumin, was the last Lord of Badenoch of the surname of Cumin.

In 1335 a number of the Cumin clan were slain in the feudal battle of Calbleau, in Glenwick, where a stone now marks the spot. The badge of the clan, in Gaelic, was "Lus Mhic Cuiminn," in English, the Cumin plant.

(1) Deacon Isaac Cummings is supposed to have come from England to America in 1627, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. He was the first Cummings known to have immigrated to New England. In the deposition made by him in March, 1666, he gave his age as sixty-five years, establishing his birth in 1601. The probate records of Essex county contain a copy of his last will and testament,



gated "8th of 3d Mth., 1667," also inventory filed "This 22 Maye 1667;" and his will was probated June 14, 1677, thus establishing his death between "8th of 3d Mth. and Maye 22, 1677;" of his wife we know nothing except that she died before him, no mention being made of her in his will; he left four children.

The first mention in Essex county of Isaac Cummings is in the entry made by the town clerk of Watertown, where his name appears in the records of land grants as receiving a grant of thirty-five acres in the earliest generation land grants in 1636, called the "Great Dividens." Also we find a record made by the town clerk of Ipswich showing that he owned a planting lot near Reedy Marsh in that town previous to July 25, 1638. On the 9th of the second month, 1639, he also owned a house lot in Ipswich village, on the street called the eastern end, next to the lot owned by Rev. Nathaniel Rogers. He was a commoner in 1639, and the same year sold land near the highway leading to Jeffrey's Neck. He also possessed in 1639 a farm partly in Ipswich and partly in Topsfield. He was made a freeman May 18, 1642, and was a proprietor in Watertown the same year, and at Topsfield afterwards, where he was one of thirty commoners. As an Ipswich commoner, he was one of those "that have right of commonage there last of the last month, 1641." On the first day of the second month, 1652, Isaac Cummings for thirty pounds bought of Samuel Symonds one hundred and fifty acres of land in Topsfield. Other records in the Essex county court show that he was defendant in the suit brought by John Fuller, March 28, 1654; that he was a witness against William Duglas in March, 1656; that he was sued for debt by Jerobabell Phillips, of Ipswich, March, 1657. That he was plaintiff in the case December 31, 1656, against John Fuller for damage done in his corn by swine belonging to said Fuller; and that he was grand jurymen in 1675, and moderator of the town meeting in 1676. He was deacon of the church in Topsfield for many years. His children were John, Isaac, Elizabeth and Ann. (Mention of Isaac and descendants, forms part of this article).

(II) John, eldest child of Deacon Isaac Cummings, was born in 1630, and died December first 1700. By the terms of his father's will he received the homestead consisting of forty acres with house, barns, orchards and fences, and in 1680 sold same to Edward Nealand (Kneeland). About 1658 he removed to Buxford. In 1673 he was made a freeman. He and his wife were members of the church in Topsfield, December 7, 1685, when the church "voted dismission to John Cummings without commendation and dismissed his wife with commendation to the church to be shortly gathered at Dunstable." He removed with his family to Dunstable about 1680, where he was one of the first settlers. He was a selectman in 1682 and a member of the church in 1684. He married Sarah, daughter of Ensign Thomas and Alice (French) Howlett, of Ipswich. She died December 7, 1700, just six days after the death of her husband. Their children were John, Thomas, Nathaniel, Sarah, Abraham, Isaac, Ebenezer, William, Eleazer, Benjamin and Samuel.

((III) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Sarah (Howlett) Cummings, was born in Buxford in 1657, and lived in Dunstable. He married September 15, 1680, Elizabeth Kinsley, who was born in Braintree November 22, 1657, daughter of

Samuel and Hannah (Bracket) Kinsley. They settled on the Nathaniel Cutler place in the south part of Nashua, where the wife was killed by Indians July 3, 1706, and he was wounded, having his arm broken, but escaped to a swamp about half a mile south, and near the present state line, where he remained in hiding over night and then made his escape to the "Farwell block house." His eight children were John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Hannah, Ebenezer, Anna, Lydia and William.

(IV) Deacon John (3), eldest child of John (2) and Elizabeth (Kingsley) Cummings, was born July 7, 1682, and died April 27, 1759. He was an original member of the church in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and the first deacon, to which office he was elected December 3, 1727. He was moderator of the first town meeting, was chosen selectman, and was town clerk in 1736. His farm included the land around Westford railroad station, on both sides of the track, and is now partly occupied by one of his descendants. He married October 3, 1705, Elizabeth Adams, of Chelmsford, who was born April 26, 1680, and died April 30, 1759, daughter of Pelatiah and Ruth Adams. Their children were Elizabeth, Mary, John, William, Thomas, Abigail, Samuel, Ephraim, Bridget and Ebenezer.

(V) Lieutenant John (4), third child and eldest son of Deacon John (3) and Elizabeth (Adams) Cummings, was born June 1, 1710, and died September 20, 1789. After his marriage he resided for a long time in Groton, Massachusetts. He served in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, receiving there the title by which he was afterwards known, and when quite advanced in life removed to Hancock, New Hampshire. He and his wife were among the first seventeen members of the Congregational Church at Hancock. He was buried in Hancock churchyard, now Pine Ridge cemetery, his gravestone being the first one erected there, 1790. He married January 28, 1736, Sarah Lawrence, daughter of Eleazer and Mary Lawrence, of Littleton. She died October 3, 1799, aged eighty-three. Their children were John, Eleazer, Sarah, Peter, Mitty, Reuben and Sybil.

(VI) Captain John (5), eldest child of Lieutenant John (4) and Sarah (Lawrence) Cummings, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, March 16, 1737, and died October 5, 1805. He settled in Hollis, New Hampshire, as early as 1758, in which year he was assessed there, and was a resident of the town until June, 1779, when he was in Hancock and removed there in 1782 or '83. He resided and at one time owned a house in the north part of that town. He enlisted in the army of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, was ensign in the company of seventy men from Hollis under Captain Dow, in Colonel Prescott's regiment, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain, a title he ever afterwards bore. It is not known how long he remained in the army. He was always prominent in the affairs of the town, and labored zealously for its welfare although he differed in religious views from the majority of its townsmen. He was married August 6, 1761, to Rebecca Reed, who was born in 1742, and died October 28, 1807, daughter of Peter Reed, of Littleton, Massachusetts. Their children were Peter, Rebecca (died young), Sarah, John, Rebecca, Abigail, Asahal, Henry, Benaiah, Betty, Adams and Polly.

(VII) Adams, eleventh child and sixth son of Captain John (5) and Rebecca (Reed) Cummings,

was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, and died in Durham, Canada, 1822. He was a farmer in early life, but later became merchant. He resided in Nashville, now part of Nashua, New Hampshire, whence he early removed to Lyndon, Vermont, and about 1816 removed to Durham, Province of Quebec, Canada. He married Leah Hubbard, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, and they had ten children: Amos, Hubbard, Gerushia, Elizabeth, Leah, Sarah, Hiram, Esther, Noah and Mary. (Noah and descendants are noticed further in this article).

(VIII) Hiram third son and seventh child of Adams and Leah (Hubbard) Cummings, was born at Lyndon, Vermont, March 4, 1807. He married Hannah Seavey, born in Pelham, New Hampshire, August 23, 1806. They had eight children: David S., whose sketch follows; William C., Lorinda, Hiram E., Henry Harrison, Cordelia, Hannah Frances and Miles.

(IX) David S., eldest child of Hiram and Hannah (Seavey) Cummings, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, December 12, 1828. He was a farmer all his life, and during his last years was a member of the Advent Church. For ten years preceding his death he was a helpless cripple as the result of a rheumatic fever. On March 21, 1852, David S. Cummings married Louisa, daughter of Moody and Eunice (Carr) Little, who was born January 30, 1831. They had five children: Charles M., Willard, whose sketch follows, Laura, Clark and Loren. David S. Cummings died December 18, 1878.

(X) Willard, second son and child of David S. and Louisa (Little) Cummings, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, January 21, 1855. He was educated in the district schools of the day, but he early learned lessons in the school of experience. From the age of fifteen he was obliged to take charge of the farm, as both his father and elder brother were entirely helpless, and the place was heavily in debt. Misfortunes pressed heavily upon the family. The eldest boy was helpless for seven years. Willard Cummings worked hard at lumbering, swallowing a copper rivet, and was slowly poisoned, meeting his death after an illness of two years. Willard Cummings worked hard at lumbering in the winter and farming in summer. He transported lumber and supplies for the Berlin Lumber Company, and has worked for them twenty winters in all. By diligent labor and economy he at last succeeded in clearing the entire farm from the mortgage. He now has the finest set of buildings in the county, all of which he put up himself. He owns three hundred acres in the home farm, and has about two hundred more scattered over the township. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as selectman for nine terms, beginning in 1888, and being re-elected at intervals until 1907. Mr. Cummings is a fine example of the success that attends persistent industry, even when heavily handicapped by early drawbacks. On July 4, 1884, Willard Cummings married Mariette, daughter of George and Mary (Hammond) Banister, of Colebrook, and they have had ten children: Walter, born February 17, 1888; George, born April 10, 1890; Charles, born August 22, 1892; Flora, born September 14, 1896; Wilbur, born May 29, 1900; Clarence, born September 20, 1901. The three eldest died in infancy, and the eighth died in childhood.

(VIII) Noah, ninth child and fourth son of Adams and Leah (Hubbard) Cummings, was born in Lyndon, Vermont, September 3, 1810, and died in

Colebrook, New Hampshire, February 6, 1860. He settled in Colebrook in 1828, and spent the remainder of his life there as a farmer. He married March 13, 1837, Almira J. Kidder, who was born in Bristol, New Hampshire, February 4, 1813, and died December 16, 1896, aged eighty-four years nearly daughter of Daniel H. and Elizabeth (Chandler) Kidder. They had two children: Daniel Erastus, who is mentioned below; and Elvira, who was born in Colebrook, June 8, 1841. She married November 8, 1842, Milton, son of John and Edith (Tirrill) Harriman, born in Stewartstown, November 13, 1835. He died January 15, 1899. They resided on the old farm, where the father settled March 15, 1837.

(IX) Daniel Erastus, only son of Noah and Almira J. (Kidder) Cummings, was born in Colebrook, February 1, 1840. He was educated in the common schools and at Colebrook Academy, and was engaged in farming until 1870, when he went into a store where he was employed until 1873, but finding this employment detrimental to his health he gave it up. He was a Democrat in politics, and has held office; has been town clerk twenty-five years consecutively, entering on his twenty-sixth year, April 1, 1907; was representative in the legislature in 1874 and '75; delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1880, and has settled various estates. He now resides at Colebrook. He is a Mason, and a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, of Colebrook. He married July 13, 1874, Lucy A. Eccleston, who was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, March 15, 1848, daughter of George W. and Mary A. (Jaques) Eccleston.

(II) Isaac (2), second son and child of Isaac (1) Cummings, was born in 1633. At the age of thirty he received from his father a farm of one hundred acres in Topsfield, Massachusetts. He was elected deacon of the church in 1686, and was an influential man in the town, serving as selectman, treasurer, constable and tithingman. In 1675 he was impressed for the Narragansett expedition, and in 1678 he was styled sergeant in the list of those who took the oath of allegiance. On November 27, 1650, Isaac (2) Cummings married Mary, daughter of Robert Andrews. There were ten children: Three sons born between August 28, 1660, and December 6, 1662, all of whom died at birth; Isaac (3), whose sketch follows; John, Thomas, Mary, Rebecca, Abigail and Stebbins. The latter was born February 27, 1680-81, and "died by the hands of the Indians on the third Day of July, 1706." The will of Deacon Isaac (2) Cummings was probated June 10, 1721, and among other bequests he gives his son Thomas, "my English dictionary," which was rather an unusual possession for the time. Mrs. Mary (Andrews) Cummings died before 1712, but the exact date is not known.

(III) Isaac (3), eldest living child of Deacon Isaac (2) and Mary (Andrews) Cummings, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, September 15, 1664. He owned land in Boxford, given him by his father, but it is probable that he never lived there as his home seems always to have been either in Topsfield or Ipswich. In 1721 both he and his wife were dismissed from the church in the former to the church in the latter town. Isaac (3) Cummings was twice married. On December 25, 1688, he married Alice Howlett, daughter of Thomas Howlett, who died leaving three children: Lydia, Isaac (4), whose sketch follows; and Alice. On December 23, 1696, he married Frances Sherwin,





Willard Cummings



*Daniel E. Loomings*







*W. Sumner*



of Boxford, who must have attained a good old age, as her death did not occur till March 13, 1770. There were four children by the second marriage: Mercy, Jemima, Pallatiah and Jerusha. Isaac (3) Cummings died August 7, 1746.

(IV) Isaac (4), only son and second child of Isaac (3) Cummings and his first wife, Alice Howlett, was baptized April 24, 1692, at Topsfield, Massachusetts. He was a yeoman and lived in Ipswich. On March 8, 1716-17, he married Abigail, daughter of Joseph and Prudence (Foster) Boardman. There were six children: Abigail, Elisha, whose sketch follows: Mary, Joseph, Hannah and Pelatiah. Isaac (4) Cummings died October 12, 1761, and his widow died October 5, 1771, "an aged woman."

(V) Elisha, eldest son and second child of Isaac (4) and Abigail (Boardman) Cummings, was baptized August 2, 1719, in Topsfield, Massachusetts. Some time after 1757 he removed to Bridgewater, New Hampshire, being the first of his line to come to this state. He had a long and faithful record in the war of the Revolution, serving in three different companies. Elisha Cummings was twice married: First, to Mary Andrews, of Boxford, Massachusetts, on November 22, 1744, and second, to the Widow Jemima Marston, on July 30, 1746. There were these children of whom the eldest belonged to the first marriage. The children were: Mary, John, John and Andrew (twins), Isaac, Elisha, Nathaniel, Hannah and Andrew. There is no record of the deaths of either himself or his wife.

(VI) Isaac Cummings was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, April 24, 1751. He married Betsy Boynton, daughter of John Boynton, and resided in Meridith or New Hampton, New Hampshire. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving through a long period. Their children were John, Polly, Joseph, Betsy, William, Dolly, Nancy and Mahala.

(VII) Joseph, son of Isaac and Betsey (Boynton) Cummings, was born July 6, 1781, either in Meridith or New Hampton, New Hampshire. He was a carpenter by trade, and also a farmer. He lived in New Hampton for several years, and afterwards removed to Lisbon, where he died. On June 17, 1812, he married Mary Huse, a descendant of Hannah Dustin. She was born August 3, 1787, in Sanbornton, New Hampshire. There were seven children: Greenleaf, William H., Joseph, Stephen H., Noah, Mary H., and Betsey. Joseph Cummings died February 10, 1864 and his wife died January 29, 1859, both in Lisbon, New Hampshire.

(VIII) William Huse, second son and child of Joseph and Mary (Huse) Cummings, was born January 10, 1817, in New Hampton, New Hampshire. He attended the district schools of his native town, but his education was largely obtained by private reading and study, a habit which he continued through life. At the age of seventeen he left home and entered the store of Major Ebenezer Kimball, in New Chester, working the first year for thirty-five dollars and board. After clerking for three years he purchased the business in 1837, and conducted it alone for two years. In 1840 he went to Lisbon, New Hampshire, where he stayed a year in the employment of Allen & Cummings. The next eight years were spent in Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he was in partnership with John L. Rix for five years, afterwards conducting the business by himself. In 1849 he returned to Lisbon, where for more than forty years he was prominently identified with business and public affairs. He was a

member of the firm of Allen, Cummings & Company, engaged in merchandising, lumbering, banking and manufacturing, till he retired from active business in 1875. For more than eighteen years he was president of the Wells River, Vermont, National Bank, and he dealt largely in real estate, building some sixty houses, which he afterwards sold to men on installments. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat, serving as representative in 1856 and 1883, and as state senator in 1877 and 1878. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1876, which nominated Tilden. In early life he was interested in the Masonic fraternity, was a charter member of Kane Lodge, and for twenty-six years and active member of Franklin Chapter, holding all the offices in these organizations. He was an original member of St. Girard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton. In 1853 he bought a tract of land on the eastern side of the Ammonoosuc, formerly owned by Hamlin Rand, and upon the hill overlooking the village of Lisbon he built the house which became his permanent home, developing a beautiful estate from a rough pasture. Mr. Cummings was a man of quiet and unostentatious benevolence, always ready to lend a helping hand to those in need. The Congregational Church of Lisbon was organized in 1878, and for thirteen years Mr. Cummings was treasurer and chairman of the board of trustees. In 1893, two years after his death, his family gave the church a pipe organ in memory of one who had always contributed liberally to its support. On October 3, 1843, William Huse Cummings married Harriet Sprague Rand, daughter of Hamlin and Harriet Sprague Rand, who was born in Bath, New Hampshire, April 8, 1817. There were three children: Harriet S., William Edward and Mary Rand. Harriet S. Cummings was born August 24, 1844, at Haverhill, New Hampshire, married Oliver P. Newcomb, of Lisbon, on October 20, 1869, and died April 29, 1903. William Edward Cummings, the only son, was born March 12, 1846, at Lisbon, and died at the age of twenty-one, March 12, 1867. William H. Cummings died July 15, 1891, at Lisbon, New Hampshire.

The Pattersons of Manchester, Derry, and other towns in New Hampshire, are the descendants of John Patterson, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, who migrated to Ireland and settled there in the first half of the seventeenth century. There his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren lived. One of the latter, Peter, and his descendants are mentioned in this article.

(I) Peter, a great-grandson of John Patterson, of Scotland and Ireland, was born in Ireland, 1716. About the year 1730 he came from the parish of Priestland, town of Glenluse, county of Antrim, Ireland, to Londonderry, and there purchased a farm, in 1736, which has ever since been occupied by his descendants. He married, in 1744, Grisey C. Wilson, born 1722, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of the Double Range. They had eight children, three sons—Robert, Thomas and John—and five daughters—Rachel, Margaret, Sarah, Grisey and Elizabeth.

(II) Thomas, second son of Peter and Grisey C. (Wilson) Patterson, was born in Londonderry, October 23, 1746. He was a man of high character and possessed those admirable mental traits which he transmitted to his children, whose opportunities were vastly superior to his and who became prom-

inent and useful citizens. His life was spent in subduing the wilderness and preparing the land for generations to come. He married, June 1, 1775, Elizabeth Wallace, born October 14, 1755, daughter of James and Mary (Willson) Wallace. They had twelve children, all of whom except one son who died in infancy lived to adult age and were settled in life. The children were: Gissey, James, Peter, who held office in New Hampshire and later was a member of the New York legislature and county judge; Robert, Mary, Margaret, Thomas, Washington, who went to New York and was elected to congress; Elizabeth, Jane, David and George W., who was speaker of the New York house of representatives and lieutenant-governor.

(III) Thomas, fourth son and seventh child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Patterson, was born August 11, 1786. He followed in the footsteps of his forefathers, and lived upon the original Patterson homestead which consisted of one hundred and fifty acres. He was a man of industry and integrity, and a worthy descendant of his ancestors. He married, April 30, 1818, Hannah Duncan, born April 26, 1798, daughter of John and Jane (McMurphy) Duncan.

(IV) John Duncan, eldest son and second child of Thomas and Hannah (Duncan) Patterson, was born on the ancestral homestead, April 13, 1821. He was a man of wealth and influence, and a leading citizen of his town and county, highly respected for his natural good sense and personal integrity. He served as clerk in a store in Candia, New Hampshire, and in 1854 removed to Manchester, same state, where he engaged in trade until his retirement from active pursuits. He took an active part in the affairs of the cities in which he resided. He attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry. He served as high priest of Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; commander of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar of Manchester; grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter; grand commander and grand prelate of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of New Hampshire. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he held offices. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Candia, and later of Manchester, in which he served as clerk for many years. He died June 12, 1897, aged seventy-six years.

Mr. Patterson married, in Candia, September 24, 1846, Hannah Eaton, born April 7, 1823, daughter of Henry and Hannah Eaton. (see Eaton). Their children are: William Wallace, born in Candia, New Hampshire, September 29, 1847, now in California settling an estate there of John D. Patterson. He married Mary Gordon, of Geneva, New York. Hannah Elizabeth, born January 19, 1850, married, October 22, 1874, Judge Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester. (See Burnham IX).

(I) William Patterson, a brother of Peter Patterson, (q.v.) came from Ireland to Londonderry about the year 1724, and settled on Patterson hill, afterward Smith's hill. He was a great-grandson of John Patterson, who removed from Argyleshire, in Scotland to Ireland about one hundred years before the emigration of William to America. William had five sons and several daughters. The sons were: John, Robert, Peter, Adam and David.

(II) Robert, second son of William Patterson, settled in New Boston.

(III) William, probably a son of Robert Patterson, was born in New Boston. He was a wheel-

wright in South Merrimack and also a dealer in real estate. In politics he was a Whig, and in religious sentiment a Congregationalist. He married (first) — Nichols, and (second) — Farwell, of Merrimack. He had by the first marriage William, Zaccheus, and Perkins and by the second, Elizabeth.

(IV) Zaccheus, son of William and ——— (Nichols) Patterson, was born in New Boston in 1800, and died in 1854, aged about fifty-five years. After the close of his school days he removed to Derry, and later to Merrimack, where he bought a farm on which his son George now resides. He was a wheelwright and worked at his trade the greater part of his life. He was a Congregationalist in religion, and a Whig in politics and held some town offices. He was fond of military display and was captain of the Merrimack Rifles. He was also a Free Mason. He married Sarah Farnham, daughter of James Farnham of Salem, Massachusetts. She died July, 1887, aged ninety-two years. Their children were: William N., James F., Jedd F., and George E., whose sketch follows.

(V) George E., youngest child of Zaccheus and Sarah (Farnham) Patterson, was born in Merrimack, June 20, 1836. He was educated in the district schools, and at the age of sixteen went to the northern part of the state and engaged in the lumber business at Wentworth fourteen years. He enlisted in Company K, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, in August, 1862, and served one and a half years, being discharged at Brattleboro, Vermont, 1864. He saw hard service and was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. After his return to New Hampshire he bought a farm in Dorchester, where he resided a year and then sold out. In 1868 he returned to the old homestead in Merrimack, where he has since resided. He is a carpenter and has worked at that trade when his presence was not required on the farm. He has been road surveyor, a member of the school board four years; selectman, eleven years, and representative one term, 1887-88. He is a member of Post No. 83, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Golden Cross, a mutual insurance association. He married (first) November 27, 1867, in Dorchester, New Hampshire, Bertha P. Youngman Roberts, daughter of Jabez and Emma (Baldwin) Youngman, of Dorchester. She died May, 1875, and he married (second) May 15, 1878, in Rummey, Anna M. Foster, who was born June 16, 1855, and died June 25, 1895. She was the daughter of John and Lois (Burley) Foster, of Wentworth. The only child of the first marriage was George F., who was born November 5, 1870. He married Bertha Gordon, of Connecticut. The children by the second wife are: Nellie M., Ned F., Horace P., Susan V., and Sarah Lois. Nellie M. married Albert H. Harris, and lives in East Pepperell, Massachusetts.

This is one of the old New England names, and was identified with the first settlement of Chester in this state, where it has continued down to the present day. The subdivisions of that town have removed some of the early plantations without the limits of the present town bearing that name. They have proven excellent citizens and have lent credit and prestige to the community.

(I) William Healey was born in 1613, and was the immigrant progenitor of a large posterity. He was very early an inhabitant of Lyme, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Roxbury and later to Cam-

bridge. He had five wives, four of whom bore him children. The records of Roxbury show that he had born in that town children by the name of Hannah, Samuel, Elizabeth and one other. His wife died at the birth of the youngest, as did also the child, November 8, 1649. The second wife bore him Sarah and William, after which she died, and he was married in Cambridge, October 14, 1653, to Grace Butterice. Their children were: Grace, Mary, Nathaniel and Martha. He was married, fourth, August 15, 1661, to Phoebe, daughter of Bartholomew Green, and she was the mother of Samuel, Paul and Mary. She died and he was married November 29, 1677, to the widow Sarah Brown. He became prison keeper at Cambridge in 1764, and so continued until December 29, 1682, when he was removed for misconduct. He died November 28, 1683, aged seventy years.

(II) Samuel, son of William Healey and eldest child of his fourth wife, Phoebe Green, was born September 14, 1662, in Cambridge, and resided in that part of Hampton which is now Hampton Falls. After the death of his first wife Hannah (surname unknown), he married (second) September 16, 1693, Judith, daughter of Henry and Ruth Roby. He married (third) June 17, 1725, Elizabeth (surname unknown), who died November 27, 1728, aged sixty-eight years. He had children: Samuel, William, Mary and Nathaniel.

(III) William (2), second son and child of Samuel and Hannah Healey, was born January 29, 1690, in Hampton Falls. He was one of the original grantees of the town of Chester, and settled there about 1728 on home lot number seven. His will was made in 1767 and proved in 1772, indicating the time of his death. He was married in 1715 to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Sanborn, and their children were: Phoebe, Joanna, Samuel, Mary, Dorothy, Sarah, Paul and Hannah. All, except the last two, were born at Hampton Falls.

(IV) Samuel, elder son and second child of William and Mary (Sanborn) Healey, received by deed from his father a portion of his lands known as Old Hundreds number one hundred ten which he settled. He sold part of this in 1745 and the balance in 1765, but probably did not remove from the town. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and his children were: William Smith, Sarah, Samuel, Lydia, Jonathan, Elizabeth and Abigail. Perhaps some of these died in infancy, as Chase's "History of Chester" gives the children of a second wife as Flanders, Benjamin, Jonathan and Elizabeth.

(V) William Smith, eldest child of Samuel and Elizabeth Healey, was born November 5, 1745, in that part of Chester which is now Raymond, and resided in that town. His wife Elizabeth was born January 29, 1750, and their children were: Mary, Betty, Sarah (died young), Sarah and Smith.

(VI) Smith, youngest child of William Smith and Elizabeth Healey, was born April 21, 1788, in Raymond, and was a farmer in that town, where he died. He married Prudence Mardin, of Allentown, and they had three sons: William S., Warren and Thomas.

(VII) William Smith (2), eldest child of Smith and Prudence (Mardin) Healey, was born in 1820, in Raymond, and grew up in the town of Northfield, receiving his education in the common schools of that town. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed in East Kingston and Candia for over fifty years. He died January 1, 1900, in Candia. He was a member of the Congregational

Church, and an active supporter of the Republican party in politics. He was married in 1842 to Olivia Magoon, daughter of Simon and Ellen (Barstow) Magoon, of Kingston. She was also a member of the Congregational Church. She died October 21, 1890, in Candia. They were the parents of three daughters and one son, namely: Georgianna O., Celia A., Eugene W. and Emma C. The eldest daughter, died January 24, 1907, became the wife of N. F. Brown, of Candia; the second married David B. Hall and resides in Candia; the youngest is the wife of Charles Towle, of Candia.

(VIII) Eugene W., only son and third child of William Smith (2) and Olivia (Magoon) Healey, was born October 17, 1852, in Candia, New Hampshire, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He early began to assist his father in his labors and became an expert blacksmith, and followed that trade for thirty years in Candia. For eight years he has been a deacon of the Congregational Church in that town. Throughout his adult life he has been a consistent and earnest supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with both the subordinate lodge and Daughters of Rebekah. For three years he served as a member of the school board, was two years a selectman of the town, and has been otherwise active in public affairs and in the promotions of the welfare of the community. He was married January 9, 1889, to Emma H. Bailey, daughter of Jeremiah and Harriet (Magoon) Bailey, of Derry, New Hampshire. Mrs. Healey was educated in the common schools of Derry and Kingston Academy, and is an active member of the Congregational Church. She is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, in which she has held the office of vice-grand and is now holding office of noble grand. Mr. and Mrs. Healey reside on the paternal homestead in Candia with their two daughters, Harriet O. and Emily W., now aged sixteen and seventeen years respectively, and now attending Pinkerton Academy at Derry.

(Second Family.)

Irish history states that from Asadh-HEALY mun, a son of Fergus Mor, or Fergus the Great, the sixty-fourth ruler in the line of Ir, the fifth son of Milesius of Spain, whose descendants settled in Ireland in very ancient times, descends the now extensive family of O'h-Eiligh of the county of Cork, which name is anglicized O'Healy, Healy, and Hely.

(I) Daniel Healy was born in Kenmare, Kerry county, Ireland, in 1806, and was by occupation a fisherman in Ireland. He came to America in 1843 with his family, and settled in Manchester, New Hampshire. Here he followed laboring, and spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1884, aged seventy-eight. He married Ellen McCarthy, of county Cork, Ireland. They had nine children, all deceased. Mrs. Healy, died, 1890, aged eighty-four.

(II) Cornelius, eldest son of Daniel and Ellen (McCarthy) Healy, was born in the same town in Ireland as his father, in 1830, and came to America with his father's family in 1843. He settled in Manchester, New Hampshire. He was a laborer. In 1849 he removed to Wisconsin, and settled at Cedarburg, where he was employed as a farmer. In clearing land there he was killed, March, 1850. He married, in Manchester, October, 1848, Mary Dugan, born in county Cork, Ireland, 1826, and came to Manchester in 1845. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Healy returned to Manchester, where

she resided until her death in 1854. Of this marriage there was only one child, Daniel F., whose sketch follows.

(III) Daniel Francis, only child of Cornelius and Mary (Dugan) Healy, was born at Cedarburg, Wisconsin, December 20, 1849. After the death of his widowed mother he was left to the care of his Grandfather Healy in Manchester, when but five years old. He attended the public schools in the old Bakersville district until he was eleven years of age, and then went to work in the Manchester mills, where he was employed vacations, and the remainder of the time attended the Park street grammar school until 1864. In February of that year, when just past his fourteenth year, he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Sixth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, but through the strenuous efforts of his Grandfather Healy and his attorney, Hon. Cyrus A. Sulloway, the lad was discharged in March, 1864, and sent home by special order of the war department. But he was not content to stay at home, and in the same month (March, 1864) he became a member of the Hospital corps at Point Lookout, Maryland, retiring August, 1864. Then for two years he was employed in the Stark Mills. In 1866 he bound himself for three years as apprentice in the machine shop of the Manchester mills. During the entire period of his apprenticeship he attended the evening school and the Bryant & Stratton Business College. After the completion of his term of service he worked at his trade of machinist in the Manchester Locomotive Works. In 1870 he entered the employ of Varney & Nichols, machinists, and remained with them until 1874. By that time his skill as a mechanic was recognized, and with William F. Barrett, he was employed to put into operation machinery in the Cheney paper mill at Henniker, New Hampshire, and the knitting machines for the works of former Governor Smith at Hillsborough Bridge. In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket and re-elected, 1875, and since that time he has devoted much time to the public service, and has received much commendation for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the offices to which he has been elected. In 1876 he was elected to the Manchester common council, and served one term. In 1888 he was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. He received an appointment as deputy sheriff of Hillsborough county, in 1874, and served in that capacity until 1885, eleven years, when he was elected sheriff, and filled that position until 1897, a period of twelve years. His administration of that office was energetic and efficient, and brought him the approbation of the courts and lawyers. He was appointed to a colonelcy on the staff of Governor Goodell and served there during the governor's term of office, 1889-90. He was supervisor of the district of New Hampshire for the twelfth census in 1900. He is a member of Louis Bell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of various other fraternal organizations, and was a member of the Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks and was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, and the Derryfield Club. He is a member of St. Ann's Church, the oldest Catholic parish in the city.

Mr. Healy married (first) in 1878, Mary A. Sullivan, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, February, 1850, daughter of Timothy and Mary (Clifford) Sullivan, of Manchester. Four children were born of

this marriage: Daniel F., assistant superintendent of the Cohass Shoe Company, married Carley I. Clark, one child, Daniel C.; James C., in the factory; Arthur S., (see forward); Joseph, died young. Mrs. Healy died June 2, 1885. Mr. Healy married (second), in September, 1893, Sarah J. Carbery of Peabody, Massachusetts.

(IV) Arthur Sullivan, third son of Daniel F. and Mary A. (Sullivan) Healy, was born in Manchester, September 1, 1882. He was educated in the St. Joseph's high school, and the Manchester high school, graduating from the latter, and going thence to Phillips Andover Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He read law in the office of Andrews & Andrews, of Manchester, and was admitted to the bar, December 21, 1905, and has since practiced his profession. He was elected to the office of county treasurer in November, 1904, and on taking his office was probably the youngest county treasurer in the United States, being only twenty-three years old. He was renominated and re-elected in November, 1906, and has proved in every way a trustworthy and efficient officer. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Sons of Veterans, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Crombie family is of Scotch descent. The first emigrant to New England as far as accessible records show was John Crombie, who came from the Scotch settlements in the north of Ireland and located in Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1720, only one year after its settlement. In his strong sympathies and religious instincts he was a worthy associate with the many others who located there in response to the inducements offered by Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, and who did so much in the early days of New Hampshire history in laying foundations, deep and strong, for the commonwealth which have proved of inestimable value, educationally, civilly and religiously. This family traces lineage back to him.

(I) John Crombie, of Londonderry, married, November 17, 1721, the year following his arrival, Joan Rankin, by whom he had Hugh, William, James, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, Nancy and Ann.

(II) James, third son and child of John and Joan (Rankin) Crombie, was born in Londonderry. His occupation was that of tanner, currier, shoemaker and farmer. He was always full of business, wide awake, witty, cheerful and noted for his christian zeal. In 1783 he removed with his large family to New Boston, and died there January 7, 1814. His wife died there, May 25, 1815. He married Jane, daughter of Robert Clark, of Londonderry, by whom he had eight children, all born in Londonderry except Clark, as follows: William, born September 16, 1766, married Betsey Fairfield. Robert, born December 12, 1768, married Mary Patterson. John, see forward. Jane, born July 27, 1772, married James Cochran. James, born September 28, 1774, married Joanna Jones. Samuel, born August 2, 1778, married Mary Cooledge. Letitia, born January 15, 1781. Clark, born September 14, 1784, married Lucy Dane, of New Boston.

(III) John (2), third son and child of James and Jane (Clark) Crombie, was born July 30, 1770. He was a carpenter and farmer, and lived on the old homestead in New Boston. In politics he was an old-fashioned Whig, was prominent in political affairs, and was honored with offices of the town. Religiously he affiliated with the Presbyterians, and

was a member of the church. He was a man of sound judgment, benevolent disposition, and ready for any enterprise for the public good. He married, April 28, 1800, Lydia, daughter of Ninian Clark, by whom he had seven children: Ninian Clark, born January 20, 1801, married, October 29, 1829, Rebecca Patten, of Derry. Mary Ramsey, born July 27, 1802, married James Wilder. Jane, born November 17, 1803, died young. Harriet, born April 26, 1806, married, April 26, 1831, William C. Cochran. Letitia, born January 27, 1808, died young. Samuel Cooledge, born May 22, 1810, was accidentally killed June 11, 1814. John, born February 9, 1812, married Eliza Patten, of Derry. Samuel Cooledge, born April 20, 1814, married Susan Choate of Derry, January 28, 1841. Nancy Moor, born March 26, 1816, died May 5, 1830. William Hamilton, born September 3, 1818, married, June 22, 1842, Adaline Cheney, of Derry.

(IV) Ninian Clark, eldest son and child of John and Lydia (Clark) Crombie, was born in New Boston, January 20, 1801, died March 14, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of the town. He was by occupation a farmer and carpenter. In politics he identified himself with the Republican party and was prominent in political affairs. He served the town for a time as selectman. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church.

He married, October 20, 1829, Rebecca, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Clark) Patten, of Derry. His wife was educated at Pinkerton Academy. Religiously she was connected with the Presbyterians. She died November 23, 1898. Eight children have been born to them, as follows: Nancy Moor, born August 25, 1830. Samuel P., deceased. John Clark, born January 10, 1834, now resides in Eureka, Nevada. Mary E., born about 1836, deceased. Samuel, born about 1838, deceased. Moses C., born October 5, 1839. Harriet Rebecca, born January 28, 1842, died December 24, 1867. James Patten, born October 16, 1844, died May 12, 1866.

(V) Moses Colvard, fourth son and sixth child of Ninian Clark and Rebecca (Patten) Crombie, was born in New Boston, October 5, 1839. He received his education in the schools of his native town and at Thompson, Connecticut. His life-work was that of farming. He has now sold his farm and is living in retirement in New Boston Village. He has been a member of the Masons for thirty-five years, and of the chapter at Milford, and of the Eastern Star, as also his wife. Both are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. He was united in marriage January 5, 1875, to Caroline E., daughter of David and Mary (McCoy) Bell, of Bennington, New Hampshire. His wife was educated in the public schools of Bennington and at Frankestown Academy. She was a teacher ten terms in Bennington and Frankestown.

Many persons of the family of this name have so demeaned themselves as to bring honor upon themselves and those so fortunate as to bear this cognomen. The branch of the Parsons family which settled in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, numbers among its members many who have been among the foremost in working for the general good of the community.

(I) The first member of this family in America was Josiah Parsons, of Cape Ann, Massachusetts. He had a family, among whom was a son named Abraham.

(II) Abraham, son of Josiah Parsons, settled

and lived in Newmarket, New Hampshire, where he reared a family. Abraham (2) was one of these.

(III) Abraham (2), son of Abaham (1) Parsons, of Newmarket, New Hampshire, was born November 2, 1754, and lived in Gilmanton; he was a soldier with General Stark in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Bennington and Saratoga, and afterwards received a pension for his services. He married, May 30, 1787, Abigail Burleigh, born April 11, 1755. They each lived to the remarkable age of ninety-seven years, and were buried in the old meeting-house graveyard in Gilmanton. Their children were: Josiah, Sarah, Abraham and James. (Abraham and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(IV) Josiah Parsons, Esq., son of Abraham (2) and Abigail (Burleigh) Parsons, was born September 26, 1781, and grew up on his father's farm at Gilmanton. He was a tanner, currier and shoemaker by trade, and carried on business in Gilmanton for over twenty years, but devoted the most of his time during the last thirty years of his life to the public service. In politics he was a Democrat. For seventeen years he was postmaster at Gilmanton, and twenty-seven years in succession was town clerk and treasurer, and in that time never had any competitor for the office but once. Before his death he had a stroke which completely paralyzed his left side. At the assembling of the next town meeting his friends and supporters took him in a chair to the town hall, seated him at his desk, and before the adjournment of the meeting re-elected him to the offices he had held so long, and in holding which he died December, 1842. He was a lieutenant in the War of 1812. Mr. Parsons married Judith Badger, daughter of Joseph (4) Badger and his wife, Elizabeth (Parsons) Badger. (See Badger, VII). Both Josiah and Judith Parsons were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and were persons of more than ordinary good sense and judgment. She was an active woman, and of great assistance to her husband in politics, as well as in the domestic circle. Her many visits of sympathy and help to the sick are yet remembered. She lived to be ninety years and six months old, and died in 1876. Their children were: Joseph B., died in infancy. Emily P., died at the age of seventy-five; she married Rev. Charles Tenney, a Congregational clergyman who was ten years preceptor at the Gilmanton Academy. Sarah B., died in infancy. Mary Elizabeth, who married Rev. E. N. Hidden, Congregational minister, living at the age of ninety-three (1907). Lewis Neal, a teacher. Joseph Badger, who became a physician and settled at Bennington, New Hampshire. Daniel Jacobs, born April 15, 1821, died 1897; he pursued his preparatory studies at Gilmanton Academy, read law in the office of Hon. Ira A. Eastman, and practiced at Rochester. Sarah Jane, unmarried, who is now living at the age of eighty-three, in Concord, New Hampshire. William Moody. Hannah Cogswell, who died December 9, 1842, aged nineteen. Charles P., who was principal of Atkinson Academy, of Gilmanton Academy, and principal of the high schools at Evansville, Indiana, where died at the age of forty-six.

(V) William Moody, son of Josiah and Judith (Badger) Parsons, was born in Gilmanton, December 30, 1825. He attended the common schools a few years, and then studied at Gilmanton Academy and prepared himself to enter the junior class at Dartmouth College, but too close application to his studies so impaired his health that he was unable

to pursue them further. He became a teacher, and taught winter terms while obtaining his education, continuing in this work till 1849. Most of his work was in village schools, and during his last term he was in charge of the village school at Gilmanton. At the age of twenty he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. Nahum Wight, who in his time had a greater number of students reading in his office than any other doctor in New Hampshire. Here he studied three years and then attended one term at the Medical College at Hanover. He then went to assist his brother Dr. Joseph B., in the practice of medicine at Bennington, New Hampshire, where he remained two years. He then went to the Medical College at Woodstock, Vermont, where he graduated in 1851, and returned to Bennington to practice as a partner of his brother. In 1855 he purchased his brother's interest in the business. His practice at Antrim and Bennington covered a period of twenty-four years, fifteen of which he lived at Antrim. In April, 1873, Dr. Parsons moved to Manchester, where he has since ranked among the leading surgeons and medical practitioners of the city, and enjoys a large and profitable practice. He was made assistant surgeon in the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, in 1883, and in 1884 was promoted to surgeon, which position he held seven years. He has been called to the public service at different times, and has served the public with fidelity and success. In 1861 he was made chairman of the board appointed to exterminate pleuro-pneumonia, which then threatened serious ravages among the cattle of the state. In one year, through his efficient course, the disease was stamped out, and has not since appeared in the state. For twelve years he was physician to the board of health of Manchester, his last term covering eight years. In 1900 the great epidemic of smallpox broke out in the city, and he had four hundred cases to deal with, and did not lose a patient by death. At one time during this period he had fifty-seven cases to attend daily. For two years he was justice of the peace in quorum in Manchester.

In his earlier years Dr. Parsons was a Democrat in politics, but for ten years past has voted for the principles and men, and ignored party lines. While a resident of Bennington and Antrim he was for years superintendent of schools, and twice served the town of Bennington as a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives, 1871-1872. In 1855 he became a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 36, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Hillsborough Bridge, and for fifteen years, probably, never missed a regular meeting of that body. Subsequently he became a Royal Arch Mason, of Peterboro Chapter, a member of Adoniram Council, No. 3, and a member of Trinity Commandery, Manchester, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Nashua, being now a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Manchester. Dr. Parsons has spent considerable time in travel, and visited all the states east of the Rocky Mountains, and all the British possessions in America east of Toronto. In January, 1855, he married Mrs. Mary E. Woodbury, from whom he was legally separated fifteen years later. In November, 1882, he married Marion Josephine Hosley, daughter of John Hosley, several times mayor of Manchester, born April, 1854. They have one child, Martha Sophia, born April 30, 1884, married Dr. Maurice Watson, August 21, 1905.

(III) Abraham (3), second son of Abraham (2) and Abigail (Burlleigh) Parsons, was born October 12, 1785, married Anna Dudley. Their children were: Burleigh Foss, Susan, Elizabeth, Hannah Moulton, Charles Grandison, Charlotte, Gilman, Lucinda, Dudley, Mary, Abigail Smith, Emily Safford.

(IV) Charles Grandison, second son of Abraham (2) and Anna (Dudley) Parsons, born in Gilmanton, June 11, 1819, died in Manchester, December, 1854. He married Adeline Knowles, of Belmont; one child, George Clough, of whom later.

(V) George Clough, son of Charles Grandison and Adeline (Knowles) Parsons, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, October 7, 1845, was left an orphan at the age of nine; his mother died when he was a babe, and he was taken into the household of his parental grandmother, Anna (Dudley) Parsons. He was educated in the common schools and Gilmanton Academy, and assisted with the labors of the farm, this line of work being his occupation for the greater part of his active career. In January, 1905, he purchased an interest in the saw mill of Hussey & Lord, which firm later dissolved, and the business is now conducted under the style of Lord & Parsons, they enjoying an extensive trade. Mr. Parsons is a Republican in politics, and has served his party as delegate to county, state and congressional conventions. He served as selectman of the town in 1892-93-94 and again in 1906. He was elected county commissioner in 1894, serving four years, during which time he witnessed many changes and improvements in Belknap county, many of which were brought about through his instrumentality. He is a member of Highland Lodge, No. 93, and Rebecca Lodge, of Laconia, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Alton. He served one year during the Civil war, enlisting in Company G, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery. In 1867 Mr. Parsons married Julia A. Swain, daughter of William and Hannah (Moulton) Swain. Their children are: Addie, a school teacher by profession, married Herbert J. Marsh, of Gilmanton; Alice L., a school teacher by profession, married Walter S. Price, of Laconia; Gertrude E., wife of F. W. Page of Laconia.

This name is seldom found in the DUNCKLEE Colonial records and the number of persons bearing it is limited. Other forms are: Duncally, Duncley, Dunclee, Dunkerly, Dunkin, Dunklin and Duntlen. Isaac Duncley and Hezekiah Duncley, the latter of Danvers, and Ezekiel Duncley, were Revolutionary soldiers from Massachusetts.

(I) Elnathan Dunclee was a resident of Dedham, Massachusetts, where he died, February 17, 1669. He was married, November 14, 1656, to Silence Bowers, daughter of George Bowers of Cambridge. She was admitted to the church in Dedham, October 1, 1665, and there their children were baptized and the birth of two was recorded. They were: Ruth, Elnathan, David, Hannah and Nathaniel.

(II) Nathaniel, youngest child of Elnathan and Silence (Bowers) Dunclee, was born in 1699, in Dedham, and baptized, April 11, of that year. He lived in Watertown, Massachusetts, until 1701, when he removed to Lexington. He was received into the church at Watertown, December 18, 1698, and transferred his connection to the church in Lexington in 1705. He was married, March 25,

1694. to Mary (French) Sharp, who was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, April 3, 1670, daughter of Lieutenant William and Mary (Lathrop) French, and widow of Robert Sharp, who died August 26, 1693. They had eight children, six of whom were baptized in Lexington: David, Elnathan, Jonathan, Hannah, Hezekiah and Robert.

(III) Hezekiah, fourth son and fifth child of Nathaniel and Mary (French) (Sharp) Duncklee, was baptized, November 21, 1708, in Lexington, Massachusetts, and lived in that town until 1743, when he removed to Billerica, and in 1760, to Souhegan West, in New Hampshire, now Amherst. His will was presented for probate, July 30, 1772. In it he gave his negro servant her liberty at his death. He married, in Lexington, Massachusetts, October 17, 1734, Damaris Wilson, and they became the parents of eleven children, born between 1735 and 1755. They were: Hezekiah, Nathaniel, Damaris, John, Mary, Hannah (died young), David, Sarah, Joseph, Thaddeus and Hannah.

(IV) David, eighth child and fourth son of Hezekiah and Damaris (Wilson) Duncklee, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, August 16, 1746, and died in Amherst, New Hampshire, August 13, 1826, aged eighty. He was brought by his parents to Souhegan West, where he grew up. Prior to 1772 he settled in Amherst on a farm near the Hollis line. He married Phebe Odall, who died January 6, 1839, aged eighty-nine. They had thirteen children: David, Jacob, Hezekiah, Daniel (died young), Daniel, of whom later; Phebe, Hannah, John, Jesse, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, James and Silas. (Mention of Daniel and descendants appears in this article).

(V) David (2), eldest child of David (1) and Phebe (Odall) Duncklee, was born in Amherst, September 7, 1767, and died in the same town, May 1, 1732. He was a farmer, and lived near the summit of Federal (formerly Duncklee) hill, on the road leading to Hollis. He married, May 25, 1790, Sarah Hood, who was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, June 23, 1769, daughter of Joseph and Dorcas (Hovey) Hood. She died in Milford, July 13, 1849, aged eighty. They had eleven children: Sally, Phebe, David, Nancy, Asenath, Joseph, Luther, Nelly, Porter, Joel Wallingford and Elvira.

(VI) David (3), third child and eldest son of David (2) and Sarah (Hood) Duncklee, was born in Milford, April 6, 1794, and died September 27, 1862, aged sixty-eight. He was a plow maker. He married (first), July 16, 1816, Grissel Burns, who was born in Milford, Massachusetts, May 11, 1797, daughter of John and Grissel (Patterson) Burns. She died June 11, 1846, and he married (second), Mrs. Phebe Howard, who was born in Greenfield, and died in Milford, September 7, 1886. The children of the first wife were: William P., Elvira, David W., John W. and George Wells.

(VII) Elvira Duncklee, second child and only daughter of David and Grissel (Burns) Duncklee, was born in Milford, August 26, 1819, and married Benjamin Lund, of Milford. (See Lund, V).

(V) Daniel, fifth son and child of David (1) and Phebe (Odall) Duncklee, was born in Amherst, January 25, 1776. He settled upon a farm in Milford, located in the southeastern part of the town, which was more recently owned and occupied by Job Green, and died February 24, 1856. On April 1, 1803, he married for his first wife Ruth Boutell, who was born in Amherst, January 21, 1771, daughter of Reuben and Eunice Boutell, and she died in

Milford, December 5, 1820. His second wife, whom he married October 2, 1821, was Lydia Lund, daughter of Daniel Lund. She was born in Merrimack in 1769, and died in Milford, January 24, 1847. He reared five children: "Ruthy," Rebecca, Daniel Parker, Reuben Boutell and Ebenezer Perry, all of whom were of his first union.

(VI) Ebenezer Perry, youngest son and child of Daniel and Ruth (Boutell) Duncklee, was born in Milford, March 18 or 25, 1814. Leaving the home-stead he resided for a time in Pepperell, Massachusetts, and at the age of about forty years he removed to Hollis. He died June 1, 1859, in Wisconsin. He was a farmer and also followed the cooper's and stone-mason's trades. October 15, 1835, he married Rosanna Keyes, who was born in Ludlow, Vermont, August 19, 1811, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Jackson) Keyes. She became the mother of ten children: 1. Salome Abigail, born in Milford, October 9, 1837, became the wife of N. A. Lawrence, of Pepperell, February 3, 1857, and died June 25, 1860. 2. Lorenzo P., who will be again referred to. 3. Mary Almira, born in Milford, January 12, 1842, married Albert L. Ellis, of Nashua, May 12, 1867, and resides in Fitzwilliam. 4. Byron Sibley, born in Milford, August 7, 1844, died in Hollis, July 12, 1859. 5. Ellen Augusta, born in Milford, January 25, 1846, married (first), Milan L. Tinker and (second), Alvah G. Tinker, both of Nashua. 6. Charles Eldridge, born in Milford, October 20, 1848, married Flora G. Jones and resides in Grafton. 7. Willis Ozro, born in Milford, May 24, 1851. 8. John Henry, born in Pepperell, March 3, 1854, died in Hollis, February 22, 1862. 9. Frederick Harlan, born in Hollis, October 14, 1857, died April 4, 1858. 10. Eugene Bridane, born in Hollis, February 11, 1860, married Christine Snyder of Newton, Wisconsin. The mother of these children died in Wisconsin, March 21, 1889.

(VII) Lorenzo Perry, second child and eldest son of Ebenezer Perry and Rosanna (Keyes) Duncklee, was born in Milford, March 29, 1839. Having pursued the usual studies taught in the country schools, he went to Nashua at the age of seventeen years and entered the employ of Leonard Tinker, whose daughter he subsequently married. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, for service in the Civil war, and during his three years in the Union army he experienced much arduous campaigning in the land of Dixie, participating in the siege of Port Royal and Morris Island; the battles of Deep Bottom, Drewry's Bluff and Hatch's Run; the memorable siege of Petersburg; and the famous march through Georgia to the sea under General Sherman. For ten years following his return from the army he was engaged in the butchering business at Nashua, but the serious financial panic which occurred in the early seventies compelled him to suspend, owing to the utter impossibility of collecting large amounts due from customers whom he had accommodated with provisions solely through a kindly and benevolent disposition. He retired from the butchering business heavily in debt but with honest intentions, and in due time he obliterated every obligation. Mr. Duncklee then established himself in the teaming and contracting business, which he has ever since conducted with unabated energy, and although forced to encounter some serious drawbacks, he met them courageously, and came out victorious. The loss of fourteen horses at one time through an epidemic was certainly a

very serious misfortune, but is in no way to be compared to the almost total loss of his eyesight, which befell him while engaged in removing a ledge by blasting. Although such a mishap was enough to dishearten the majority of men, he managed to preserve his usual complacency, accepted the inevitable and in spite of the fact that he is deprived of man's most useful as well as necessary adjunct, the sense of vision, he has courageously and successfully continued to carry on business. In politics Mr. Duncklee acts with the Republican party and is an ex-member of the city council. He affiliates with the Masonic Order and the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His marriage to Lydia F. Tinker, daughter of Leonard Tinker, previously mentioned, took place September 3, 1871, at the urgent desire of the bride, who took this manner of proving her sincere devotion to her soldier lover, and the love and affection on her part is as ardent and sincere to-day as it was during that terrible period of strife and uncertainty, when her brave young husband was gallantly defending the cause of the Union on the field of battle. Mr. and Mrs. Duncklee have two children: Emma, who became the wife of Allen F. Barker; and Eugene W., who married Mary Scott, of Stoddard.

This surname among the American MESERVE branches of its representatives is variously spelled, and appears in the records as Mesharvey, Masherve, Meserve and Meserve, the latter being most frequent in New England. The names Messerve and Meserve trace back to the early part of the fourteenth century, when one John Messervy held lands in St. Martin's parish in Jersey, 1331, and according to tradition are derived from the Norman verb "messervyr," the meaning of which is "ill used." The ancient seat of the family was in the Isle of Jersey.

Clement Meserve, ancestor and founder of the family of that surname in this country, came from the Isle of Jersey and was of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as early as 1670. His name appeared in the tax list in 1673, and in 1683 he took the oath of allegiance. Other than this little is known of Clement except that he married, and that the names of his children were Elizabeth, Aaron, Mary, Daniel, Clement and Tamsen. The son Clement settled in Scarborough, Maine, and was the progenitor of the Meserves of that region, and it is probable that some of his children and other descendants afterward returned to this state. The New Hampshire branch of the family is believed to have been founded chiefly by Clement, son of Clement of Dover, who had a numerous progeny.

Among the representatives of the Meserve surname who attained prominence during the last century and who were in some manner identified with New Hampshire history, mention may be made of Arthur L. Meserve, of Barlett, former member of the legislature, counsel on the staff of Governor Weston, member of Governor Bell's council, chairman of the state Democratic committee, and a man also well known in business and mercantile life. Captain Jonathan Meserve was an officer of militia previous to the Revolution, and one of the most loyal patriots throughout that period. He was born in New Hampshire, as also was his son, Colonel Jonathan Meserve, a ranking officer of militia and in ways a public man.

(1) Simon Meserve of Barnstead, New Hamp-

shire, was a direct descendant of Clement Meserve, of Dover, and of Clement, his father, who came to Portsmouth in 1670. Simon spent his life in Barnstead and was a farmer. He married a Miss Snell and by her had several children: Frost, married Priscilla Nute and had seven children: Joseph, whose wife before marriage was Emeline Tasker, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and whose children were Ellen, Melvin, Eugene, John T., Joseph, Orrin and Charles; Simon, who served in the American army during the Mexican war and afterward in the Union army during the civil war, and who was reported missing after the first Bull Run battle; James Monroe, of whom mention is made in the next paragraph; and a daughter named Abigail, who married a Captain Tilson, and resided at Renfen, Massachusetts.

(II) James Monroe Meserve was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, but after he became of full age lived in Chichester, in Merrimack county, where he was a shoemaker and farmer. In 1804 he entered the army with a regiment of New Hampshire troops, and after leaving the defenses of Washington crossed into Virginia and went with the army on Wilson's raid to Richmond. He was last heard of there, but it is known that he was captured and sent first to Libby prison and later was transferred to Andersonville prison, where he died. At the time of his death Mr. Meserve was forty-four years old. He married Abigail F. Towle, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Fellows) Towle, and by her had nine children: 1. Ann, married Isaac Stearns of Concord, New Hampshire, and died there, leaving six children: Everett, Arthur, Annette, Christie, Isabelle and Emma Stearns. 2. Sarah C., became the wife of Walter Sweat, and lives in Penacook, New Hampshire, having three children: Allie, Mamie and Wilbur Sweat. 3. Joseph C., now of Concord, New Hampshire, married Miss Harvie, and has two children: Albert and Alice Meserve. 4. John M., died at the age of four years. 5. James Leroy, a business man of Laconia, New Hampshire. 6. David E., died young. 7. John M., now of Penacook, New Hampshire, a pattern maker and wood worker; married Nellie Ladd, and has three children: Leroy, William and Walter Meserve. 8. Addie F., of Everett, Massachusetts, wife of Fred Taylor, by whom she has nine children. 9. Victor V., died young.

(III) James Leroy Meserve was born in Chichester, New Hampshire, February 5, 1850, and until he was sixteen years old lived at home on the farm, where he worked and went to public and private schools, and also attended one term at an academy. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to Albert Thompson, of Laconia, to learn the trade of blacksmith. He worked with his first employer a little more than one year and finished his term with Jonathan L. Moore. About 1873 he bought out Mr. Thompson's shop and succeeded to the business of which he is still proprietor and which under his management has been entirely successful. In politics Mr. Meserve is a Republican, and in religious preference a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On November 30, 1871, he married Josephine P. Brown, daughter of John and Martha (Smith) Brown, and by whom he has four children: 1. Harlan L., an iron molder living in Laconia; married Estelle Crawford of Penacook, New Hampshire. 2. Jessie Maud, married Snow Oliver of Laconia, and has two children: Keith Meserve and Florence May. 3. John Morton,



a lawyer in Tilton, New Hampshire; married Lulu J. Hart and has one child: Frances Josephine Moser. A Victor Videll, now learning the trade with his father.

The name of Gee is one of the oldest in New Hampshire, and one of the rarest. Very few of the family can now be found in the United States. That the name was once prominent and influential about Boston is shown by the epitaphs in Copp's Hill burying ground where the tomb of Joshua Gee, surmounted by its coat of arms, can still be seen. The selectman's minutes of August 13, 1717, record the granting of liberty to make the tomb the tomb in order of construction in the yard. The coat of arms consist of a field argent charged with three leopards' faces, crossed by a ribbon on an oval with three fleur de lis, the crest wreath having a helmet surmounted by a wall, statant guardant, Joshua Gee, the son of Peter Gee, who was in Boston in 1667, married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Thatcher. Their son was Rev. Joshua Gee, born June 29, 1698, who became the colleague of Rev. Canon Mather, and was said to be a man of large mental power. His son, Joshua, graduated from Harvard College in 1714, and died May 22, 1728. As the name is so uncommon, there is little doubt that the present family is descended from the Joshua Gees just mentioned, but the connecting links are lacking.

I. William Gee was born February 28, 1794, and died August 17, 1857, at Unity, New Hampshire. He was twice married. First to Susan French, February, 1816, and to them were born two sons: Albert M. Amos O., Henry F. Matson S. Silas M. She died July 9, 1839. He married secondly Phoebe Webster, June, 1840; she died January 22, 1855, leaving no children. Albert M. was born January 29, 1818, and died March 10, 1841. Amos O. was born March 23, 1819, was married and the last known of him was in New York state. Henry F. was born February 23, 1821, and died April 1, 1842. Matson S. was born August 20, 1825, and died November 30, 1852. He married March 25, 1849, Almira A. Pike, who died October 24, 1854, leaving no children.

II. Silas Moses, youngest child of William and Susan (French) Gee, was born at Unity, New Hampshire, July 1, 1830. He was educated in the district schools of that place and also at Unity Academy. He became a farmer, and was deacon of the Baptist Church in the neighboring town of Newport. He was a Republican in politics, and was selectman of Unity, and also represented the town in the legislature of 1897, dying while holding the latter office. Deacon Silas M. Gee married first, Almira Johnson, May 1, 1855. She died March 12, 1873, leaving two children: Amos William and Carrie Ella, who married Charles S. Richmond, of Preroddy, Massachusetts, October 3, 1867. To them have been born three children: Carl G., Vesta A. and Myron C., all now living, and reside at Revere, Massachusetts.

On December 24, 1878, Deacon Gee married secondly Vesta A. Kinney, who died December 23, 1885, and on January 23, 1889, he married thirdly, Ellen S. Spencer, who survives him. There were no children by the later marriages. Deacon Gee died at Unity, New Hampshire, March 30, 1897.

III. Amos William, only son and oldest child of Deacon Silas Moses and Almira (Johnson) Gee,

was born at Unity, New Hampshire, June 8, 1856. He was educated in the district schools of Newport and at a high school at Lebanon, New Hampshire. For the first year after leaving school he worked on a farm, but most of his life has been spent in the dry goods business and kindred pursuits. He began as clerk in a store at Claremont, where he remained one year, after which he worked in C. M. Emerson's dry goods store at Newport, New Hampshire. In 1879 he came to Lebanon, New Hampshire, and for eight years was buyer in the clothing department of G. C. Whipple's store. The next ten years he conducted a boot and shoe business on his own account in Lebanon. From 1890 to 1901 he was a commercial traveller, five years for the Peerless Manufacturing Company of Newport, New Hampshire, and two years for the Nantux Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. Since 1903 he has been in business with Harley L. Hanson, at Lebanon, under the firm name of Hanson & Gee, dry and fancy goods, shoes and suits. Mr. Gee is a member of the Baptist Church. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and belongs to Franklin Lodge, No. 6; to St. Andrew's Chapter, No. 1; and to Washington Council, No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, all of Lebanon. He also belongs to Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, and to B'nai B'rith Temple, Mystic Shrine of Concord, New Hampshire. In politics he is a strong Republican. On September 17, 1884, Amos William Gee married Annie Bell Blodgett, daughter of George and Delta M. Blodgett, of Lebanon, who was born December 10, 1860. They have had two children: Myra B., born February 17, 1886, died September 21, 1889; and George Blodgett, June 6, 1891, who is now in the high school at Lebanon.

IV. Dr. John Morgan, post-MORGAN-HEATH and a descendant of Miles Morgan, practiced medicine in Enfield for many years. The part of the "History of Grafton County" devoted to Enfield makes no mention of him, and careful perusal of the various genealogical works containing references to the Morgans, throws no light upon his line of descent. The maiden name of his wife was Polly Hussey, and her children were: Harry, John Smith, Orrin and Ann.

V. John Smith, second son and child of Dr. John and Polly (Hussey) Morgan, was a lifelong resident of Enfield and a prosperous farmer. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the Universalists. In 1837 he married Elizabeth B. Coleman of Hanover, this state, who died in 1902, at the age of eighty years. She was the mother of two children: Elmira Elizabeth and Julia Ann.

VI. Julia Ann, eldest daughter of John S. and Elizabeth B. (Coleman) Morgan, was born in Enfield, September 24, 1840. She studied preliminarily in the public schools of her native town and completed her education at the Kimball Union Academy in Meriden. On December 19, 1860, she was united in marriage with Florence D. Heath, who was born on George Hill, Enfield, in 1836. The Heath family, which is of English descent, was established in Enfield by Daniel Heath, a revolutionary soldier, who built a log cabin in the wilderness on George Hill in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and cleared a farm. In 1804 he erected a frame house. He married Sarah Marsh,

of Newburyport, and his children were: Jonathan, Daniel, Eben, David, Ichabod, Lydia, Mary and Dorset. Jonathan settled in Boston and amassed a fortune. Daniel and Eben settled in New York. David Holland and Ichabod became prosperous farmers in Enfield. Horace Heath engaged in business west of the Mississippi river, dealing in cattle, sheep and real estate, and resided for intervals in Iowa and Kansas City, Missouri. His death, which was untimely, occurred September 12, 1871, and besides his widow he is survived by a daughter, Jennie Maud. The latter was educated at Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vermont, and at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston. In 1891 she became the wife of Harvey Parker of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Mrs. Heath still resides in Enfield, and is spending the sunset of her life amid the familiar scenes of her childhood.

This is among the early names of  
 ROWELL Massachusetts and among the first  
 found in Chester, New Hampshire.

It has been steadily identified with the material, intellectual and moral progress of New Hampshire down to the present day, and includes representative citizens of Manchester and other places in the present generation.

(I) The first of the name in America was Thomas Rowell, who came with his son Valentine prior to 1640. His wife remained in England and died prior to 1650, her name not being of record in this country. The town of Colchester, soon after named Salisbury, Massachusetts, was chartered in 1638, and, in the first division of land there, Thomas Rowell received a house lot and forty acres beside. He was a large landowner in the town and engaged in making pipe staves. In 1645 he was fined two and one-half pounds for using more than his share of the common timber for this purpose. On March 25, 1648, he was fined five shillings and two pence for non-attendance at public worship, at the same time that John Bournd was fined for selling strong water, from which it may be inferred that Rowell was somewhat inclined to be convivial, though he must have overcome his appetite later, as we find him a deacon of the church at Andover. He moved to Salem in 1649 and the following year returned to Salisbury and remained two years. From 1652 to 1658 he lived in Ipswich, and went to Andover in 1658, and died there May 8, 1662. He was probably well advanced in life when he left England. His will, proved September 30, following his death, was made February 24, 1651, and on the same day he entered into an ante-nuptial agreement with Margery (Fowler) Osgood, by which he bound himself to bring up properly her two daughters by a former marriage. She was a remarkable woman, born 1615, in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, daughter of Philip Fowler, a cloth worker, who was born 1591 in that place. There she became the second wife of Christian Osgood of Ipswich, with whom she embarked, March 24, 1634, for America. After the death of Thomas Rowell, her second husband, she married Thomas Coleman of Nantucket, who died in 1682. Her fourth husband was Rev. Thomas Osmond, a Baptist clergyman, who was forced to flee from the Massachusetts Bay colony by the intolerance of its citizens and took refuge at Nantucket. She survived him, and died at Andover, November 20, 1701. She was administrator and guardian of numerous children, of her own and her several husbands by other

wives, and seems to have been a person of strong mental and physical powers. The records preserve the names of two sons of Thomas Rowell, Valentine and Jacob, the latter the son of Margary (Fowler) Rowell.

(II) Valentine Rowell was a carpenter and settled in Salisbury with his father, becoming one of the original proprietors of New Salisbury, now Amesbury. He was granted lands in 1640, the original division, and his name appears on the list of admitted "townsmen" in 1650. Before 1652 he sold his lands and probably gave his attention to his trade rather than farming. He married, November 14, 1643, Joanna, daughter of Henry Pinder of Ipswich, England. The latter was deceased in 1635, when his widow and daughter came in the "Susan and Ellen" to America, the latter being then fourteen years of age. Valentine Rowell's children were: Thomas; John, died young; Philip, see forward; Mary; Solomon; Hannah; John; Elizabeth and Margaret. The father died May 17, 1662, and his widow administered his estate. She married (second) September 18, 1670, William Sargent, and (third), October 26, 1676, Richard Currier.

(III) Thomas, eldest child of Valentine and Joanna (Pinder) Rowell, was born September 7, 1644, and married Sarah Barnes. He died in 1684.

(IV) Valentine, son of Thomas and Sarah (Barnes) Rowell, was born August 5, 1674. He married Hannah Sargent, of Amesbury, and died February 1, 1726.

(V) William, son of Valentine and Hannah (Sargent) Rowell, was born September 5, 1705. He married Elizabeth Challis.

(VI) Christopher, son of William and Elizabeth (Challis) Rowell, was born May 13, 1732, and married Ruth Morse.

(VII) Moses Rowell, son of Christopher and Ruth (Morse) Rowell, born June 11, 1766, was a resident of Loudon at the earliest period at which we have knowledge of him. His first wife, Ellice Currier, was born February 9, 1768, and died May 9, 1796. He married (second) Nancy Leavitt, who was born September 9, 1777, and died December 15, 1867. His children were John, Moses, Nancy, Micajah, Ruth, Asa T., Harris, Cyrus, Rufus and Sally. The last was the wife of Theophilus Blake Martin, of Loudon.

(VIII) Asa Tilton, son of Moses and Nancy (Leavitt) Rowell, was born February 13, 1806, in Loudon, and died April 23, 1875. He was married December 2, 1835, to Abigail Sanborn Moulton, who was born August 16, 1809, and died October 28, 1864. Their children were: William H. (died at five years), Edward P., Annie B., William T., Mary J., John A. and Annie B., who married Daniel Yeaton, and resided in Epsom. John A. was a Congregational clergyman and resided in Minnesota. Mr. Rowell settled in Chichester where he was a farmer, member of the Congregational Church and an active supporter of the Republican party.

(IX) William Tilton, son of Asa T. and Abigail S. (Moulton) Rowell, was born April 6, 1843, in Chichester, and passed his youth on a farm there, receiving his education in the local district school and the high school at Epsom. On attaining his majority he went to Manchester, where he was employed in the Amoskeag Mills one year and subsequently in the Manchester Mills. He rose to the position of overseer in the weaving room, which he

held for many years until his death on June 12, 1897. He was a member of the First Congregational Church at Manchester, and of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was long chaplain, and Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. With his wife he was also affiliated with the Eastern Star Chapter, Manchester, in which he filled various offices. He was a member, and filled the principal chairs of Mechanics Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of that city, and was a member of Mount Washington Encampment of the same order, and both he and his wife were members of Arbutus Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, also a branch of that order. Mr. Rowell was an enthusiastic Republican, and for several years served as an assessor in Ward Seven, of Manchester. He was married June 17, 1866, in Manchester, to Lizzie M. Stone, who was born June 19, 1848, in Newfield, Maine, a daughter of Simon and Susannah (Dorman) Stone, of Newfield. Simon Stone was the son of Samuel and Philena (Pease) Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Rowell were the parents of two children: Arthur W. and Myra Lillian, the latter residing with her mother in Manchester, all with subject of sketch.

Abigail S. Moulton, mother of William T. Rowell, was a daughter of Jacob S. Moulton, who was born May 3, 1770, and died February 26, 1843, in Chichester. He was married, July 13, 1794, to Nancy Tilton, born September 4, 1771. Their children were: Samuel S., Marcia, Nancy and Jacob (twins), the first of whom died at the age of one year, Nathaniel P., Caleb, Nancy and Abigail S.

(X) Arthur William, only son of William T. and Lizzie M. (Stone) Rowell, was born June 27, 1870, in Manchester, and was educated in the public schools of that city, being graduated from the high school in 1889. He was graduated from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1893, and spent the next year in the employ of the Providence General Fire Extinguisher Company as a draftsman. He returned to Manchester in May, 1894, and has since been employed largely as a private tutor in that city, and teacher in and principal of the Spring street evening school of Manchester. During two years of this time he was assistant principal of the Valley Falls evening school and two years principal of the same school. For the last eleven years he has assisted the Board of Assessors in their work each spring, and is now clerk of the Board of Assessors under the new system which went into effect January 1, 1905. On August 22, 1904, he organized the Northern New England Coal Company, of which he is the treasurer and director, and has charge of its office work. He is a member of Mechanics Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester, and one of the trustees, also a member of the executive committee of the degree team, and of Arbutus Rebekah Lodge of the same order, and is active in promoting the welfare of both organizations. He is a regular attendant of the Hanover Street Congregational Church and a member of the Society. His political affiliations, like those of his father, are with the Republican party. His only other official service was that of inspector of the check list in Ward Three, Manchester. He was married December 26, 1897, to Alice O. Spaulding, daughter of Warren E. and Hattie (Storer) Spaulding. (See Spaulding.) Mr. and Mrs. Rowell have three children: Bertha Eunice, Mildred Louisa and Lucien Adrian.

(III) Philip, third son and child of Valentine

and Joanna (Pinder) Rowell, was born March 8, 1648, in Salisbury, and lived in Amesbury, near the present corner of School and Pleasant streets. He was a shipwright and at one time kept an inn. During the latter part of his mother's life, and after her marriage to Richard Currier, she and her husband lived with Philip. He was married, January 5, 1670, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Clement) Morrill, of Salisbury. In his last years he carried mail between Newburyport and Portsmouth. He was killed by Indians in an attack on Amesbury, July 7, 1690, and his estate was settled by his widow, then living with her second husband, in 1699. It was valued at two hundred and fifteen pounds, a fortune in those days. Their children were: Jacob, Sarah, Thomas, Abraham, John, Job, Hepzibah, Judith and Aaron. The mother married (second), July 3, 1695, Onesiphorus Page, and (third), May 27, 1708, Daniel Merrill. She was received in the Salisbury Church in 1698, and had three of her children (who were probably then minors). John, Job and Judith, baptized in 1699. Her last years were passed in South Hampton, New Hampshire, with her children.

(IV) John, fourth son and fifth child of Philip and Sarah (Morrill) Rowell, was born in 1683 in Amesbury, and baptized April 30, 1699, in Salisbury. In 1729 he went to Chester, New Hampshire, and settled, June 14, on the north part of lot No. 114. On July 1 of that year he bought lot No. 50, and with Beniah Colby divided the two lots crosswise. He died February 1, 1736, in Kingston, New Hampshire. He married, March 2, 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Dorothy Colby. She was born December 7, 1694, in Amesbury, and was living in Chester in 1741. Three of their children were born in Amesbury and the others in Chester, namely: Enoch, Judith, Benoni, John and two daughters, whose names are not preserved, though it is known that one was the wife of John Sanders.

(V) John, third son and fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Colby) Rowell, enlisted in Captain John Goffe's Company of Colonel Joseph Blanchard's Regiment, in the expedition against Crown Point, April 24, 1755, and his service ended July 23, of that year. This regiment rendezvoused in Salisbury, on Daniel Webster's farm, at Fort Salisbury. On March 10, 1760, he enlisted in Captain John Hayes' Company, under John Goffe, who was now a colonel, in the expedition under Colonel Haviland against Canada. This regiment cleared a road to Charlestown, New Hampshire, opposite which point on the Connecticut river a block house was constructed, and here John Rowell became ill and died, October 12, 1760. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were: Moses, Benjamin, Patience, Samuel, and two daughters, one of whom married a Bowles and the other a Newell, both of Wentworth, New Hampshire.

(VI) Samuel, third son and fourth child of John (2) and Elizabeth Rowell, was born in the latter part of the year 1754, on a farm in Chester near the Londonderry line, not far from the birthplace of John Stark. The first record of Mr. Rowell is found when he enlisted, at the age of twenty years, in Captain Henry Dearborn's company of Colonel Stark's regiment, for Revolutionary service. At the battle of Bunker Hill this regiment formed the left wing of the colonial forces behind the rail fence filled in with stones and topped with hay. This was the point of most desperate attack

by the British and of their greatest slaughter. In August, 1775, Samuel Rowell became a member of Dearborn's Company of seventy-seven men under Colonel Benedict Arnold, in the expedition against Quebec. Rowell was taken ill at Dead river, and was sent back with others disabled by the hardships and exposures of that ill-fortuned expedition. He received ten pounds for five months' service at this time. He again enlisted, November 29, 1775, in Captain Titcomb's Company, Colonel Poor's Regiment, and was sent to the northern Continental army under Brigadier-General Sullivan in New York. He was at his home in Chester in April following, when he signed the association test. He soon after enlisted for twelve months in the army that marched by way of Albany to the relief of the former expedition in Canada. They met Arnold at the mouth of the Sorel river, and soon after Rowell was mustered into a company that went to the support of Washington in the vicinity of New York, and participated in the battle of Long Island. Tradition says he was made a prisoner and thrown over the side of the ship on which he was confined while wrestling with one of his guards on the deck. It so happened that he fell in the water on the landward side of the vessel and escaped by swimming to shore. He participated in the battles of White Plains and Trenton, and soon after returned home, having served much longer than his term of enlistment. On July 20, 1777, he again enlisted in the first company raised in New Hampshire for the expedition under General Stark against Burgoyne. He was in Colonel Moses Nichols' Regiment, which fired the first gun in the battle of Bennington and turned the tide of the war in favor of the colonies. Rowell was discharged at the expiration of his term, September 28, 1777, and received for time and travel the sum of thirteen pounds, two shillings and ten pence in Continental money, equivalent to about two dollars in silver. Mr. Rowell was soon after married but did not long remain out of the military service. He enlisted, April 28, 1778, at Weare, in Colonel Moses Kelly's Regiment for nine months' service, and soon joined Washington at Valley Forge. The New Hampshire troops were in the hottest of the fight at Monmouth, and rested through the summer at White Plains, New York. Samuel Rowell participated in the campaign in Rhode Island during the late summer, and received sixty pounds of depreciated currency, worth about seven pounds, for his service during this year. He again enlisted, April, 1780, in Captain Nathaniel Hutchins' Company, Colonel Joseph Cilley's First New Hampshire Regiment, for eleven months, and spent the summer under his old commander, Arnold, on the Hudson. He was present at the execution of the unfortunate Major Andre, and was discharged in March, 1781, nearly six years after his first enlistment in 1775. After the war Mr. Rowell resided for some years in the eastern part of Weare, and appears to have owned several tracts of land there at various times. He sold a tract in "the gore" in 1794 and moved to Chester in 1795. He settled on the road from Martin's Ferry to Auburn, in that part of the town now a part of Hooksett. Deeds show that he had purchased land there as early as 1785. His house was burned down in 1805. He was quite feeble in his later years, owing to his great exposures during his military service, and he was granted a pension in 1818. He died June 11, 1830, and was buried in the old graveyard at Martin's Ferry. He is described in his enlistment papers as being five feet,

eight inches in height, with light complexion and blue eyes. He was a very determined man, and was known to his neighbors by the sobriquet of "Old Hickory," long before that name was applied to General Jackson.

Mr. Rowell married, November 27, 1777, in Weare, Sarah, daughter of Paul and Betty Duston. She was born April 15, 1758, in Chester, near the birthplace of her husband. Her father was a companion and friend of Mr. Rowell in the army and had removed to Weare in 1762. He was a son of Timothy and Sarah (Johnson) Duston, and grandson of Thomas and Hannah (Emerson) Duston. Thomas Duston was an officer in King Philip's war, and his wife's feat at Pennacook in escaping from her Indian captors is well known in history, she being the only woman to whom a monument has been erected by the public for heroism. Two have been placed in her memory, one at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the other at Pennacook. Mrs. Rowell was an ardent Methodist, and cherished her faith to the end of her life. When over eighty years of age she sustained a fracture of the hip, by a fall on the ice, and died August 27, 1842, at the home of her daughter in Barnet, Vermont. Her children were: Samuel, Betsey, Dustin, Lydia, Sarah, Mary, James C. and John P., the last born in Chester, the others in Weare.

(VII) John Page, youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (Duston) Rowell, was born October 15, 1796, in Chester (Hooksett), and was reared upon his father's farm. He had little opportunity for education, but was a reader and was well informed for his time. He inherited or imbibed the martial spirit of his father, and enlisted at the age of eighteen years in the expedition for the defense of Portsmouth in 1814, during the second war with England. His service extended from May 24 to July 4, 1814, under Captain George Evans, in the Seventeenth New Hampshire Regiment. After the war he was active in the militia and served five years as captain of the Chester company. He inherited the homestead farm and cared for his parents in their old age. In 1828 he moved to Amoskeag and was employed for a time in the mills there, but subsequently returned to the farm and served the new town of Hooksett in various official capacities. As justice of the peace he presided at numerous minor trials. In 1842 he purchased a farm on the River road in Manchester, and represented that town in the legislature in 1843. He sold the farm to his son after the death of his wife, but continued to reside upon it and died March 20, 1875. He was a devout member of the Methodist Church and long served as class leader. A staunch Democrat, his first presidential vote was cast for James Monroe, and one of his happiest days was that upon which, as one of the marshals, he acted as escort to President Andrew Jackson from Amoskeag to Concord. He was industrious and accumulated a competence. No stain ever rested upon him, and his daily prayer was that he might be spared from both poverty and riches. He married, May 10, 1820, Betsey, daughter of James and Nancy Emerson of Chester, where she was born October 3, 1796. Their children were: John L., Ephraim K., Elizabeth E., Stephen Sargent, William Henry, James R., and Frank D. The fourth, fifth and sixth died in infancy, and the third at the age of fifteen years. The first and second were engaged in business in Manchester, where they died, and where the youngest passed away in his twentieth year.

(VIII) Ephraim Kelley, second son and child





*Roland Rowell*

of John P. and Betsey (Emerson) Rowell, was born November 21, 1822, in Hooksett, and spent most of his boyhood in what is now Manchester. A part of his youth was passed upon his father's farm, where he was active in such labors as he was able to perform during the summer, and the winters were employed in gathering such instruction as the rural schools afforded. He was endowed with sound judgment and an observing mind and absorbed knowledge that was useful to him through life. He was early trained in habits of industry and was able to accomplish an advancement of his fortunes in his mature years. In 1842 he moved to Manchester and was actively engaged in business for the next thirty-four years. He handled much real estate, and came to be regarded as one of the best judges of values in the city. With the Yankee instinct for trade, he was successful, but no charge of trickery or equivocation ever rested against him. His personal character was clean and his foresight made him a reliable and wise counselor. After 1876 he occupied the old family homestead in the northern part of the city until his death, October 5, 1896. He was an ardent Democrat, but preferred the quiet of home life to partisan strifes, and never sought an office or affiliation with any kind of societies. He married, April 27, 1847, Mary Amanda, daughter of Robert and Lucinda (Gould) Davis. She was born May 30, 1827, in Hooksett, and died September 30, 1892, in Manchester. She was a loving wife and among the kindest of mothers, and possessed qualities that endeared her to all around her. Her church membership was with Grace Protestant Episcopal Church of Manchester, and her funeral held in its house of worship was one of the largest in its history. She was the mother of two sons, Roland and Charles Edgar.

(IX) Roland, elder son of Ephraim K. and Mary A. (Davis) Rowell, was born February 22, 1849, in Manchester, and received his education, as far as schools go, in the public schools of his native city. He was graduated from the high school in 1867 and the following year entered the office of the *Manchester Union*, as a printer's apprentice. Four years later he went to Boston as a journeyman and remained there until the spring of 1873. Returning to Manchester, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the May term of the supreme court at Plymouth in 1876. Upon the establishment of the Manchester police court he was appointed its clerk and held the office over a year, under Judge J. W. Fellows. In 1875, for the first time in its history, the city government of Manchester passed into the hands of the Democrats, and Mr. Rowell was elected clerk of the common council. In 1882 he went to Boston and remained three years, moving thence to Chicago. After another period of four years in Boston, he resided in Lowell eight years, and returned to his native place in the fall of 1897, and residing there until his death. Mr. Rowell was much interested in historical research and was a most pleasing and comprehensive writer on that and kindred topics. He devoted considerable time to the history of the Rowell family, and published a work upon "Samuel Rowell (VI) and his Descendants," in 1898. He was a very active member and librarian of the Manchester Historical Association and of the Manchester Old Residents' Association. His work on topics of local historical interest was thorough and painstaking, as are all his published works, and will prove of great value to present and future readers.

His personality was as pleasing as his literary work, and he was esteemed by many of his contemporaries. Mr. Rowell was a vestryman of Grace Church of Manchester, affiliated with Highland Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lowell, and was a Thirty-second degree Mason, having passed through the Knight Templar and Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. He was a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, a past grand of the Odd Fellows and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. His interest in topics of human thought was wide spreading, and his participation in works calculated to promote progress and the general welfare of mankind is indicated by the affiliations above noted. He married at Chicago, September 5, 1883, Susan Alida Crosby, daughter of Alphonso and Sarah J. (Fairfield) Crosby. She was born November 18, 1853, in Albion, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Rowell occupied a handsome residence on Chestnut street, Manchester, which is the abode of cheerful hospitality and contains many evidences of cultivated taste. Here Mr. Rowell passed away November 16, 1906, after a long illness.

(Second Family.)

There can be no doubt that the line ROWELL herein traced is a branch of the old Essex county family of Rowell. A very diligent search has failed to discover the date or place of birth or parentage of the first one given below.

(I) David Rowell, born 1761, first appears as a resident of the town of Weare, New Hampshire. His farm was located in the southwestern part of that town, where he was married (first) May 7, 1794, to Mary Brown, who was born May 25, 1774, daughter of Josiah and Deborah (Corliiss) Brown, early residents of South Weare, where they settled in 1764. Before 1802 he removed to Croydon, New Hampshire, where his wife was killed in that year by a stroke of lightning. Her infant child, whom she was rocking at that time, escaped unharmed. The vital records of New Hampshire place her age at thirty-six years at the time of death. After the death of his wife, Mr. Rowell returned to Weare and was a resident there according to the records at the time of his marriage October 18, 1804, to Dolly Lovering, of Deering. He soon after returned to Croydon, and died in that town of spotted fever, April 11, 1813, at the age of fifty-two years. His children by the first wife were: Anna, Judith, Hilliard, and Stephen. The second wife bore him David, Betsy and Sally. (Mention of Stephen and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(II) Hilliard, third child of David and Mary (Brown) Rowell, was born in Weare, May 6, 1798, and died December 26, 1864, aged sixty-six years. He settled in Croydon, where he was a successful farmer. He and his wife were buried in the Eastman Cemetery at Sunapee. He married, April 3, 1825, Philena Keniston, who was born in Weare, November 2, 1802, and died in Croydon, February 15, 1841. Their children were: Danforth, Hilliard, Albert, Eben, David (died young), Sylvester and David Calef.

(III) Sylvester, sixth son and child of Hilliard and Philena (Keniston) Rowell, was born at Ryder Corner, Croydon, January 16, 1831, and died October 15, 1896. He was a farmer and stone mason. He traded extensively in cattle, and was successful in his undertakings. At the time of his death he left a farm of six hundred acres of land on which

he had a substantial and handsome set of buildings. Among the stone structures of his building which are monuments of his skillful and honest workmanship, is the reservoir of the city Waterworks of Newport. He was very methodical in keeping a record of his business transactions. His books show among other things, the aggregate amount of taxes he paid in Croydon during his life, the amount being two thousand three hundred ninety-seven dollars and thirty-four cents. He was an energetic and successful man, whose character was above reproach. He was married, March 25, 1860, by the Rev. J. C. Emerson, of Sunapee, to Sarah C. Dow, daughter of Lorenzo Dow, of Croydon. She was born April 28, 1836, and resides on the old homestead with her son David. The children of this union were: Sarah Jennie, John Wesley, Hilliard Elmer, and David Selwin. Sarah Jennie, born November 25, 1861, married Reuben G. Smith, and lives in North Newport; John Wesley is mentioned in the next paragraph; Hilliard Elmer, April 29, 1867, resides in Sunapee; David Selwin, May 30, 1870, married Annie M. Sawyer, daughter of Andrew Sawyer, of Newport.

(IV) John Wesley, second child of Sylvester and Sarah C. (Dow) Rowell, was born in Croydon, September 8, 1864, and educated in the public schools. Soon after attaining his majority he engaged in lumbering which he carried on until 1897, when he associated himself in business in the firm of Rowell & Young, and from that time until 1905 operated a saw mill at Sunapee. Since the latter date he has carried on the business alone. He cuts annually from two hundred fifty thousand to three hundred thousand feet of lumber, and manufactures all kinds of building supplies except mouldings. Mr. Rowell has served as selectman in Sunapee. He married, September, 1885, E. Belle Colby, daughter of Lafayette and Sylvia Ann (Collins) Colby, of Newbury.

(II) Stephen Rowell, youngest son and child of David and Mary (Brown) Rowell, was born in the town of Croydon, New Hampshire, June 27, 1802, and died in Newport, New Hampshire, September, 1877, aged seventy-five years. As has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph, his mother was killed by lightning while he was an infant asleep in her arms. When a boy he was given a good common school education, and after leaving school he devoted considerable time to teaching, generally of course, but penmanship in particular, for he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most skillful penmen in all the county. In business life, however, his principal occupation was farming and wool growing, which he carried on extensively and with profit, and he eventually became one of the influential and forehanded men of his town. He lived first in Croydon, afterward in Weare, and spent the later years of his life in Newport. He married, first, Keron H. Bartlett; second, Irene B. Bartlett, and third, Mary R. Woodbury. All of his children were born in Weare and were: Richard S., Almond B., George F., Franklin P. and Irving G. Rowell.

(III) Franklin P., fourth son and child of Stephen Rowell, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, August 26, 1850, completed his education at Francetown Academy and went from that town to engage in business as a machinist in the city of Manchester where he remained for six years. Coming thence to Newport he purchased an interest in a grist mill which was operated for three years

under the firm name of Rowell, Wright & Co. Since that time he has occupied a prominent place in the business life of Newport and is looked upon as one of the most enterprising men of the town. At first he carried on the grist mill in partnership with Henry Wright, but afterward sold his interest and purchased of U. H. Dutton the grain and lumber business in what is locally known as Korn alley. He also erected a steam grist mill, and during his residence in Newport has been identified with almost every measure suggested for the welfare of the town and its people. He caused to be built and gave to the village the stone drinking fountain at the corner of Sunapee and North Main streets. Mr. Rowell is a director of the First National Bank of Newport and vice-president of the Newport Savings Bank. In politics he is a firm Republican, one of the leading men of that party in Sullivan county, and in 1893 represented Newport in the general assembly of New Hampshire. For the last thirty-six years he has been an usher in the Congregational Church and performed the duties of that position in Manchester before he moved to Newport. On June 9, 1874, Mr. Rowell married Eliza I. Young of Manchester, New Hampshire. She was born April, 1848, daughter of Sayward J. and Martha (Ireland) Young of Manchester. Of this marriage five children have been born: Arthur S., born October 26, 1876, married October 26, 1898, Bessie Joslyn; Stephen Franklin, born October 4, 1878; Lena Garfield, born in 1880; Irving W., born April, 1886; Jesse Richard, born April, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Rowell have two children: Richard, born September 1, 1890, and Sayward, born December 7, 1900. Irving W. Rowell married in June, 1907, Miss Edith Glidden of Newport, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emry Glidden.

William, son of Aaron Rowell, was born in New Milford, Maine, in 1805, and died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, 1857. He was a carpenter and builder, and after 1844 resided in Lancaster. In religious faith he was a Free Baptist. In political sentiment he was a Democrat, and held the office of collector and other minor offices. He married Belinda Rogers, born in Derry, 1803, died in Lancaster, 1878, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Hall Rogers, of Jackson. Seven children were born to them: Lydia D., William L., James M., Levi W., Victoria A., Catherine and Ellen M.

William L., second child and eldest son of William and Belinda (Rogers) Rowell, was born in Gorham, New Hampshire, October 31, 1834. At ten years of age he was taken with his father's family to Lancaster, and lived on the farm with them until 1849, when he learned the trade of carpenter with the late O. E. Freeman, and was employed by him until 1855, after which he conducted the business of carpenter and builder, in addition to that of real estate, settling estates before the probate courts and bankrupt estates before the United States court. In 1878 he retired from the more laborious occupations, and in 1905 became collector for the law firm of Drew & Jordan, and is now (1907) still serving in that capacity. Mr. Rowell is a man of patriotic spirit, being a descendant of Revolutionary stock, his grandfather being in the service in 1812, and six of the Rowells in the battle of Bunker Hill, under General Stark. He enlisted from Lancaster as private in Company A, Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, October 18, 1862, and was mustered into the





Franklin P. Russell



United States service November 22, 1862, and appointed a sergeant the same day. He served until April 16, 1863, when he was mustered out. He has always taken a decided interest in all matters pertaining to the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a charter member of Colonel Edward E. Cross Post, No. 16, which was originally organized January 16, 1869. Through the efforts of Mr. Rowell interest was aroused in what was once called Meeting House Common, which was graded under his direction and many of the trees were planted by him, which was finally placed under the care of Cross Post about 1884, and is now a delightful park. For many years Mr. Rowell served as a member of the board of fire wards. He also served as a member of the board of health for several years, overseer of the poor many years, and is now (1907) a trustee of the cemetery. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons of Lancaster; North Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, and North Star Commandery, Knights Templar. He filled all the chairs in the lodge except treasurer, master, and was a delegate to the grand lodge, and also many offices in the various bodies. He is one of the eight trustees of the North Star Corporation, which owns the Masonic building in Lancaster, and as manager has had the custody of the building since its purchase in 1884.

William L. Rowell married, at Lancaster, New Hampshire, April 4, 1856, Martha A. Le Gro, born in Jefferson, New Hampshire, April 10, 1837, daughter of David and Sarah (Hodgdon) Le Gro, of Jefferson, and granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Le Gro, one of the first settlers of Lancaster. The Le Gros were of French origin, direct descendants of Sir Thomas Le Gro, of Crostwick, England, who was knighted by James I at the Charter House in 1603. Dr. Samuel Le Gro, the old settler, was born in Somersworth, January 23, 1767. He studied medicine with Dr. Kitteridge, of Portsmouth, and moved with his family, consisting of a wife and four children, from Lebanon, Maine, to Lancaster, New Hampshire, in the winter of 1796-97. After a blustering journey of thirteen days through the White Mountain Notch, they arrived at his home in Lancaster, known as Le Gro Hill, on the Jefferson road. The house built by him is still standing, but was recently sold after having been in the Le Gro family for more than one hundred years. Dr. Le Gro practiced medicine all through the country, riding horseback with his leather saddle-bags across his saddle. He used to go to Portsmouth on horseback after his medicines, except roots, herbs and barks, which he used to quite an extent in his practice. On April 4, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Rowell celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home on Pleasant street, and many friends called to offer congratulations. The minister who performed the wedding ceremony, Rev. Josiah Hooper, pastor of the Methodist Church at that time, is still living at Mill Village (1907), at the age of eighty-seven years. A pretty incident of the day was the placing of a beautiful diamond ring by Mr. Rowell on the finger of his bride of fifty years in anticipation of their seventy-fifth anniversary. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowell, namely: Amos Fremont, see forward. David Eugene, register of deeds of Coos county, now (1907) serving as master of the Masonic Lodge. Carrie, married Gilbert E. Lane, of Lancaster. William L., Jr., an expert monotypist, employed in Boston, Massachusetts.

Amos Fremont, eldest child of William L. and Martha A. (Le Gro) Rowell, was born February 1, 1857, died August 3, 1903. He was educated in the public schools of Lancaster, and after the completion of his course went to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he passed a few years in fitting for the trade of job printer. His tutor was his uncle, one of the best men at the business in Vermont. On his return to Lancaster he worked at his trade, and later, with Cyrus Bachelder purchased the *Coos Republican*, but abandoned it after five years. Job printing and sign painting, at which he was very skillful, took his time until 1890, when with Charles R. Bailey he purchased the *Lancaster Gazette*. In 1897 he purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business ably until his death. Mr. Rowell was a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second degree Mason, serving as master of his lodge, and a Knight of Pythias. He was a communicant and strong supporter of the local Episcopal Church. When death came to Amos F. Rowell, the band of newspaper men in New Hampshire lost a brother whose record might well be copied, teaching generosity, fairness, fraternity and public spirit to a degree that has never been excelled if equalled. The business and social record of Mr. Rowell commanded and demanded the deep respect and reverence of his townspeople. As an editor he was ever ready to further all causes deserving support, abetted movements of public benefit, was generous to churches, organizations and charities, and absolutely opposed to the small, petty comment and criticism characteristic of too many weekly papers. As a man he was open-hearted, sympathetic, reserved and genial. Among the mourners at his funeral services were business men who remembered his staunch integrity, friends who remembered his past kindnesses and words of cheer, and men of secret fraternities who remembered how he not only associated with them but also worked with them.

This family, which has been represented in New England since the first part of the eighteenth century, furnished hardy pioneers to subdue the forest and spread civilization in Vermont in or soon after Revolutionary times.

(I) David English was born in England in 1661, and died in England, September 6, 1704, aged forty-three. May 27, 1688, being then twenty-seven years of age, he married Elizabeth Arnold, by whom he had five children: Richard, Elizabeth, Solomon, Reuben and Sophia.

(II) Richard, eldest son and child of David and Elizabeth (Arnold) English, was born in England, June 6, 1690, and died in Rhode Island, March, 1776, aged eighty-six. He emigrated to America in 1710, on the brig "Swallow" and landed at Newport, Rhode Island, February 17, 1712. He married Mary Hinksman, of Newport, Rhode Island, and they had one child, John, whose sketch follows.

(III) John, only son of Richard and Mary (Hinksman) English, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 8, 1713, and died October 18, 1758. He married, November 9, 1737, Abigail Newcomb, who died January 28, 1785. Their children were: Alice, died young; John, died young; Richard, Alice, John, Abigail, died young; Mary, Abel, Zephaniah and Joel.

(IV) John (2), fifth child and third son of John (1) and Abigail (Newcomb) English, was born March 22, 1745. He married (first) Hannah

Longfellow, who died childless. He married (second), October 31, 1771, Christiana Cogswell, who died April 3, 1796. Their children were as follows: Hannah, Abigail, Ann, Olive, died young; Mary, John, died young; Zephaniah, Olive, Charles, John, Abel and Sophia.

(V) John (3), tenth child and fourth son of John (2) and Christiana (Cogswell) English, was born December 17, 1789. He was a farmer by occupation and resided in Waitsfield, Vermont, where he died aged seventy. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Carey, of Hartland, Vermont. She died aged eighty years. Their children were: An infant; Melvina, Verona and John W., whose sketch follows.

(VI) John Waldron, youngest child of John (3) and Mary (Carey) English, was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, June 13, 1824, and died in Littleton, May 23, 1891. He was a life-long farmer. When fifteen years old he accompanied his parents on their removal to Hartland, where he remained till he was twenty years old. He then obtained employment in the Amoskeag Mill at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he worked five years, part of the time as overseer. With his savings he bought a farm in Hartland, Vermont, where he made his first home and resided a few years. He then sold out and removed to South Woodstock, Vermont, where he stayed until 1866, when he removed to Littleton, New Hampshire. There he bought a farm in the northern part of the town, on which he lived fifteen years, then sold it and removed to a small place near Glenwood Cemetery, where he did something at farming, and for fourteen years, until the time of his death, was sexton of the cemetery. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He was a Democrat in politics, and held the office of selectman, 1869, 1873, and was supervisor in 1880-81-82-83, and was for years justice of the peace. He was a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton.

He married (first), March 27, 1850, Mary E. Colby, who was born in Henniker, August 28, 1825, and died in Hartland, Vermont, August 16, 1851. He married (second), July 16, 1852, Melissa Hubbard, who was born in Littleton, August 7, 1828, daughter of Amos and Abigail (Smith) Hubbard, both of whom were born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. Amos Hubbard bought a tract of land covered with the virgin forest which he cleared and made into a fine farm on which he erected good buildings. He lived to be ninety-two years old. His wife died aged sixty-six years. John W. and Melissa English had three children: Frank C., died young; Fred H., mentioned below; and Eugene G., born December 10, 1865, who married Fanny Wilson, and now lives in Spokane, Washington.

(VII) Fred Hubbard, second son of John W. and Melissa (Hubbard) English, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, January 8, 1858. At an early age he was brought to Littleton, New Hampshire. After attending the district and high schools of Littleton, where he received a practical education, he was in the employ of Charles E. Tilton, of Tilton, New Hampshire, as general overseer of his estate for three years. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Fred E. Thorp, and as Thorp & English they carried on the stove and tinware business for one year. Mr. English then sold out his business, and returned in 1879 to Littleton, where he bought the interest of Charles Taylor in the firm of South-

worth, Lovejoy & Taylor, and for the ensuing three years was a member of the firm of Southworth, Lovejoy & English, dealers in general merchandise. Mr. English disposed of his interest March 1, 1883, and bought out H. F. Green of the firm of Eaton & Green, and for the next three years was a member of the firm of Eaton & English, dealers in groceries and provisions, and having full charge of the business, his partner being away most of the time. In 1886 F. P. Bond bought Mr. Eaton's interests and the firm of English & Bond was formed which conducted a flourishing business until January 1, 1901. Mr. English then bought his partner's interest and has since enlarged the store and increased the stock until now this is considered the largest store in the state north of Concord devoted exclusively to the sale of groceries and provisions.

Mr. English is a clearheaded and successful business man, and for years has been active in the business circles and municipal affairs of the town. He formerly owned the Littleton Machine Company, was director of the Littleton Shoe Company, was joint assignee of the company with James H. Bailey, and sold the company's property to Sears-Roebuck & Company of Chicago, is secretary and treasurer of the Jaune River Lumber Company, of Littleton, and a director of the Littleton National Bank. He is a staunch Democrat; has been selectman two years, overseer of the poor two terms, member of the board of health three years, member of the board of education twelve years, justice of the peace fifteen years, is a member of the Littleton sinking fund committee, member of the board of trustees of Littleton Library, clerk of the board of trustees of Littleton Hospital, and chairman of the building committee, and was chairman of the committee on building the Kilburn school building. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was secretary six years; Franklin Royal Arch Chapter, No. 5, of Lisbon; Omega Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton, of which he is a past eminent commander; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua, of which he is senior warden. He is also a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is a member of the executive committee of the Littleton Musical Association, a member of Coshockee Club, and was secretary of the Littleton Driving Park Association for twelve years.

He married, in Lisbon, New Hampshire, July 31, 1882, Claribel Richardson, who was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, 1859, daughter of Edward B. and Verona (Dailey) Richardson, of Lisbon.

(1) John Richardson, the great-grandfather of Mrs. English, was born in Rhode Island, and settled in Lisbon, New Hampshire, in the early part of the last century, place unknown. He owned and cultivated a large farm and operated a grist and a linseed oil mill. He was a Whig, and he and his family were members of the Methodist Church. He married Olive Dailey, a native of Rhode Island, and they were the parents of a large family.

(2) David, son of John and Olive (Dailey) Richardson, was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, 1796. He was educated in the district schools of Lisbon and Littleton, New Hampshire, and succeeded his father in his farming and milling. He married Priscilla Albee, daughter of Alex. Albee, of Littleton. They were the parents of eight chil-

dren: Hannah, Charles, Eliza, Caroline, Albee, Byron, Edward B., next mentioned, George C.

(3) Edward B., son of David and Priscilla (Albee) Richardson, born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, 1835, now living. He was educated in the schools of Lisbon. He learned the machinist's trade and was employed in various places. He married, in 1858, Verona Dailey, of Lisbon, who was born in Lyman, New Hampshire, 1840, daughter of Russell and Betsey (Barrett) Dailey, of Lyman. Four children were born of this marriage: Claribel, Clarence E., Marshall D. and Angie M.

This old English family is not very ILSLEY numerously represented in New Hampshire, but it has descendants in the state who have contributed ably to the development of its social, moral and material welfare, and are now numbered among its most conspicuous citizens. After a residence of more than two hundred years in Massachusetts, the line herein traced is found in New Hampshire.

(1) William Ilsley came from Wiltshire, England, in the month of April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence" of London, two hundred tons, John Jobson, master. With him came his wife Barbara, his brother John, and Philip Davis, his servant. William and John were entered in the ship's list as shoemakers, but in the records in Essex county William is mentioned as "yeoman" and John as a "barber." The occupation of shoemaker is applied to William once, after his settlement in Newbury, when he received a grant of land from the town. In the passenger list of the "Confidence" the family name of William and John is spelled Ilsbey, which carries no significance when we consider the custom of the period in spelling surnames in the manner most convenient to the scribe who wrote it; and at one time and another during the colonial period the same name was rendered in perhaps twenty or more different ways.

William Ilsley settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, and in many respects was one of the prominent characters of that town as well as one of its first settlers. At the time of his embarkation in England, in 1638, he was twenty-six years old, hence the year of his birth was 1612. After reaching this country he appears to have directed his steps at once to Newbury, for he is not mentioned elsewhere, and there his name appears on the commoners book of records as the grantee of various parcels of land at different times, which he dealt in quite extensively, indicating that he possessed means. On March 16, 1670, he, with a number of others, signed a petition to suspend the Rev. Thomas Parker from his ministerial duties, the specific charge being that he created a dissension in the church. The case was brought to the notice of the court and on trial, May 29, 1671, was decided against the petitioners, of whom there were forty-one, and as a penalty for thus persecuting their spiritual advisor and head of the church, the principal complainant was fined twenty nobles, and the others less amounts, William Ilsley's fine being one noble, or six shillings six pence.

An inventory taken of the property, housing, lands, goods, chattels and effects of William Ilsley, of date July 22, 1681, amounted to one thousand and one pounds three shillings. According to the inventory William died on the date mentioned, aged, Savage says, seventy-three years, which is an error if his age was twenty-six at the time of his em-

barkation. His wife's name was Barbara, with whom he married in England. Her age is mentioned in the ship's list as then twenty years, hence she was born in 1618; but in a deposition given in court in 1663 she gave her age as fifty years, which would make the year of her birth 1613. The children of William and Barbara were all born in Newbury, their names being: Mary, John, Elisha, William, Joseph, Isaac, Sarah and one other, a son who died in extreme infancy.

(II) Joseph (1), son of William and Barbara Ilsley, was born October 30, 1649, and died October 15, 1704. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity and was made freeman, May 25, 1669, and, according to one authority, again took the oath in 1678. He was buried in a field at Old Town then used by the family as a burial ground by the Doles, Plummers and Ilsleys. "An inventory of ye Estate of Mr. Joseph Ilsley of Newbury, deceased, taken and appraised as bills of credit by us the subscribers on ye 21st day of October which totaled £2,066.2."

Joseph Ilsley married, March 3, 1681-82, Sarah, only daughter of George and Alice (Poore) Little (see Little, II). She was born in Newbury, November 24, 1661, and died October 15, 1724. In his will Joseph bequeathed one-half of his property to his wife, made provision for his daughters Mary and Lydia, who were then unmarried, gave one lot to his grandson Enoch, and the remainder of his estate to his son Joseph. According to tradition Sarah Ilsley, wife of Joseph, was very corpulent, at least in her later years, and a huge chair, said to have been made expressly for her use, was handed down through several generations of her descendants. The children of Joseph and Sarah, all born in Newbury, were: Mary, Joseph, Lydia and Sarah.

(III) Joseph (2), only son of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Little) Ilsley, was born August 14, 1684, and died in 1773. He made his will November 23, 1770, and it was admitted to probate May 31, 1773. He gave to his wife Rebecca three cows, all his household goods not otherwise disposed of and "the use of a horse to carry her to the public worship of God, or else when so often as she shall see fit to go," to his son Joseph, his executor, "all my stock of creatures of all sorts excepting the cows already given to my wife and two acres of salt marsh land, known by the name of Pare Pudon Loot;" "to son Thomas five shillings besides what I have already given him;" "to son Stephen five shillings;" "to son John five shillings"; "to son Anthony my field laying on the hill known as the Emery lot, also a feather bed and my marsh land at Plum Island;" "to my four daughters Sarah, Rebecca, Jerusha and Judith all my household goods after my wife's decease, also all the money that son Joseph owes me to be equally divided between them;" "to grandson Paul Ilsley ten pounds when he arrives at the age of twenty-one years." Joseph Ilsley married, November 28, 1717, Rebecca Noyes, daughter of James and Hannah (Knight) Noyes. She was born January 12, 1684-85. Their twelve children were: Parker, Sarah, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Jerusha, Joseph, Thomas, Stephen, Judith, Paul, John and Anthony.

(IV) Thomas, son of Joseph (2) and Rebecca (Noyes) Ilsley, was born May 2, 1732. He married, December 2, 1760, Hannah, daughter of George and Mary (Lambert) Jewett, of Rowley. Their children were: Jewett, David, Thomas, Lambert and Rebecca.

(V) Jewett, son of Thomas and Hannah (Jew-

ett) Ilsley, was born March 19, 1763, and died July 12, 1845. He married Fanny Dole, of Newbury, Massachusetts, born November 12, 1763, and died July 13, 1823. Their children were: Mary J., Peabody, William and Wingate N. Ilsley.

(VI) William, third child and second son of Jewett and Fanny (Dole) Ilsley, was born March 3, 1790, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and died in that city November 20, 1870. He was a soldier of the second war with Great Britain and was stationed at Fort McClary Kittery, Maine. He married (first), May 2, 1811, Mary Jackson, who died August 28, 1820; married (second), September 7, 1823, in Lynn, Massachusetts, Sarah Breed, born in Lynn, October 28, 1788, and died December 29, 1857. By his first wife William had five children, William, Washington, Mary J., Caroline and Sarah Ann; and by his second wife he had two children Wingate Newhall and Lucy Ann Ilsley.

(VII) Wingate Newhall, only son and elder child of William and Sarah (Breed) Ilsley, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 6, 1834, and for more than thirty years previous to his death was closely identified with the business life of that city. He was educated in Portsmouth public schools, and after leaving school was employed as clerk by John H. Pickering, flour merchant. Later on he went to Boston and entered the retail dry goods establishment of Wainwright & Gear in the capacity of clerk, remained there a few years, and in 1876 returned to Portsmouth and started a retail dry goods store on Market street, of which he was proprietor. He continued in active mercantile pursuits about thirty years, and afterward engaged in the general insurance business, in the latter continuing to the time of his death, October 18, 1900.

Mr. Ilsley was a reliable, straightforward business man, careful of his own interests and considerate of the interests of others, often helping them with timely suggestion and advice and frequently with still greater material assistance. In Portsmouth he held a prominent standing in fraternal and social circles, and was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Rose Croix Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Davenport Council, Royal and Select Masons, and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, having been treasurer of the latter body for thirty years previous to his death. He also was a member of Sons of the Revolution, and an attendant at the services of the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Ilsley married, January 28, 1849, Mary Pickett, daughter of Samuel Pickett, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Their children are: Sarah Jewett Ilsley (Mrs. William Augustus Hall, resides in Boston) and Annie Carnes Ilsley.

#### YOUNGMAN

The name Youngman is seldom found in the biographical records of New England, and it is not known when the first of the name came to this country. It was a tradition in the family that the first settler was a Scotch sea captain who came over in early colonial times. The name has appeared occasionally in England, Germany, and the United States for many years. A century and a quarter ago several families of this name were living in Boston and vicinity. Only one family, it is said, now resides in Massachusetts.

(1) Francis Youngman, cordwainer, was the first of the name known in New England from

whom a direct lineage can be traced. He died in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, July 23, 1712. He married, in Roxbury, December 2, 1685, Anna Heath, widow of Isaac Heath, of Roxbury, daughter of Cornelius and Leah Fisher of Dedham. Their eight children were: Jonathan, Cornelius, Ebenezer, Anna, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth, Leah and John.

(II) Ebenezer, third son and child of Francis and Anna (Heath) Youngman, was born in Roxbury, November 2, 1690. He was a feltmaker, and carried on his trade near the bridge at the corner of Hanover and Blockstone streets (as they are now called). He lived in a brick house on Fisk street, with the rear on Clarke's Square (now North street and North Square). In 1728 he left Boston, giving his wife, her brother Thomas and Joseph Rix, a full power of attorney. His property was heavily mortgaged. He probably died away from home. His wife administered on his estate in 1734. He was married by Dr. Cotton Mather, January 8, 1712, to Mercy Jones, daughter of Matthew and Susanna Jones. After the death of her first husband she married, August 21, 1735, Samuel Rylands, but was a widow again in 1740, when she sold one-fifth of her estate on Milk street, probably a part of the postoffice site, for one hundred and fifty pounds. The nine children of Ebenezer and Mercy were: Ebenezer, Mercy, Susan, Cornelius, Sarah, Nicholas, Thomas, John and James.

(III) Nicholas, sixth child and third son of Ebenezer and Mercy (Jones) Youngman, was born in Boston, October 18, 1723, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, September 24, 1814, aged ninety-one. He learned the weaver's trade, afterward became a farmer. When he left Boston is uncertain, but he finally settled in Old Dunstable, New Hampshire, in the westerly portion which was set off to Hollis in 1773, as his name appeared in a petition in 1756, for that object. He married Mary Wright, who was born in 1724, and died in Hollis, January 10, 1802, aged seventy-eight. She was the daughter of Samuel Wright of Springfield, Massachusetts. He married (second), September 16, 1805, Lydia Hobart, who died in Hollis, September 24, 1814, aged ninety-one. At the time of his second marriage he was eighty-two years old and his wife of the same age. The children of Nicholas and Mary were eight in number. Their names and supposed order of birth are: Ebenezer, Mary, John, Thomas, Rhoda, Jabez, Stephen and Hannah. Nicholas Youngman's family did excellent service in the Revolutionary war. He himself enlisted in the patriot army in 1776 at the age of fifty-three, for six months, and went with his son John in the expedition against Ticonderoga. His eldest son gave his life for his country, and all the sons except the two youngest (who were too young to serve), and all his sons-in-law, served six months to four years each; making a combined service for the whole family, of about eighteen years.

(IV) Jabez (1), sixth child and fourth son of Nicholas and Mary (Wright) Youngman, was born in Hollis, March 4, 1764, and died in Lempster, April 30, 1839, aged seventy-five. He enlisted July 15, 1782, and served the remainder of the war. He was the last soldier of the Hollis quota. He lived in Hollis until about 1798, and then removed to Lempster, where he died. He married, March 24, 1785, Susannah Powers, who was born in Dunstable, August 28, 1768, daughter of Jonathan and Susannah (Willoughby) Powers of Dunstable. She

died May 3, 1839, three days after the death of her husband, in the seventy-first year of her age. Their children were: Jabez, Noah, David, Susannah, Hannah, Lucy, Stephen, Nathan, Willard, Hannah, Alden and Mary.

(V) Jabez (2), eldest child of Jabez (1) and Susannah (Powers) Youngman, was born in Hollis, June 26, 1786, and died in Dorchester, October 1862, aged seventy-six. He was educated in the common schools, where he got sufficient book learning to qualify him to teach, and he was a teacher for a series of years. In politics he was a Democrat and in religious belief a Universalist. He was a farmer and became quite independent. He settled in Wilmot and afterward lived in Dorchester. His judgment was excellent, as was also his business ability, and he settled various estates, held the principal town offices, and was a representative in the legislative eleven terms, and a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850. He married, March 4, 1888, Emma Baldwin of Antrim, daughter of Isaac and Bathia (Pool) Baldwin, born July 13, 1792, died November 13, 1878. They were the parents of twelve children: David, Isaac, Fanny, Nahum, Emma B., Mary B., Milton, Harriet B., James, Walter S., Alden and Bertha P. Mr. Youngman died October 11, 1862.

(VI) Alden, eleventh child and seventh son of Jabez (2) and Emma (Baldwin) Youngman, was born December 24, 1832 at Wilmot, New Hampshire. At seventeen years of age he left school, and for the following fourteen years was engaged in mechanical work in Manchester and New Boston. In 1863 he removed to Dorchester, where he settled on his father's farm which he carried on for twenty-one years. In 1884 he sold this property and removed to Merrimack, where he bought a farm of thirty acres and later bought the property known as the Danforth farm. He has done a good deal of carpentry since settling in Merrimack. He is a Republican and has served six years as selectman. He is a member of the First Church of Christ (Scientist). He married, September 14, 1856, in New Boston, Maria S. Smith, who was born in Hillsboro, September 11, 1832, daughter of Sandy and Susan (Eayrs) Smith. She was educated in the common schools and Francestown Academy, and was a member of the Baptist Church. They had one child, Charles F., born October 7, 1858, at New Boston, and died November 7, 1904, aged forty-six. He married Jennie H. Hill, daughter of Bradford and Jennie (Delaite) Hill, of Amherst, who survives him.

This surname is taken from a town in BIXBY the eastern portion of England, where the original nominee lived. "By" signifies town, and Bixby was originally Biggsby—"Bigg's town." The family has been long in America and has furnished many pioneers and valuable citizens.

(1) Sergeant Joseph Bixby was a carpenter in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1647. He removed to Boxford in 1660, and was a soldier in King Philip's war, 1676. He was a freeman in 1690, and died April 19, 1700. His estate was appraised at £167, 16s., 10 d. He married Sarah (Wyatt) Heard, widow of John Heard, and she died June 3, 1704, aged eighty-four. Their children were: Joseph, Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary, George, Jonathan, Daniel, Benjamin and Abigail.

(II) Daniel, fifth son and seventh child of Jo-

seph and Sarah (Wyatt) Bixby, was born in Boxford about 1650, and died in Andover, in 1717. He was a carpenter and farmer, and lived in Andover many years. He married, December 2, 1674, Hannah Chandler, born in Andover, daughter of Captain Thomas Chandler. (See Chandler II). Their children were: David, Joseph, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Hannah and Mephibosheth.

(III) David, eldest child of Daniel and Hannah (Chandler) Bixby, removed to Chelmsford, where the remainder of his life was spent. Some of his children removed to Litchfield, New Hampshire.

(IV) Thomas (1), son of David Bixby, lived in Chelmsford. He married, December 8, 1703, Deborah Elkins, and died in Chelmsford, December 5, 1754. Several of his children went to Litchfield, New Hampshire.

(V) Thomas (2), married Phoebe (surname unknown) and lived in Chelmsford from 1744 to 1746, settling in the latter year in Litchfield, New Hampshire. He died in that town in 1761, at the age of thirty-eight years. His wife died in 1766. Their children were: Edward, Daniel, Asa, Thomas, Sarah and William. (William and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VI) Daniel, second son and child of Thomas (2) and Phoebe Bixby, was born August 31, 1746, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and was carried to Litchfield by his parents when an infant. He grew up there and married Lydia Parker, daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy Parker. He was a farmer, and died in Litchfield, June 29, 1803. His wife was born 1749, and died September 22, 1811.

(VII) Dorothy, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Parker) Bixby, was born 1777, in Litchfield, and became the wife of Francis Chase. (See Chase, X). She died October 9, 1861.

(VIII) Margaret, daughter of Francis and Dorothy (Bixby) Chase, was born July 14, 1819, in Litchfield, and became the wife of Isaac McQuesten. (See McQuesten, IV). She died September 20, 1899.

(VI) William, youngest child of Thomas (2) and Phoebe Bixby, was born April 19, 1757, in Litchfield, and died in that town, November 20, 1828. He was a farmer, and flourished under the conditions incident to a newly settled country. He married (first), November 10, 1783, Sarah Thompson, of Litchfield, born September 20, 1785, died June 4, 1811. They were the parents of twelve children: James, Sarah, William, John, Thomas, Phebe, an infant unnamed, Polly, Thomas, Jane, Parker and Lydia. He married (second), February 14, 1814, Elizabeth Nahor, daughter of Joseph Chase, and widow of Hugh Nahor. She died June 16, 1856. Four children were born of this marriage: Elizabeth and Julia Ann (twins), Lucretia and Edward, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Edward, youngest child of William and Elizabeth (Nahor) Bixby, was born in Litchfield, December 10, 1818, and died November 27, 1866. He engaged in farming and devoted a portion of each year to transporting wood through the Merrimack canal between points near his residence and Lowell, Massachusetts. He became a member of the Republican party when it appeared in New Hampshire, and ever afterward voted that ticket. He attended the Presbyterian Church. He married, November 3, 1853, Lucinda Caldwell, born in Litchfield, January 27, 1824, died November 24, 1886, daughter of James and Sarah (Thomas) Caldwell, of Litchfield. They were the parents of four chil-

dren: Lucretia, born 1854; Julia Ann, born December 14, 1856; Selah C., born June 19, 1860; all unmarried, and Walter E., born August 4, 1862, died March 17, 1884.

This one of the oldest families in the PINNEY country, no less than five generations of Isaac Pinneys having lived in Connecticut. The family came originally from Broadway, Somersetshire, England, and the name is sometimes spelled Pynney, or Pimme. The forefathers of this race sleep in Broadway Church, Somersetshire, a small, ancient, but beautiful structure set in a churchyard adorned with yews. By the will of Edmund Pinney, uncle of Humphrey, the first American ancestor, which will was dated 1631, annual payment is made on the Pinney tomb of certain annuities devised to poor persons of the name Pinney or of Standerwicke, in Somersetshire, England.

(I) Humphrey, son of John Pinney, came to America in 1630, with Rev. Mr. Wareham's company in the "Mary and John." He first settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was an original member of the church there, removing in 1635 to Windsor, Connecticut, his permanent home. He married Mary Hull, a fellow passenger on the voyage over, and they had seven children: Samuel, Nathaniel, Mary, Sarah, John, Abigail and Isaac, whose sketch follows. Humphrey Pinney died at Windsor, August 20, 1683, and his widow died August 18, 1684.

(II) Isaac (1), fourth son and youngest child of Humphrey and Mary (Hull) Pinney, was born in Windsor, February 24, 1663. He married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Clark, October 6, 1684. They had nine children: Isaac (2), mentioned below; Jonathan, Mary, Sarah, Humphrey, Elizabeth, Noah, Hannah and Daniel. In the Windsor records of September 24, 1709, is this entry: "Sargent Isaac Pinney died on board a vessell coming from Albany" during Queen Ann's war. Connecticut had contributed three hundred and fifty men to assist in the rebellion of Canada, Acadia and Newfoundland. General Nicholson had command of the provincial army, which lay in camp at Wood Creek, near Albany awaiting the arrival of the British fleet, which failed to come. Great mortality prevailed among the Americans in camp, and more than one-quarter of the men died of disease.

(III) Isaac (2), eldest child of Isaac (1) and Sarah (Clark) Pinney, was born January 17, 1686-7, at Windsor, Connecticut. He married Abigail Filley, was born in December, 1685, at Suffield, Connecticut, and they had four children: Prudence, Anne, Oliver and Isaac (3), whose sketch follows. Isaac (2) Pinney died August 12, 1717, at the early age of thirty. His widow lived till November, 1761, dying at the age of seventy-six.

(IV) Isaac (3), second son and youngest child of Isaac (2) and Abigail (Filley) Pinney, was born January 15, 1716-7. There is some confusion in regard to this generation. According to a record in an old family Bible belonging to Mrs. Martha A. Gaylor, Isaac (3) Pinney married Susanna Phelps, born at Hebron, Connecticut, September 23, 1731, who died at Stafford, Connecticut, September 13, 1795, aged sixty-four. They had six children: Susanna, Oliver, Lydia, Sarah, Isaac (4), mentioned below; and Daniel. This record says that Isaac (3) was judge of probate over thirty years, and that he died at Stafford, Connecticut, September, 1791, aged seventy-four.

(V) Isaac (4), second son and fourth child of

Isaac (3) and Susanna (Phelps) Pinney, was born December 18, 1758. He married Mary Parkhurst, and they had ten children: Susan, Isaac (5), Mary, Tillie, Sally, Daniel, Betsey, Julia, Columbus and Ziba. Isaac (4) Pinney died February 15, 1841, or according to another record, February 16, 1842.

(VI) Isaac (5) Pinney, eldest son and second child of Isaac (4) and Susanna (Phelps) Pinney, was born June 10, 1793. He married Roxanna —, and they had eight children: Isaac S., Eliza, Fordyce, mentioned below; Columbus, Charles A., Charlotte, Jason R. and Charlotte A.

(VII) Fordyce, second son and third child of Isaac (5) and Roxanna Pinney, was born December 3, 1817. He married Dorcas Walker, and they had four children: James W., Isabella S., Frank F., whose sketch follows; and Charles W. Fordyce Pinney died November 27, 1884.

(VIII) Frank Fordyce, second son and third child of Fordyce and Dorcas (Walker) Pinney, was born at Royalton, Vermont, May 7, 1846. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the Academy at Royalton, Vermont. He followed farming most of his life, but in 1874 he came to Lebanon, New Hampshire, and until his death eleven years later, he was traveling salesman for the firm of Adriance Platt & Company, agricultural implements. Mr. Pinney attended the Baptist Church, and belonged to Mascoma Lodge, No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Encampment, and to Mount Support Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Order United Workmen, and to the Lebanon Grange. He was a Republican in politics, and had been a member of the school board. On December 29, 1867, Frank Fordyce Pinney married Celestia A. Owen, daughter of Merrell Owen, of Bethel, Vermont. They had three children: Fred Fuller, Edward Everett and Arthur Jason, whose sketch follows. Frank F. Pinney died August 3, 1906, at Lebanon, New Hampshire.

(IX) Arthur Jason, youngest of the three sons of Frank Fordyce and Celestia (Owen) Pinney, was born in Royalton, Vermont, October 5, 1876. He was educated in the schools of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and became an oil merchant. With his brother Edward E. Pinney as partner, he began business in 1898, handling oil, both wholesale and retail. They buy the product from independent companies and keep several teams on the road all the time, covering an area of about twenty-five miles about Lebanon. Mr. Pinney attends the Baptist Church, and is a Republican in politics. On November 9, 1903, he married Nina, daughter of William and Bessie (Mansfield) Crozier, of Lebanon.

This old English family planted its SANGER scions very early on the New England shores, and has contributed its portion to the development of civilization on the Western Continent. It was early identified with New Hampshire and Vermont, and some of the leading citizens of both states at the present day are offshoots from this family.

(I) The pioneer ancestor, Richard Sanger, a native of England, removed to America in 1636 and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he died in 1661.

(II) Richard (2), son of Richard (1) Sanger, was born in England, 1620, and embarked at Southampton in April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence" of London, John Jobson, master. He shipped as a servant to John Roaff. (See Rolfe). Soon after







Courteously yours  
J. A. Sanger

arriving in Massachusetts he settled in Sudbury, that colony, where he took the oath of fidelity in 1647. He removed thence to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1649. With two sons and three others, he guarded the mill at Watertown, Massachusetts, during King Philip's war. He married Mary, second daughter of Robert Reynolds, and their children were: Mary, Nathaniel, John, Sarah, Richard and Elizabeth.

(III) Nathaniel, eldest son and second child of Richard (2) and Mary (Reynolds) Sanger, was born Feb. 14, 1652, in Watertown, and resided first in Sherburn and later in Roxbury, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Woodstock, Connecticut, being one of the first settlers of that town. He was one of the twenty soldiers impressed for the Colonial war in 1675, and died in 1735. He was married in 1679 to Mary Cutter, daughter of Richard Cutter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of ten children. His second wife's name was Ruth, and she died and was buried November 20, 1711, in Woodstock.

(IV) Eleazer, youngest child of Nathaniel and Mary (Cutter) Sanger, was born in 1698, and resided in Hardwick and Petersham, Massachusetts. He was one of the original grantees of Keene, New Hampshire, in 1753, and removed to that place, where he died March 24, 1765. He was married June 24, 1731, to Mary Jackson, and they were the parents of four children.

(V) Eleazer (2), son of Eleazer (1) and Mary (Jackson) Sanger, was born 1740, in Petersham, Massachusetts, and resided in Keene, New Hampshire. With two of his brothers he joined in the expedition against Canada in the French and Indian war in 1759, and was present at the capture of Quebec and Ticonderoga. His name also appears with those of the same brothers on the Keene muster rolls, August 3, 1775, in a foot company sent to Bunker Hill. The battle was over, however, before they arrived and they did not participate. He was married May 24, 1765, to Hannah Sherwood, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and they had five children.

(VI) Eleazer (3), son of Eleazer (2) and Hannah (Sherwood) Sanger, was born September 11, 1766, in Keene, New Hampshire, and moved to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1790. Before his marriage he made explorations in northern Vermont and selected a locality which seemed to him suitable for a settlement. He purchased a large tract of land which included the site of St. Johnsbury, where he made a clearing and immediately began the cultivation of the soil. He built a log house at what was known as the four corners, but later settled at St. Johnsbury Center, where he built saw and grist mills, the first built in that locality, and the village was known as Sanger's Mills as late as 1848. He was a typical pioneer and cleared away about two hundred acres of forest, in the meantime manufacturing large amounts of lumber at his mill. He was of hospitable disposition and often entertained travelers in the large house which he built in the village, though he never opened a tavern. This house had what was known as a "hopper roof," which was probably a hip roof. Mr. Sanger was prominent as a business man and contributed in every way within his power to the development of the village of St. Johnsbury. His death occurred in 1836, at the age of seventy years, and he was widely mourned. He was married before 1790 to Sabrina Whitney, of Winchester, Mas-

sachusetts, who survived him about two years, dying in 1838. Of their twelve children four grew to maturity, namely: Ezra, Betsy, Sabrina and Rhoda.

(VII) Ezra, son of Eleazer (3) and Sabrina Whitney Sanger, was born \_\_\_\_\_, 1804, in St. Johnsbury, Vermont. When a young man he entered the store of John Clark as a clerk, and subsequently opened a store of his own, the first in the Center Village. He soon sold this business and removed to Troy, Vermont, where he engaged in the manufacture of potash and of shoes, and also conducted a general merchandise store. He disposed of these interests in 1834, and removed to Honeoye Falls, in New York, where he was a merchant until his death, of consumption, 1840. His wife, Sarah M. (Brown) Sanger, was an adopted daughter of John Clark, having been left an orphan in childhood. She was born September, 1807, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and died May 10, 1860, at Delta, Ohio. Their children are accounted for as follows: Maria, Ellen, Thaddeus E., mentioned below; Mary Ann, Benjamin. Several years after the death of Mr. Sanger his widow married Thomas Gleason, to whom she bore one daughter, Fanny. The mother died at the age of fifty years. Ezra Sanger, like his father before him, was an old line Whig, but did not care for any political preferment. He was liberal in religious faith and was a respected and esteemed citizen. Sarah M. (Brown) Sanger, was a granddaughter of John Ide, who was a soldier from Massachusetts during the Revolution. Her paternal grandfather, John Brown, was also a soldier of the Revolution.

(VIII) Thaddeus Ezra, eldest son of Ezra and Sarah M. (Brown) Sanger, was born March 12, 1832, in Troy, Vermont, and prepared for college at St. Johnsbury Academy. His intention of pursuing a collegiate course was abandoned because of the changing fortunes of the family, and he left school at the age of eighteen years to pursue some avocation which would sustain him. He did not, however, abandon the hope of securing an education, and went bravely to work and paved the way for such a career. He taught school for a time, then went to Toledo, Ohio, where he was employed for a period of years as clerk in a drug store, and having decided upon the medical profession utilized every moment of available time during this period for study, often taking time that should have been devoted to rest. After this he continued the study of medicine in Philadelphia, where he attended a course of lectures and was subsequently a student under the direction of Doctors Stone and Sanborn, of St. Johnsbury. He also studied in the office of Dr. Darling, at Lyndon, Vermont. He then entered the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1856 and immediately located for practice at Hardwick, Vermont, where he continued two years. Thence he proceeded to Littleton, New Hampshire, arriving July 12, 1858, where he continued practice till his death. He did much to raise the standing of the Homeopathic School of Medicine, both with the profession and the public, and his long and varied practice in and about Littleton was a successful one. He was a pioneer of the school in this section of the state, being the first in northern New Hampshire, and always showed great enthusiasm for his profession. His pleasing personality and keen interest in the science and the welfare of his patients necessarily brought success. His

reputation had long been established, and he was many times called in consultation by members of both allopathic and homeopathic schools over the entire regions of Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. Dr. Sanger always stood in the front rank with those who have developed the town and made it what it is. He was ready for service, at any time and anywhere that the public good demanded, but his profession was the one important thing. To it he brought an exceptional amount of natural ability, and to this was added an unusually bright, quick, intelligent mind which fitted him so well for any emergency. Probably no one in this state was better read in medical lore, and few more familiar with current literature and the latest books. He was always reaching out for new things, and possessed a remarkable power of discernment and selection. He was wise and cautious, and seldom made mistakes in his profession. His manner in the sick room carried with it healing; for though the case was critical, taxing his brain and heart to the utmost, only cheerful looks and words were his inside the house, no matter how worried and careworn he felt.

It was natural that his standing and keen interest in his profession led him into many associations for the promotion of science and the public health. From the year 1865 he was a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and held many of the important offices of that organization, being president for three years, 1878-79 and 1880. In 1870 he became a member of the American Institution of Homeopathy. In 1871 he was appointed by the general government to the position of pension surgeon for the United States pension bureau, and held that position until the assumption of office by President Cleveland, when he resigned. To Dr. Sanger more than to any other individual was due the organization of the Connecticut Valley Homeopathic Medical Society of Northern New Hampshire, and for two years he was its president. He was for a long time medical examiner of the Knights of Honor and the Provident Mutual Association of New Hampshire.

Possessing a broad mind and a large heart Dr. Sanger was naturally drawn early into an association with fraternal organizations, and he gave much time to the work of Free Masonry. He became a member of Burns Lodge, at Littleton, December 7, 1870, and of Franklin Chapter, of Lisbon, in 1881. He was made a Knight Templar, January 23, 1882, in St. Girard Commandery. He took the council degrees at Plymouth, February 11, 1884, in Omega Council, and received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, December 21, 1885, at Nashua. He held many important Masonic offices. In 1871 he was junior warden, the following year senior warden, was captain general in 1883 and eminent commander from 1884 to 1891. He was grand captain of the Guard of the Grand Commandery of the State in 1884, and grand warden in 1885. He was master of his home lodge in 1890 and grand commander of the state in 1892. Dr. Sanger was a welcome member in every social circle, and he was appreciated and admired for his ready wit and quickness of perception. His readiness in the discussion of every topic of general interest proved him to be a lifelong student and a man of brilliant intellect. To such a man success in the field of healing was a certainty. His distinction and honors came to him by reason of his cultivated talents, his unremitting attention and his confidence in himself and science. This confidence

and his cool and courageous bearing in the sick room did much in healing the ills of his patients. He entered upon the study and practice of medicine when the Homeopathic school was held somewhat in disrepute by members of the so called "Regular School." But his steady adherence to the practice of his science, his uniform success in healing the sick, and his kind and genial nature overcame all obstacles and he always occupied a most enviable position in the medical profession.

Dr. Sanger was married October 29, 1856, to Iantha C. Kneeland, in Waterbury, Vermont, daughter of Willard Hall and Cleora (Woods) Kneeland. Willard H. Kneeland was for many years a prominent farmer of Waterbury and Barret and owned valuable lumber mills in Victory. On retiring from active life he removed to Littleton, New Hampshire, where he died in 1875, at the age of seventy years. He was born in Waterbury, Vermont, in 1805. His wife, Cleora Woods, was born in Barret, Vermont, in 1810 and died in 1892. She was a granddaughter of John Woods, who served in New Hampshire and Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war, and of Captain John Ide, who served in Rhode Island during the same struggle. Mr. and Mrs. Kneeland were the parents of four children: Samuel P., Iantha C., Ellen and Ireneus. John Kneeland, the founder of the family, was born in Scotland, 1600, and came to America, 1632, settling in Boston. He was a son of Captain John Kneeland, who was born in Scotland in 1565, married Mary Dunbar, 1598, and died at sea in 1635. John (3) Kneeland was born in Boston, 1632, and his son John (4) was born in that city, 1668. John (5) Kneeland, son of John (4), was a celebrated Boston builder and real estate owner, after whom Kneeland street and Kneeland wharf were named. He constructed the "Old South Church" in Boston. John (5) Kneeland was born in Boston, 1694, and his son, Richard Kneeland, was born in that city in 1752. Richard (2) Kneeland, son of Richard (1), was born in Westford, Massachusetts, in 1773, and was the father of Willard H. Kneeland, whose daughter is the wife of Dr. Sanger. Dr. Sanger's children include: Ellen I., Lillian E. and Katherine F., born in Littleton. The eldest was an artist by profession, and was graduated at the Normal Art School in Boston, and was an art teacher in the schools of Littleton. She married E. K. Parker, M. D., of Littleton, and died March 3, 1898. The second daughter was an accomplished musician, and is now the wife of F. E. Green, druggist, of Littleton. The third, Katherine F., married Charles B. Henry, of the firm of J. E. Henry & Sons, of Lincoln, New Hampshire. The grandchildren are Wayne Sanger, George Frederick, Catheryn Ellen Green; and Katherine Kneeland Henry. The home of Dr. Sanger is on Main street, and is one of the finest located houses in the village. He purchased the property in 1873 and caused the buildings to be erected soon after. The beautiful lawns, fine gardens, and orchard; the handsome house and out buildings make it a very attractive home, and in this residence he maintained his office. He was in active practice fifty years, forty-eight of which were in Littleton. Dr. Sanger died June 6, 1906, aged seventy-four years, at the Homeopathic Hospital in Boston, where he had gone for treatment a few days before.

Sometimes written Goodale or  
 GOODELL. Goodall, is the name of the common ancestor of all the early families

of this patronymic in New England. There is a tradition that the families of this lineage are sprung from three brothers who lived in the same town and agreed that each should adopt a separate spelling of the name for the personal convenience of each. It is more probable, however, that these three forms of orthography are but the survivors of numerous ways of spelling the name that a search of the town records of New England would reveal. The family appears early in Massachusetts, and as the families of the earliest generations were large, the number of descendants is proportionally large. Their record is a good one and many useful and excellent citizens have borne the honest old British cognomen of Goodell.

(I) Robert Goodell, born in England in 1604, sailed from Ipswich, England, August 30, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, commander, with his wife Katherine and three children: Mary, Abraham, and Isaac, arriving in Massachusetts. He purchased a tract of four hundred and eighty acres of land in Salem, lying between the Ipswich river, Reading road, and Newburyport turnpike, whence he subsequently moved to what is now called Danvers. The deed records of 1668, and probate record of his will showed that at those times he had a wife named Margaret, hence must have married a second time. "The family was highly esteemed in Salem."

(II) Zachariah, third son and fourth child of Robert and Katherine Goodell, was born in Salem, and married Elizabeth Beacham, daughter of Edward and Mary Beacham of Salem.

(III) David (1), eighth son and eleventh child of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Beacham) Goodell, was born March, 1688, and married, January 7, 1712, Abigail Elliott, of Boxford, and they became the parents of two children, Abigail and David, the subject of the next paragraph.

(IV) David (2), only son of David (1) and Abigail (Elliott) Goodell, born April 30, 1716, resided in that part of the town of Amherst now included in Milford. He married, March 2, 1738, Lydia Putnam, daughter of John and Lydia (Parker) Putnam. She died November 27, 1789. They were the parents of ten children.

(V) David (3), oldest child of David (2) and Lydia (Putnam) Goodell, born December 16, 1738, died June 20, 1829, lived in Amherst. He married Elizabeth Hutchinson, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Richardson) Hutchinson, of Middleboro. They had seven children.

(VI) David (4), third son and fourth child of David (3) and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Goodell, was born in Amherst, September 15, 1774, settled in Hillsborough, from which place he afterwards removed to Antrim in 1844, where he died in 1848. He married Mary Raymond, daughter of Holt and Phebe (Dodge) Raymond. She died May 17, 1864, aged eighty-five. They were the parents of three children: George Dodge, John, and Jesse Raymond.

(VII) George Dodge, oldest child of David (4) and Mary (Raymond) Goodell, was born June 18, 1799, and died May 20, 1867, aged sixty-eight. He married, April 24, 1823, Rebecca Andrews, daughter of Solomon and Sarah (Bradford) Andrews. They had five children: Mary Emily, Sarah Rebecca, John, Lucy S. and Sarah A.

(VIII) Dr. John, third child and only son of George Dodge and Rebecca (Andrews) Goodell, was born in Hillsborough, May 18, 1829. He mar-

ried, May 17, 1859, Ellen Elizabeth Foster, of Keene, born June 27, 1833, daughter of Ephraim and Sybil (Mason) Foster. They had two children, Nancy C. and Carrie A.

(VII) Deacon Jesse Raymond, youngest child of David (4) and Mary (Raymond) Goodell, born in Hillsboro, February 12, 1807, died November 6, 1886. He had but limited school privileges, but fully appreciating the value of education, largely made up by study and reading in later years what he had failed to obtain as a boy. He was a tiller of the soil, and lived on the ancestral farm until 1841, when he removed to the adjoining town of Antrim where he resided the remainder of his life. He married first, Olive Atwood Wright, of Sullivan, born February 28, 1807, died June 13, 1877, and (second) Mrs. Ruth (Wilkins) Bennett, born November 1, 1824, died February 6, 1804. Olive A. Wright was a woman of much more than ordinary mentality, was economical, industrious and energetic. Her parents were poor, and at the age of fifteen years she went to Boston and then to Waltham in search of work. The first cotton factory had just commenced operations in Waltham, and she obtained employment there. In eight years she saved \$500 from her earnings, which is probably a case without parallel among the employees of her age in that place and time. Jesse R. and Olive A. Goodell were the parents of one child, whose sketch follows:

(VIII) Governor David H. Goodell, only child of Deacon Jesse Raymond and Olive Atwood (Wright) Goodell, was born on his father's farm in Hillsborough, May 6, 1834, and March 17, 1841, moved to Antrim. His early youth was passed in labor on the farm and attendance at the common schools until he had acquired all the education they could supply. He then attended Hancock Academy several terms, and went from there to New Hampton, and later to Frankestown, where he graduated in 1852. In the fall of the same year he entered Brown University, where he took high rank as a scholar, winning a prize in mathematics, and marking within one degree of perfect in Latin. His health failed in his sophomore year, and he was compelled to return to his home, where he spent the following year and a half on the farm. After recovering his health he began teaching, and taught two terms at Hubbardston, Massachusetts, one at the New London Literary and Scientific Institution and one at Leominster, Massachusetts. Here he found his health failing again on account of his sedentary life and he returned to the farm expecting to make farming his permanent business, but the Antrim Shovel Company being organized about that time (1857) he was offered the position of treasurer and bookkeeper, which he accepted. In 1858 he was made general agent of the company, and filled that place six years, the last three as the agent of Treadwell & Company, of Boston, who had purchased the business of the original company. In 1864 Oakes Ames bought the business, including the patents covering the famous Antrim shovel, and moved it to North Easton, Massachusetts, and Mr. Goodell, in company with George R. Carter, one of the firm of Treadwell & Company, began in a small way the manufacture of apple parers. He was the inventor of the "lightning apple parer," which they put on the market through a New York house, which in two years sold a few hundred dozen and thought they had done well. In 1866 Mr. Goodell went on the

road to sell for himself, and in a tour of three weeks sold two thousand dozen, and thus made his invention known throughout the country. In 1867 the factory was destroyed by fire. The firm carried no insurance, and the loss was total. Six weeks later a new shop was in operation, and in the year following turned out over nine thousand dozen machines. In 1870, in order to accommodate one of its partners, the firm of Goodell & Company had indorsed the notes of Treadwell & Company to the amount of \$50,000, and the failure of the latter firm sent Goodell & Company into bankruptcy. The result of the trouble was that Mr. Goodell bought the property himself, borrowed money, and paid his debts, paid for the plant out of the first year's profits, and subsequently greatly enlarged the business without signing a note for more than twenty-five years for himself or anyone else, or accepting any of the financial aid that was freely offered him. In the year 1872 Mr. Goodell took part in the organization of the Woods Cutlery Company, at Bennington, and in 1875 bought it out and transferred it to the Goodell Company, of which he is the principal stockholder and the manager. The company manufactures all kinds of table cutlery, from scale tang to silver plated, hot water proof; and also numerous kinds of apple parers, potato parers, cherry stoners, seed sowers, both hand and horse power. The six factories at Antrim and Bennington now employ two hundred and seventy-five hands, and have a payroll of more than \$120,000 yearly.

Born and bred a farmer, Mr. Goodell has always loved nature and delighted in farming. He lives on the farm his father owned, and there carries on farming scientifically, and does a profitable business in stock raising. His interests in husbandry and domestic animals, have brought him into various organizations of farmers and breeders. He aided in organizing and was for several years the president of the Oak Park Association for the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts; was for a number of years one of the trustees of the New England Agricultural Society, and from 1879 to 1886, was an active member of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Goodell was a Democrat in his early life, but embraced the principles and ardently supported the measures of the Republican party since 1863. With his active temperament he could not remain a spectator, and hence has always taken an active part in politics and has held numerous offices and enjoyed many honors. Among the early offices which he held were those of school committee, town clerk and moderator. In 1876, after a long contest he established his claim to having been elected representative to the legislature in Antrim, where he overturned a Democratic majority. He was re-elected in 1877 and 1878. In the house he established and maintained a reputation as one of the most judicious counselors and most effective speakers in the state, and commanded the confidence of his colleagues to such an extent that no measure which he supported was defeated, and none that he opposed was successful. The bill for the erection of a new state prison was carried largely through his judicious and earnest support. In 1882 he was elected a member of the governor's council, and served a term of two years from 1883 to 1885. In the Republican convention of 1884 he received one hundred and forty-six votes, and was the strongest competitor of Hon. Moody Currier for the nomination for governor. In 1888 he was nominated and

elected governor, taking his seat in June, 1889, and serving to January, 1891.

Governor Goodell is a lifelong and earnest temperance worker, and served as president of the New Hampshire State Temperance Union, and is now (1907) president of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League. He has also been a trustee of Colby Academy of New London. Governor Goodell's success in life has come principally from a combination of energy, good judgment and moral rectitude. Into every enterprise with which he has been connected he has put a vigor that has brought success. His political career is a notable instance of what the qualities in a man may accomplish. Relying implicitly in his high character and ability, his fellow citizens have repeatedly elected him to positions of honor and trust. Beginning at the lowest he gradually won his way to the highest office in the state. In business he has been a large employer, and through him the industries of the state have been increased, and labor has been furnished to many of his fellow citizens. Through all his life to the age of "three score and ten" he has passed with a high business credit, a good general reputation, and an immaculate character.

Governor Goodell married, September 1, 1857, at Goffstown, Hannah Jane Plumer, born in Goffstown, April 13, 1835, daughter of Jesse T. and Hannah (Johnson) Plumer, of Goffstown. They have two children: 1. Dora Dana, born September 6, 1858, married Nellie L. Little, August 31, 1886; they have one child, Claire, born November 12, 1887. 2. Richard Carter, born August 10, 1868, married Una G. White, August 10, 1892. She died April 5, 1895, and he married Amy Martin, February 22, 1899.

The names of Goodale, Goodell, GOODALE Goodell, Goodall, and Goodcal, are undoubtedly derived from one common origin, but the exact spelling of the original name has not as yet been accurately determined. Robert Goodale, the pioneer in America, is mentioned at length above. In all probability he was the ancestor of all who bear the name in this country. Those of their children born in England were Abraham and Isaac, and in Salem they had Jacob. The first of this name in New Hampshire was probably David Goodale, a descendant of the above-mentioned emigrants, who went to Amherst at a very early date.

(1) The Lancaster Goodales are descended from Enos Goodale, also a descendant of Robert, of Salem, who was married in Marlboro, Massachusetts, to Mary Angier. From Marlboro Enos went to Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and later in life accompanied some of his children to New Hampshire. His children were: Sarah, Ebenezer, Mary, Ezekiel, Enos, Miriam, Persis and Elijah.

(II) Enos Goodale (2), third son and fifth child of Enos and Mary (Angier) Goodale, was born in Shrewsbury, March 28, 1746. He resided in Stoddard, married Hannah Dinsmore, and had a family of eight sons and six daughters, whose names do not appear in the data at hand.

(III) Harvey Goodale, seventh son of Enos and Hannah (Dinsmore) Goodale, was born in Stoddard, April 10, 1799. In 1826 he settled in Lancaster, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided there for more than half a century or until his death, which occurred July 12, 1879. He was quite actively interested in political affairs, but never sought nor held public office.

The maiden name of his wife was Betsey Crawford, and she bore him six children, of whom the only survivor is Elwyn, who is again referred to in the succeeding paragraph.

(IV) Elwyn Goodale, son of Harvey and Betsey (Crawford) Goodale, was born in Lancaster, June 1, 1838. After the conclusion of his studies, which were pursued in the public schools, he assisted his father in carrying on the homestead farm, and eventually engaged in tilling the soil upon his own account. He now owns three hundred acres of excellent land, which he devotes principally to the dairying industry, and he is quite an extensive shipper of milk to Boston. He is more or less prominent in local public affairs, having served as a member of the school board and as tax collector, and in politics he supports the Democratic party. His society affiliations are with the Patrons of Husbandry. In his religious faith he is a Methodist, and was formerly a steward of that church.

Mr. Goodale married Rosanna B. Jordan, and they have had four children, namely: Lyman, deceased; Martha B., who is the wife of Horace Spencer, of Bloomfield, Vermont; Nellie; Edward Harvey, married Edith Woodward, of Southbridge, Massachusetts, and they now reside in Lebanon, New Hampshire.

The name is of remote French origin, and FAY it is quite probable that it was originally identical with Foy. In English records it first appears as a patronymic in 1173. It has existed in Ireland for an indefinite period and is occasionally met with in Scotland. The Fays, like many other families of ancient lineage, possess special characteristics, prominent among which are mental and physical strength, untiring energy and remarkable executive ability.

(I) The New Hampshire Fays are the descendants of John Fay, who arrived at Boston in the "Speedwell," from Gravesend, England, June 27, 1656. Savage says that he was eight years old, but other authorities state that he was probably eighteen. He went to Sudbury, but subsequently settled in Marlborough, Massachusetts, where, with the exception of a short time spent in Watertown during King Philip's War, he resided for the remainder of his life. His death occurred December 5, 1690. In 1668 he married Mary Brigham, who was born in Watertown in 1638-39, daughter of Thomas Brigham, of Cambridge, and she died in Watertown in 1676. July 15, 1678, he married for his second wife Mrs. Susanna Morse, nee Shattuck, born in Watertown in 1643, daughter of William Shattuck, and her first husband was Joseph Morse. The children of his first union were: John, David (died young), Samuel and Mary. Those of his second marriage were: David, Gershom, Ruth and Deliverance.

(II) Captain John, eldest child of John and Mary (Brigham) Fay, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, November 30, 1669. He was prominent in the civic affairs of Marlboro, and united with the church there in 1706. He resided in that part of Marlboro which in 1717 was incorporated as Westboro, and in 1718 was chosen its first town clerk, holding office for eleven years. He also held other town offices, including those of selectman, treasurer and assessor, and was commissioned captain in the militia in 1724. He died January 5, 1747. December 1, 1690, he married Elizabeth Wellington, born December 20, 1673, died March 8, 1729, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza-

beth (Sweetman) Wellington. She was admitted to the Marlboro church in 1699. His second wife who was before marriage Levinah Brigham, survived him and died March 8, 1749. His children were: Bathsheba, Eunice, Mary (died young), Lydia, Dinah, James, Mehitabel, Benjamin, Stephen and Mary.

(III) Captain Benjamin, third son and ninth child of Captain John and Elizabeth (Sweetman) Fay, was born in Marlboro in 1712, and died in Westboro, October 6, 1777. He was married December 27, 1739, to Martha Mills, of Concord, Massachusetts, who was born March 6, 1719, and died July 19, 1761. September 28, 1765, he married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Stow, of Grafton, Massachusetts. Her death occurred in the last named place in 1784. He was the father of thirteen children, namely: Elizabeth, Martha, Benjamin, Esther, John, Nathan, Lucy, Stephen, James, Mehitabel, and Charles, who died young, all of whom were of his first union; Charles and Joel, who were of his second marriage.

(IV) Nathan, third son and sixth child of Captain Benjamin and Martha (Mills) Fay, was born in Westboro, October 5, 1750. Shortly after the Revolutionary War he went to East Alstead, New Hampshire, cleared a farm and established what was afterwards known as the Fay homestead. He died in that town June 8, 1825. His first marriage, which took place in Westboro, January 1, 1771, was with Persis Harrington, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Harrington, of that town, and she died March 15, 1794. On October 9, 1800, he married Margaret Newton, daughter of Christopher and Mary Newton, of Newport, New Hampshire. She died in East Alstead, September 17, 1845. His first wife bore him eight children, namely: Jesse, Eli, Elizabeth, Persis, Nathan, Benjamin, Ruth, and Lydia. Those of his second marriage were: Mary Giles, Hubbard Newton, Charles Miles, John Milton, and Serena Church.

(V) Hubbard Newton, second child and eldest son of Nathan and Margaret (Newton) Fay, was born in East Alstead, April 11, 1803. He was a prosperous farmer, owning and cultivating the Fay farm situated about three-quarters of a mile from the East Alstead postoffice, and he died there October 21, 1882. He was married April 17, 1825, to Eunice Willis, who was born October 23, 1801, daughter of Caleb and Martha Willis of Winchester. Her death occurred August 31, 1881. She was the mother of seven children: Erastus Newton, born February 4, 1826, died June 16, 1896; Gerould Eardley, born January 20, 1828, died February 1, 1883; Osmar Willis, born July 6, 1831, died January 23, 1907; Charles Edward, born June 6, 1835, died December 17, 1868; Henrietta Maria, born July 20, 1838; Franklin Harvey, the date of whose birth will be given presently; and Mary Sophia, born June 27, 1844, died April 20, 1846.

(VI) Franklin Harvey, fifth son and sixth child of Hubbard N. and Eunice (Willis) Fay, was born at East Alstead, July 3, 1841. He attended the public schools, and resided at home assisting his father in carrying on the farm until attaining his majority. He then went to Keene, where he entered the wood-working establishment of Messrs. Crossfield & Scott, and has ever since been identified with that business, as conducted by the original firm and its successors. In politics he is a Republican, and under the town government he served as a selectman. Since the incorporation of Keene as a city he has continued his political

activity, having served on the board of aldermen with ability several terms; was representative to the legislature for the years 1889 and 1890; and is still a prominent factor in local politics, being at the present time president of the Republican Club. Mr. Fay is a member of Social Friends Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is a member of Beaver Brook Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge.

Mr. Fay was first married in Stoughton, Massachusetts, February 22, 1865, to Rachel Jane Sumner, who was born in that town July 28, 1841, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Smith) Sumner. She died June 19, 1879, and on December 4, 1880, he married for his second wife Elsie Maria Glazier, born in Greenwich, New York, February 11, 1858, daughter of Walter W. and Mary A. (Faulkner) Glazier. They have one daughter, Ennice Mary, who was born in Keene, June 22, 1884.

FORREST William Forrest, the first known ancestor of this family, came to Boston with his wife and five children.

Both he and his wife died in Boston, but the children (Margaret, Robert, John, William and Nancy, with the exception of Robert) settled in Canterbury, New Hampshire, where they obtained a tract of land opposite Boscawen Plain.

(II) Robert Forrest, born in Ireland in 1725, oldest son and second child of William Forrest, lived the whole of his life in Boston. Little is known of him except that he married Betsy Fulton, born in Boston, in 1728, and that she survived him with a son William and daughter Betsey. After the death of her husband, Betsey (Fulton) Forrest removed with some of her husbands' relatives to Canterbury, New Hampshire, and there or at Boston, Massachusetts, married, second, William Love. Later they emigrated to Wheelock, Vermont, where she died at an old age.

(III) William Forrest, born at Boston, April 5, 1756, went with his mother and stepfather to Canterbury, and went at once to live with an aunt, Mrs. William Moore. He was then about fourteen years of age. He was apprenticed to Deacon Asa Forrest, a tanner, and worked for him until just before the revolutionary war, when he became of age, and at once enlisted for two months and ten days in Captain Jeremiah Clough's regiment. In August of the same year he was one of the men selected from Poore's and Stark's regiments to capture Quebec, and on September 19, 1775, set out with forty days' rations. They reached Quebec on November 8th, of the same year, after one of the most frightful journeys recorded in history. On his return he took part in the battles of Bennington and Stillwater; was discharged September 27, 1777; re-enlisted June 12, 1778, in Captain Gile's regiment, was discharged at Rhode Island, January 6, and re-enlisted, June 23, 1779. He served through the entire war as a private without disability. He married September 18, 1782, Dorothy Worthen, born at East Concord, February 7, 1763, died in Canterbury, May 26, 1849. They settled in the north-east extreme of Canterbury, where they lived and raised a large family. He died January 7, 1817. The children of William and Dorothy (Worthen) Forrest were: Betsy, Hannah, Jeremiah, Polly, Mehetable, Susan, Dorothy, Nancy, Sally A., Franklin and Sidney, all born at Canterbury.

(IV) Sidney, youngest son and child of William

and Dorothy Forrest, was born May 9, 1805, and died at Belmont, July 11, 1871. He owned and cultivated a small farm in Northfield, New Hampshire, until 1832, when becoming discontented he emigrated to Ohio and settled near Wheelersburg, on the banks of the Ohio. Late in life he longed for his native state and returned, settling in Upper Gilmanton, where he engaged in blacksmithing with a brother. He was a man of very positive convictions and honesty of purpose and a highly respected citizen. He married, October 15, 1828, Hannah Gile, born at Northfield, February 6, 1807, a daughter of John Gile. She died at Belmont, July 14, 1894. The children of Sidney and Hannah (Gile) Forrest were: Sally Hill, Hannah, Flora E., Charles, Dorothy, Martha Sanborn, Mary Elizabeth and George Sidney.

(V) George Sidney, youngest son and child of Sidney and Hannah (Gile) Forrest, was born January 26, 1852, at Belmont, New Hampshire, and was educated in the common schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen years he went to Bristol, New Hampshire, and here learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was occupied for several years. After working two years in Bristol he spent a year in Gilmanton, and then came to Concord soon after attaining his majority. Since that time this city has been his home. His first employment upon arriving here was with Currier & Morgan, with whom he continued one year, and was subsequently employed for a period of fourteen years by E. B. Hutchinson, who was then the leading builder of Concord. He subsequently entered into partnership with S. B. Danforth and Charles Kimball, known as Kimball, Danforth & Forrest, engaged in extensive building operations. Upon the death of Mr. Kimball, in 1893, Messrs. Danforth & Forrest continued building together until 1905. Since withdrawing from this connection Mr. Forrest has given his entire attention to architectural work. His share in the work of the various firms with which he has been connected consisted in the development of plans, and his recognized ability in this line has placed him in the front ranks. Among the recent buildings planned by him are the Nelson Block in Nashua, the remodelling of the court house at Concord, the town hall at Bradford, the elegant mansion of A. E. Tilton, at Tilton, New Hampshire, the Methodist church in Pembroke, and the South Congregational chapel in Concord. Mr. Forrest has devoted himself very successfully to business, which accounts for his remarkable success therein, and has given very little time to public affairs, though he has settled convictions upon public policy and has constantly supported the Democratic party. From 1893 he served two terms in the common council from Ward 6. He attends the South Congregational Church. He was married to Emely Anderson, daughter of Eben and Mary A. (Whitney) Anderson. She was born January 15, 1854, at East Concord, New Hampshire. The children of George and Emely (Anderson) Forrest are: Lillian May, born July 11, 1874, at Concord; died August 27, 1875; Maud Boyce, born June 20, 1876; Harry George, born November 28, 1879, at Pembroke; Ralph Anderson, born January 21, 1882, at Concord; Helen, born August 3, 1886, at Concord; Barbara, born December 2, 1904, at Concord.

HODGMAN

Among the early immigrants of Massachusetts was the ancestor of the family of this name; and re-



ligious differences were no doubt the cause of his removal from the comforts and luxuries of Old England to the inhospitable shore and savage wilderness of New England, where nothing but the things most necessary to civilized life were obtainable. The family has been represented in New England since the first narrow fringe of English settlements was formed along the Massachusetts coast, and has furnished in the space of two hundred and fifty years many industrious and respectable citizens whose labors have contributed to the material, moral, intellectual, and educational growth of the country. Quiet industry and a modest and retiring disposition have been marked characteristics of the race from the earliest times. It is also a notable fact that the family has not numerically increased in the same proportion as some others that sprung from a single pair in the early times, but they have never lacked personal integrity.

(I) Thomas Hodgman was a resident of Reading, Massachusetts, as early as 1663. In 1667 the town ordered and agreed "that all the privileges of land, timber and commons shall belong unto the Present Houses, now erected, and to no other, that shall be erected hereafter." The name of Thomas Hodgman is on the list of fifty-nine persons who owned the houses referred to. He and five others did not draw land in 1666, at the "Division of the Great Swamp," for the reason probably that they had received special grants. He married, 1663, Mary, who was (probably) the young widow of, Ezekiel Morrill. It is thought he had no child, but that he adopted one Josiah Webber, who took the name of Josiah Hodgman. Thomas died 1729, and his widow died 1735, aged ninety-five.

(II) Josiah Hodgman, son of Josiah Webber, and adopted son of Thomas Hodgman, born 1668, died in Reading, March 24, 1749. He married (first), 1691, Elizabeth, who died 1712. He married (second), 1724, Grace, widow of John Bantwell. She died in 1756. They had a son Thomas, next mentioned.

(III) Thomas, son of Josiah and Grace Hodgman, was born February 18, 1693, settled in West Parish, near and south of Prescott place. He married, 1714, Abigail Gerry, of Stoneham, and they had children: Elizabeth, Josiah, Benjamin, Jonathan, Thomas, David, Timothy and John. (Mention of Benjamin and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Thomas (3), eldest child of Thomas (2) and Abigail (Gerry) Hodgman, married, in 1740, Elizabeth Blood of Concord, Massachusetts. They had a son Abijah, next mentioned.

(V) Abijah, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Blood) Hodgman, was born in 1750. He married, (first) Beulah Kibby, and (second) Rhoda Sprague. He had a son Abijah, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VI) Abijah (2), son of Abijah (1) and Beulah (Kibby) Hodgman, was born October 11, 1775, and died in Bedford, New Hampshire, May 15, 1864, aged eighty-nine. He settled in Bedford in 1803, and spent his life there in farming. He married, September 3, 1801, Abigail Dowse, who was born September 9, 1779, and died January 1, 1870, aged ninety years. They had nine children: William, George, Clarissa, Abijah, Abigail, Frederick, Isaac Parker, John and James.

(VII) Isaac Parker, seventh child and fifth son of Abijah and Abigail (Dowse) Hodgman, was born in Amherst, August 4, 1816. After his mar-

riage he settled in Bradford, where he was engaged in farming. He married, December 1, 1842, Emily B. Mitchell, who was born in Merrimack, October 14, 1818, and died, 1901. She was the daughter of Timothy and Mehitable (Pratt) Mitchell, of Merrimack. The children of this union were: Clinton Parker, Emily, Samantha, Isaac Abijah, Emma Juliet, James Clifton French, John Monroe, Charles Edward, Thomas Frederick and Ella Luzana Samantha.

(VIII) James Clifton French, third son and fifth child of Isaac P. and Emily (Mitchell) Hodgman, was born in Bedford, December 4, 1852. After attending the common schools until seventeen years of age he went to Nashua, where he attended Crosby's high school about three years. He then returned to farming which has been his principal occupation since that time, with lumbering as an occasional diversion. He lived in Bedford until 1891, when he moved into the west part of Merrimack. After residing there twelve years he removed to Reed's Ferry, where he now lives on a farm of two hundred acres. He is a Republican. His judgment and executive ability are first class, and he has been called upon to settle several estates. He has also been one of the committee on the erection of school houses. His interest in politics has always been lively and he has been elected to and filled the offices of selectman four years, road agent four years, and representative one term (1903). He is a member of Thornton Grange, No. 31, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is a past master. He is also a charter member and past grand of Souhegan Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In social, fraternal and political matters Mr. Hodgman is regarded as a leading man in the town of Merrimack. He married, March 10, 1880, Katie L. Kittredge, who was born May 11, 1855, daughter of Joseph and Catherine H. (McAfee) Kittredge, of Merrimack. They have one son, Frederick J., who was born in Merrimack, December 12, 1881.

(IV) Benjamin, second son and third child of Thomas and Abigail (Gerry) Hodgman, was born December 18, 1722, and resided in Reading.

(V) Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin (1) Hodgman, resided in Concord, Massachusetts. He married, May 26, 1767, Elizabeth Merriam.

(VI) Oliver, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Merriam) Hodgman, was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, June 12, 1773. He married, June 3, 1799, Pamela Thompson, born April 25, 1777, died January 20, 1820. He died June 23, 1816.

(VII) Francis, son of Oliver and Pamela (Thompson) Hodgman, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, December 20, 1808, and died in Littleton, New Hampshire, July 1, 1861. He became a resident of Littleton in 1832, and within a year or two erected a building for his jewelry business, with which he joined that of an apothecary. He carried on this dual business, gradually increasing it and improving its accommodations, for more than thirty years. He then, in the time of the war of the rebellion, retired, and was succeeded by his sons who divided the business, Charles taking the jewelry branch and Francis F. the drugs and medicines. Francis Hodgman was a successful merchant, a sociable gentleman and a highly esteemed and very trustworthy citizen. He was a Whig in politics, and a town officer many years. He was fire ward 1841-43-45-46-47-48, and March 10, 1846, was elected town clerk and continued to fill that office by annual reelection for six terms, retiring March 9, 1852. He

served three terms as justice of the peace, 1849-54-59. In 1852 he was elected to represent Littleton in the state legislature and served one term, defeating the Democratic candidate, Harry Bingham. In April, 1834, Mr. Hodgman took an active part in the organization of the first fire company in the town to man the fire engine that had been purchased by the town a year or two earlier. The membership of this company was composed of business men, many of whom bore an important part in the history of the town. Of those who were active in the organization of this company only three continued till it disbanded, 1849; and one of those three was Mr. Hodgman. He was a member of Ammonoosuc Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Littleton, and held the office of noble grand in the latter half of 1851. He married, December 16, 1834, Mary Burns Fletcher, born in Amherst, December 10, 1814, daughter of Samuel and Susannah G. (Patterson) Fletcher. She died in Littleton, February 25, 1897. She was zealous in works of religion, temperance and charity. The children of this marriage were Charles and Francis F.

(VIII) Charles, oldest son and child of Francis and Mary Burns (Fletcher) Hodgman, born in Littleton, January 24, 1836, died in Littleton, October 12, 1895. He got a good practical education, learned the jeweller's trade, and when his father retired from business he started in trade for himself. He was successful, but retired early in the seventies and worked for others as his broken health would permit. He was a Republican in politics, and highly respected in Littleton where his whole life was passed. He was justice of the peace for a term beginning November 26, 1861. He married, February 27, 1861, Sarah Elizabeth Taylor, born in Springfield, Vermont, January 31, 1839, died in Littleton, January 9, 1892. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Taylor, was a most devout member of the Episcopal Church, confirmed by Bishop W. W. Niles, in class of 1872; and a faithful temperance worker, being worthy vice templar of the Good Templars' Lodge which was organized at Littleton in 1865. The children of Charles and Sarah E. (Taylor) Hodgman were: Samuel, born January 21, 1863. He served in the war with Spain and is now (1906) an electrician sergeant in the United States army stationed at Fort Totten, New York. Herbert Clyde, born January 6, 1867. Carrie Louise, born February 10, 1874, married, June 23, 1897, Moreton A. Durkee, and resides at Natick, Massachusetts. Burns Plummer, whose sketch follows.

(IX) Burns Plummer, third son and fourth child of Charles and Sarah E. (Taylor) Hodgman, born in Littleton, December 30, 1875, graduated from the Littleton high school in 1895; from the Boston University Law School in 1898; and was admitted to the bar at Concord, July, 1898. He entered the practice of his profession the same year at Littleton with Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor, with whom he had been associated since the summer of 1891, entering their employ in the first instance as an office boy. He was appointed assistant clerk of the United States circuit and district courts for the District of New Hampshire, November 24, 1899. On the 20th day of August, 1900, he was appointed clerk of the same courts and still fills both positions (1906). He was appointed United States commissioner for the District of New Hampshire, August 20, 1900, which position he still holds (1906). He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is a staunch Republican. He married, January 16, 1901, Anne Louise Hackett,

of Biddeford, Maine, daughter of Lorenzo Wyram and Albina S. (Palmer) Hackett.

This name is rare in the directories of this country, and the records of the forebears of the race are scant. William Wilcome (or Welcome), who was of Scituate in 1673, was killed at Rehoboth fight, March 26, 1670. Richard Wilcome kept an ale house in 1683 at the Isle of Shoals.

(I) Ebenezer Wilcomb was born in Chester in 1707, and died there January 16, 1883, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a cooper by trade, a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church. He was a private in the company of Captain Samuel Aiken, Jr., of Chester, which served for the defense of Portsmouth in the war of 1812, sixty days from September 26, 1814. He married (first) Susan Hoyt, who died August 30, 1829, and had children: Charles Snelling, see forward; George W. and Susan E. He married (second) Sarah Hoyt, a sister of his first wife, and had children: Sarah A. and Mary J. He married (third) Sophia Wilson, who died in 1855, and had children: Hannah M. He married (fourth) Sophia Lane.

(II) Charles Snelling, eldest child of Ebenezer and Susan (Hoyt) Wilcomb, was born in Chester, December 22, 1822, and died May 7, 1905. He studied pharmacy, and carried on a drug store in New York City; was ship's surgeon on a whaling vessel that was absent from her home port for a period of six years; and was overseer of a plantation in the West Indies in 1846. He returned to Chester in 1849, where he was engaged in farming and cooperating until 1885, when he purchased a store in that town which he conducted successfully until his death. He served as town clerk for three years, was representative in the legislature in 1877, and filled a number of other public offices to the great advantage of the community. He was a Republican in politics, and a Baptist in religious faith. He married, March 26, 1849, Harriet A. Symonds, of New York, born April 24, 1827, died December 31, 1906, daughter of Francis and Mercy (Titus) Symonds. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcomb had children: 1. Francis S., enlisted as a drummer boy at the age of twelve years, in Company K, the Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. The January after his enlistment he was taken ill and succumbed to the hardships he was called upon to endure. He was probably the youngest soldier to give up his life in the defense of his country. 2. Gertrude A., deceased. 3. Charles A., formerly postmaster of Chester and member of the New Hampshire legislature, is the ticket agent for the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike Company, at Los Angeles, California. 4. George E., deceased. 5. Harriet H., deceased. 6. Spencer C., deceased. 7. Nathan W., deceased. 8. Henry G., deceased. 9. Mary E., married Julius F. Washburn, of Putney, Vermont. 10. William W., graduated with honors from Bowdoin Medical College, and removed to Suncook, where he was a successful medical practitioner until his death, December 2, 1892. 11. Arthur Henry, see forward. 12. Chester J., a teacher of high standing in Germany.

(III) Arthur Henry, eighth son and eleventh child of Charles Snelling and Harriet A. (Symonds) Wilcomb, was born in Chester, December 31, 1866. He was the recipient of an excellent education in the common schools of his native town and in the Chester and Phillips-Exeter academies. He was a telegraph operator at Springfield, Massachusetts, for

some time and also conducted a school of telegraphy in that city. At the expiration of two years he returned to Chester and assisted his father in the management of the store of the latter, and since that time he has been engaged in the mercantile business. He was also in the evaporated fruit business for a number of years until the plant was destroyed by fire in 1902. He is a trustee of the Derry Savings Bank; treasurer and manager of the Chester and Derry Telephone Company; director, clerk and auditor of the Chester and Derry Railroad Company, for which he obtained the charter while he was a member of the legislature. His business is the largest in that section of the country within a radius of many miles. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, in whose interests he has been prominent and active. He filled the office of postmaster for fourteen years; was tax collector for ten years; has been president of the Rockingham County Republican club; delegate to many conventions; secretary and treasurer of the Republican club since 1890; justice of the peace and notary public for many years; was elected to the legislature in 1895, and re-elected two years later. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a trustee of the ministerial fund. He is also connected with the following fraternal organizations: Chester Grange No. 169, Patrons of Husbandry, in which he has filled a number of offices; St. Mark's Lodge No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons of Derry; Bell Royal and Arch Chapter No. 25; Mt. Nebo Council No. 15, Royal and Select Masters; Rainsford Chapter No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics, being judge of the the state council. He married in Chester, October 15, 1888, Sarah M. Batchelder, of Chester, born March 12, 1868, daughter of David L., and Sarah (Waterman) Batchelder. She received her education in the common schools and Chester Academy, and is a member of the same church, grange and Eastern Star chapter as her husband. Her father was the proprietor of the Chester Village Hotel for many years, a railway mail clerk, postmaster of the town for many years, and one of the most prominent men in the community. He was also a member of the legislature.

The surname Mead is of undoubted English origin, and in various forms derived from its root "Ate Med" has been handed down through many generations. The Meads and Meddes hail from the meadow or mead of ancient times. The play-stowe (play-ground) seems to have been the general term in olden days for the open piece of greensward near the center of the village where the may-pole stood, and where all the sports at holiday times and wake tides were carried on. The Meads of New England were not a numerous family previous to about 1725, although some of that name were in this country at an earlier date. They are now well distributed throughout the middle Atlantic and eastern states. The New Hampshire Meads are nearly all descended from the older family of that name in Massachusetts, a part of them at least from Westford and its vicinity.

(I) Gabriel Mead came from England about 1635 and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, May 2, 1638. At his death, May 12, 1666, he was supposed to be in his seventy-ninth year. His will was made January 18, 1654, and was not proved until July 17, 1667. This indicates that he was a careful business man and made provision for the future. The will names his wife Jo-

hanna, who was probably a second wife, and sons David and Israel, besides four daughters. The second son lived at Watertown for some time and returned to Dorchester in 1674 and was probably later in Woburn.

(II) David, son of Gabriel Mead, resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was married at Watertown, September 24, 1675, to Hannah Warren. He was admitted a freeman in Cambridge in 1683. His children were: Hannah, David, Jonathan, Joshua, Jacob and Moses.

(III) David (2), eldest son and second child of David (1) and Hannah (Warren) Mead, was born 1678 and settled in Watertown, probably near the line of Lexington in 1712, as shown by the records of Lexington. He requested that he might have an interest in the Lexington meeting house for himself and family upon payment of twenty shillings, and it was voted that his request be granted. His wife united with the church in Lexington, June 22, 1718, and in the following October their first four children were baptized there. She died October 12, 1723, and he survived her more than forty-three years, dying in Waltham, February 25, 1767, aged eighty-nine years. He was married February 5, 1708, to Hannah Smith, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Tidd) Smith, of Watertown. Their children were: Lydia, Moses, Joshua, Matthew, Susanna, Hopestill and David.

(IV) Matthew, third son and fourth child of David (2) and Hannah (Smith) Mead, was born August 9, 1717, in Watertown, and was admitted to the church in Lexington in 1742. He resided near the town hall, and was frequently elected to office, such as constable, school committeeman and tithingman. On the 19th of April, 1775, when the British made their raid upon Lexington and Concord, his house was ransacked and much of the furniture destroyed. He died April 1, 1796, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was married January 23, 1754, to Martha Danforth, of Billerica, who died August 8, 1792, aged sixty-three years. Their children were: Ward, Martha, Rhoda, Levi, Josiah and Elias.

(V) Levi, second son and fourth child of Matthew and Martha (Danforth) Mead, was baptized August 14, 1759, in Lexington, Massachusetts. He was a boy of sixteen years when the British ransacked his father's house in Lexington, and he with a younger brother watched the operation from a safe distance. He afterward joined the Colonials in their pursuit of the British on the march to Concord and shared their glory as a powder horn bearer. He later enlisted and served to the end of the Revolutionary war, closing with the captain's commission, on the staff of General Washington. He continued to reside with his father in the ancestral mansion at Lexington until 1801, when he removed to Chesterfield, New Hampshire. In October, 1800, he purchased of Asa Britton what is still known as the Mead farm in that town and removed thither the following spring. This is located on the main street of the village in Chesterfield. He kept tavern there for many years, and in 1809 erected a building there for that purpose, to which it was still devoted as late as 1882. In 1832 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Cheshire county and continued in that office for many years. He died April 28, 1828, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was married at Boston, September 16, 1782, to Betsy Converse, of Bedford, Massachusetts. They were admitted to the church at Lexington, May 30, 1784. She died December 4, 1842, having survived her husband

more than fourteen years. Their children were: Levi, Joseph, James, Bradley, Larkin, Elias, Marshall and Betsy. The last two were born in Chesterfield.

(VI) James, third son and child of Levi and Betsy (Converse) Mead, was born October 26, 1788, in Lexington, Massachusetts. The New Hampshire records say that he was born August 4. In early manhood, he removed to Jefferson, New Hampshire, and thence to Bartlett in Carroll county. He was married in Chesterfield to Velona (or Vellonia), daughter of Nathan Farlow. She died before 1836. The records of New Hampshire show that he was married June 23, 1836, in Bartlett, by Nathaniel P. Davis, justice of the peace, to Comfort Rogers, and also show the birth of two children of this marriage. He died May 30, 1841. Those of his children who grew to maturity were: Charles, John, Louis, Willis, James, Etta, Frank and Joseph.

(VII) Joseph, son of James Mead, was born December 31, 1838, in the town of Jefferson, Coos county, and removed with his father's family to Bartlett, Carroll county, where he was educated. Soon after the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry for three years' service. His wife, whom he married July 29, 1865, was Adelaide Gray, of Jackson, Carroll county. She was born March 29, 1841, a daughter of Samuel Gray. They had two children, Sumner Clarence and Gertrude May Mead, the latter of whom became the wife of Dr. Merry, of Glenn, New Hampshire, and formerly of Nova Scotia.

(VIII) Sumner Clarence, elder of the two children of Joseph and Adelaide (Gray) Mead, was born at Bartlett, May 29, 1873, and received his early education in the public schools of Glen, Jackson and Upper Bartlett. After he came of age he began business as a teamster and truckman, and also carried on a livery but later on he gave up that occupation and removed to Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where his chief pursuit has been farming, and in which he has met with gratifying success. His lands are not extensive, but are well cultivated and show evidences of care and thrift on the part of their owner. Besides the management of his farm Mr. Mead deals in agricultural implements and machines and fertilizers. He is a member of Saco Valley Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, attends the Congregational Church and in politics is a Republican. He married, October 4, 1893, Addie B. Williams, of Augusta, Maine. She was born February 4, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Mead have had two children: Lewis Clarence, born in Glen, New Hampshire, August 17, 1894, and met an accidental death by burning in his father's barn, August 30, 1899. Mildred Belle, born in Glen, January 10, 1897.

(I) Thomas Mead was born 1789, at Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, New Hampshire. He was a farmer, and soon after his marriage settled in New Hampton, where he resided until his death in 1840, when he was sixty years of age. He was married by John D. Knowles, April 8, 1821, in that part of Gilmanton, now Belmont, to Mary Gilman, the residence of both being given as Gilmanton. They were the parents of eight children: John T., Sarah R., Thomas J., Charles E., Nicholas G., Nathaniel J., Mary A., and Samuel H. All but the youngest of these, also all the widows of the sons, are now dead. Sarah R. married William G. Mason; Mary A. married John S. Mason. The mother of these children died 1854.

(II) Samuel Hercules, youngest child of Thomas

and Mary (Gilman) Mead, was born in New Hampton, October 31, 1843. His father died when he was six years old. His mother being a woman of more than ordinary strength of mind and executive ability, reared and trained her children in the way they should go, and each became a good citizen and a comfort to her in her later life. Before 1850 Charles E., Nathaniel J., and Thomas J. Mead, skillful carpenters, formed a partnership under the firm name of Mead Brothers, later Mead, Mason & Company, and became contractors and builders in Concord, where they carried on a flourishing business. After acquiring what education the common schools afforded him, Samuel H. Mead, at eighteen years of age, went to work at the carpenter's trade at Lebanon. He went to Ohio, in 1862, and worked in that state until 1865, and then returned to New Hampshire, and the next five years he spent partly in the employ of his brothers at Concord. He then went to Ashland, in company with John F. Mead, remaining three years; then to Laconia, with Arthur L. Davis, remaining two years, carrying on the business of contractor and builder. In 1873 the firm of Mead, Mason & Company, which was composed of the Mead brothers, above mentioned, and their two brothers-in-law, the Masons, observing the growth of Manchester, sent Samuel H. Mead, then a member of the firm to Manchester to start a branch business there. The field proved a good one, and Mr. Mead an accomplished business man and mechanic, was made manager. He soon had all the work he could attend to; the firm had ten churches under construction or contract the first year. Church construction soon became a specialty with this branch of the company, and in the next ten years they built more churches in New England than any other contractor, or firm of contractors, in all the New England states. The business of this company has been principally the construction of churches, business blocks and dwellings, of which it has built a large number. It also has the credit of erecting the largest and finest building ever put up in the city of Manchester, the old Kennard, erected in 1892. This building was built for the New Hampshire Trust Company of Manchester, the contract price being about \$215,000. Financial difficulties came on before the building was in condition to pay much, and the trust company broke, and Mead, Mason & Company had to take the building for an unpaid balance of over \$100,000 due them. They carried it some time, but January 14, 1902, the building took fire and was totally consumed.

Charles and Nathaniel Mead started another branch of the company in Boston, in 1878, and conducted a large and flourishing business. In 1902 the old firm of Mead, Mason & Company, of Manchester, New Hampshire, was incorporated under the name of the Manchester Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of which Samuel H. Mead became treasurer and manager, and was a large factor in the building world of Manchester and vicinity up to 1907, when he retired from the building line and is now interested in a large brick yard at Epping, New Hampshire.

Samuel H. Mead has been a busy man all his life, and as energetic as industrious. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, and for twenty-five years has been a member of its board of directors; he is also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association for a number of years. He is a Republican, but thinks so much more of the personality, honesty and qualifications of the candidate for office, that he may better be classed as an Independ-



Samuel H. Mead



dent, for no one whom he believes to be unfit for office ever receives his support. In 1868 he joined Mt. Prospect Lodge of Ashland, New Hampshire, and later transferred to Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons, of Manchester, but close attention to business has left him little time for purely personal pleasures or minor social obligations.

He married (first), at Ashland, 1869, Sarah J. Batchelder, born in Woodstock, New Hampshire, 1849, and died in Manchester, 1896. She was the daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Hill) Batchelder. He married (second), in Manchester, 1899, Sarah J. Brown, daughter of Oliver Gould, and widow of Charles Brown, of Manchester. She was born in 1837, and died May 27, 1904. His children, both by the first wife, are Harry T. and Mary B., who married, 1899, Fred W. Newry, who was in the grocery business formerly, now a farmer of Manchester. One son, Clinton Mead Newry.

(111) Harry Thomas, only son of Samuel H. and Sarah J. (Batchelder) Mead, was born in Laconia, August 30, 1870. He was educated in the schools of Manchester, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Manchester. After leaving school he took the position of clerk of the firm of Mead, Mason & Company, and has since discharged the duties of that position to that firm and its successor. In politics he is an Independent Republican. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, and Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; and also a member of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, October 31, 1893, Mary R. Bennett, born in Manchester, daughter of Stephen M. and Caroline (Williams) Bennett, of Manchester.

This name is said to be a corruption of MELVIN of Melville, a surname started as Esmaleville or Malavilla, from a baron in the Pays de Caux, Normandy, France, and going to England when William de Smalavilla held lands in Suffolk, as was recorded in Domesday Book, 1086. It has been written Malavilla, Malvill, Meluin, Melville, Melvin, and many other different ways, according to the various clerks and scribes, who inclined to spell as the name met their ears. Roger de Malavilla, in the time of Henry I, witnessed a charter in Yorkshire and held a fief from William de Ros in 1165. Other branches were seated in Bucks county and in Scotland, where Geoffrey Melville was grand justiciary in the time of David I, whence the earls of Melville. In the thirteenth century this name was known as Malavilla, meaning a bad township. By 1260 the families had become so numerous in Scotland that it was not easy to distinguish the separate branches. From the time of their establishment in Scotland to the present there have been many distinguished Melvilles, among whom are Walter de Melville, who was one of the principal men of Scotland who agreed to the marriage of Queen Margaret with Prince Edward of England in 1290; Richard of Fife, the son of Walter, who was the ancestor of the line of Raith in Fife; Sir James Melville, who was knighted by King James, and was often entrusted with diplomatic missions; Andrew Melville, the head of the University of Glasgow, and others.

(I) John Melvin is first mentioned in the Massachusetts records as far as known, as a "taylor," living in Charlestown, Middlesex county, and serv-

ing as a private under Captain Joseph Sill, in the company which joined that of Captain Thomas Henchman and marched to Patchogue (now the southeasterly part of the town of Worcester, Massachusetts), and camped for that night in a large wigwam which had been very recently occupied by a band of hostile Indians. The next morning the companies marched back to Hassanamisco and there separated, the captain and part of the men tramping on to Marlborough, and then on November 16 to Springfield, where thirty-nine of the men were left as guards. As John Melvin's receipt was dated November 30, 1676, he must have quitted his company at that date. On September 23, 1676, he signed another receipt for pay for services under Captain John Cutler, whose company had served under Captain Thomas Henchman, at Hassanamisco. January 3, 1681, John Melvin, "taylor," bought from Matthew Smith, for thirty-eight pounds, a house and land in Charlestown, Massachusetts. October 25, 1684, John Melvin, "taylor," and Robert Melvin, carpenter, each paid his first rate as a member of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston, a charitable organization founded for the purpose of assisting distressed prisoners who were shipped by the English government to America after the disastrous battle of Dunbar, Scotland, where the Scotch were defeated. John Melvin's subscriptions to this society went on until May 4, 1696. In 1691 John Melvin made another purchase of lands, and later bought or sold other lands. About 1696 he removed to Concord, Massachusetts, and on April 3, June 3 and July 3, 1701, he sold lands in Charlestown, Concord, and Malden. August 30, 1727, he deeds thirty acres of meadow and upland in Concord to his son David. In one of the deeds the name is spelled Melville. In John Melvin's will was drawn August 18, 1726, in Concord. He died in Concord, August 21, 1726, "in the 74th year of his age," as stated on his gravestone. He married (first), in Malden, Hannah, daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Lewis, who was born about 1655, and died in Charlestown, May 23, 1696; he married (second), published in Boston, August 27, 1696, Margaret Shamesbury. The children by the first wife, all born in Charlestown, were: John, Hannah, Robert, James, Jonathan, David and Benjamin. By the second wife: Eleazer and Margaret.

(II) Benjamin, seventh and youngest child of John and Hannah (Lewis) Melvin, was born February 10, 1695. In 1717, as Lieutenant Benjamin Melvin, he was recorded as one of the proprietors of Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut. April 19, 1718, Anthony and David Stoddard, of Boston, as attorneys, sold for twenty-seven pounds eight shillings, to Benjamin Melvin, blacksmith of Ashford, one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land in Ashford. June 7, 1718, Benjamin Melvin sold to his father, John Melvin, of Concord, four acres of land in Concord. April 5, 1725, he, then of Ashford, sold for ninety-one pounds the tract of one hundred and thirty-seven acres. In a deed dated January 10, 1726, he is described as "now of Concord, Massachusetts." In 1726 Benjamin Melvin was one of the petitioners for the separation of the Carlisle, or north part of Concord, from the older part of the town, that the inhabitants might set up their own town meetings. July 23, 1740, "Benjamin Melvin, born in Charlestown, a blacksmith, aged forty-five years," volunteered for the Spanish war in the West Indies, under Captain John Prescott. In all probability this enlistment was from Concord, where his

last registration is found, and he must have been among those eighteen or more men who marched from that town of whom only a very few ever returned. He probably died while away, as no further record of him appears. The Ashford town books record that Benjamin Melvin and his wife Hannah had children born there: Lydia, and a daughter (Mary?). It is almost certain that he was the father of Benjamin, whose sketch follows.

(III) Benjamin (2), most probably a son of Benjamin (1) and Lydia Melvin, was born in 1728, according to the date of his death recorded on his gravestone in the town of Hudson, formerly a part of ancient Dunstable, Massachusetts. He owned a farm in Chelmsford, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and another in Hudson, Grafton county, New Hampshire. February 27, Benjamin Melvin, of Londonderry, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, bought for £3 fifteen acres of land in Old Dunstable, Massachusetts. In 1754 Benjamin Melvin owned land on the borders of Little Massabesic Pond, in the eastern part of "Ancient Dunstable," afterward called Nottingham West, and still later was set off as part of Londonderry, New Hampshire. When Captain Eleazer Melvin's estate was settled, in February, 1756, a stated sum of money was paid to Benjamin Melvin. April 27, 1761, Robert Melvin, of Concord, Massachusetts, gave to Benjamin Melvin, of Londonderry, a quitclaim deed to land in that part of Londonderry, New Hampshire, formerly called Old Dunstable, Massachusetts. In May, 1899, Miss Smith, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, wrote L. M. Palmer, the genealogist of the Melvin family, "Now I write you what my mother told us several years ago, as we have it in writing, in regard to her grandfather, Benjamin Melvin. That Benjamin Melvin married Mary Marshall, and they were the parents of Reuben Melvin; they belonged in Hudson, New Hampshire." She then adds that the historian of Peterborough was in error when he recorded that Reuben Melvin of Peterborough, was a son of Reuben of Pelham. Benjamin Melvin was buried in Hudson, New Hampshire, and his gravestone is inscribed: "Erected to the memory of Mr. Benjamin Melvin, who died March 19, 1797, aged sixty-nine years." His children were: Benjamin, Lydia, Reuben, John, a daughter (name unknown), George, Philip and David.

(IV) John (2), fourth child and third son of Benjamin (2) and Mary (Marshall) Melvin, was born in Hudson according to the report of one of his grandsons. He settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and engaged in farming. He was also a ship carpenter, and hewed timber in the Charlestown navy yard. In later life, while hunting, he had one shoulder destroyed by the accidental discharge of the gun he carried. He married, in Londonderry, April 20, 1797, Elizabeth (Betsy) Smith, who was born in Hudson. The children of this union were: Hetty, Prescott, Noise, Betsy, John, Parker, Gilman, Reuben and Sally.

(V) Reuben Melvin, born in Londonderry, July 7, 1812, died in Merrimack, June 3, 1887, aged seventy-five. He was brought up a farmer, and got his education in the district schools. For years he had a farm which he cultivated in the milder portion of the year, and during the remainder carried on shoemaking, employing four or five assistants. In 1845 he removed to Merrimack and bought a farm upon which he lived for some time. He sold this before the Civil war, and for about a year he kept boarders. He afterward purchased another

farm upon which he lived until he died. He was a Democrat in political faith, and attended the Congregational Church. He married (first), November 15, 1836, Gizza McNeal Smith, of Antrim. She was born November 7, 1814, and died April 12, 1846; and he married (second), Mary Butler, of Pelham, who was born October 15, 1814. She died May 25, 1851, and he married (third), Hannah E. Emery, of Newbury. She was born January 9, 1813, and died October 10, 1901. The children of the first wife were: William P., Weltha Ann, Martha J. and Reuben; of the second wife, Mary A. and Angelina E.

(VI) William Prescott, oldest child of Reuben and Gizza McNeal (Smith) Melvin, was born in Londonderry, April 21, 1837. He worked on his father's farm summers, and attended school winters until he was twenty-two years old. He then worked on a farm for Isaiah Herrick, of Merrimack, six years, and then traveled over Rockingham and sold jewelry four years. In 1870 he engaged in farming for himself, and has continued until the present (1907). He first owned a farm at Read's Ferry, which he sold in 1902, and removed to Thornton's Ferry, where he is now living retired. Besides his farm in Merrimack, Mr. Melvin owns real estate in the city of Nashua. For twenty years he was agent for the Rockingham Mutual Insurance Company. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as selectman four years, and was a representative in the legislature in 1891, and has served on the agricultural committee of the Agricultural College. He is a charter member of Thornton Grange No. 31, Patrons of Husbandry, which was organized in 1876. He married, June 13, 1877, in Summerville, Massachusetts, Jane Adams, who was born in Bathurst, New Brunswick, November 21, 1845, daughter of Benjamin and Mehitabel (Hoyt) Adams, of Bathurst, New Brunswick, who was educated in the common schools and at Adams Female Seminary at East Derry. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They have had three children: A daughter, died young; a son, died young; and Mary Elizabeth, born July 4, 1882, in Derry.

This family, which is rather limited in TOGUS the number of its members, is of French extraction. Several generations lived in the province of Quebec, and only three generations have resided in the United States.

(I) Nicholas Togus was born in the province of Quebec, in 1798, and died there in 1860, aged sixty-two years. He was a farmer, brick mason and carpenter. He had five children among whom were Nicholas and Edward II., the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) Edward Henry, youngest son of Nicholas Togus, was born in the township of St. John on the Richelieu river in the province of Quebec, in 1822, and died in Montreal, province of Quebec, while on a visit there in 1887, aged fifty-seven. He was buried at Taunton, Massachusetts. He was a farmer and devoted considerable attention to the culture of cranberries. In 1868 he removed from Canada to Bennington, Vermont, and afterwards lived at Blackington, Lowell, Fall River and Taunton, Massachusetts, where he made prolonged visits to his children, but regarded his place of residence as Hookset, where he lived with his son, Dr. Theodore. He married Josephine Maynard, who was born in St. John, province of Quebec, in 1834, and who died and was buried in Blackington, Massachusetts, in 1871. She



was the oldest daughter of Charles Belrose Maynard, who was a wealthy and influential citizen living about St. Gregorie, province of Quebec. He began life as a poor boy, and by superior management and industry accumulated a large property. He was a farmer on an extensive scale, and also dealt in real estate. At one time he owned and cultivated, principally by tenants, twenty-six farms. He regarded the payment of tithes to the Catholic churches as oppressive and unjustifiable, and refused to render them. This led to trouble between him and the church authorities, and he renounced Catholicism and became a Protestant. Most of his sons followed the father's example, but his wife and daughters were inclined to adhere to the Catholic faith and customs. He had a family of fifteen children, seven sons and eight daughters, all of whom grew up. One son was killed by accident at the age of eighteen. Each son received a farm from his father, and each daughter, at her marriage, was well dowered. The children of Edward H. and Josephine Togus were twelve in number, four of whom died young. Those who grew up were: Theodore M., Jennie, Edward H., Julia, Charles, John, Alice and Mary.

(III) Dr. Theodore Maygloire Togus, son of Edward H. and Josephine (Maynard) Togus, was born in province of Quebec, April 21, 1853, on the old homestead where his grandfather had lived and died. At the age of nine years he came with his father's family to the United States, where he has since resided. He was educated in the public schools of Concord, from which he went to Burlington, Vermont, where he studied medicine a year, and then went to Baltimore where he pursued his medical studies for the following year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and then returning to Burlington, finished his course and took his degree in 1886. After practicing a few months each at Lowell, Massachusetts, and Concord, New Hampshire, he settled in 1887 in Hooksett, where he has since resided, and now enjoys a large practice. He is a well read man, affable in his manner, quick to observe, correct in his diagnosis of cases, and successful in his treatment. For nineteen years he has been a member of the Central District Merrimack County Medical Society, and is now (1906) its president. He is also a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the New Hampshire Surgical Club, and the Manchester Medical Society. Among the fraternal orders in which he has membership are Jewell Lodge, No. 64, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Suncook, and Friendship Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hooksett, of which he is past grand, and Hooksett Grange, No. 148, Patrons of Husbandry. He affiliates with the Republican party, and has held the offices of member of the school board three years, supervisor of the check list three years, justice of the peace seven years, and has been one of the trustees of the public library since it was organized, also secretary of the board of health.

He married, December 25, 1878, at Concord, New Hampshire, Fannie Simmons, who was born at Montmorenci Falls, province of Quebec, March 3, 1856. Her father, John C. Simmons, was superintendent of the Patterson lumber mills, a very large concern, for many years. He was born in London, England, and married Frances Lanie, a native of Canada. Both died in Hooksett. Dr. and Mrs. Togus are the parents of four children, two of whom are now living, Leopold T. and Alice M.

Leopold T. Togus was born in Bluffton, Minnesota, November 5, 1880, and graduated from the Manchester high school in 1899, and from the Boston University in 1903, and is now a student in the medical department of the University of Vermont. He married Mary M. Wilcox, of Hooksett, a daughter of William H. and Jennie (Johnston) Wilcox, and they have one daughter, Frances M., born July 25, 1904. Alice M. married William Arthur Cowan, of Brooklyn, New York, chemist to the International Lead Company.

FOSGATE This form of the name has been adopted within comparatively recent years. It first appears in America as Fosket, and is still preserved in that form by many of the descendants of the original emigrants. The name has been identified with the settlement of New Hampshire from an early period, and is still actively connected with the development of its history.

(1) John Fosket, who was born in 1636, was a soldier in the Narragansett or King Philip's war, 1676, and in the following year he purchased of Samuel Phipps a homestead in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Subsequently he became the possessor of several other parcels of land. He died in Charlestown in 1689, and his will, which was executed September 19, of the previous year, was proved October 1, 1689. His wife, Elizabeth Leach, was a daughter of Robert and Mary Leach of Charlestown. She died January 31, 1683. She was the mother of nine children, namely: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Joshua, Robert, Jonathan, Mary, Rebecca and Abigail.

(II) Robert, fourth son and fifth child of John and Elizabeth (Leach) Fosket, was born April 4, 1672, in Charlestown, and resided in that town until 1718, when he removed to Lexington. Seven years later he settled near Oak Hill, in Harvard, Massachusetts, whence he removed in 1730 to Bolton, Massachusetts. He lived in that part of the last named town which was included in Berlin. On account of the services of his father in the Narragansett war he was one of the proprietors of Westminster, Massachusetts, and drew a lot in the center of the town, which soon after was owned and occupied by Daniel Hoar. He did not himself live in Westminster. He was married (first), in Charlestown, March 27, 1700, to Mercy Goodwin, who was born in 1680, daughter of Christopher and Joanna Goodwin. Her mother was Joanna Long, who married (first), Nathaniel Johnson and (second), Christopher Goodwin. Mercy (Goodwin) Fosket died February 26, 1714, at the age of thirty-four years, and Robert Fosket was married (second), November 1, 1715, to Susanna Whitney, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Whitney, of Watertown, and later of Bolton, Massachusetts. Robert Fosket's children were: Thomas, Robert, John, Abigail, Mercy, Joshua, Susanna and Jacob.

(III) Robert (2), second son and child of Robert (1) and Mercy (Goodwin) Fosket, was born April 1, 1704, in Charlestown, and after a short residence in Marlboro settled in the part of Bolton which is now Berlin. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and served in the Crown Point expedition. He married Sarah Hall, and their children were: Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Ezekiel, Patience, Katrina, Joel, Oliver, Anna, John, Zibia and Phoebe. The son John married Abigail Jones and settled in Westminster, New Hampshire.

(IV) Joel, second son and seventh child of

Robert (2) and Sarah (Hall) Fosket, was born 1751, and lived on the paternal homestead in Berlin. Like his father, he was a soldier of the Revolution. He died March 24, 1824. He was married, December 11, 1777, to Naomi Gilbert, who survived him more than fifteen years and died October 1, 1839, at the age of eighty-three. Their children were: Robert, Mendall, Gilbert, Joel, Luke, Betsey, Sally, Stephen and Sophia.

(V) Joel (2), fourth son of Joel (1) and Naomi (Gilbert) Fosgate, was born December 18, 1784, in Berlin, Massachusetts, and settled at an early age in Winchester, New Hampshire, where his life was passed. He was possessed of keen foresight and business ability, and began dealing in live stock, in which he was successful. He married Abigail Wheelock, of Winchester, and they were the parents of three sons, James, Gilbert and John.

(VI) Gilbert, second son of Joel (2) and Abigail (Wheelock) Fosgate, was born January 5, 1820, in Winchester, where he grew up and settled. He purchased a stock farm adjoining his father's and engaged in the rearing and sale of Jersey cattle, sheep and other blooded stock, with marked success. He has been actively identified with the advancement of the town, and served in various official capacities, among them superintendent of roads and member of the board of education. He is a staunch Republican in principle. He had a true helpmeet in his wife, Mary P. Prime, daughter of Rev. Josiah Prime, of Swanzy, New Hampshire. She died about 1873. They were the parents of three children, namely: Miss Abbie Charlotte Fosgate, of Boston. Arthur Dudley, mentioned farther below; and Frank Prime, assistant superintendent of the street railroad in Portsmouth.

(VII) Arthur Dudley, eldest son and second child of Gilbert and Mary P. (Prime) Fosgate, was born September 5, 1857, in Winchester, and attended the district schools of his immediate vicinity until he was fifteen years of age. He then became a student of the high school, which was located four miles from his home, and rode to and fro upon horse-back. After finishing the high school course he entered the Bryan & Stratton Commercial College at Manchester, New Hampshire. At that time G. A. Gaskel, the celebrated penman, was principal at that school, and after graduating from the institution Mr. Fosgate became a teacher of penmanship, having large evening classes. He soon turned his attention to a business career, and took a position with Wright & Wilkinson, manufacturers of leather goods at Keene. He began as apprentice, and rapidly worked his way forward until he became general foreman and continued in that capacity several years. During this time he had made a study of machinery, and he subsequently took the position of foreman of the machine department with the Crocker Company, at Vinyard Haven, Massachusetts, and subsequently removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and continued many years as mechanical foreman with the James R. Hill Company of that city. For a time he was engaged by the Bond Manufacturing Company of Meriden, Connecticut, as general foreman, after which he again returned to the J. R. Hill Company of Concord, and this city became his permanent abode. He continued with that establishment fourteen years, and is now living retired from active labor, in the enjoyment of the proceeds of a long life of constant activity. Mr. Fosgate is a regular attendant of the First Church of Christ, Scientist. He is a lover of music, and has

been identified with Concord's musical societies, in which he has been active and useful, frequently serving on important committees. He was married July 26, 1893, to Ida Belle Stone, daughter of Osmos Merrill and Emily K. (Lane) Stone, of one of Concord's old and respected families. Mr. and Mrs. Fosgate enjoy a peaceful and quiet life at the old Stone homestead, surrounded by congenial friends and associations.

Early records of this family state that Stephen Fosdick, a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts, died there in 1666. His son John married Ann Shapley in 1648. Their son, Captain Samuel Fosdick, settled in New London, Connecticut, about the year 1680, and died there in 1700. He was the progenitor of the Connecticut Fosdicks.

(I) George Fosdick, a descendant of Captain Samuel, was born either in Connecticut, or in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, which is in Berkshire county, on the Connecticut line.

(II) Robbins Ithamar Fosdick, son of George Fosdick, was born in 1824. He followed the saddler's trade in Sandisfield for many years, and in 1881 removed to Ansonia, Connecticut, where he died in 1900. He married Lucinda Collins, who was born 1829, and died in August, 1894. She became the mother of five children, namely: Anna, Amanda, Horace, William, and George R.

(III) George Roberts, youngest child of Robbins I. and Lucinda (Collins) Fosdick, was born in the village of New Boston, town of Sandisfield April 6, 1869. His education was completed in New Haven, Connecticut, where he also acquired a knowledge of electrical engineering, and in 1888 entered the service of the Derby Street Railway Company, which constructed and operated the first trolley line in New England. Mr. Fosdick was employed primarily as motorman, and subsequently as engineer, and for five years ending with 1900 was the electrician of the road. Messrs. H. Holton Wood and B. W. Porter, of the Street Railway Company, after disposing of their street railway interests, turned their attention to the manufacture of boxes, under the name of the New England Box Company, retaining the services of Mr. Fosdick as engineer of their various plants, with headquarters in Winchester, New Hampshire. In 1901 he was advanced to the position of foreman, and in the following year was appointed superintendent of the Winchester plant, in which capacity he is still serving. Politically Mr. Fosdick supports the Republican party, but finds no time to participate actively in civic affairs. His fraternal affiliations are with the Improved Order of Red Men. He attends the Congregational Church.

On June 24, 1890, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kneen, who was born in Derby, Connecticut, July 31, 1869, daughter of James Kneen, a veteran of the Civil war. Their children are: George R., born January 22, 1892; William F., born July 5, 1895; Clarence R., born November 26, 1897; Mabel, born November 23, 1899; Susan, born August 20, 1902; and Harold Kneen, born June 20, 1906.

This branch of the family of Benson BENSON is not unlikely of Quaker origin, having settled in Pennsylvania under the beneficent government of William Penn. to escape persecution in England or New England.

(I) Joseph C. Benson was born in Philadelphia,



A. D. FOSGATE.



Pennsylvania, and educated in the public schools. He was a carpenter, and when a young man removed to Hooksett, New Hampshire, and later to Lowell, Massachusetts, and finally, about 1844, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he lived the greater portion of his life, and died in 1879, aged eighty years. He married, in Hooksett, January 16, 1832, Judith Davis, who was born in Hooksett, and died in Londonderry, January 15, 1859, aged thirty-six years, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Gamnot) Davis. They had seven children: Andrew Jackson, mentioned below; George W., who was a soldier in the Civil war, and was killed in Virginia; Elizabeth C., married Cornelius Colby; Samuel, resides in Haverhill, Massachusetts; Mary, married Samuel Stevens, of Francestown; Emma, married John Palmer, of Haverhill, Massachusetts; and William also a resident of Haverhill.

(II) Andrew Jackson, eldest child of Joseph and Judith (Davis) Benson, was born in Hooksett, January 9, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of Hooksett and Londonderry, and learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked over thirty years in connection with farming. In September, 1864, he enlisted from Londonderry in Company D, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and served the remainder of the war, being discharged in Washington, D. C., in June, 1865. In 1889 he removed to Derry. He is a member of Wesley B. Knight Post, No. 41, Grand Army of the Republic. He married, January 1, 1851, at Londonderry, Ruth J. Page, who was born in Londonderry, August 9, 1835, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda (Davis) Page, by whom he had twelve children: Charles O., born November 18, 1851, married Hattie Reynolds, of Derry; Ella, married John H. Connor, and lives in Haverhill, Massachusetts; Frank A., married Mary Wilson, and resides in Suncook; William Henry, mentioned below; Oscar, in South Africa; George W., married Bertha Gage and lives in Derry; Fred G., married Hattie Smith; Alice, married Bert Kimball, and resides in Haverhill, Massachusetts; Harry, married Sadie Goss.

(III) William Henry, fourth child and third son of Andrew J. and Ruth J. (Page) Benson, was born in Londonderry, March 19, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of Londonderry, and at the Manchester Business College. He was in the employ of Coburn, Fuller & Company, of Derry, New Hampshire for twenty-one years, and on account of faithful and efficient service was promoted to foreman and filled that position eight years. He was four years foreman for Perkins, Hardy & Co., of Derry. December 10, 1892, he bought the news depot and tobacco store at Derry which he now carries on. He was elected selectman in 1898, served one year, and was elected town clerk in 1907, and is at present filling that position. He is a member of St. Marks Lodge, No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester. He is also a member of Lodge No. 61, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Derry. He married, in Derry, February 21, 1893, Fannie M. Wilson, who was born in Chester, June 11, 1869, daughter of Benjamin F. and Annie Abbott Wilson, of Chester.

The Harrimans of New England, HARRIMAN New Jersey and New York are largely descended from the two pioneers of the name—John and Leonard Harriman,

brothers, Puritans, from Yorkshire, England. John settled in what is now New Haven, Connecticut. Many descendants of these two have been ministers of the Gospel.

(I) Leonard Harriman was in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1649. In 1657 he was admitted freeman, and his name was written on the record Hurryman. He died August 19, 1691. His wife's name was Margaret. She died in 1676. They were the parents of three sons, John, Matthew and Jonathan, and a daughter, the eldest of the family.

(II) Matthew, third child and second son of Leonard and Margaret Harriman, was born in Rowley, in 1652. He settled in Haverhill, where he took the oath of fidelity November 28, 1677. From him descended the Harrimans of Plaistow, New Hampshire, which is just across the state line from Haverhill.

(III) Deacon John Harriman was a descendant of Matthew Harriman, of Haverhill. He died in 1820, at the age of ninety-seven. He is supposed to have been the first man in New Hampshire who adopted the Baptist creed, and his church relations are thought to have been in Newtown, now Newton, where the first Baptist church in this state was formed in 1755. He was a deacon in the church.

(IV) David Harriman was the son of Deacon John Harriman. He is thought to have been a good man, with a very pious wife. Two of his children were John and David; both became preachers.

(V) Rev. David Harriman was born in Plaistow in 1788. He removed to South Weare about 1829, and died December 1, 1844. He was a Freewill Baptist preacher of considerable note. He was a strong type of the minister of his day and denomination, and would use his keen wit and biting sarcasm with telling effect when attacking the creed of some opposing sect. He preached for a considerable time both at the south and the east churches, and at the various school houses in the town. He married first, Lucy ———, who died August 11, 1830, aged forty; second, in 1832, Clara Philbrick, who was born in Weare, April 8, 1801, and died July 1, 1879, daughter of Hon. Joseph and Hannah (Gore) Philbrick, of Weare. The children by the first wife were: Daniel, Joseph, David P., Betsey, John S., James, John; by the second wife: William H., and Sarah M. The last five children died young.

(VI) Betsey, fourth child and only daughter of Rev. David and Lucy Harriman, was born in Weare, December 11, 1813, and died in Manchester, August 30, 1866. She married Moses Emerson George, of Weare. (See George VI.)

The Came, Kame or Kaime family name KAME is of Scandinavian origin, but was early transplanted by the Viking invaders into Scotland and England. It is now common in Scotland. Three miles from Edinburgh there is a hamlet named Kames, and about three miles from Rothesay is an ancient castle known as Kames Castle.

The family is worthily represented in the present generation by Benjamin F. Kaime, the second oldest merchant in point of service in Pittsfield, New Hampshire. He traces his lineage to Samuel Came, as the name was then spelled, changed subsequently by Benjamin, Samuel and John, about 1800.

(I) Arthur Came was the earliest of the name known to have settled in New England, locating at York, Maine, January 14, 1670.

(II) Samuel, son of Arthur Came, was born in

1763, and died December 26, 1768, aged ninety-five years. He settled in the town of York, county of York, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, now Maine, time unknown. He had a commission as justice of the peace, and was judge of court of common pleas for some eight or ten years. His family consisted of nine children, one son and eight daughters. One of his daughters married a Mr. Kingsbury.

(III) Joseph (1), only son of Samuel Came, lived and died in York, his death occurring at the age of fifty. In his family were three sons—Joseph, Arthur and Samuel. The latter left home at the age of eighteen and was never afterward heard from. If there were any daughters in the family their names are unknown.

(IV) Joseph (2), eldest son of Joseph (1) Came, born in York, Maine, remained there until 1789, then removed to Barnstead and resided there until his death. He married Phebe Gowen, and their children were: James Gowen, Joseph, William, Samuel, Timothy, George, Mary, Patience, Nancy, Phebe and Betsey. After the death of Joseph Came his widow removed to Moultonborough, New Hampshire, and died at the age of ninety-nine years.

(V) James Gowen, son of Joseph and Phebe (Gowen) Came, born in York, May 16, 1766, died in Barnstead, October 11, 1805. He resided in York until after the birth of his two sons, Benjamin and Samuel, and in March, 1789, removed with his father to Barnstead. He married (first), Hannah Kingsbury, born in York, 1766, died in Barnstead, August 1, 1795, daughter of John Kingsbury, of York. He married (second), Hannah Bunker, of Pittsfield. His children were: Benjamin, Samuel, John, Sally, died at the age of three years; Hannah, Abigail and Dolly.

(VI) Deacon Benjamin Kaime, son of James Gowen Came, born in York, Massachusetts, now Maine, January 5, 1787, died January 22, 1867. He came to Pittsfield to learn the trade of blacksmithing, and upon completing the same removed to Chichester, New Hampshire, where he engaged in his trade in conjunction with farming. He was a member and deacon of the Freewill Baptist Church many years. He married, January 6, 1811, Sally Watson, who was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, February 25, 1792, and died December, 1869. She was a daughter of William Watson, born April 14, 1754, who married, August 17, 1779, Sarah Buzzell, born December 4, 1758, and their children were: Stephen, born January 27, 1780; Daniel, March 5, 1782; Hannah, August 22, 1784; William, Jr., February 16, 1786; Andrew, March 10, 1788; Betsey, July 30, 1790; Sally, wife of Benjamin Kaime, February 25, 1792; John, April 24, 1794; David, February 14, 1796; Solomon, January 15, 1798; Mehitable, March 28, 1800. The children of Benjamin and Sally (Watson) Kaime were: Hannah, born December 29, 1811, died September 9, 1814; William W., born 1814, died 1847; Sally K., born December 27, 1816, died 1853, unmarried; Mehitable, born March 21, 1819, married William Mason, died in Illinois; Benjamin F., born March 4, 1821, see forward; Hannah Jane, born November 25, 1823, wife of John W. Severance (see Severance, VII); Elizabeth, born February 10, 1826, died 1893; James E., born June 3, 1828, married Laura Sherburn; Mary A., born January 19, 1830, married Dr. William Webster, of Manchester, who was a surgeon in the war; John C., born October 6, 1833; David F., born April 3, 1837, resides in St. Louis.

(VI) Samuel Kaime, son of James Gowen Came,

was born on Cider Hill, York, January 18, 1789, and in March of that year his parents removed to Barnstead. He married Nancy Simes, widow of Paul G. Hoitt, and daughter of Major John ——. Samuel Kaime was in the legislature in 1833-34, selectman in Barnstead, 1839-40-58-59, and justice of the peace. He died at the age of eighty-six and his wife at the age of eighty-two years. Their children were: Kingsbury Gowen, born August 15, 1817, Nancy Hoitt, born October 7, 1819, in Barnstead, became the second wife of Samuel P. Ridder, of Boston, children: An infant son lived but twenty-four hours; Parker, born in Boston, April 24, 1849; Ella, born in Boston, August 23, 1851; Irving Nutter, born in Boston, May 29, 1854, died in Boston of typhoid fever, October 26, 1863. Phebe Harrold, born January 31, 1822, married, October 27, 1847, George G. Lowell, two sons: John Page and George Kaime. Hannah Nutter, born May 26, 1825, died October 7, 1836. Mary Ball, born May 3, 1828, died August 9, 1839. Samuel James, born November 30, 1831, in Barnstead, married Charlotte H. Johnson, of Deerfield. Joseph Franklin, born November 6, 1835, in Barnstead, married Frances S. Swaine, daughter of William N. Swaine, of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, children: Edith May, born January 9, 1876; Samuel Frank, born June 5, 1877; William Swaine, born August 10, 1885; Harold Irving, born December 9, 1882, died March 4, 1883.

(VI) John Kaime, son of James Gowen Came, born Barnstead, New Hampshire, May 8, 1791. He was selectman of Barnstead for two or three years, and also served as representative. He removed to Canterbury, New Hampshire (Shakers) in the forties. He married Joanna Jones, of Exeter, who bore him six children.

(VI) Harriet Kaime, daughter of James Gowen Came, born in Barnstead, May 1, 1795, married Ephraim Low, of Sanford, Maine, eleven children: James, William, Ephraim, John, Timothy, Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, ———, Abby and Lucy.

(VI) James Gowen Kaime, Jr., son of James Gowen Came, born December 4, 1797, died August 30, 1823.

(VI) Abigail Kaime, daughter of James Gowen Came, never married.

(VI) Dolly Kaime, daughter of James Gowen Came, married John Place of Barnstead.

(VII) Kingsbury Gowen, son of Samuel and Nancy Kaime, born in Barnstead, August, 15, 1817, married (first), Abigail H. Brown, died December 31, 1848, leaving one child, Mary Abigail, three days old. He married (second), Caroline Foster, of Wilmington.

(VII) Benjamin F., fifth child of Deacon Benjamin and Sally (Watson) Kaime, born in Chichester, New Hampshire, March 4, 1821, was educated in the district schools of Chichester and Pittsfield academies. He engaged in the shoe business in Pittsfield, September 1, 1855, and continued in the same store for a period of four years. He then moved his stock of shoes to a building on the opposite side of the street, and shortly afterwards purchased a stock of groceries from Mr. G. L. Remmick, and for the following three and one half years conducted a variety store. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, but after a residence of several years there returned to Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and rented a store in a two story brick building, conducting a general store, and he, with others, was burned out February 14, 1876. A three-story brick building was erected on the site of the old one, largely through the in-

strumentality of Mr. Kaime, and when completed September 6, 1876, was known as the Union Building. Mr. Kaime is the second oldest merchant in the village, which he has aided materially in building up. He is a director in the Pittsfield Savings Bank, rendering efficient service in that capacity. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational Church that was destroyed by fire, but a member of the Free Will Baptist Church of Chichester.

Mr. Kaime married (first), Ruth P. Batchelder, of Loudon; she died and he married (second), Olive A. Sanborn, of Pittsfield, daughter of Abraham and Clemina (Prescott) Sanborn. Two children: Mary Belle, born October 20, 1869; Louis William, born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, December 18, 1871, serves as traveling salesman and manager of his father's store and also travels for the firm of Green & Co., Manchester.

The first lineal ancestor of the Sanborn family was John Sanborn, who married a daughter of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, a minister of Derbyshire, England, settled in Hampton, 1638.

This is a Scotch-Irish family and was first ELA planted in Haverhill, Massachusetts, immediately succeeding the large immigration of people from northern Ireland in 1718.

(I) The records show that Samuel and Hannah (Clark) Ela were residing in Haverhill, Massachusetts, as early as 1725.

(II) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Clark) Ela, was born February 27, 1725, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and became a prominent citizen of that town. In 1755 he removed to Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he died in 1784. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He married Mary Homans, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cheney) Homans, and they were the parents of children, namely: Edward, Clark, David, John, Tabitha, Hannah, Mary and Lois.

(III) David, third son and child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Homans) Ela, was born January 24, 1757, in Londonderry, and resided in that town. He married Nancy (Fisher) Cunningham, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Sarah (Taylor) Fisher, and widow of William Cunningham. She died February 19, 1839. Their children were: Clark, William, Sally, Lois and Charlotte.

(IV) Deacon William, second son and child of David and Nancy (Fisher) (Cunningham) Ela, was born January 7, 1783, in Londonderry, and resided in that part of the town which is now Derry. He died there June 6, 1865. He was married October 29, 1812, to Mary Moore, who was born March 17, 1790, in Frankestown, New Hampshire, daughter of William Moore. She survived him more than eleven years and died October 20, 1876. Deacon William Ela was a very prominent citizen of Derry, and was much in the public service, acting as selectman and representative, as well as in various other capacities.

(V) Mary Jane, daughter of Deacon William and Mary (Moore) Ela, was born September 29, 1813, in Londonderry, and was married to Amos Buck, of Hampstead, whose helpmate she was through her long life. (See Buck, VII).

The original home of the Winslows of America was in Worcestershire, England. They were among the earliest families emigrating to this country. Edward, who was the ancestor of the families of Massachusetts and New Hampshire came over in the "May-

flower" in 1620 from Southampton. The family was distinguished by a remarkable intellectual ability, a son of the emigrant becoming the first native born general and first governor of the Massachusetts Colony, and in many important trusts acquitted himself with superior ability, and was active and influential in all the initiatory labors attending the establishment of the little colony. In the covenant signed before the disembarking, the name appears third on the list. The family generally has maintained a high respectability for its excellent qualities of mind and heart, and enjoyed in a large degree, not only the esteem and confidence, but honors, of its fellow citizens.

(I) Edward Winslow, the ancestor of the Winslows of America, was born in Droitwich, Worcestershire, England, October 19, 1595. He was the eldest son of Edward and Magdalen (Oliver) Winslow, and came to this country in the "Mayflower" in 1620, from Southampton. He had previously joined the pilgrims at Leyden, Holland, and embarked with them from Delfthaven for England. He was the principal leader of the pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married (first), Elizabeth Barker, of Leyden, May 16, 1618, who died March 24, 1621; and (second), Mrs. Susanna (Fuller) White, widow of William White, May 12, 1621, and died at sea near Hispaniola, May 8, 1655. His second wife died October, 1680. Their children were: Edward, John, Elynor, Kenelm, Gilbert, Elizabeth, Magdalen and Jozias.

(II) Kenelm, fourth child and third son of Edward and Susanna (Fuller) Winslow, was born in England, April 30, 1599. He emigrated to this country and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1629, and was made a freeman January 1, 1633. He removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1641, having received a grant of land there, then called Green's Harbor, March 5, 1638, which was then considered the "Eden of the Region." He was a "joyner" and "planter." He represented the town in the general court for eight years, 1642-44 and 1649-53. He was a man of "good condition," and was engaged in the settlement of Yarmouth and other towns. He married, June, 1664, Ellen (Newton) Adams, widow of John Adams, of Plymouth, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, September 12, 1672. His widow died at Marshfield, Massachusetts, December 5, 1681, aged eighty-three. Their children were: Kenelm, born about 1636, died November 16, 1715; Ellen, born about 1638, married December 29, 1656, Samuel Baker, and died August 27, 1676; Nathaniel, born about 1639, died December 1, 1719; and Job.

(III) Job, third son and fourth child of Kenelm and Ellen (Newton) Winslow, was born about 1641. He was a resident of Swansey, Massachusetts, and later Freetown. At the breaking out of the Indian war, June, 1675, his house in Swansey, which he had occupied eight or nine years, was burned by the enemy. He was a selectman in Freetown in 1686, town clerk in 1690, deputy to the general court in 1686, and representative to the first general court under the new charter. By occupation he was a shipwright. He married Ruth —, and died July 14, 1700. Their children were: William, who never married, and died about 1757; Richard, who died in 1727 or 1728; James, born May 9, 1687, married Elizabeth —; Jary, born April 1, 1689, probably died young; George, born January 2, 1691, married —; Jonathan, born November 22, 1692; Joseph, married Hannah —; John, born February 20, 1675, mar-

ried Betsey Hathaway; and Elizabeth, married — Marshall.

(IV) Jonathan, fourth son and fifth child of Job and Ruth Winslow, was born November 22, 1692, at Freetown, Massachusetts. He married, November 25, 1722, Sarah Kirby, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. Their children were: Rebecca, born August 26, 1723, died December 18, 1831; Jonathan and John (twins), born September 22, 1725, John dying September 2, 1742; Thomas, born July 5, 1729; Sarah, born July 19, 1731; Nathaniel, born May 22, 1733; Ruth, born February 1, 1736; Reuben, born May 18, 1738, and published to Mary Webster, July 2, 1763; Benjamin, born February 14, 1741, and published to Content Webster, November 16, 1767; Hannah, married John Valentine, November 21, 1765; and Hopedill, married Stephen Taber July 19, 1767.

(V) Benjamin, sixth son and ninth child of Jonathan and Sarah (Kirby) Winslow, was born February 14, 1741. He was published to Content Webster, November 6, 1767. After careful and extended research this Benjamin seems to be the most probable ancestor of the Winslows that were early in Kingston, Nottingham and Deerfield, New Hampshire, but a certainty has not been established. Benjamin, the father of Elisha, came from Kingston to Nottingham prior to the revolution. His father was killed by the Indians in Kingston. He married Mary Clough, May 7, 1765, and had three children: Elisha, Abiah and Mary. Abiah married E. Brown of Loudon, New Hampshire, and had two daughters and one son.

(VI) Elisha, son of Benjamin and Mary (Clough) Winslow, was born June 5, 1766, in Nottingham. He was a prosperous farmer. He married his cousin, Lydia Winslow of Kingston, June 28, 1792; by whom he had three sons and four daughters, as follows: Hannah, married James Young, of Deerfield; Mary, who never married; Josiah, married Ruth Tucker, of Pittsfield; Colcord, married Miriam Harvey; Rosilla and Asenath, twins, the former marrying (first) Eben Harvey, and (second) James Wiggin, of Epsom, and the latter dying young; and Ephraim, married (first) Mary Tucker, of Pittsfield, (second) Sally Green of Pittsfield, and died in Barnstead.

(VII) Josiah, eldest son and third child of Elisha and Lydia (Winslow) Winslow, was born in Nottingham, November 14, 1797. In early life he learned the trade of tanner and shoemaker, which he followed many years. He finally removed to Pittsfield, and spent his last days on a farm. He proved himself a citizen of more than ordinary worth, and won a high reputation for honesty. He was an earnest supporter of the Democratic party and active in local politics. He and his wife were members of the Free Baptist Church in Pittsfield. He married Ruth, daughter of James Tucker, who was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, April 13, 1766. He died December 22, 1863, and his wife June 26, 1862, aged 60 years, 7 months. Their children were: Sally, now dead; James T., married Fannie Hall, of Illini, Illinois, and died leaving one son, James Albert; Sherburn Josiah, and Atilla J., who married Rev. David Edgerly, of New Durham, New Hampshire. She died in New Durham, leaving two sons, Dr. Josiah W. Edgerly, of New York City and Charles L. Edgerly of Boston, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Sherburn Josiah, son and third child of Josiah and Ruth (Tucker) Winslow, was born in Nottingham, March 16, 1834. He was educated in

the public schools of Pittsfield, completing his studies in Pembroke, New London and Pittsfield academies. From 1853 to 1860 he spent his summers on the farm, and for the rest of the year taught school. From 1860 till 1883 he engaged in general farming, combined with other business interests. He still owns the old farm on Tilton Hill, and several other choice and splendid farms extending to the Maine coast. With his large lumbering business belonging to four different companies at the same time, he has been very successful. In 1883 he left the farm to devote himself exclusively to his other business interests. Since 1887 he has been associated with Hon. Hiram A. Tuttle in the real estate and lumbering business, under the firm name of Winslow & Tuttle. He also was for several years interested in the Exeter Manufacturing Company as director and treasurer. He also had charge in the construction of the Merrimack County, Tilton and Pittsfield Water Works, serving as superintendent of the latter, in which he is one of the principal owners, for ten years, and is now director and auditor. He is also one of the principal stockholders and a director and auditor. He is also one of the principal stockholders and a director of the Pittsfield Gas Company. He has been many years a member of the investment committee of the Pittsfield Savings Bank, and is now treasurer. He is now and has been for many years a director in the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad, and is also treasurer of the Pittsfield Library Association.

In 1901 Mr. Winslow was invited to give the address during Old Home Week at the dedication of the new library building, paying a worthy tribute to the donors, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Carpenter, of Manchester. Also a second address for the purpose of recalling the names of those noted for their influence in the upbuilding of communities, the establishment of new enterprises, the organizing and directing of educational systems in the newer sections of our country, and in one notable instance the framing and administering of the jurisprudence of one of the largest states of the Union, also adding many names of those worthy of all praise for thrift and enterprise. In response to the invitation of the president of the Old Home Week Association, he spoke of the distinguished citizens of Pittsfield. Among them were Squire John Cram, who was one of the first settlers to blaze the way for the Pittsfield of today, coming there in 1768, when the town was a part of Chichester, and securing one thousand acres of virgin soil and building the first saw mill. After the town was incorporated he was its first manager of affairs, and his descendant have always been among its leading citizens. He also gave to James Joy, formerly of Durham, but coming to town from Barnstead, the credit of the beginning of industries for the employment of skilled labor, building and operating a scythe factory, and establishing the first textile manufactory. Turning to judicial and political matters, he paid high tribute to Hon. Moses Norris as legal adviser, serving seven times in the legislature and twice as speaker, and in the United States Senate from March 1849, till his death, January 11, 1855. Among other men of prominence at the bar and as old settlers, were the Berrys, Swetts, Frenches, Sargents, Thordikes and Tiltens, his address including the public spirited, go-ahead and pushing men of the early days.

Mr. Winslow has served the town as chairman of the selectmen, and on the school board, and





Very Truly Yours,  
S. J. Winslow.



been interested in every measure for the upbuilding and improvement of the village and town. He represented the town in the legislature in 1899 and 1901, but positively refused a renomination for the senate in 1903. He has been a member of the Masonic lodge many years. In religious affiliation Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are Episcopoplians. He is treasurer and warden of the Society.

He married March 19, 1860, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Dennison, of Stafford, Connecticut. Their children are: Cora, married James L. Hook, and has one child, Margaret L., and Nellie, who married Dr. F. H. Sargent.

Rev. George Walker, rector of the WALKER Parish of Donoughmore, was one of the leaders of the besieged inhabitants of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689. Although an aged man, he was active in the defense of the city, and did much to assist the starving inhabitants in their efforts to obtain food. He was a man of great force of character, a natural leader, and it is natural that from this forceful man should spring a family noted for its energy and strong character.

(I) In 1714 a descendant of the Rev. George Walker, Andrew by name, came over from Londonderry, and settled in Billerica, Massachusetts, afterwards removing to Tewksbury, where he died. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons, Robert and James, who were afterwards reinforced by seven other children: Alexander, who married a Caldwell; Margaret, who married Nathaniel Davidson; Mary, who married Robert Davidson; Sarah, who died single; Nancy, who married James Carr, of Goffstown; Hannah, who married Francis Barnett, of Bedford; Jane, who married William Barnett, of Bedford. At what time Andrew, the common ancestor, died is uncertain. There is in the possession of Charles K. Walker, Esq., of West Manchester, a power of attorney dated 1739, given by Captain James Walker to his father, Andrew, then residing in Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

(II) Captain James, son of Andrew Walker, was three or four years old when he arrived in this country. In 1734 Robert and James went to live with their uncle, Archibald Stark, father of General John Stark, then living in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Here for three years they made turpentine from the pitch pine trees growing abundantly in the forest. In the fall of 1737 they crossed the Merrimack river and built a log cabin for shelter during the winter, thus becoming the first settlers of the town of Bedford. During the winter they felled the trees, and in the spring finished clearing the first piece of land in the town. Here, too, they were joined in the spring by Matthew and Samuel Patten (brothers) from Dunstable, Massachusetts, who assisted in clearing the land and lived with them until their own house was completed. Robert was a noted hunter, while James excelled in fine horses. In one instance a man stole from him a fine mare. He traced the thief by a peculiar mark (figure of a pipe) on one of the shoes, made purposely by the blacksmith, and overtook him beyond Boston where he recovered his mare. He cleared up his farm, set out an orchard, entertained travelers, and built one of the first framed houses in town, still occupied (1905) by his descendants. He resided on his farm until 1783, and then moved to a small fifty acre lot in Goffstown where he lived with his wife, daughter Charlotte, and black servant, Cato, until his death in 1786 he was a sutler in the regiment of his father-

in-law, Colonel Goffe, during the French and Indian war, and at its close was commissioned captain of a troop of horse by Governor Wentworth. He was in the Patriot army during the Revolution, and was among the Bedford men who fought with General Stark at Bennington. He married Esther, daughter of Colonel John Goffe, by whom he had seven children: Silas, James, Sally, Esther, Jennet, Mary and Charlotte. Sally married Joseph Moor, who was killed at the raising of Piscataquog bridge.

(III) James (2) son of Captain James (1) and Esther (Goffe) Walker, married Mary Wallace, of Bedford. They had eight children: Josiah, Sally, Reuben, Polly, James, Rebecca, Stephen and Leonard.

(IV) James (3), son of James (2) and Mary (Wallace) Walker, was born in Bedford, December 2, 1789, and died in Manchester, February 9, 1875. He was a farmer, merchant and surveyor. He married, January 30, 1827, Betsey Parker, daughter of William and Nabby (Parker) Parker, and widow of James Parker. She was born in Bedford, September 23, 1791, and died in Manchester, November 8, 1865. They had two sons: James P., born in Bedford, February 7, 1828, and Charles K., born July 18, 1830.

(V) Charles Kimball Walker, younger of the two sons of James (3) and Betsey (Parker) Walker, was born July 8, 1830, in Bedford, where his early life was passed. He was educated in the local district school and academy, and when eighteen years old left home and found employment with a railroad surveying party, which established the bent of his life and led to his becoming a successful civil engineer. His first employment was on the survey of the Stony Brook railroad (the Lowell & Ayer), and he continued in that connection until the completion of the road. He has been employed on numerous railroads, east and west, and became a surveyor through practical experience and diligent study. After many years of successful work in the field, he was appointed in 1875 as superintendent of the Manchester City Water Works, and has continued to hold that position to the present day. He was married October 4, 1852, to Ann Maria Stevens of Wentworth, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of two daughters, Ellen Parker and Henrietta Clinton. The former is now the wife of Charles Howe, residing in Manchester.

The emigrant ancestor of the Burpees BURPEE was a weaver and an early settler in Rowley, Massachusetts, which was founded by people of that calling from Yorkshire, England.

(I) Thomas (1) Burpee emigrated from England and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, prior to 1651. His death occurred there June 1, 1701. The Christian name of his first wife, who died June 24, 1658, was Martha. He was married a second time April 15, 1659, to Sarah Kelley, daughter of John Kelley, one of the first settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts. She was born February 12, 1641, and died December 25, 1713. His children were: Hannah, John, Sarah (died young), Sarah, Thomas and Mary.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Sarah (Kelley) Burpee, was born in Rowley, October 25, 1663. He was married, December 23, 1690, to Esther Hopkinson, born April 9, 1667, died October 30, 1722, daughter of Jonathan and Hester (Clark) Hopkinson. He died in Rowley, June 24, 1709. His eleven children were named Jeremiah,

Sarah (died young), Esther, Thomas, Ebenezer, Jonathan, David, Hannah, Nathan, Sarah and Samuel.

(III) Thomas (3), second son and fourth child of Thomas (2) and Esther (Hopkinson) Burpee, was born in Rowley, October 31, 1695. He married (first) February 3, 1719, Mary Harris, born March 9, 1698, in Rowley, died August 17, 1721. She was a daughter of Deacon Timothy and Phebe (Pearson) Harris. He married (second), September 20, 1722, Mary Kilburn of Rowley, born there March 17, 1697, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Cheney) Kilburn. He had several children and among them was Thomas, the next in line of descent.

(IV) Thomas (4), son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Harris) Burpee, was born November 25, 1719, in Rowley. The major portion of his life was spent in his native town, and he died at the residence of his son in New London, New Hampshire, May, 1800. About 1786, he removed thither with his sons, Thomas, Asa and Calvin. At his funeral, May 31, 1800, Rev. Job Seamans said, "I think he approached the nearest to perfection of any man with whom I am acquainted." Mr. Burpee was married October 19, 1743, to Anne Chaplin, born 1721, in Rowley, baptized October 15, a daughter of Captain Jeremiah and Ann (Kilburn) Chaplin. No record of his children, beyond those above named, is found. (Asa and descendants are mentioned at length in this article.)

(V) Lieutenant Thomas (5), son of Thomas (4) and Ann (Chaplin) Burpee, was born February 24, 1753, in Rowley. About the year 1788 he went from Rowley to New London, New Hampshire, and his goods constituted the first family outfit brought to that town. His wife rode all the way on horseback, carrying in her arms a son eleven months old. He settled on the site of the present Worthen farm, erecting first a log cabin and later a frame house, and succeeded in clearing a good farm from the wilderness. He married (first) March 10, 1774, in Rowley, Joanna Foster, who died March 20, 1785. He married, (second), February 21, 1786, Sarah Smith. Both marriages were contracted prior to his settlement in New London. Lieutenant Thomas Burpee died in New London, September 12, 1839. He acquired his military title from his connection with the state militia. He was the father of fourteen children: Sally, Abigail (died young), Jeremiah, Martha and Joanna, of the first union; Thomas, Mary, Samuel, Anna, Nathan (died young), Moses, Nathan, Abigail and Harris.

(VI) Thomas (6), eldest son of Lieutenant Thomas (5) and Sarah (Smith) Burpee, was born in Rowley, August 26, 1787, and was brought by his parents to New London when eleven months old. He occupied the family homestead on Burpee Hill, named for the family, and was a prosperous farmer throughout the active period of his life, which terminated November 17, 1840. He married Lydia Blake, a native of Weare, New Hampshire, daughter of Jesse and Dolly (Crocker) Blake. She died November 8, 1853, aged sixty-six years. Their children were: Arthur, Almira, William, Benjamin Pratt, Isaac, a child who died in infancy and Marietta W.

(VII) Colonel Benjamin Pratt, second son and third child of Thomas and Lydia (Blake) Burpee, was born in New London, New Hampshire, August 27, 1818. He attained prominence in both the business and civic affairs of New London, holding all the important town offices, and exercising a beneficial and far reaching influence. For three

years he was a member of the board of commissioners of Merrimack County, and for two terms represented his district in the state legislature. In 1848 he engaged in mercantile business in Sutton, New Hampshire, and in 1871 removed to Manchester, where he established himself in the grocery trade. His prominence as a Democrat, together with his past experience in public affairs made him an exceedingly desirable candidate for the Manchester City Council, in which body he served with marked ability for several years. Although his business interest called him away from his native town, he always preserved a warm affection for New London and its institutions, particularly the Colby Academy, where he was educated. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. He was a Master Mason and a member of King Solomon Lodge. At an early age he entered the state militia as an ensign, and retired from it with the rank of colonel after many years of honorable service. Colonel Burpee died of heart disease November 1, 1888. He married, February 21, 1855, Martha Jane Carr, born in New London February 3, 1831, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Nancy (Greeley) Carr. She was educated at the New Hampton Literary and Scientific Institute, was for several years a teacher in Colby Academy, and subsequently preceptress at Pembroke Academy. Mrs. Martha Jane Burpee died in Manchester, October 17, 1872. She was the mother of six children: 1. Nellie Josephine, born June 4, 1856. 2. Harry Howard, born September 23, 1858; married Nettie Francis Ainsworth, of Manchester, and has one daughter, Louise Elizabeth. 3. Hattie Estelle, born July 17, 1860; married Louville H. Dyer, of Portland, Maine, and has four children, Martha Burpee, Marian Greeley, Marjorie B. and Helen. 4. Jennie Adah, born August 24, 1862. 5. William Byron, who will be referred to in the next paragraph. 6. Benton T., born March 7, 1869; died June 19, 1872.

(VIII) William Byron, second son and fifth child of Colonel Benjamin Pratt and Martha J. (Carr) Burpee, was born in Sutton, September 8, 1864. At the age of seven years he accompanied his parents to Manchester, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1884 he entered the service of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company as a clerk. His abilities were such as to insure his steady advancement. In 1894 he was appointed special agent for the home office, and in 1904, was elected assistant secretary of the company. Aside from his connection with the insurance business he is financially interested in the Elliott Knitting Mills, and a member of its board of directors. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Derryfield Club; he was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Floyd in January, 1907, and attends the Unitarian Church. Mr. Burpee married April 27, 1887, M. L. Bachelder, daughter of Nathan G. Bachelder of Manchester, and has one son: Benjamin Pratt Burpee, born March 20, 1889.

(V) Asa Burpee, son of Thomas (4) and Ann (Chaplin) Burpee, was born in Rowley and learned the trade of shoemaking. In 1786 he went to New London, New Hampshire, and settled as a pioneer on what is now Burpee Hill. He died in New London October 15, 1843, at the age of eighty-three years. He was married in Rowley to Mary Perley, daughter of Benjamin and Apphia Perley of that town. She died July 23, 1833, aged seventy-three years. Their children were Thomas, Rebekah, Dolly, Perley, Delia, Apphia, Azubah, Sally and Abiel.

(VI) Captain Perley, second son and fourth

child of Asa (5) and Apphia (Perley) Burpee, was born in New London, June 4, 1790. He resided on Colby Hill and followed the shoemaker's trade in connection with farming. His death occurred August 21, 1865. The Christian name of his wife was Judith, and she became the mother of six children: Anthony C., Edwin E. (died young), Abiel, Sarah, Judith M., and Edwin P.

(VII) Edwin Perley, fourth son and sixth child of Captain Perley and Judith Burpee, was born in New London, January 10, 1829. He was one of the most prosperous farmers and public-spirited citizens in his day, was noted for his generosity and other commendable qualities, and participated actively in local civic affairs. His death occurred suddenly in Concord, February 5, 1897, while representing his district in the lower branch of the state legislature, and was caused by heart failure. In politics he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and labored diligently for its success in his section of the state. In his religious belief he was a Baptist. On February 15, 1899, he married Rosaline Todd, daughter of James and Mary (Dodge) Todd of Newton. She became the mother of five children: Wilfred E., who will be again referred to in the next paragraph; Mary E., who became the wife of Walter Macomber, and resides in Boston; Susan Colgate, who died in 1881, aged twenty-three years; Eliza Colby, wife of Melville H. Robbins; and Hattie T. Burpee. Mrs. Rosaline Burpee was for many years prominently identified with social and religious affairs and served with marked ability on the board of education. She died November 13, 1906, at the age of fifty-six years.

(VIII) Wilfred Ernest, eldest son and child of Edwin Perley and Rosaline (Todd) Burpee, was born in New London, February 7, 1860. His early education was completed at the Colby Academy, and his professional studies were pursued at the Detroit (Michigan) Optical College, from which he was graduated in 1892. Locating in Manchester, under the firm name of Brown and Burpee, as eyeglass specialists, he introduced the latest methods and improvements in optical science and has acquired a wide reputation, having at the present time optical parlors both in Manchester and Concord. For the past ten years he has been a director on the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a leading member and a deacon of the Merrimack Street Baptist Church. Mr. Burpee married Lucy Shepherd, daughter of James E. Shepherd of New London. She is a graduate of Colby Academy and the Emerson School of Oratory, Boston, and has won distinction as a public reader. She is also known as an able biographical writer, is actively interested in the Women's Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Elliott Hospital, of which latter she is a trustee. Mr. and Mrs. Burpee have had two children: Helen, who is no longer living, and Mildred Shepherd Burpee.

The name Robbins has been associated with Mason from the birth of the town. Josiah and Thomas Robbins were two of the incorporators of the town of Mason, 1768, and at a meeting held September 19 of that year Josiah Robbins was elected surveyor of highways, with the other first town officers. From the first settlement members of this family have been residents of this town. The family was probably not included among the Puritan emigrants, but was

among those later accessions which came toward the close of the seventeenth century.

(I) Diligent research has failed to discover the parentage of Josiah Robbins, who was born about 1706. He may have been born in Europe. In early life he was a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, living in the part of that historic town which is now Arlington. He and his wife were among the original members of the Precinct Church founded in 1739, and took letters from that body to the church in Townsend, Massachusetts, October 5, 1744. He lived in Townsend eight years and then removed to Mason, New Hampshire. From that town he removed to Stoddard, New Hampshire, in 1775, and died there in 1787. He was married in Cambridge, January 29, 1730, to Sarah Fillebrown. There is a tradition in Mason that she died in that town, and there is a record of the marriage of Josiah Robbins in Mason to Mary Campbell, of Townsend, February 21, 1764. His children were born of the first marriage and included: Josiah, Nathan, Anna and Reuben, all born in Cambridge, and Thomas, Seth, Amos and possibly others born in Townsend.

(II) Seth, third son and fifth child of Josiah and Sarah (Fillebrown) Robbins, was born in 1745, in Townsend, Massachusetts, and was a child when his parents removed to Mason, New Hampshire. He resided in that town through life and was married there October 17, 1771, to Sarah Scripture, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Green) Scripture. He died in Mason, July 31, 1837, having survived his wife a little over two years. She died June 21, 1835, aged eighty-two years. They were the parents of five or more children, including: Sarah, Abraham, Seth and True.

(III) True, son of Seth and Sarah (Scripture) Robbins, was born in Mason, April 19, 1788, and died January 21, 1851, aged sixty-two. He lived all his life in Mason. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, a reliable friend, a good neighbor, and a progressive and respected citizen. He was a Democrat in political sentiment. (His son, William, and descendants are noticed in this article.)

(IV) Lewis, son of True Robbins, was born in Mason. He was a successful and highly respected farmer. He married Emily Winship. Her parents were Noah and — Winship, of Mason. Five children were born of this marriage: Lewis Harlan, George C., now of Greenville; Frederic, of Ashby, Massachusetts; Elizabeth, who married George Kimball, of Belmont, Massachusetts; Lilla, wife of O. D. Prescott, of Greenville.

(V) Lewis Harlan, eldest child of Lewis and Emily (Winship) Robbins, was born in Mason, May 10, 1844. He was educated in the common schools, and is engaged in agriculture, having a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where in addition to general farming he does considerable dairying. He is a member of the North Star Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Greenville. He married (first) Abbie Wheeler, and (second) Georgina M. Haywood. Two children, Melville and Edith, were born of the first marriage; and one of the second, Paul Austin, now of Ashby, Massachusetts.

(IV) William, son of True Robbins, was born in Mason, and died February 4, 1895. He was a successful farmer, and resided in Mason. He married Nancy Buckman, who died in Mason, daughter of Joseph Buckman. Her father was a lieutenant in the Revolution. They had one child, William Otis, whose sketch follows.

(V) William Otis, only living child of William

and Nancy (Buckman) Robbins, was born in Mason, May 26, 1844, and grew up on his father's farm. At the age of twenty he became an apprentice to the cooper's trade, at which he worked for ten years. He then returned to the cultivation of the soil, and has ever since resided on his present farm of two hundred acres. He married, 1866, Martha Jane Barrett, who was born in Ashby, November 27, 1842, daughter of James P. and Martha H. (Bonett) Barrett, of Ashby, Massachusetts. Two children were born of this union: Edward and Nellie, who married George Blanch, of Greenville.

Dr. Charles Everett Congdon, of CONGDON Nashua, is a representative of an old Rhode Island family, which was established there in the last half of the seventeenth century by Benjamin Congdon, who was born in 1656, and may have been a native of Wales. The supposition that the emigrant ancestor of the Rhode Island Congdons was named James cannot be verified by the early records, and the name of James Congdon does not appear an immigrant in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island. Benjamin Congdon, who arrived in Rhode Island a young man and settled in Portsmouth, Kings Town, died June 19, 1718. He married Elizabeth Albro, daughter of John and Dorothy Albro and his children were: Benjamin, John and James, the last-named of whom was the ancestor of Dr. Congdon.

(IV) James, probably a grandson of James and a great-grandson of Benjamin the immigrant, resided in Warwick. The christian name of his wife was Hannah and he was the father of ten children.

(V) James (2), fourth son and fifth child of James (1) and Hannah Congdon, was born December 26, 1788. He was also of Warwick.

(VI) Albert I., son of James (2) Congdon, of Warwick, resided in East or West Greenwich. He was an upright citizen and a devout church man.

(VII) Richard Edwin, son of Albert I. Congdon, was born in East Greenwich. When a young man he became a druggist and is now engaged in the business in Nantucket, Massachusetts. He married Jeanette W. Chapman, daughter of Nathan Chapman, of Mystic, Rhode Island, and formerly of Noank, Connecticut. She became the mother of five children.

(VIII) Charles Everett Congdon, M. D., son of Richard E. and Jeanette W. (Chapman) Congdon, was born in East Greenwich, September 27, 1872. He attended the Coffin School in Nantucket and the Chauncey Hall School, Boston. He was a student in medicine at Harvard University, from which he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine, and he completed his professional preparations at the Kingston Avenue and the Long Island Hospitals, Brooklyn, New York. His professional career was inaugurated as surgeon of an American steamship plying between northern and southern ports, in which capacity he continued for six months, and at the expiration of that time he located for practice in Berlin, New Hampshire. In August, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American war as hospital steward of the First Regiment New Hampshire National Guards, commanded by Colonel Rolfe and shortly afterward appointed assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, but owing to the early termination of hostilities was prevented from active participation in the conflict. After his discharge he settled in Nashua and has ever since practiced his profession in that city. He has served with

ability as city physician and chairman of the board of health, is a member of the board of United States examiners in pension cases, and local examiner for several of the leading life insurance companies. Dr. Congdon is a member of the Nashua and the New Hampshire State Medical societies, being president of the first named body, and is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Masonic Order and the Guards Club. On June 16, 1902, he was united in marriage with Ann Mariah Ramsdell, daughter of the late ex-Governor George Allen Ramsdell (see article on the Ramsdell family in this work). Dr. and Mrs. Congdon have one son, Robert Densmore Congdon.

This branch of the great Fuller family is probably descended from the early immigrant, John Fuller, whose sketch is given on a preceding page of this work.

(I) Daniel Fuller was a native of Danvers, Massachusetts. When a young man he removed to Hudson, New Hampshire, where he spent his life in agricultural pursuits, and became a farmer of consequence.

(II) Joseph Fuller, son of Daniel Fuller, was born in Hudson, 1816, and died 1894, aged seventy-eight years. He was a prosperous man, and devoted considerable time to public matters, adhering to the Republican party. He married Baliney Steele, and they were the parents of eight children. Five of whom are now living: Albert, of Hudson; Charles H., of Brockton, Massachusetts; Willis L., who is the subject of the next paragraph; Frank J., of Lowell, Massachusetts; and Nancy, who married Alonzo G. Hutchins, of Hudson.

(III) Willis Leroy, son of Joseph and Baliney (Steele) Fuller, was born in Hudson, November 9, 1854. He grew up on his father's farm, and was educated in the public schools of Hudson. He is a well-to-do farmer, and a man of pleasing personality and of influence in the community. He is a member of the local lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Adelia Yetters, of New York. Two children have been born to them: George, who died young; and Lizzie F., who was born in Hudson.

This family is of English origin, and the name was taken from an occupation. The race is not numerous, though they were represented in Massachusetts in colonial times. The Cloutmans have long been noted for their sterling worth. The name seems to have been Cloutman when it arrived in America, and many of the descendants still use that form. It originated in the Highlands of Scotland and was planted in America before the close of the seventeenth century. John and Thomas Cloutman, brothers, came to America in September, 1600, from the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. They landed at Plymouth and settled at Marblehead, Massachusetts. According to tradition they were noted for their strength and large stature. They were members of the Society of Friends, and persons of strict integrity. Thomas Cloutman had a son William who moved from Marblehead to Dover, New Hampshire. Edward Cloutman, who is the first in the connected line now known, was probably his son.

(I) Edward (2), son of Edward (1) and Sarah Cloutman, was born February 15, 1715, in Dover, New Hampshire. When twenty-two years of age

he settled in Falmouth, Maine, and was there married April 16, 1738, to Anna Collins, of Philadelphia. After his marriage he went to Presumpscot Lower Falls where he had charge of the first saw mill built there. This mill was built in 1735. Mr. Cloutman is said to have been a tall and very strong man, weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds and was a noted wrestler. One night while running the mill alone, he was attacked by an Indian who twice attempted to shoot him, but in both cases the gun missed fire. Cloutman hurled a bar used in operating the mill at the Indian and it hit him on the head, killing him instantly. On the following night the Indians burned the mill. Cloutman took his wife and children in a canoe and paddled down the river and around to Stroudwater. In 1745, he located in Gorham, Maine, and bought a thirty acre lot near Fort Hill. On April 19, 1746, he was surprised by a party of Indians while sowing wheat in his field, and after a desperate struggle was overpowered, carried a captive to Canada. On the 23d of October, he with a companion escaped from confinement at Quebec, and they were never heard from again. It is presumed that they were drowned while attempting to cross Lake Champlain. In the following summer two skeletons, still covered with clothing, were washed ashore by that lake, and in one of the pockets was a compass which was identified as the property of Cloutman. His widow married Abner Anderson, of Windham, Maine, and died December 1, 1802, aged eighty-five years.

(II) Timothy, son of Edward and Anna (Collins) Cloutman, was born at Presumpscot Lower Falls. Like his father he was strong and brave and he was accustomed to go on "neighborhood scouts" against the Indians. When he was but fifteen years old he was with a party and fired at the Redskins with the gun his father had taken from the Indian who attempted to shoot him. He settled on a farm in Gorham and first began house-keeping in a log building which he erected. He sometimes worked in the sawmill and cultivated his small farm in the intervals. He was married July 24, 1766, to Katie Partridge, who is supposed to have come from Marblehead, Massachusetts. They had eleven children, namely: Betty, Nancy, Edward, Nathan and Jesse (twins) John, Polly, William, Thomas, Solomon and David.

(III) John, fourth son and sixth child of Timothy and Katie (Partridge) Cloutman, was born February 20, 1776, and settled in Wakefield, New Hampshire, where he was a carpenter and passed his life in his native town. He was married (first) at Rochester, New Hampshire, January 15, 1798, to Hannah Folsom.

(IV) Alfred Cushing, son of John and Hannah (Folsom) Cloutman, was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, in 1806. He received his education in the district schools, and worked on a farm in Wakefield. While still a young man he removed to Alexandria, New Hampshire, and bought a farm upon which he passed the remainder of his life, and died in 1882. He was an industrious man, a good neighbor, and a loyal citizen. In politics he was a Democrat, but voted for Abraham Lincoln for president. He married Lydia Horn, of Rochester, New Hampshire, born 1804, died 1892, aged eighty-eight years. They had seven children: Sarah, James A., Charles J., Napoleon B., John F., Preston H. and Lydia Ann.

Napoleon Bonaparte, third son and fourth child of Alfred Cushing and Lydia (Horn) Cloutman, born in Alexandria, January 6, 1840, received his

education in the common schools of that place. At seventeen years of age he left home and worked on farms in Farmington, Rochester, and Dover, for some years. In 1900 he bought a small farm of fine level land on Clinton street, Concord, where he is engaged in general farming. Mr. Cloutman is a Democrat in politics; he has no church connections. He has many of the characteristics of his ancestors, is industrious and prudent, a good neighbor, a moral and upright citizen, and a pleasant companion. He married, June 11, 1865, Mrs. Sarah Louise Page Lamson, born in Swanzy, April 7, 1844, daughter of Leander and Hannah (Brown) Page, and granddaughter of Ezekiel and Olive (Thompson) Page, of Swanzy. They are the parents of six children: Gertrude Hannah, died August 6, 1907; Cleve N. B., Louie Josephine, Ambrose Leander, Lena Ethel and Bertha Lydia. Mrs. Cloutman's first husband, Bradford P. Lamson, died at Savannah, Georgia, in 1862, of spotted fever; he was a member of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment; he left one child, Sadie Grace, now Mrs. Alfred Marshall, and resides in Concord.

(I) John Cloutman was probably born at Wakefield, New Hampshire, where his father settled. He was a carpenter, and lived to be more than eighty years old. His children were: Mary, John F., Ann, Gilman, Alfred, Hersey, Jeremiah A., all born in Wakefield, New Hampshire.

(II) John F., second child of John Cloutman, was a farmer and carpenter. He died at Memphis, Tennessee, at the age of forty-eight years. He married Patience Tash Ederly, who was born May 23, 1803, and died in 1894, aged ninety-one years. They had nine children of whom three died. The surviving children were: 1. Erastus F., a soldier in the Mexican war. He had his name changed by act of the legislature to Ralph Carlton. He was captain of Company E, Third New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at James Island in the Civil war. 2. Martha, married James Davis. 3. John F., mentioned below. 4. Horatio G., lived in Farmington, New Hampshire. 5. James A., lived in Farmington, New Hampshire. 6. Ellen F., married Edward D. Seymour, and lived in Lynn, Massachusetts, and Farmington, New Hampshire.

(III) John Folsom (2), son of John F. (1) and Patience T. (Ederly) Cloutman, was born in New Durham, December 27, 1831, and died December 7, 1905, in Farmington. He received a limited common school education which he acquired before he was thirteen years old. He then left the farm and went to work in a shoe factory at Farmington. He worked in the business until he was twenty-two years of age. April 23, 1853, he entered into an agreement with Joseph Whitney & Company of Boston to start a factory and manufacture shoes for them. He started at once and thus founded the shoe manufacturing business that is still in the family and managed by his son. For nine years he made shoes for Whitney & Company and others. For the next nine years following until 1862 he made shoes at Farmington, and was associated with the Wallace Brothers for about two years. During the six or seven years which followed he manufactured on his own account. In 1871 he became superintendent of the manufacturing plant of Wallace, Elliott & Company, at Farmington, and continued as such until about 1893. Besides that he was interested from 1875 to 1879 in the manufacture of shoes with the Wallace Brothers, under the firm name of Wallace & Cloutman. After 1879 the firm became Cloutman

and Bingham, the Wallace Brothers having a special interest. In 1877 Mr. Cloutman built the fine brick factory building, which was occupied by Wallace, Elliott & Company as a factory. It is forty by one hundred and fifty feet exclusive of the boiler and engine room, and four stories above the basement. They employed about three hundred operators and made about one hundred and seventy-five thousand pairs of ladies', misses' and children's shoes each year, which sold for more than four hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. The labor cost more than five hundred dollars a day. In 1900 Mr. Cloutman bought the old Waldron mill with water privilege and installed the first electric light plant in Farmington, which now supplies the town with light and is still owned by the family. Mr. Cloutman was a Democrat in politics, and in 1862-63, though the town was strongly Republican, he represented it in the legislature. In 1876-77 he was elected state senator from the sixth district and served on the banking and on the manufacturing committees. He was town auditor and town treasurer, and was a member of the committee which built, in 1881-82, the fine town hall. At the organization of the Farmington National Bank, in 1872, he was elected vice-president. In 1875 the president, George M. Herring, died and Mr. Cloutman succeeded him in office. He was president of the Farmington Savings Bank until the spring of 1881, when he declined to serve longer in that place, but still remained on the board of trustees. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the National and president of the Savings Bank. He was much interested in Masonry, and was an influential and honored member of the following organizations of that order: Farmington Lodge, No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons, of Farmington, of which he was master five years; Columbian Royal Arch Chapter, of Farmington; St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of Dover; and district deputy grand master of the First Masonic District in New Hampshire. He married (first), March 4, 1854, Amanda M. Davis, who was born August 23, 1830, and died June 4, 1868, daughter of Eleazer M. Davis, of Alton. Married (second), July 3, 1869, Ellen E. Kimball, who was born February 13, 1838, died February 27, 1897, daughter of Samuel A. and Ann M. Kimball, of Bradford, Massachusetts. Two children were born of the second marriage: Nellie Amanda, born May 28, 1874, married, November 8, 1897, to Will Dean Allen, of Farmington, a descendant of General Ethan Allen, of Vermont, and has one daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, born October 26, 1898. John F., mentioned below.

(IV) John F. (3), only son of John F. (2) Cloutman, was born in Farmington, May 18, 1877, and was educated in the public schools and at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Academy. He succeeded his father in the shoe business and is a prosperous manufacturer. In politics he is Independent. He married July 12, 1902, Bessie Estelle Wentworth, who was born August 4, 1881, daughter of Joseph and Martha (Perkins) Wentworth, of Middleton, New Hampshire. They have two children, Ellen Elizabeth, born January 29, 1905. Richard F., January 14, 1907.

This name in its primitive form  
**WOOLSON** was probably Wolf's son, and dates back to those early times when patronymics were bestowed according to personal characteristics. We see something of the same kind

of nomenclature among the American Indians, but do not always realize that our Saxon and Danish ancestors wrought out their family and tribal names after the same process. The Woolsons are not especially numerous in the United States, but they have achieved considerable distinction. The most celebrated member of the family is probably Constance Fenimore Woolson, who was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1848. She became one of the famous writers of the country, and is unquestionably the most noted novelist born within the confines of our state. She was the daughter of Charles Jarvis and Hannah Cooper (Pomeroy) Woolson, and a grand-niece of James Fenimore Cooper. Another woman whose career is worth recording is Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, daughter of William Goold, of Portland, for many years president of the Maine Historical Society. Mrs. Woolson was born in Windham, Maine, April 30, 1838, lived in Portland, Concord, New Hampshire and Boston, and became widely known as a lecturer on historical and literary themes; she also published several books. Her husband, Moses Woolson, a noted educator in his day, is descended from the same stock as the present line.

(I) Thomas Woolson was born in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1626 or 1627. He settled in that part of Watertown now called Weston, and was the owner of considerable land. As illustrating the laws of the time, it may be mentioned that on December 15, 1685, Thomas Woolson was fined twenty shillings and costs, eight shillings, also one hour in the stocks for selling drink without a license. He soon after obtained his license and kept an inn from 1686 to 1708. He was evidently a man of considerable standing, for he was selectman in 1690, 1700, 1702 and 1703. On November 20, 1660, Thomas Woolson married Sarah Hyde, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Temperance Hyde, of Newton, Massachusetts, who was born May 19, 1644. They had six children: Sarah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, whose sketch follows; and Nathaniel. Thomas Woolson died in Sudbury, Massachusetts, April 5, 1713, and his widow died September 11, 1721. Both are buried in Weston.

(II) Joseph (1), second son and fifth child of Thomas and Sarah (Hyde) Woolson, was born November 16, 1667. He was a farmer in Weston, and had care of the meeting house there. He married Hannah, and they had six children: Joseph (2), mentioned below; Mary, Hannah, Thankful, Isaac and Benlah. Joseph (1) Woolson died May 16, 1755, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. His wife died April 30, 1721.

(III) Joseph (2), eldest child of Joseph (1) and Hannah Woolson, was born December 13, 1699. He probably lived at Weston, Massachusetts, because he was constable there in 1761. He was twice married. In 1726 he was published on March 19 to Elizabeth Upham, daughter of Thomas Upham, of Reading, Massachusetts. There were five children, probably all by this marriage. On November 3, 1761, Joseph (2) Woolson married his second wife, Mrs. Grace (Harrington) Gregory, daughter of Benjamin and Grace (Allen) Gregory, who was born August 1, 1714. The children of Joseph (2) Woolson were: Asa, mentioned below; Elijah, Thomas, Nathan and Elizabeth. Joseph (2) Woolson died October 15, 1766, at Weston, Massachusetts.

(IV) Asa, eldest child of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Upham) Woolson, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, August 2, 1727. In 1766 he moved to



Townsend, Massachusetts, and two years later to the adjoining town of Lunenburg, where he spent the last twenty years of his life. On June 1, 1762, he married Elizabeth Knight, who was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, July 3, 1736. They had seven children: Elizabeth, Lois, Asa, Elijah, mentioned below; Ebenezer, Amos and Joseph. Asa Woolson died at Lunenburg, April 18, 1789.

(V) Elijah, second son and fourth child of Asa and Elizabeth (Knight) Woolson, was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, December 1, 1769. He was a cooper by trade, and was the first of his family to come to New Hampshire. He lived both at Bethlehem and Lisbon, and a few years before his death he went to Massena and Hogansburg, New York, where he made his home with his only daughter. He was one of the early settlers of Lisbon, this state, and was the first man to bring a cook stove to town. Elijah Woolson married (first), September 7, 1797, Rebecca Batchellor, daughter of Lieutenant Nehemiah and Lucy (Hayward) Batchellor, of Bethlehem, who was born November 12, 1776. She died at Lisbon, October 10, 1814, leaving seven children: John, Elijah S., Amos, whose sketch follows; James, Ira K., Theron W. and Mary. On September 5, 1815, Elijah Woolson married (second) Nancy Little, of Lyman, who was born August 9, 1783. She died, leaving two children: Silas B. and Ezra B. Elijah Woolson died at Massena, New York, in 1836, by accidental poisoning.

(VI) Amos, third son of Elijah and Rebecca (Batchellor) Woolson, was born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, July 4, 1803. His parents removed from Bethlehem to Lisbon when Amos was two years old. After the latter became a young man the family removed to Hogansburg, New York. After a few years Amos returned to Lisbon, where he married Hannah D. Temple, February 9, 1830, who was born in Lisbon, March 28, 1804. They had seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to manhood and womanhood were: John, who died in Lisbon, April 3, 1860; Augustus A., whose sketch follows; Charles E., now living in Lyman, New Hampshire; Mary R., who died at Littleton, New Hampshire, November 24, 1906; and Jennie L., who died in Lisbon, April 12, 1874. Amos Woolson, who was at successive periods in his life a cooper, a shoemaker and a tailor, continued to reside in Lisbon until 1841, when he moved to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he remained until 1845, when he returned to Lisbon, where he died May 5, 1888. His wife died in Lisbon, April 6, 1891. He was a Methodist in religion and a Republican in politics, and one of the original anti-slavery men of the staunchest type.

Augustus A., third son of Amos and Hannah D. (Temple) Woolson, was born in Lisbon, June 15, 1835. What education he received was obtained in the public schools of his native town and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and at Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont. In 1857, when twenty-one years of age, he went to Minnesota, then a territory. He remained there less than two years when he returned to Lisbon, where he has continued to reside, and where he has held various positions of trust and responsibility. In 1865 he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue, which office he held until it expired by limitation in 1873. He was also deputy sheriff five years. In 1866 he was elected town moderator which position he now holds, having served in that capacity practically all the time since his first

election, excepting during the eight years of Democratic ascendancy in the town, from 1878 to 1886. He was elected a representative to the legislature in 1875 and successively re-elected, in 1876-77-78, holding the office of speaker during the last two years. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1888 and of 1902, and of the Garfield presidential convention at Chicago in 1880. He was town treasurer fifteen years and has been chairman of the board of supervisors for twenty years. He was one of the promoters of the Lisbon Village Library which was organized in 1864, and has been its president for the last twenty-two years. He was largely instrumental in organizing the Lisbon Savings Bank & Trust Company, of which institution he is president. He has been the principal pension attorney for Lisbon and vicinity ever since the Civil war. Mr. Woolson was a member of the well known firm of Wells & Woolson, which did a large mercantile business for many years. A few years ago he formed a co-partnership with his nephew, Augustus M. Clough, under the firm name of Woolson & Clough, whose principal business is general insurance and real estate.

This was an early English local surname, and was originally spelled Northcross. Wayside crucifixes

were once as common in England as they now are in Mexico; and Norcross distinguished a crucifix from another south of it. A dweller "atte Norcross" soon became known as Norcross.

(I) Jeremiah Norcross, the immigrant, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1642, where he was a large proprietor, owning a homestead bounded on the south by the Charles river, and twelve other lots of land. He was selectman 1649, admitted freeman 1653, and died 1657. His high social standing is shown by his being mentioned as "Mr. Norcross." By his wife Adrean he had two sons, Nathaniel, who was called as a minister to Lancaster; and Richard, whose sketch follows.

(II) Richard, the younger of the two sons of Jeremiah and Adrean Norcross, was born in England in 1621, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1709, aged eighty-eight. He probably came to America with his parents. He was admitted freeman May 26, 1653. He is the first schoolmaster mentioned in the town records of Watertown, being chosen January 11, 1651, and is said to have been the only one for twenty years, and was a teacher as late as November, 1687. He taught Latin, English and writing. January 6, 1660, he was hired for one year for £30, and was allowed 2s "a head for keeping the dry herd." He married (first), June 24, 1650, Mary Brooks. She died February 24, 1672, and he married (second), November 18, 1673, Susanna, widow of William Shattuck. She died December 11, 1686. His will dated April 8, 1708, was proved in October, 1709. The children of Richard and Mary were: Mary (died young), Jeremiah, Sarah, Richard, Mary, Nathaniel and Samuel.

(III) Richard (2), fourth child and second son of Richard (1) and Mary (Brooks) Norcross, was born August 4, 1660, in Watertown, and died in Weston. He was also a school teacher, and during several of the later years of his life resided in Weston. He married (first), August 10, 1686, Rose Woodward, who was born in Charlestown, August 18, 1650, daughter of John and Abigail (Benjamin) (Stubbs) Woodward. She died, leaving three children, and he married

(second), August 6, 1695, Hannah Sanders, who died in Weston, May 14, 1743. The children by the first wife were: Richard, Samuel and Abigail; of the second: John, Hannah, Joseph, Jeremiah, George, Rose, Peter and William.

(IV) Jeremiah (2), seventh child of Richard (2) and fourth child of his second wife, Hannah (Sanders) Norcross, was born July 2, 1703. He settled in Lunenburg, where he was frequently chosen to positions of trust. Soon after the drawing of lots he became one of the proprietors of Rindge, New Hampshire, and in 1759 was chosen one of a committee to lay out a road from Ashburnham, and another from Ipswich, to the center of Rindge; but he never resided in Rindge except, perhaps, the last few years of his life. He married in Groton, June 28, 1731, Faith Page, who was born November 6, 1707, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Page, of Groton, and a relative of President Dunster of Harvard College. The children of this marriage were: Jabez, Mary, Sarah, Page, Hannah, Jeremiah and Elijah.

(V) Jeremiah (3), sixth child and third son of Jeremiah (2) and Faith (Page) Norcross, was born February 15, 1744, as recorded, but he was baptized February 12, 1744. He settled after marriage on a farm which is still in possession of a descendant. He was a member of Captain Hale's company in 1775, and served in the Rhode Island expedition, 1778. He was constable in 1781, and his name appears in the state archives as paying the large sums of money which the state required of Rindge to meet its proportion of the expenses of the war. He died of spotted fever in December, 1811. He married, November 23, 1769, Lucy Chaplin, who was born in Rindge in 1750, third child of Ebenezer and Rebecca Chaplin. She died January 5, 1841, aged ninety-one. Their children were: David, Daniel, Lucy, Sally, Phebe, Nancy and Jeremiah.

(VI) Captain Daniel, second son and child of Jeremiah (3) and Lucy (Chaplin) Norcross, was born in Rindge, in 1780, and died there August 1, 1858, aged seventy-eight. He was a farmer and lived on the old homestead. He was a captain of the militia, and a man of substance and much respected. He married (first) Polly Jones, who was born in Rindge, March 30, 1782, daughter of Asa and Mary (Martin) Jones. Asa Jones was a pioneer in Rindge, was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served three years in a Massachusetts regiment. Polly (Jones) Norcross died July 21, 1834, and Captain Daniel married (second), June 16, 1835, Sally (Hubbard) Rand, widow of Leonard Rand, and daughter of Deacon Hezekiah Hubbard. She was born in Rindge, February 17, 1790. There were fourteen children, all by the first wife: Eliza, Eunice, Nancy, Daniel, Asa Jones (died young), Lucy, Asa Jones, Betsey, Jeremiah, Mary M., Josiah, Joshua, Amasa and Nathan.

(VII) Joshua, twelfth child and sixth son of Captain Daniel and Polly (Jones) Norcross, was born in Rindge, April 6, 1820, and died there. He was a farmer and cultivated the farm owned and occupied by his ancestors for more than one hundred years. He was a man of comfortable estate and a person of influence in the town. He married, December 4, 1844, Calista K. Cooper, who was born in Alstead, daughter of Horatio and Betsey (Gale) Cooper, of Alstead. The children born to them were: Darwin J., Herbert II., Helen M., Otis II., Lizzie O. and Anna C. (twins), and Abby Jane.

(VIII) Anna C., sixth child and third daughter

of Joshua and Calista K. (Cooper) Norcross, was born in Rindge, March 9, 1853, and married, 1875, Henry Walter Fletcher, of Rindge. (See Fletcher IX.)

The Neal family has been long established in lower New Hampshire, and numbers among its members many valuable citizens of the commonwealth. "This family is of English extraction," says the History of Parsonsfield, Maine, "and was among the earliest settlers of New Hampshire. In a deed dated May 17, 1629, from four Indian sagamores to John Wheelwright and others, recorded in York county records, Walter Neal, one of the witnesses, is styled Governor for the company of Laconia.' In 1631 Captain Walter Neal was agent of Gorges, Mason and others, for their patent including Portsmouth, Newcastle and Rye. He lived at Little Harbor, at the mouth of the Piscataqua. He discovered the White Mountains, drove away pirates, hung an Indian, made a survey and map of the territory he governed, and in 1634 returned to England." "In 1683 another Walter Neal was a freeholder in Portsmouth, and signed a petition to the king, which was sent to England by Nathaniel Weare."

(I) Enoch Neal was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, in 1762, and died in Parsonsfield, Maine, June 22, 1817. He and his brother Walter removed in 1785 and settled on the Middle Road, in Parsonsfield. He married in 1788, Nancy Towle, who died in Parsonsfield, December 23, 1840. They had seven children: Betsey, Joshua, Sally, Oliver, Enoch, Nathaniel and Nancy.

(II) Enoch (2), fifth child and third son of Enoch (1) and Nancy (Towle) Neal, was born in Parsonsfield, December 16, 1803, and died there December 19, 1867. Like his father he was a farmer. He married in 1829, Nancy, daughter of Richard Lord, and they had five sons and one daughter: Lorenzo, Enoch, Edgar, Luther, John, Charles and Lydia Ann.

(III) John, fifth child and fifth son of Enoch (2) and Nancy (Lord) Neal, was born in Parsonsfield, February 12, 1840. He spent his entire life in farming, except a short time he was engaged in the hardware business. In his earlier life he was a Democrat and held various town offices, and was for nine years assessor; later he affiliated with the Republican party. He married April 30, 1861, Sarah J. Lord, who was born in Parsonsfield, April 4, 1844, daughter of Samuel and Miriam (Boothby) Lord, of Parsonsfield. They had three children: John H., mentioned below; C. Etta, who was born March 7, 1864, and died August 27, 1887; and Melville E., born December 29, 1876, now a contractor at Kittery, Maine.

(IV) Dr. John H., eldest child of John and Sarah J. (Lord) Neal, was born in Parsonsfield, March 20, 1862. He obtained his literary education in the public schools and at the North Parsonsfield Seminary; and went from the latter school to the Bowdoin Medical School, at Brunswick, where he attended one year, and then took a course of lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, from which he received his diploma in June, 1886. Immediately afterward he opened an office and began the practice of medicine at Sanford, York county, Maine, where he continued until January, 1895, when he removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, where he practiced many years. While yet a young practitioner in Maine, it was written of him:

"He is energetic, candid, well informed and very successful in his vocation." He has not changed much since then, except to improve. He is an intelligent and successful physician, a good citizen, and a cultured gentleman. He has been a member of the board of health and of the school board of Rochester for a number of years, medical referee for Strafford county, and has been United States examining surgeon since 1896. He is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active part in local political affairs, and was elected to the New Hampshire legislature in 1902, and served during the following term with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has been president of the York County (Maine) Medical Association, and of the Strafford County (New Hampshire) Medical Association; is vice-president of the New Hampshire State Medical Association, and a member of the Maine Medical Association, and of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Chapter, Royal and Select Masters, of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is a charter member; and of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He married, November 28, 1888, Lula E. Clark, who was born March 30, 1866, daughter of Daniel G. and Frances (Chase) Clark. They have one child, Cecil Morris, born October 26, 1890.

(I) Peter Neal was a resident of Rockingham county where he raised a family.

(II) Andrew, a son of Peter Neal, removed to Vienna, Maine, where he died, March 23, 1872, aged eighty-seven years. He married Dorothy Hoyt, who was baptized April 29, 1786, one of triplets, the other two being John and Moses. Her parents were John and Dorothy (Glidden) Hoyt, of Poplin, New Hampshire. The children of this union were: Ira, John, Samuel, Andrew and Alvan, whose sketch follows.

(III) Alvan, youngest son of Andrew and Dorothy (Hoyt) Neal, was born in Vienna, April 3, 1825. He learned carpentry young, and has always followed that occupation. In 1884 he removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, and has since resided there. He married May 26, 1853, Ruth W. Bradley, who was born February 13, 1830, daughter of Alvan and Hannah (Whittier) Bradley, of Vienna, and they have had two children: Wilder B., and Carrie, who died at the age of nine.

(IV) Wilder Bradley, only son of Alvan and Ruth W. (Bradley) Neal, was born February 4, 1857, in Farmington, Maine, and was educated in the common and high schools of that town. He clerked in a grocery store there twelve years, and in 1884 removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, and opened a crockery store on North Main street, where he has since successfully carried on business. In religious faith he is a Unitarian, and is clerk and a trustee of the Unitarian Church at Rochester. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board four years. He is a member of Kennedy Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and secretary at the present time, also of Norway Plain Encampment, No. 7, and Canton Parker, No. 3.

He married, December 24, 1880, Lillian E. Bass, who was born November 10, 1859, daughter of George and Mary E. C. (Potter) Bass, of Wilton, Maine. They have three children: Carroll W., Erlon H., and Lucille R. Carroll W., born December 10, 1882, entered West Point Military Academy at seventeen, graduated at twenty-one, and was made a second lieutenant of artillery. He has spent two

years in the Philippines, and is now stationed with the Fifth Battery, at the Presidio, California. Erlon H., born October 6, 1884, graduated from the Rochester high school in 1902, and from Dartmouth College in 1906. He is now with the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of New York. Lucille, born July 30, 1887, graduated from the Rochester high school in 1906, and is now a student at Bradford Academy.

This name was originally spelled KEYSER and was very early planted in New England. It was also identified with the pioneer periods of central New Hampshire, and has been prominent in the annals of the town of Sutton for nearly one hundred and forty years. It means much when six generations worthily bear the name in one town.

(I) George Kezar, the emigrant ancestor of the family, was born about 1614, and was an early resident of Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1639. He was a tanner by occupation. In 1680 he removed from Lynn to Salem, and at the same time was admitted to the church in Salem by letter from the church in Lynn. He died in 1690, as indicated by the proving of his will on September 29 of that year. It was executed February 16, 1687. He married (first), Elizabeth Holyoke, daughter of Edward Holyoke. She died June 24, 1659. His second wife, Rebecca (surname unknown), survived him. His children all by the first wife, were: Eleazer, John, Benjamin, Hannah, Mary, George and Edward.

(II) John, second son and child of George and Elizabeth (Holyoke) Kezar, was a native of Lynn, whence he went with his father to Salem, and removed from that town to Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1674. He followed the occupation of his father, and was given a parcel of land to encourage the establishment of the business in Haverhill. In 1683 a complaint was made by the good and cautious men of Haverhill against John Kezar for keeping his tan vats open, by which a few cattle and swine had been destroyed. He was a soldier in King Philip's war in 1676, and was admitted a freeman in 1677. He was killed by the Indians in the Dustin massacre, March 15, 1697. The George Kezar killed at the same time was the son of John, and not his father, as has been stated. His wife, Hannah Davis, was born December 24, 1653, daughter of John Davis and granddaughter of James Davis. Their children, born in Haverhill, were: John, George (died young), Timothy, Sarah, Mary, Eleazer, Samuel and George. The youngest George was born after the massacre.

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Hannah (Davis) Kezar, was born July 6, 1678 and resided in Haverhill. He received the tan house and yard from the estate of his father, and continued the business. In 1720 he and his wife deeded property to her mother, Mary Davis. His wife Judith, was born July 23, 1687, in Haverhill, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Tucker) Davis. They had sons, John, George and Ebenezer.

(IV) Ebenezer, youngest son of John (2) and Judith (Davis) Kezar, was born January 16, 1723, in Haverhill, and lived for a short time in Rowley, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Sutton, New Hampshire. He was past fifty years of age when he emigrated to Sutton, but he was a man of great bodily strength as well as of decided character, and was a master spirit among the early settlers. Before coming to Sutton he had been an inn-keeper, tanner

and blacksmith. He owned the first horse ever brought to the town. He was empowered to call the first town meeting after the incorporation of the town. He was accompanied to Sutton by two children: Simon, who married and had a family, and Hannah, born in 1750, married Benjamin Wadleigh, Sr., of Sutton, in 1769, and became the mother of twelve children; she died in 1836, aged eighty-six years. Ebenezer Kezar died in Sutton in 1793. His widow (second wife) afterwards married Ephraim Gilc, and died in 1808.

(V) Simon, son of Ebenezer Kezar, came to Sutton, as aforementioned, with his father. He had previously married, April 19, 1769, Mehitable Foster, born in 1747, died in 1801, aged fifty-four, of Scotch-Irish origin. They were the parents of twenty children, some of whom died in infancy and some fell victims to consumption soon after reaching young womanhood. About 1798 six of the children, Simon, Joseph, Amos, Ruth, Dolly and Elizabeth, removed to Hatley, province of Quebec. Some settled near Massawippi Lake. The descendants of the Kezar family are numerous in Stanstead county, Canada, at the present time. Simon Kezar, like his father, was a blacksmith as well as tanner. He died of apoplexy in 1817.

(VI) John, thirteenth child of Simon and Mehitable (Foster) Kezar, was born December 7, 1785. All of his life was spent in Sutton. He was a man of intellect, of keen perception and an ingenious blacksmith. He married Ellinor, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Watson) Whitcomb, of Newport. She was born December 8, 1788, and died October 13, 1853. They had nine children, three sons and six daughters, born in Sutton.

(VII) Jonathan Harvey, seventh child and youngest of the three sons of John and Ellinor (Whitcomb) Kezar, was born in Sutton, September 27, 1822. He was educated in the common schools of Sutton. He became interested in the saw mill business and owned a large one. Later he went into the stone-cutting business and also carried on a large farm. He was a Republican in politics and attended the Baptist Church. To the fine taste of J. Harvey Kezar and his sons in improving the shores of Kezar's pond and in building handsome and substantial summer hotels nearby, is due the constantly increasing summer boarding business at North Sutton, which is bringing so much money into the town. He married, April 11, 1847, Emily Eliza Snow, of Dublin, New Hampshire, and their seven children, all born in Sutton, were: Emogene, born April 5, 1849, died March 20, 1872; John Henry, born February 14, 1851; Josephine M., born May 5, 1853, died June 16, 1867; Ella S., born October 30, 1855; Carrie S., born August 2, 1857; Fred Harvey, born May 18, 1860; Hattie, born September 10, 1862.

(VIII) John Henry, third of the seven children of Jonathan Harvey and Emily Eliza (Snow) Kezar, was born in North Sutton, February 14, 1851. He was educated in the common schools of Sutton. He went at once into the lumber business, and for fourteen years was associated with Milton E. Wadleigh under the firm name of Wadleigh & Keyser. He is also interested in farming. He owns the Twin Pine House, where he entertains summer boarders. He is serving his fifth term as chairman of the board of selectmen, is also serving in the capacity of supervisor, and represented his town in the New Hampshire legislature of 1896-97. He attends the Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics. He married Clara E. Comey, daughter of

Otis William and Rebecca Comey, of Wilmot, New Hampshire. They have one child, Alice Clara, born February 26, 1883, was educated in New London. Mrs. Clara E. (Comey) Keyser is a King's Daughter.

(VIII) Fred Harvey, sixth child and the younger of the two sons of Jonathan Harvey and Emily Eliza (Snow) Kezar, was born in North Sutton, May 18, 1860. He was educated in the common schools of Sutton. He first worked in a saw mill, and then for nine years was successful as a farmer. In 1897 he started a general store, and was appointed postmaster the same year. In politics he is a Republican. He attends the Baptist Church, is also chorister and has played the organ for thirty-two years. He married, August 25, 1882, Mary Grace Shattuck, daughter of Martin Van Buren and Elizabeth (Moody) Shattuck, of North Sutton. They have two children: Herbert Fred, born June, 1883; David Moody, born August 5, 1891. Mrs. Mary Grace (Shattuck) Keyser is active in church work.

This family appears in early colonial KEASAR records. George Keyser of Keasar settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, was a tanner and was admitted freeman March 14, 1639. Thomas Keyser, of Lynn, was perhaps a brother of George. Ebenezer Kezar, born in Haverhill in 1720, came into New Hampshire from Rowley and settled in Sutton about 1772. His son Simon and his family accompanied him.

(I) John Keasar married Abigail Ladd and resided in Belmont, New Hampshire. Among their children were: Edmund, see forward; and John Langdon.

(II) Edmund, eldest child of John and Abigail (Ladd) Keasar, was born in Belmont, February 1, 1820. He died in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, March 10, 1885. He was educated in the common schools of his district, and for a time was a clerk in various stores in Lakeport, but spent the greater part of his life on a farm on Ladd's Hill, and subsequently removed to Salmonton, where he resided until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, and his religious affiliations were with the Universalist denomination. He was a man of sterling character and represented the town of Salmonton in the legislature during the session of 1876-7. He married in Gilford, New Hampshire, September 25, 1853, Laura Gilman, born in that town August 26, 1828, and they had children: 1. Marie G., born October 17, 1854; resides in Tilton, New Hampshire. 2. Dora, born in Belmont, December 11, 1859; now resides in Laconia, New Hampshire, as does her mother. Mrs. Keasar was the daughter of Jeremiah and Betsey (Hodgeden) Gilman, and granddaughter of Samuel Gilman, who was born April 2, 1789, (?) and married Polly Pickering, June 16, 1816 (?). Jeremiah Gilman was born April 2, 1789, died October 6, 1859. He married in 1816, Betsey Hodgeden, born November 24, 1792, died April 27, 1871. They had children: 1. Hannah S., born March 11, 1817; married George W. Munsey; died March 24, 1859. 2. Daniel G., born August 29, 1818; died October 24, 1891. 3. Eliza M., born January 22, 1825; died December 5, 1884. 4. Laura, mentioned above.

"The great ancestor of all of this HILDRETH name in Massachusetts was Richard Hildreth. It is uncertain in what year he emigrated from England, but his name is found amongst a company of twenty men from the





*L. M. Kildrett.*

towns of Woburn and Concord who petitioned the general court of Massachusetts Bay, in the year 1652, 'for a tract of land lying on the west side of Concord, or Mus-ke-ta-quid river,' where the petitioners say 'they do find a very comfortable place to accommodate a company of God's people upon.' The petition was granted and a settlement founded which proved to be very prosperous. From the date on an old gravestone standing a few years since (previous to 1849) in the burying ground, it is ascertained that Richard was born in the year 1612." Richard was a freeman May 10, 1643, and died at Chelmsford in 1688. His first wife, Sarah, died June 15, 1644; and he married (second), Elizabeth, who died at Malden, August 3, 1693, aged sixty-eight years. His children by the first wife were Jane and James; and by the second wife, Ephraim, Abigail, Joseph, Perisis, Thomas and Isaac. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, born in Massachusetts in 1783, who settled in Ohio in 1806, and wrote a "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley," and "Biographical and Historical Memorials of the Early Settlers of Ohio," was of the sixth generation from Richard the progenitor; and Richard Hildreth, born in Massachusetts in 1807, the distinguished journalist, anti-slavery writer, and author of a "History of the United States of America," in six volumes, was also a descendant of the settler. A. F. Hildreth was postmaster of Lowell in 1856, Dr. Israel Hildreth lived in Dracut, and Dr. Benjamin Hildreth in Methuen. A brother of Dr. Benjamin Hildreth settled in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, and was the first of the name in the state. The men of this race have ever borne the reputation of peace-loving citizens, yet fifty of them fought for American Independence, and many have been engaged in the later wars of the country. The New Hampshire branch of the family is a worthy offshoot of the parent stock and its members are noted for their high character, energy, thrift and patriotism.

(I) Samuel Hildreth, a descendant of Richard the immigrant, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and at an early age removed to Cornish, in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, where his name appears on a petition to the governor for the appointment of William Deming as justice of the peace for Cornish, September 9, 1786. He took up three hundred acres of heavily timbered land, and at once set about the laborious task of clearing it; and being an industrious and skillful axman, he soon had a generous clearing ready for cultivation. His first buildings were of logs, after the fashion of the times, but in later life, after fortune had rewarded his energies and industry, he erected a fine set of buildings, one of his barns being one hundred feet long, the sills and the ridge-pole made of single trees. This barn is still standing as the best representative of pioneer carpentry, in that region. Being a millwright and carpenter he did considerable in those lines for his neighbors and those further away, in addition to the work on his own farm. His character and success were such that he became a leading man in the community of his residence, his ability for working and making money and accumulating property being fully recognized. His energy and perseverance knew no insurmountable obstacle, and whatever he set out to do he was sure to accomplish. He was an ardent admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and a Democrat to the end of his life. He was the popular captain of a company of militia, took his command into the War of 1812, and was stationed at Portsmouth. He died in 1840 at the age of seventy-six. He married Zyeplina Gilbert, who had passed the

age of four score when the summons to the beyond reached her. Seven children were born to them: two died young; the five who grew up were: Betsy, Salmon, James, Chloe and Manning.

(II) Salmon, son of Samuel and Zyeplina (Gilbert) Hildreth, was born in Cornish, in 1794, and remained under the ancestral roof until he attained manhood, and then went to Plainfield, where he carried on a small foundry for a time, subsequently engaging in the manufacture of small woodwork in which he was engaged until about the time of his death. He died of a tumor in his side, at the age of sixty-six. He was a public-spirited man, much respected by his neighbors, and by the suffrages of his fellow Democrats he was elected to some of the town offices. In religious faith he was a Universalist. He married Lois Robinson, daughter of James and Judith (Reed) Robinson, of Reading, Vermont, who died at the age of eighty-five. Her father was a native of Lexington, Massachusetts, and a soldier of the War of 1812. Of this union were born the following children: James Henry, Samuel, Rosella, Charles Manning, Oscar D. and Eliza A.

(III) Charles Manning, third son and fourth child of Salmon and Lois (Robinson) Hildreth, was born in Plainfield, April 12, 1831, and received his education in the public schools of Plainfield and at the academy in Claremont. After leaving school he went to Windsor, Vermont, where he was for a short time a gunmaker in the armory; then leaving that place he took service in Colt's Arms Factory at Hartford, Connecticut, where he was employed till 1856. At that time Mr. Ingham and James H. Hildreth were conducting a hardware and farm implement store at Lebanon, New Hampshire, under the firm name of Ingham & Hildreth. Charles M. Hildreth bought the interest of Mr. Ingham and became the partner of his brother in the business. This partnership continued until 1862, doing both wholesale and retail business. In the last mentioned year James became a lieutenant in a company of sharpshooters, and went to the war between the states, and later became a member of General Gibbons' staff; and Charles M. became sole owner and proprietor of the business, which he carried on with success until 1878; and then took his son Charles E. into partnership, the firm name became C. M. Hildreth & Son. The son proved a very capable business man, and the firm built a very large and profitable business second to none in that county. Mr. Hildreth has been in trade more than fifty years, and no merchant in Lebanon has been so long at the head of one commercial enterprise as he has been. During that time the business has been removed but twice, once on account of fire which destroyed the building in which it was carried on, and once to gain larger accommodations. The present business is one of the most extensive in Grafton county, and covers not only Lebanon but most of the adjoining towns, and is conducted within one hundred feet of the original location. Mr. Hildreth is well known in business circles in New Hampshire and across the border of Vermont, and is a man whose word is as good as gold, and who has never been known to repudiate an obligation. January 8, 1887, he was elected director of the National Bank of Lebanon, and later, on January 14, 1890, he was made president, a position he still holds. He is also vice-president of the Mascoma Savings Bank, which was organized in 1899, and now has a capital of nearly \$300,000. He can always be relied upon to assist in the promotion of any movement for the good of the people or the improve-

ment of the town of Lebanon. In 1874-5, he represented his town in the legislature, and proved himself a man of ability in that place, and his associates have relied on his good judgment in matters relating to the commonwealth. He has always been a Republican, and during the war between the north and south, he was a staunch supporter of President Lincoln's policy. He is a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church of which Mrs. Hildreth was a devoted member. Charles M. Hildreth married in Hartford, Connecticut, Dorcas White, who was born in Williamstown, daughter of Josiah and Zuriiah (Townsend) White of Williamstown, Vermont. Four children were born to them: Charles Edward, Amie Belle, Carrie Frances and Harry M. Charles E., a partner with his father in the hardware business, married Carrie M. Spencer, and they have had two children: Helen M., who died, and Florence B. Amie Belle resides with her parents. Harry was born in 1858, and died in 1879. Carrie Frances has made a special study of music.

The Chevalier family is one that CHEVALIER was closely identified with the interests of the church in their mother country, France, and when some of its members made their home in the new world they never lost their allegiance to the church of their forefathers.

Jean Baptiste Chevalier, who was the first of the family to come to America, settled in the province of Quebec. He attained the advanced age of ninety-six and one half years, and married Rosalie Beaudry, of the same province, who died at the age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of six sons and seven daughters, of whom five sons and four daughters are now (1907) living. Among the former is: Rev. Joseph A., see forward; and a son who is a prominent physician in Montreal.

Rev. Joseph A., son of Jean Baptiste and Rosalie (Beaudry) Chevalier, was born in the old historic parish of L'Assomption, province of Quebec, September 19, 1843. His education was acquired in his native province, where he became a student at the College L'Assomption, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. He taught for a period of four years in the college, and was ordained to the priesthood in St. James Cathedral, August 11, 1867, Rt. Rev. Bishop Bourget officiating at this ceremony. Bishop Bourget held his office for more than half a century in Montreal. Rev. Father Chevalier was then made assistant at Chambly, in the diocese of Montreal, until 1869, being engaged principally in missionary work. In March, 1869, he was sent to Ogdensburg, New York, and from there in 1871 came to take charge of his present parish. He is a most courteous gentleman, and a man of exceedingly methodical habits and executive ability. He is of commanding appearance, and his ever ready sympathy and help have endeared him to the hearts of his parishioners. He is a forceful speaker, his language being simple, but well and carefully chosen, and he is a fine scholar. His zeal in the cause of religion, and the untiring devotion to the duties which his charge of the parish entail, have been the subject of much flattering comment. His parish is the first Canadian parish in Manchester, New Hampshire, and he was appointed to take charge in May, 1871. There were two thousand souls in the parish at that time, and now there are five thousand. He gathered his people together for the first time on May 21, 1871, and celebrated mass in Smyth's Hall. Later services were held in

Faneuil Hall, and the congregation worshipped there until April 1, 1872. At that time a church became vacant at the corner of Chestnut and Merrimack streets, and this was secured as a temporary place of worship. In the meantime a parcel of land had been purchased at the corner of Beech and Spruce streets, and the cornerstone of the present Church of St. Augustine was laid with appropriate ceremonies, May 26, 1872. It was completed the following year, and the dedicatory services, under Bishop Bacon, were held November 27, 1873. Five years later the pastor secured a lot of land for cemetery purposes, which was consecrated by Bishop Healy in 1879. Since then he has purchased more ground for similar purposes about one-quarter of a mile further away. Rev. Father Chevalier had a building designed for a convent erected in August, 1881, and he brought the Sisters of Jesus-Marie to take this in charge. They opened the parish school in 1882. Six years later he leased the public school building diagonally across the street from the church, and opened it as a school for boys. This is now occupied by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart. This building became the church property in 1892. A basement and a sacristy were added to the church in 1890, and in the following year the rectory was enlarged and completely remodeled. Rev. Father Chevalier purchased property at the corner of Beech and Lake avenues, and organized the Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, placing this institution in the care of the Sisters of Providence from Montreal. The schools connected with the Church of St. Augustine are very largely attended, affording instruction at the present time to five hundred and twenty girls and four hundred and fifty boys. The orphanage, a part of which is reserved for hospital purposes, gives shelter to one hundred homeless children. The beautiful Notre Dame Academy, a four-story brick building, was completed in 1902, and the Sisters of Jesus-Marie took charge the following year. It is a fine structure, located next to the church, and was erected at a cost of forty-five thousand dollars. The equipment throughout is thoroughly modern in every respect, and it has metal ceilings. The girl pupils are under the direct supervision of Sister Superior St. Honore, and fourteen other sisters.

The church proper is a brick building, with a granite basement and trimmings, and the spire is one of the most beautiful in the city, being one hundred and forty-five feet to the top of the cross, and attracts the attention of every stranger. The style of architecture is Gothic. It has recently been entirely remodeled and enlarged at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The exterior dimensions are one hundred and thirty-five by sixty-five feet, exclusive of the transepts, and it has a seating capacity of twelve hundred. It has three altars, the large one in the center, the one on the right being dedicated to St. Joseph, that on the left to the blessed Virgin Mary. These altars are magnificent works of art, being entirely decorated in white and gold, and wherever it has been found advantageous to do so electric light bulbs have been placed to heighten the brilliant effect. The spacious auditorium is supplied with electric and gas illumination, and the coverings of the walls and the carpets harmonize with the general scheme of decoration. Many beautiful statues adorn the niches. The altar rail, pulpit, choir and organ lofts are also in harmony. The building is practically and wisely provided with numerous exits in case of fire. The vestry room is a large and commodious one, where it is possible to seat two hundred people. It contains four confes-



sionals of artistic design. There is also in this room a receptacle with long drawers, in which the priestly vestments are stored. At the extreme end of the room, at the left, is a small room in which are kept the altar flowers and coverings, and immediately opposite to this is a fireproof vault in which the sacred vessels are placed. In the basement of the church is a well arranged room for the use of the altar boys, and to the right of this is another large room, in which early mass is said during the winter months. To the left of the altar boys' room is another set apart for choir rehearsals. This has exceptionally lofty ceilings and is supplied with a piano. The residence opposite to the church is of modern construction and was erected in 1873.

This branch of the Burrows family seems to be descended from Rev. George Burrows, of Salem, Massachusetts, who by his wife Sarah, daughter of John Ruck, widow of William Hathorn, Jr., had Charles, who married Rebecca Townsen, at Marlboro, March 11, 1712, and had a son Josiah, who married Hannah Lewis, September 16, 1736, and had Josiah, Hannah, Mary, Rebecca, and probably other children.

(I) George Burroughs, says family tradition, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The Revolutionary Rolls of Massachusetts show that George Burroughs was a private in Captain John Hinkley's company of Lieutenant-Colonel Symmes's detachment of guards; date of enlistment February 13, 1778; date of discharge May 13, 1778; length of service three months, under Major-General Heath, at Boston. George Burroughs was an early settler in Hudson. A petition by the inhabitants praying for annexation to Nottingham West, dated February 3, 1778, bears among others the names of Josiah and George Burroughs. George Burroughs married Mary Melvin, and had a son William and two daughters, Rhoda and Polly, both of whom died unmarried when about eighteen or twenty years old.

(II) William, only son of George and Mary (Melvin) Burroughs, was born in Hudson, and died in Litchfield, about 1829. William Burroughs (William Burroughs, Jr., in the records) and Rachel Searles, both of Nottingham West, were married at Pelham, December 17, 1807, by Rev. John H. Church, of Pelham. Rachel Searles, daughter of Nathan Searles, of Hudson, died in Hudson, about 1819. They had five children: Josiah Coburn, Lydia, Jane, Alfred and Melinda. Josiah C. was a farmer and resided in Belvidere, Vermont, where he died at the age of eighty-two. Lydia married John York, and left one daughter, Eliza Jane, who married ——— Dickey, and now lives in Manchester. Jane married Gilman Melvin, and lived in Londonderry, where she died aged seventy-eight. Their children were: Parker, Alfred, Monroe and Jennie. Alfred is mentioned below. Melinda became the second wife of John York, after the death of her sister Lydia. They lived in St. Croix, Londonderry and Nashua. Their children were: Lydia, Ann, Mary, Hattie, Wesley and Alfred.

(III) Alfred, fourth child and second son of William and Rachel (Searles) Burroughs, was born in Nottingham West, now Hudson, New Hampshire, October 11, 1815, and is now (May, 1907) living in Bow, New Hampshire, with his son, John H. Burroughs. His mother died when he was four years old, and his father died when he was fourteen. At

the age of six years he went to live with his uncle, Reuben Melvin, in Peterboro, where he resided until he was seventeen years old. The following three years he worked in the lumber woods of Maine. Returning to New Hampshire, he married and settled in Londonderry, where he lived until 1848. In that year he removed to Bow, where he resided until 1895, when he removed to Farrington Corner, Hopkinton, New Hampshire. There he resided until the death of his wife in December, 1905, when he came to live with his son, John H., in Bow. He has been a farmer all his life. In politics he is a Democrat of the old school. He has never used tobacco or liquor in any form. Physically and mentally his powers are preserved to a remarkable degree, and up to nearly ninety years of age he was strong and able to do any kind of farm work. He has been an industrious and much respected citizen and throughout his life an independent thinker. He married in Londonderry, December 30, 1840, Mariah Corning, who was born in Londonderry, April 15, 1819, daughter of John and Sally (Crowell) Corning, of Londonderry. John Corning was born August 22, 1757, and died July 18, 1837. Sally Crowell was born December 13, 1773, and died August 18, 1840. Their twelve children were: Judith (died young), John, Peter, Judith, Polly, Samuel, Hiram, Sally, Lovica, Seth E., Susan and Mariah. Mrs. Burroughs died December 5, 1905. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a woman of strong native ability and force of character.

Nine children were born to Alfred and Mariah (Corning) Burroughs; Alfred D., Henry U., John H., Lydia M., Mary E., Melinda J., Sarah E., James Edwin P. and Frank E. Alfred D., born in Londonderry, October 16, 1841, married Marietta Hammond, of Bow, and is a farmer in Bow. Henry U., died young. John H., is mentioned below. Lydia M., born January 27, 1847, married Enoch Morgan, and lives in Concord. Mary E., born April 26, 1849, married Nelson Farley of Concord, and died April 23, 1889. Melinda J., February 18, 1852, married Henry H. Crowell, of Hopkinton. Sarah E., September 27, 1856, married George E. Maxfield, and resides in Londonderry. James Edwin P., September 20, 1859, married Harriett Greene, of Hopkinton, and lived on the old home place in Bow up to 1906 when he moved to Concord, New Hampshire, where he now resides. Frank E., December 4, 1862, married Flora Fellows, and lives in Concord.

(IV) John Hamilton, third child of Alfred and Mariah (Corning) Burroughs, was born in Londonderry, June 13, 1845. When three years old he accompanied his parents on their removal to Bow. Here he has since resided with the exception of about sixteen years (1868-1884) when he lived in the adjoining town of Dunbarton. He was educated in the common schools, Foster's private school at Pittsfield, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Concord. He has always been a farmer, and now owns a large farm in the northwest part of the town near the old family homestead. In connection with his occupation as a farmer he operated the Stark saw mill at Dunbarton for several years. In politics he is a Republican. He was selectman of Dunbarton for two or three years when residing in that town, and for many years served his native town of Bow as selectman and member of the board of education. In 1893-4 he represented Bow in the state legislature. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of White Mountain Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Concord. He

married at Dunbarton, April 15, 1869, Helen M. Baker, daughter of Luke and Martha (Gilchrist) Baker, born March 4, 1843 (see Baker, VIII). Their children were Sherman Everett, the subject of the next paragraph; Evelyn Baker, born February 15, 1872, wife of Frank H. Sargent, of Dayton, Ohio; John Russell, born June 4, 1874, married Clara Harriott, of Concord; he is a civil engineer for the Boston & Maine railroad and resides at Concord; and Martha Grace, born January 1, 1888, now of the class of 1907, Concord high school.

(V) Sherman Everett, eldest child of John H. and Helen M. (Baker) Burroughs, was born at Dunbarton. February 6, 1870. After obtaining the education offered by the common schools of Dunbarton and Bow, he took the high school course at Concord, graduating with the class of 1890. In 1888 in competitive examination for a West Point cadetship he won highest rank and was appointed by Congressman J. H. Gallinger. Owing to the wishes of his parents he declined this appointment, and in the autumn of 1890 entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his sophomore year he took what is known as the second "Thayer prize" for proficiency in mathematics, and in his senior year the "Rollins and Nettleton prize" in oratory. He also took honors at the end of the sophomore year for high standing in the prescribed Greek course, and in his senior year for standing in philosophy. After graduation he was offered the position of instructor in his Alma Mater. Declining that, he became private secretary to Congressman H. M. Baker, and spent the three years next following in Washington, D. C., where he attended the law school of the Columbian University (now George Washington University). Here he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896, and Master of Laws in 1897. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in July, 1896, and to the New Hampshire bar in July, 1897, and in August of that year opened an office in Manchester, New Hampshire, and began the practice of his profession. In July, 1901, he became associated with Hon. David A. Taggart and Hon. James P. Tuttle, forming the partnership of Taggart, Tuttle & Burroughs. In November, 1906, Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Burroughs retired from the firm (then Taggart, Tuttle, Burroughs & Wyman) and formed the present firm of Tuttle & Burroughs. Mr. Burroughs is a Republican, and in 1901 was elected to the state legislature from the town of Bow. He has taken an active part in both state and national political campaigns since 1896. Since 1901 he has been a member of the state board of charities, and is now vice president of the state conference of charities and corrections. He is a member of the Derryfield and Tippecanoe Clubs and of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Manchester; he is also a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

April 21, 1898, Mr. Burroughs married Helen S. Phillips, born in Alexandria county, Virginia, September 18, 1870, daughter of Robert A. Phillips, of Washington, D. C. They have three sons, Robert Phillips, born January 13, 1900; John Hamilton, July 23, 1901; and Sherman Everett, Jr., February 22, 1903.

The ancestor of the McMillens of this sketch probably came to America several years after the settlement of Londonderry, New Hampshire, but was

evidently one of the earliest of the name in New England, as there are only three families mentioned by Savage of whose surnames "Mac" is the first syllable, and none of them is McMillen.

(I) Deacon Archibald McMillen, who is said to have come from Scotland, settled in the south of Joe English Mountain, New Boston, as early as 1756. He was elected a deacon of the Presbyterian Church as early as 1768. He was chosen to represent New Boston and Frankestown in 1777, at Exeter, in the general court; also at Concord, in 1778, and was moderator at a meeting of the town, December 4, 1780. He enlisted as a soldier in the month of May, 1775, in Captain William Scott's company, General Stark's regiment, and was present at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he was struck in the right hand (or elbow) by a British musket ball. From this injury he lost the use of his arm for some years or permanently, and drew a pension from the state of New Hampshire from 1777 to 1788, and perhaps longer. In his petition to the New Hampshire house of representatives for relief, March 12, 1777, he states that he was a sergeant. He was sixty-one years old at the time of his enlistment. When far advanced in years he went to New York on business, and died before he could return.

(II) Hugh, a son of Deacon Archibald McMillen, was born in New Boston, April 26, 1763, and died there. He first learned the carpenter's trade, at which he was an excellent artisan, but he was an eccentric character. He obtained access to some medical books of Dr. Codman, at Amherst, and from them learned to compound certain medicines which effected some marked cures, gained for him some celebrity, and secured for him the popular title of doctor. He gained some knowledge of chemistry, and acquired the art of converting the softer metals into shining silver coin. His laboratory was an object of great interest, where for some time he drove a brisk business. His wife Eunice was born January 19, 1761. Their twelve children were: Archibald, Aaron, Hannah, Abraham, Mary, Eunice, Mercy, Asa, Betsy, Andrew, Elenor, and Abner.

(III) Asa, eighth child and third son of Hugh and Eunice McMillen, was born in New Boston, January 22, 1800, and died July 10, 1882. His education was obtained in the common schools of Derry. He studied medicine for a time with his father, but gave up the idea of a professional life and became a farmer in New York. He held all the town offices of New Boston, and represented the town four times in the house of representatives. He was a Democrat, then a Republican. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. In 1858 he sold his farm in New Boston and moved to Merrimack, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres of Colonel Daniel Parker. He was a man of good standing and business qualifications, and often settled estates. He married, in 1832, Hannah Roby, who was born in Mount Vernon, November 30, 1809, and died December 21, 1861. She was the daughter of John and Hannah (Haseltine) Roby, of Mt. Vernon. She was a member of the Congregational Church. Seven children were born of this union: Hannah Maria, an infant unnamed, Andrew J., Eugenia, Hortensia, an infant daughter (died young), and Ora F.

(IV) Hortensia, fifth child and fourth daughter of Asa and Hannah (Roby) McMillen, was born in New Boston, July 3, 1843. She was educated in the common schools, at Magaw Institute, and Mount Vernon Academy, from the latter of which she graduated. At the age of sixteen she entered upon her

life work, teaching, and has taught over one hundred terms of school in Merrimack, Bedford, Mount Vernon, New Boston, and Litchfield, and is still an active instructor. In length of years in the profession, Miss McMillen is surpassed by few. Her record as a teacher is excellent. Her reward is the esteem and affection of those she has taught, and her monument the minds she has enlightened, and the characters her influence have molded. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and a teacher in the Sunday school. She has served on the school board of Merrimack, and is a member of Rebekah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for twenty years has been a member of Thornton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. She resides with her sister, Ora F., at Merrimack.

The Platts family is of English origin

PLATTS so far as it can be traced, but the name may have come from Germany, Holland or France. Several persons bearing the name lived in Rowley, Massachusetts, before 1672. From the number of his descendants, male and female in Rindge, New Hampshire, it has been said that Abel Platts should appear not only as the first settler, but the father of the town.

(I) Lieutenant Abel Platts was an officer in the expedition to Canada in 1690. He married, in Rowley, May 8, 1672, Lydia Holly.

(II) Moses, son of Abel and Lydia (Holly) Platts, was born in 1673. By his wife Hannah he had four children or more. They were: Abel, of Rindge; Moses; Nathan, of Lunenburg; and Jonathan.

(III) Captain Abel (2), eldest child of Moses and Hannah Platts, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, February 6, 1704, and died in Rindge, New Hampshire, July 23, 1777, aged seventy-three. In 1738 he removed to Lunenburg, and with Nathan Heywood, the surveyor, he went to Rindge in the capacity of chainman, and assisted in tracing the boundaries of the Massachusetts grant. With excellent judgment he selected a farm and commenced a clearing as early as 1742. His ax was the first to begin a clearing in the forests there, and he was the first man to plant a crop in the town. Perhaps from fear of Indian incursions, during the continuance of the war which commenced in 1744, his labors were interrupted; but in 1757 or the following year he commenced a permanent residence in Rindge upon the shore of Pool Pond, having given the other lot to his eldest son. Between 1738 and 1751 his family had remained nearly all the time in Lunenburg, and he had served one campaign at least in the wars, and had participated in the capture of Louisburg. In the new township he was an active and influential citizen, and was frequently appointed on important committees. His will, dated July 3, 1771, was soon after entered for probate. To his son Joseph, probably on account of a former gift of land, he bequeaths only "my blacksmith tools which I esteem to be worth five pounds." To Abel Jr. he left all his real estate, being lots 16 and 17 in the eighth range. He also mentions his wife Mary, his daughter Hannah Jewett, and his granddaughter Elizabeth Wood. He married, in Rowley, April 21, 1725, Mary Varnum, who died and was buried on her husband's farm in Rindge, but the date of her death is unknown. The children were: Joseph, Mary, Abel, Hannah, and Sarah.

(IV) Abel (3), third child and second son of Abel (2) and Mary (Varnum) Platts, was born in

Lunenburg, March 28, 1738, and died on the old homestead in Rindge, March 6, 1819, aged eighty-one. The paternal residence was his residence throughout his life. He and his son Abel were both styled "junior," and it is not always possible to determine with certainty in all cases as to which of them is referred to. It is probable that it was the father who was a member of Captain Hale's, Captain Brown's, and Captain Stone's companies. On the "Roll of the men that went to Cambridge in Captain Nathan Hale's Company, at the time of the Lexington Fight, April ye 19, 1775," is the name of Abel Platts, Jr. It is found again on the "Pay Roll of men belonging to Col. Enoch Hale's Regiment of Militia who march'd to Ticonderoga under the command of Capt. Josiah Brown to reinforce the Continental Army in that place May 6th, 1777," where he is credited with time of marching, May 6; miles of travel, 280; amount of travel, at two pence per mile, £2, 6s, 8d; number of days service, 48; rate per month, £3; amount of wages, £1, 16c; pay for carrying baggage, 12s; sum total, £7 14s 8d. The "Pay Roll of Col. Enoch Hale's Regiment which Regiment march'd from the State of New Hampshire June 20th, 1777 under the command of Lt Col Thomas Heald to reinforce the Garrison at Ticonderoga," with regard to Abel Platts is as follows: Rank, private; time of discharge, July 3rd; time of service, 5 days; rate per month, £4 10s; amount of wages, 15s; travel out at 3d per mile, 50; home at 2d per mile, officers rations at 8d, £1 0s 10d; whole amount £1 15s 10d. The "Muster Roll" of a number of men raised by Col. Enoch Hale out of his Regiment of Militia for the Continental service at Rhode Island June, 1778, credits Abel Platts Junr. of Rindge, with about £6; advance wages, 1 mo., £4 10s; miles of travel, 82; travel to Providence, £1 0s 6d; total, £11 10s 6d. He married, April 26, 1759, Phebe Wetherbee, who was born July 7, 1740, daughter of Hezekiah and Huldah (Martyn) Wetherbee, of Lunenburg. She died at the residence of her grandson, Hosea, in Fitzwilliam, December 3, 1841, aged one hundred and one years, four months, and twenty-four days. Their children were: Mary, Abel, Phebe, Asa, Sarah, Lucy, Dolley, Ruth, Aaron, Aram, and Huldah.

(V) Asa, fourth child and second son of Abel (3) and Phebe (Wetherbee) Platts, was born in Rindge, May 28, 1766, and died March 18, 1848, aged nearly eighty-two. He was a successful farmer, and lived in the old Ninth School District near the Jaffrey line. He married, January 29, 1799, Rebecca Buswell, daughter of Captain John and Rebecca (Demory) Buswell, of Rindge. She was born June 15, 1772, and died March 20, 1848, aged nearly seventy-six. Their children were: Rebecca, Asa, Hosea, Harvey, Almon, Laura, John, and Phebe.

(VI) Asa (2), oldest son and second child of Asa (1) and Rebecca (Buswell) Platts, was born in Rindge, February 27, 1802, and died November 28, 1873, aged nearly seventy-two. Until 1853 he resided upon a farm near West Rindge, and then removed to Rindge Center, where he operated a saw mill for many years. He married (first), August 2, 1832, Frances Jones, daughter of Asa and Mary (Martin) Jones, of Rindge. She was born February 20, 1800, and died April 20, 1836, aged thirty-six. He married (second) Fidelia Emerson Pratt, widow of Moses S. Pratt, and daughter of Ebenezer and Rhoda (Symonds) Emerson, of Reading, Massa-

chusetts. The children of Asa Platts, all by the second wife were: Maria F., Asa Anson (died young), Almon A., and Anson A. (twins), Martin W. and Lyman W. Mrs. Platts by her first marriage became the mother of one child: Sivona F., now Mrs. John Mixer, of Arlington, Massachusetts.

(VII) Anson Alfonso, fourth child and third son of Asa (2) and Fidelia (Emerson) Platts, was born in Rindge, July 18, 1845. He was educated in the district schools, and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich. At the age of twenty-two he left school and worked in a bobbin shop for a while and taught one term of school. In 1877 Mr. Platts removed to Keene, where he resided about a year, and then removed to Reeds Ferry, in Merrimack, and entered the employ of Fessenden & Lowell, in whose employ he has been (1907) for thirty-one years. Mr. Platts is a very industrious and useful member of the community, and takes a part in all important movements for its betterment. He has been a member of the school board in Rindge two years; treasurer four years; moderator six years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a trustee of Wheeler Chapel, and was one of the committee appointed to secure the soldiers' monument for Merrimack. He is a member of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of Sonhegan Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is treasurer. He married, June 29, 1869 at Rindge, Cynthia Lawrence, born December 9, 1847, daughter of William and Lucinda (Lowell) Lawrence, of Rindge. She was educated in the common and high school, graduated from the latter, afterward taught school in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and Brookline and Rindge, New Hampshire.

The lineage of the family herein traced GATES begins at a very early period in English history, and covers the ancestry of many prominent citizens in the American Colonies and the United States. It has been conspicuously identified with various wars of this country, beginning with the early struggles with the Indians, continuing through the Revolutionary war, War of 1812, and the great Civil war. Its representatives in this country have been people of high spirit and temper in many cases, and their bravery upon the battlefield has been conspicuous. In the walks of peace, in manufactures, in the arts, in agriculture and in every worthy calling of life it has borne well its part.

(I) Thomas Gates, Esq., of Higheaster and Thurstonbie, county of Essex, England, born 1327, was the original ancestor of the family so far as now known.

(II) William Gates was the father of two children: Geoffrey and Ralph Chies.

(III) Sir Geoffrey Gates married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Baldington, of Aldersburg, Oxford, England.

(IV) William Gates married Mabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas Capdow, of Higheaster, and his wife Ann, the daughter of Thomas Fleming, of Essex. Their children were: Geoffrey and Anna.

(V) Sir Geoffrey Gates married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Clapton Knight, of Kantwell, Sussex. Their children were: Sir John, Geoffrey, Henry, William and Dorothy.

(VI) Geoffrey Gates married a Miss Pascall, of Essex, England. Their children were: Geoffrey, Henry and John.

(VII) Geoffrey Gates married Jean Wentworth.

(VIII) Peter Gates, of London, married Mary Josselyn.

(IX) Thomas Gates was a resident of Norwich, Norfolk, England.

(X) Stephen Gates, second son of Thomas Gates, the first American ancestor of the family, came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in the ship "Diligent," of Ipswich, in 1638, accompanied by his wife, Ann (Hill) Gates, and two children. He was among the first residents of Lancaster, and subsequent to the year 1656 was a resident of Cambridge, where he died 1662. We are led to believe that he and his family were of stubborn and independent character, from facts that he quarreled with his neighbor and lost his constable's staff; his daughter Mary contradicted the minister in open meeting; and his sons tried to break his will. In 1663 his widow became the wife of Richard Woodward, of Watertown. She died at Stow, February 5, 1683. Their descendants participated in the Indian wars, Revolutionary war, and wars of 1812 and 1861; one enlisted in the Revolutionary war at the age of ten years. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Stephen, Thomas, Simon, Isaac and Rebecca.

(XI) Stephen (2), eldest son and third child of Stephen (1) and Ann (Hill) Gates, was born about 1640, and died in 1706, in Acton, Massachusetts. He resided throughout most of his active life in Stow, Massachusetts, and was an early proprietor of Preston, Connecticut, where most of his descendants still reside. His will was made at Stow, September 5, 1701, and was proved in 1707. He married Sarah, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hammond) Woodward, of Watertown, Massachusetts. Their children were: Stephen, Simon, Thomas, Isaac, Nathaniel, Sarah, Rebecca and Daniel.

(XII) Simon, second son and child of Stephen (2) and Sarah (Woodward) Gates, was born June 5, 1666 in Stow, and probably lived and died in that town. He was married May 4, 1688, to Hannah Benjamin, of Stow, and their children were: Simon, Joseph, Benjamin, Elisha, Israel, Amos, Hannah, Mary, Susanna and Elizabeth.

(XIII) Elisha, fourth son of Simon and Hannah (Benjamin) Gates, was born about 1715, in Stow, and died December 9, 1803, in Bow, New Hampshire. He resided most of his life in Stow, with his wife Lucy, and their children were: Elisha, Persis, Abraham, Sally, Lydia, Lucy and Ezekiel.

(XIV) Abraham, second son and third child of Elisha and Lucy Gates, was born May 4, 1760, in Stow, and died September 21, 1852. He resided in Stow, Bolton and Holden, Massachusetts, and after a short time in Claremont, settled in Bow, where he became pastor of the Calvin Baptist Church. The society was poor and was unable to sustain him properly, and he engaged in farming as a means of livelihood. He died at the home of his son in Chazy, New York, and was buried in the Valley cemetery at Manchester. He married Judith Tenney, who was born April 6, 1768, in Byfield, Massachusetts, and died while on a visit in Deerfield, Vermont. Her body was also deposited in the Valley cemetery. Their children were: Jeremiah, Abraham, Judith, Eliphalet, Sarah Mead and Mary Tenney. The first two were born in Stow, two in Bolton, one in Holden and one in Bow.

(XV) Sarah Mead, second daughter and fifth child of Rev. Abraham and Judith (Tenney) Gates, was born March 9, 1808, in Holden, Massachusetts.

and died February 2, 1862, in Concord, New Hampshire. She became the wife of Philip Jones (see Jones II).

The members of this family, whose SAVORY name is spelled in divers ways, of which Savery, Severy, Savory and Savary are the most common, appeared in New England as early as the fourteenth year after the landing of the Pilgrims.

(I) Among the names of passengers of the ship "Mary and John," which sailed from England and arrived at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in May, 1634, appear those of Thomas and William Savory, who took the oath of allegiance and supremacy March 24, 1633, before leaving England. There is no record of children born to William.

(II) Robert (1) Savory, who is thought to have been the son of William, was born probably in England. If so it is probable that his birthplace was in the parish of Hannington, in the vicinity of which was the English home of Rev. Thomas Parker, who became the first minister of Newbury. Robert Savory moved from Newbury to Bradford about 1670, and was one of the original members of the church there. He died in 1690, while returning from Canada. He was probably serving in the expedition against Quebec, commanded by Sir William Phipps. An examination of all company returns and lists that are preserved in the Massachusetts state archives does not show any reference to the name of Robert Savory. It does appear, however, among a list of proprietors of a township west of the Merrimac river, and adjoining Contoocook, granted in 1739 to officers and soldiers who served in the Phipps expedition of 1690 under the command of Captains March, Greenleaf, and Nelson. His widow administered on his estate. He married, December 8, 1656, Mary, widow of William Mitchell. William Mitchell died July 16, 1654. Robert and Mary had the following named children: Sarah, William, Samuel, Rebecca and Robert.

(III) William, second child and eldest son of Robert and Mary Savory, was born September 15, 1650, and died about 1730. He was one of the original members of the church at Groveland, once East Bradford, in 1727. His wife's name was Hannah. She was admitted to the church February 18, 1728. Their children were: Hannah, Robert, Samuel, Thomas, Mary and Dorcas.

(IV) Robert (2), second child and eldest son of William and Hannah Savory, was born June 10, 1694. He married (first), January 10, 1718, Elizabeth Anderton, of Newbury. By her he had one child, Elizabeth. His wife died September 14, 1720, and he married (second) Rebecca Chase, daughter of Aquila Chase, and had the following children: Chase, Hannah, Ann, and Abigail.

(V) Chase, eldest child and only son of Robert (2) and Rebecca (Chase) Savory, was born October 5, 1723, and baptized the next day. He married (first), April 13, 1747, Priscilla Hardy, by whom he had ten children: Abigail, Samuel, Daniel, Hannah, Robert, Jonathan, Benjamin, Eliphalet, Rebecca and Susanna. He married (second), June 2, 1779, Hannah Burbank, by whom he had one child, Mary.

(VI) Samuel, second son and child of Chase and Priscilla (Hardy) Savory, was born March 15, 1750. He removed from Amesbury, Massachusetts, to Derry, New Hampshire, where he lived for a time. He then settled in Salisbury and finally

moved into what was known as Kearsarge Gore, in Warner, New Hampshire, where he was killed, September 9, 1821, by the great tornado which swept through Warner and destroyed his home. He married at Amesbury, Massachusetts, Mrs. Elizabeth Sargeant. The intentions of marriage were published February 10, 1776. She was born April 18, 1757, and died March 20, 1847. They had three sons and one daughter: Robert, John, Daniel and Rebecca.

(VII) John (1), second son and child of Samuel and Elizabeth Savory, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 30, 1785, and died in Warner, New Hampshire, January 11, 1856. He married Sarah Straw, March 12, 1807. The record of their marriage found on the books of Kearsarge Gore, is as follows: "12 March, 1807, than Alder Watson marid John Savory and Salley Straw." She was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, October 18, 1782, and died in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, August 23, 1854. Their children were: Hiram Welch, Moses Long, Sarah, Betsey and John, the subject of the next sketch.

(VIII) John (2), youngest child of John (1) and Sarah (Straw) Savory, was born in Sutton, New Hampshire, October 16, 1824, and died in Somerville, Massachusetts, November 26, 1893. He was educated in the common schools, grew up on a farm, and spent his earlier years employed in agricultural pursuits. He left farming to take employment on a railroad, and became one of the first conductors on the Concord and Claremont line. He was station agent for the old Concord and Claremont railroad at Warner thirty-three years. He then resumed his former employment in the train service, and was a conductor on the Boston and Lowell railroad between Boston and Lowell for many years. In 1890 he gave up that line of employment and was placed in charge of Mystic wharf, Boston, Massachusetts. His competency and his fidelity to his employer's interests is clearly manifested by his long service in the positions he filled. His affiliations were with the Republican party. In matters of religion he preferred the Congregational faith, and attended the church of that denomination. He married, June 19, 1853, at Bradford, New Hampshire, Nancy Jane Manning, of Bedford, born on Chestnut Hill, near Bedford. They were the parents of the following named children: Luella Jane, Warren F., Fred H., Eugene B., and Harlie J. Luella J., born at Warner, June 28, 1854, married November 3, 1875, Luther J. Clement, of Warner, and has three children: Murray L., Willard T. and George M. Warren Fremont, born in Warner, April 13, 1858, married (first) Nellie Page of Warner, and (second) Annie Crusen. Fred H. is mentioned below. Eugene Buswell, born in Warner, February 24, 1868, married Louise Bridges, of Somerville.

(IX) Fred Henry, third child and second son of John (2) and Nancy Jane (Manning) Savory, was born in Warner, December 29, 1859. He was educated in the common schools and in Simonds Free High School of Warner. In 1877 he entered the employ of the Boston & Lowell railroad, and filled a position in the freight department. Returning to Warner in 1882 he was employed in a general store at Bagley. From there he went to Concord, and became a dealer in coal, wood, hay and grain, remaining there six years. In 1896 he again returned to Warner, where he is now engaged in real estate business, is a lumber buyer, and senior partner in the firm of Fred H. Savory & Company,

dealers in hardware, tinware, etc., Fred A. Savory being the junior partner. He also carries on farming, owning several farms in and near Warner. Mr. Savory is a practical business man, full of good sense and enthusiasm, and has made life a success and enjoyed it. He is a Republican, but not a politician. He married in Warner, Emily Goodhue Dow, who was born in Warner, January 13, 1861, daughter of Samuel H. and Emily (Rand) Dow. They have two children: Fred Arthur, born in Warner, February 28, 1884; and Miriam Emily, born in Warner, October 5, 1891.

By reason of the various ways of spelling this family name by town and parish clerks, and frequently by members of the family itself, it is difficult to determine with certainty who was the American ancestor. In the New England genealogical and reference works the name is variously rendered as Thwing, Thing, Tyng and Thyng, the latter being used perhaps the less frequently, from which it may be inferred that that form was adopted by a single branch of the family, or that the Thyngs are of a family entirely separate from those who claim descent from Benjamin Thwing, of Boston, 1635, the acknowledged ancestor of all the Thwings of America. There is a fair ground for the belief, however, that the Thwings of Rockingham and Belknap counties in New Hampshire are of the same family as the Things of Exeter, New Hampshire, and of Industry, Maine, and also that all are branches of the present family of which Benjamin Thwing of Boston was the progenitor on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

Benjamin Thwing is said to have come to America as a servant or apprentice of Ralph Hudson, in the "Susan and Ellen," and although Benjamin's wife Barbara is not mentioned in the ship's list of passengers, she is believed to have come at the same time. The name as first mentioned in history in 1231, is Sir Robert de Twenge, Lord of Kilton Castle, Cumberland county, England. It may be said, however, that Thwing genealogy does not recognize any other than the single rendition of the name, nor does it mention any of the Things of Maine or the Thyngs and Things of New Hampshire, but it may be fairly assumed that Thing and Thyng are synonymous names, and also that the Things of Exeter were the ancestors of the later generations of Thyngs of Rockingham and Belknap counties, New Hampshire, and that regardless of the fact that that direct connection cannot be satisfactorily traced from Jonathan Thing of Exeter to Jeremiah and Mark Thyng of Barnstead.

The Thing family in Exeter dates to the earliest history of the town. Jonathan Thing, the first settler there of the name, was a selectman in 1658 and for seven years afterward, town clerk in 1689, and representative in 1693. His sons Samuel and Bartholmew held the same offices for even longer periods, and the service of the latter did not end until 1737. For many years they were among the leading men of the town.

(I) Jeremiah Thyng was born in Brentwood, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and during his young manhood moved to Gilford, Belknap county, where he was an early settler on Liberty Hill, and also helped to organize the Free Baptist Church of that town. The family name of his wife was Morrill, and among their six children was a son named Jeremiah.

(1) Mark P. Thyng is believed to have been a

brother of Jeremiah, but very little is known of his family life and history, except that he was married and had a son named John Sleeper Thyng.

(II) Jeremiah B. Thyng (one record mentions his name is Thing), son of Jeremiah and ——— (Morrill) Thyng, was born on the old home farm on Liberty Hill, and lived there until he was thirty-five years old. For a time afterward he managed a store in Gilford, New Hampshire, and after four years there went to Lakeport, New Hampshire, where he was employed in a mill. Subsequently he moved to Dover, New Hampshire, and engaged in trade four years, then kept a general store in Alton, New Hampshire, three years, and returned thence to the old home in Gilford. In 1860 he located at New Hampton, where he was at one time selectman and also one of the strongest pillars of the Free Will Baptist Church. He died in New Hampton in 1881, aged seventy-seven years. He married Hannah Davis, daughter of Nathaniel Davis, of the family of that name on Governor's Island, in Gilford. Jeremiah B. and Hannah (Davis) Thyng had one child, Charles Davis Thyng, born in Lakeport, New Hampshire, August 4, 1845.

(II) John Sleeper, son of Mark P. Thyng, was born in Alton, New Hampshire, April 15, 1831, and died January 1, 1891. He married, August 28, 1853, Ann Maria Mooney, born August 24, 1834, died June 13, 1885, daughter of John H. Mooney, born April 3, 1796, and Lovina (Chamberlin) Mooney, born November 13, 1803. (Edwin P. Mooney, eldest child of John H. and Lovina Mooney, was born December 29, 1831, and died May 14, 1878; married November 25, 1857, Tamsen A., daughter of Levi and Tamsen (Chamberlin) Leighton, Levi and Tamsen Leighton's children were Hannah B., Mary C., John W. and Levi, all now deceased, and Tamsen A. and Emily M.)

(III) Charles Edwin, son of John Sleeper and Ann Maria (Mooney) Thyng, was born in Alton, New Hampshire, September 25, 1856, and received his education in public schools. His principal occupation in business life has been farming, and while his beginning was made under reasonably favorable conditions his lands have been increased to four times their original acreage and now comprise four hundred acres of the best cultivated farm lands. Woodland View Farm, his home, is distant three miles from Barnstead Station, and four miles from Burnstead Centre Station, and has an altitude of more than eleven hundred feet above tide-water. For a number of years the place has attracted considerable attention as a resort for summer boarders. Mr. Thyng is an enterprising and successful farmer, having a herd of about twenty-five dairy cows and an orchard of rare excellence which produces annually under normal conditions about three hundred barrels of choice apples. In Barnstead and Belknap county Mr. Thyng is something of a public man, although he is not in any sense a seeker after public or political honors. He is well known, however, in political circles and frequently has been chosen delegate to county, senatorial and congressional conventions; locally he has served as town supervisor and election officer. For the last twenty-five years he has been a member of Suncook Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pittsfield.

On June 11, 1882, he married Ora Anna Fletcher, who was born in Dover, New Hampshire, November 10, 1863, and by whom he has three children: James Edwin, John and Lizzie Ann Thyng. Mrs.

Thyng's father, James Fletcher, was born at Dracut, Massachusetts, in 1838, and married Elizabeth P. Miller, and his father, James H. Fletcher, descended from an old New England family.

In the year 1718 a large number of CHRISTIE English and Scotch inhabitants of the north of Ireland joined in a memorial to Governor Shute, of New England, asking that some encouragement be extended them to emigrate and settle in "that very excellent and renowned plantation." Among the signers of the memorial were Peter and William Christie, but when the town of Londonderry in the province of New Hampshire was settled in pursuance of the memorial and the generous action of the provincial authorities neither Peter nor William Christie were of the colonists who transported themselves to that locality, although Jesse became a resident soon after.

As a matter of fact a comparatively small number of Governor Shute's memorialists came to inhabit the lands set off to them and in their stead sent other members of their families, generally sons, sturdy young men, some with families and others single, but all determined to make homes for themselves in a country where they could enjoy the blessings of life free of the persecution which had been their lot and because of which their forefathers and themselves had been compelled to abandon their homes and lands in England and Scotland and seek refuge in the north of Ireland.

(I) Jesse Christie was born in northern Ireland in 1672, and came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, soon after the general division of the lands of the township. He secured his farm by purchase and not as one of the original proprietors. He was among those citizens who in 1727 subscribed to the oath of allegiance. The name of his first wife is not discovered. Perhaps she was dead when he left his native land. By his wife Mary he had two children born in Londonderry, namely: Mary, January 1, 1729, and George, October 1, 1731. The latter was known as Captain George Christie, of New Boston. The father died August 8, 1730, and was survived more than thirty-seven years by his widow, who died December 24, 1776, at the age of seventy-nine years. These records are shown by their headstones.

(II) Peter, son of Jesse Christie and his first wife, was born 1710, in Ireland, and resided in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he died January 11, 1753, at the age of forty-three years, as shown by his headstone. In his will mention is made of his wife and children: Jesse, Eliza, William and Peter. He married, in Londonderry, Jean Moor, daughter of William and Martha (Anderson) Moor, and a sister of Allan and Deacon William Moor, of New Boston.

(III) Jesse (2), eldest child of Peter and Jean (Moor) Christie, was born in Londonderry, and became a very prominent citizen of New Boston, New Hampshire. He was a man of upright character, and for many years filled a prominent place in the history of the church in that town. He was deacon under the first pastor, and in secular occupation was a farmer and a mill owner. His wife was Mary Gregg, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Moor) Gregg, sister of Samuel Gregg, who settled in Antrim as early as 1777, and granddaughter of Captain James and Janet (Cargil) Gregg. Captain James Gregg was one of the sixteen original settlers of

Londonderry in 1719, and even then was well advanced in years. Deacon Jesse and Mary (Gregg) Christie had twelve children—Jeane, Peter, Samuel, John, Mary, Elizabeth, James, Mary Ann, Jesse, Robert, Anna and William.

(IV) Samuel Christie, third child and second son of Deacon Jesse and Mary (Gregg) Christie, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, February 20, 1764, and died in Antrim, New Hampshire, October 25, 1818. The early years of his life were spent with his parents, and when twenty-four years old he went to Antrim and lived a short time with his uncle, Samuel Gregg. Soon afterward he purchased a considerable tract of land at the old Center of the town and built a small, low house, and in the latter part of the same year married and went to live in his new home. In the course of a few more years he erected a tavern and was its proprietor for a long time. It stood about forty rods north of the cemetery and on the opposite side of the highway, and was one of the most noted places of entertainment in all the region for years.

In those days Samuel Christie was one of the foremost men of the town, known to almost every man in the county and knowing them all. On training days the militia gathered about the tavern stand, and in the winter the dancing-room in the house was very frequently called into good use. Here he passed the years of his life, respected by all men and a useful man in the community. He married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1788, was Zibiah Warren, of New Boston, born in 1771, daughter and third child of Josiah and Jane (Livingston) Warren, and died in 1813, having borne her husband eight children. His second wife was Elizabeth Campbell, of New Boston, who survived him and after his death returned to her former home. Children of Samuel and Zibiah (Warren) Christie were: Daniel M., Josiah W., Mary, Jane W., Jesse, Sally W., Hiram and Ira. (Mention of Ira and descendants appears in this article.)

(V) Josiah Warren Christie was born November 6, 1792, in Antrim, and during the period of his active life was one of the most substantial men of that town. He was not active in the sense of being conspicuous in political affairs, although he was not without influence in that direction, but as a straightforward business man, capable of a great amount of work and possessed of excellent judgment. In the open field of business endeavor he accumulated a large property, and among his fellow townsmen he exercised a healthful and helpful influence, not at all for his own advantage, but for the good of the town and its people. He lived to attain almost the allotted span of three score and ten years, and during his active career his occupation was that of carpenter and builder, besides which he carried on farming and engaged in various other enterprises. For several years he lived in the locality known as the hill, but afterward settled in the east part of the town. Mr. Christie was married twice. His first wife, whom he married March 16, 1824, was Fanny Boyd, born in Antrim, July 15, 1796, and died in childbirth in the latter part of the year 1824, leaving twin infants. Fanny Boyd was a daughter of James and Fanny (Baldwin) Boyd and granddaughter of Captain William and Alice (Hunter) Boyd. Captain Boyd was an early settler in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and a descendant of the ancient family of Boyds who descended from "a younger son of the

illustrious lord high steward of Scotland. For his second wife Mr. Christie married, May 11, 1830, Mary Bell, daughter and eldest child of John and Margaret (Brown) Bell and granddaughter of Joseph and Mary (Houston) Bell of Bedford, New Hampshire. Her father, John Bell, was born in 1779 and moved to Antrim in 1799. He lived in that town sixty-four years and was licensed as an innkeeper in 1802. For forty years he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church. He died October 5, 1864. His wife died January 14, 1860. By each of his two wives Josiah W. Christie had two children: Francis B. and Franklin W., twins, born October 10, 1824; Morris, a physician in active practice for more than forty-five years; and Mary, born April 7, 1834, married Thomas Bradford and settled in Francestown, New Hampshire.

(V) Morris Christie, M. D., of Antrim, elder of the children of Josiah W. and Mary (Bell) Christie, was born in Antrim, August 29, 1832, and received his elementary education in the common schools and his literary education in the academies at Francestown, Washington and Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Having determined to enter the medical profession he began a course of study with Dr. Thomas Sauborn, of Newport, New Hampshire, and after having grounded himself in elementary medicine he matriculated at Dartmouth Medical College at the opening of the session of 1856-57, and at its close resumed his studies with his former preceptor. In the fall of 1857 he entered the medical department of the University of New York (now New York University), completed the course of that institution and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1859. He also served an internship of one year in the New York Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. In the meantime he had established himself in practice at Newport, New Hampshire, but in 1860 located permanently in his native town of Antrim. For almost half a century Dr. Christie has been a familiar figure in professional circles in Hillsborough county, and there are very few practitioners of medicine in the state whose acquaintance is more general than his; in his own town he is known to almost every family within its limits and his practice in years past has frequently called him into adjoining towns and occasionally to more distant parts of the state. He always has enjoyed an extensive practice, and his efforts in professional life have been rewarded with most gratifying success. He is a member of the American Medical Association, trustee of the New Hampshire State Hospital, and member of various local organizations of professional and social character. In Antrim he has served as superintendent of schools, member of the school board and of the board of water commissioners and trustee of the town library. For many years both he and his wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Christie married, July 22, 1863, Susan S. Hill, of Johnson, Vermont, daughter of George W. and Sabrina (Woodbury) Hill. Sabrina Woodbury, Mrs. Christie's mother, was born in the town of Antrim, February 4, 1804, and died May 8, 1856. She was a woman of education and refinement, and when young was known as "the best-educated girl in town." She was the second of ten children of Mark and Alice (Boyd) Woodbury, granddaughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Dodge-Rea) Woodbury, great-granddaughter of Josiah and Hannah (Perkins) Woodbury of Beverly, Massachusetts, and a descendant of the seventh generation of John Woodbury, who came to America in 1624 (see

Woodbury, IV). Dr. and Mrs. Christie have had one son, George Woodbury Christie, born August 5, 1868, and died December 12, 1885.

(V) Ira, eighth and youngest child of Samuel and Zibiah (Warren) Christie, was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, September 8, 1807, and died in Dover, New Hampshire, August 10, 1866. He went from Antrim to Dover when a young man and for several years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Later on he was made principal book-keeper for the Sawyer Woolen Mills Company, and was prominently connected with the business management of that concern as long as he lived. He was a capable man, an excellent accountant, and was much respected in the town where the greater part of his life was spent. On July 4, 1832, Mr. Christie married Ann Collier, who was born in England, in 1807, and died in Dover, in 1809, a daughter of Thomas Collier, of Derbyshire, England. Their children were: Thomas C., a merchant of Dover, born September 9, 1833, died September 27, 1903; Lydia Ann, born in Dover May 3, 1836, died August 15, 1842; Edward M., a machinist and locomotive engineer, born in Dover April 16, 1838, died March 2, 1901; James Ira, born in Dover May 9, 1842, died April 6, 1889; Frank A., a contractor and business man now living in Dover; and Mary Ann, born in Dover, December 10, 1846, died September 28, 1847.

(VI) James Ira, son of Ira and Ann (Collier) Christie, was a well and favorably known national character. In 1861 he was taken to Washington, D. C., by Senator John P. Hale, who had him appointed page in the senate. He was so bright, willing, apt and affable that he won the friendship of the leading members of each successive senate. From a page he was rapidly advanced, and served the senate in semi-official capacity until his death in Washington, April 6, 1889. No man in Washington had a wider acquaintance or more personal friends throughout the departments, from Lincoln's first administration until President Harrison's, at whose inauguration he assisted, and where he contracted the illness that caused his death.

The *Washington Critic*, of April 6, 1889, said of him: "Probably no man ever connected with the senate in another than a senatorial capacity was better known throughout the country than James Christie. For years he accompanied every senatorial investigation committee that has traveled through the country. He acted as sergeant-at-arms to every special committee appointed, and in this capacity he expended probably in the neighborhood of a million dollars of public money. He never gave a dollar bond, nor was there ever a cent of the money he handled missing. During the war he was the confidential agent of every senator in congress, and ever since the senate, both officially and individually, reposed unbounded confidence in him. With traveling about the country in charge of the various senatorial committees Mr. Christie met many people and he made friends everywhere. Though Mr. Christie was placed on the rolls of the senate as a messenger, he soon after his appointment began to discharge the duties of assistant doorkeeper, and some ten or twelve years ago the office of acting assistant doorkeeper was created expressly for him, and he always held the position. During the war, though he was but a young man, he was the custodian of many important senatorial secrets, and he never betrayed his trust. Personally, he was a handsome man."

(VI) Frank A. Christie, fifth child and young-





*Morris Christie.*







*Samuel H. Edes*

est son of Ira and Ann (Collier) Christie, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, September 10, 1844, and after receiving a good education in the common schools began working as clerk in a grocery store, where he continued several years. He then began contract work on steam and street railway construction, and as his first ventures were fairly successful he enlarged the scope of his operations and took heavier contracts in various parts of the New England states, and eventually became an extensive contractor in that region. He had a part in building the Union street railway from Dover to Somersworth, New Hampshire, and was its general manager for several years after the line was put in operation. He is a Republican.

On February 27, 1900, Mr. Christie married Annie Mehitabel Wiggin of Wakefield, New Hampshire, daughter of George Henry and Charlotte R. (Nason) Wiggin. Mr. and Mrs. Christie have one daughter, Helen Collier Christie, born in Dover, March 14, 1906.

The Edes family traces its descent,—the EDES name variously spelled Eads, Eades, Eedes,—from one of the eastern counties of England as far back as 1517. It is a family that has always maintained a high standing in society.

(I) John Edes, the first emigrant, settling in Charlestown, Massachusetts, was born March 31, 1651, in Lawford, Essex county, England. He was the son of John, and grandson of John who graduated at St. Johns College, Cambridge, in 1610, and was for forty-one years prior to his death, April 12, 1658, rector at Lawford. The rector was a grandson of Henry, who administered his father's estate July 3, 1574, and great-grandson of Bocking, Essex county. John, the emigrant, was one of the six absentees impressed for the war of 1675. He married, September 15, 1674, Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Pierce) Tufts, who was born June 19, 1655. She was admitted to the church August 15, 1680, and died about 1693. Their children were: John, baptized June 22, 1680; Edward, baptized December 9, 1681; Mary, baptized May 4, 1684, married Thomas Willet, 1708; Peter, born August 10, 1686; Jonathan, born October 3, 1688, married, October, 1712, Joanna Willet, and was a cordwainer in Boston and later in Marblehead; Sarah, baptized April 5, 1691, married Charles Wager, in 1713.

(II) Peter, fourth child of John and Mary (Tufts) Edes, was born August 10, 1686, probably in Charlestown, Massachusetts, but settled first in Malden and later in Needham, Massachusetts. He was by trade a carpenter. He married (first) November 16, 1714, at Malden, Massachusetts, Martha Mudge, who was born December 25, 1692, and died in Needham, January 11, 1739; (second), Hannah Hide, of Newton, Massachusetts, published April 30, 1749, who died in Malden, Massachusetts, May 15, 1751; and (third) Sarah Morfin, June 9, 1752. He died in Needham, May 1, 1772. Their children were: Peter; John and Nathan, twins, born January 31, 1716, in Medford; Martha; Hannah, born October 30, 1750, died August 1, 1752; Amos, born September 11, 1753; Sarah, born April 5, 1756; Benjamin, born March 19, 1758, who was killed in battle; William, born April 1, died June 5 or 8, 1760; and Ruth, born December 8, 1764.

(III) Nathan, third son and child of Peter and Martha (Mudge) Edes, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, January 31, 1716. He was married, and had a son Samuel, born in Needham.

(IV) Samuel, son of Nathan Edes, was born in

Needham, Massachusetts, October 15, 1753, and resided there some years. He settled in Antrim, where three of his children were born, and in 1799 removed to Peterboro, New Hampshire. He was in the battle of Lexington, and with seventeen others became separated from his companions, and was exposed to great danger thereby. The night before the battle of Bunker Hill he was employed all night in driving oxen, and was not allowed to speak above a whisper. His only homestead in Peterboro was afterwards occupied by his son Isaac. He married first, Elizabeth Baker, who was the mother of all his children, and died before going to Peterboro; second, Sarah Hutchinson, who was born in 1752, and died in Peterboro, October 20, 1816; and third, Mrs. Mary Eaton, who died June 4, 1864. Their children were: Samuel, born March 15, 1775, married Mary Waite; Catharine, born February 16, 1777, married Robert Carr, and lived in Hillsboro; Elizabeth, born July 15, 1779, married a Walker, and settled in Maine; Sarah, born September 6, 1781, married John Howe, and settled in Temple, Maine, where he was killed by a neighbor in 1863; Jeremiah, born August 24, 1785, who removed to New Jersey; Rebecca and Patience, twins, born September 17, 1787; Daniel, born January 2, 1790, married Jane Craige, February 12, 1817; Amasa, born March 21, 1792; Isaac, born March 31, 1795, married Elizabeth Mitchell; and Polly, born December 6, 1797, married Andrew Templeton, and settled in New York.

(V) Amasa, fifth son and tenth child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Baker) Edes, was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, March 21, 1792. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1817, and was principal of New Ipswich Academy for three years. He also taught the academic school at Hancock several months, and Newport Academy six months in 1823. He was a successful teacher. He studied law for one year with Wilson and Porter, of Belfast, Maine, and completed his studies in the office of Hon. James Wilson, of Keene. He was admitted to the bar in Cheshire county in 1822, and began the practice of his profession in Newport, New Hampshire, and lived to be the oldest lawyer in practice in the state. He was for many years president of the bar in Sullivan county. He represented Newport in the legislature in 1834. His life has been characterized by unusual perseverance and industry in his congenial profession, and he acquired an ample competence. He was intellectually bright and cheerful, and occupied one of the foremost places as a leading and influential citizen of Newport. He married Sarah Hart, of Keene, who was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, July 5, 1795, and died in Newport, October 18, 1869. He lived to be over ninety years of age, dying October, 1883. Their children were: Joseph Warren, born May 31, 1823, died June 8, 1828; and Samuel Hart.

(VI) Samuel Hart, youngest of the two sons of Amasa and Sarah (Hart) Edes, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, March 31, 1825. He enjoyed the best of early training in the home, and after a careful preparation of two years in Kimball Union Academy he entered Dartmouth College, and after passing a creditable course of study graduated in 1844, the youngest member of the class. On returning to Newport he began the study of law in his father's office. After his marriage in 1847 he settled on a farm on Sugar river, in Sunapee, New Hampshire, and for three years was engaged in stock raising and crops, which was to him such a pleasant and healthful experience that he never lost his interest in agriculture, and came to control six

hundred acres in general farming and employed several men.

About 1850 Mr. Edes returned to Newport to complete his legal studies, and was admitted to the Sullivan county bar in 1851. Ever after he made the legal profession the main business of his life. After coming to the bar he entered into copartnership with his father, and was thus associated till 1872, when his father retired from the firm and partially from professional business. His mental characteristics admirably adapted him to the work of his profession. His quickness of perception and decision of character often enabled him to occupy and command situations in the presence of an adversary that gave him great advantage, but his great strength lay in his sterling common sense as adjusted to a high order of legal attainments. For this reason it is not surprising that among the able lawyers of Newport no one was more successful in his practice. He twice held the position of county solicitor, in 1854 and 1874. In connection with his profession he was interested in various business enterprises. In 1866 he acquired possession of the Eagle Mills property, and 1880 the old Newport Mills, which when thoroughly renovated, improved and furnished with new and better machinery, in the manufacture respectively of flannels and sash and blinds, proved very successful as business investments. In 1856 he purchased the Eagle Hotel property and converted it into a business block, now known as the Eagle Block, in which he appeared in the role of a dry goods merchant and gave the interest his daily personal supervision. Mr. Edes was no less interested in matters pertaining to village and town improvements. In 1856, having purchased the Cold Spring property immediately north of the village, which had thus far remained useless, he introduced the water to that part of Main street north of the river, and later built a large reservoir on the public square which has proved of invaluable service in the case of fires.

He was always a stalwart friend of education and supporter of schools, and when in 1877 a law was enacted securing the independent action of Union district and the appointment of a board of education, he was a elected member, and became its financial agent. The establishment and later success of the graded school system is largely due to his enterprise and good management. Also in the establishment of local institutions, libraries reading rooms and lectures, for the pleasure or benefit of the community, he was ever a willing and liberal helper. In politics Mr. Edes was always a constitutional Democrat. He ably represented Newport in the legislature in 1860. After the Republican party acquired the supremacy in the state, he had very little to do with political affairs. He was one of the founders of the Newport Savings Bank, chartered in 1868, and was a member of the first board of directors. In the arrangement of the park, streets, sidewalks, and planting of trees to improve the village, he took a hearty interest.

He married, December 30, 1847, Julia A., daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Wilson) Nourse of Acworth, by whom he had four children: George C., born April 23, 1849; one who died in infancy; Willie A., born in 1854, and Marcia J., born September 5, 1859. George C. and Marcia J. alone survive. Both are residents of Newport.

(VII) George C., eldest son and child of Samuel Hart and Julia A. (Nourse) Edes, was born in

Sunapee, April 23, 1849. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy in the class of 1867, and immediately entered the dry goods store of his father, in Eagle Block. On attaining his majority, he was admitted to partnership, and ever since has remained in the business succeeding his father. In 1896 the firm name was changed to George C. Edes & Co. The store is a depot for general dry goods. Mr. Edes is a Knight Templar in Masonry, belonging to the Sullivan Commandery. He was one of the projectors of the telegraph line connecting Newport with Sunapee, now a part of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was town clerk for Newport in 1873 and 1874, and in 1878 was elected one of the supervisors.

He married (first) Lizzie M. Lyons, November 10, 1873; (second) Amanda L., daughter of Orange and Emeline (Harris) Whitney, and granddaughter of Jazaniah and Rebecca Whiple. By his first wife, who was born February 28, 1854, and died September 12, 1896, he had four children—Frank Hart, born 1874, died July 5, 1898; Elizabeth J., born April 3, 1876, died September 16, 1893; and Samuel H., born November 9, 1881, graduate of Newport high school and University of Virginia, class of 1905; and George L., born November 11, 1889, student of Newport high school.

The ancient family of Burton descended, no doubt, from sturdy British stock and numbered among its early colonial progenitors devout, God-fearing Quakers; it now includes a host of representative American citizens.

(I) Boniface Burton, a farmer, was made a freeman in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1635. He died June 13, 1669, at the age of one hundred and thirteen years, it is said. But it is probable he was much younger, as in the case of many of the early immigrants whose supposed ages have been later proved to be exaggerations. He was the ancestor of nearly all the Burtons in this country.

(II) John Burton, who is said to have been a son of the preceding Boniface Burton, was a freeman in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1638, and died October 14, 1684. He was a tanner from 1637 to the time of his death. He was a Quaker, and was the victim of the narrow, prejudiced and bigoted spirit of the Salem people at that time. In 1658 John Small, Josiah Southwick, and John Burton were apprehended in Dedham while on their way to Rhode Island to provide a residence for themselves and families and taken before the governor in Boston, who allowed them to pursue their way by paying costs. Daniel Southwick and another were found guilty of attending a Quaker meeting, fined, and not being able to pay their fines, they were ordered to be sold as slaves to any of the English living in Virginia or Barbadoes. But this barbarous order was not executed. November 27, 1660, the wife of Robert Stone, John Burton and other Quakers were prosecuted. December 10, 1661, several of the Friends were fined as usual. The fines ran from one shilling to ten pounds. John Burton was perhaps a meek Quaker, but on this occasion he showed a brave and manly spirit, and told the justices that they were robbers and destroyers of the widows and the fatherless, and that their priests divined for money, and that their worship was not the worship of God. Being commanded silence, he commanded the court to be silent. He continued speaking in this manner till he was ordered to the

stocks, where he was placed to expiate his offense. He was frequently fined for not attending public worship, but led a quiet life during his later years. His farm joined that of Governor Endicott. He had four children: John, Samuel, Isaac and Hannah.

(III) Isaac, son of John Burton, settled in Topsfield, and afterward removed to Salem. His will was probated in 1706 and he died the same year. He had four sons: Isaac, John, Jacob and Henry.

(IV) John (2), son of Isaac Burton, of Salem, died about 1750, as his will was filed for probate January 29, of that year.

(V) John (3), son of John Burton (2), with his wife, three sons and two daughters, removed in 1760 from Middleton, Massachusetts, to No. 2, now Wilton, New Hampshire, and settled on lot No. 16, in the fifth range. The remains of the cellar of his house are yet visible. His wife, whose christian name was Abigail, died August 28, 1796, aged eighty-three years. He died February 11, 1791, aged eighty years. Their three sons were: John, Jonathan and Abraham.

(VI) General Jonathan, second son of John (3) and Abigail Burton, was born in Middleton, Massachusetts, September 18, 1741, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, April 30, 1811. In 1759 he served in the forces of Massachusetts Bay Colony at Louisburg, in Captain Andrew Gidding's company. He also served as orderly sergeant in Captain Benjamin Taylor's company, in the Ticonderoga campaign in 1776, and did duty three weeks in Rhode Island in 1780. He kept a journal during his service on Winter Hill, in which was a roll of Captain Taylor's company. This was the only one of the Thirty-first Company rolls New Hampshire soldiers that could be found in 1885. Jonathan Burton also kept a journal of the Ticonderoga campaign, in which was a roll of Captain Barrow's company. When the militia of New Hampshire was organized he was commissioned captain June 19, 1786. On August 5, 1793, he was appointed brigadier-major by Governor Bartlett, and on December 21, 1795, a justice of the peace, holding the office fifteen years. He was selectman of Wilton fifteen years. He lived on a farm situated near the farm of William Andrew Burton. He married, February 29, 1764, Huldah Nichols, of Middleton. Their children were: Aaron, Samuel, Abigail, Jonathan, Huldah, Olive, Amos Nichols, Moses and Anna.

(VII) Colonel Jonathan (2), fourth child and third son of Jonathan (1) and Huldah (Nichols) Burton, was born in Wilton, September 5, 1774, and died March 26, 1862, aged eighty-seven. He was a leading citizen of his town, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He was for many years trustee of the school and ministerial funds; justice of the peace forty-five years; administrator of many estates; representative in the general court; selectman fourteen years; town clerk seven years; and incumbent of military offices to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For many years he was a Mason, and secretary of the lodge to which he belonged. He married (first), January 30, 1800, Persis Warren, of Wilton, who died February 4, 1801, aged twenty-seven years. Married (second), March 19, 1805, Lucy Hazen, of Shirley, Massachusetts, who died April 11, 1874, aged ninety-one years. He had by his first wife one child: Warren; and by his second: Lucy, Persis, died young, Persis, Hazen, Samuel, Elizabeth, Andrew Nichols and Maria L.

(VIII) Samuel, fifth child and second son of Jonathan and Lucy (Hazen) Burton, was born in Wilton, August 22, 1814, and died February 19, 1893, aged seventy-eight years. After leaving the public schools he attended New Ipswich Academy, and then returned to the ancestral estate, which he greatly improved and put in a high state of cultivation. He was a man who planned wisely and executed well, and succeeded in accumulating a substantial fortune, adding extensively to his farm by purchase of adjacent land. He was a member and constant attendant of the Unitarian Church, and in politics a Democrat. He belonged to the Miller Guards of Wilton, a military organization. He married, December 5, 1839, Elvira M. Jones, born in Marlborough, January 7, 1822, and died in Wilton, June 10, 1889, aged sixty-seven years. Her parents were Samuel and Abigail (Merriam) Jones. The children of this union were: Henry Warren, Lucy Maria, Clarence Francis, William Andrew and Charles Solon.

(IX) William Andrew, fourth child and third son of Samuel and Elvira M. (Jones) Burton, was born in Wilton, November 5, 1850. He attended the common schools and later graduated from the New Ipswich Academy, and then learned the painter's trade, but was obliged by ill health to give it up. In 1873, on account of failing health, he returned to the farm where he and his father were born, and has since resided there in the house built by his grandfather in 1797, a fine specimen of the skillful and substantial architecture of the early days, and now one of the oldest habitations in the town. For the past sixteen years this house has been a popular resort for summer visitors. Mr. Burton is a man of genial disposition and agreeable manners, and popular wherever he is known. His political faith is Democratic. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Charity Chapter, No. 25, Order of Eastern Star.

He married (first), May 5, 1876, in Wilton, Mrs. Sarah (Cragin) Stone, who died September 12, 1887. Married (second), October 9, 1889, in Boston, Massachusetts, Nellie M. Hardy, born December 9, 1859, daughter of Cyrus and Sarah (Jones) Hardy, of Marlborough, New Hampshire. Mr. Hardy was a farmer in Marlborough, and was a private in a New Hampshire regiment of volunteers in the Civil war, serving two years. His grandfather, Thomas Hardy, served three years in the Revolution, and was in the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington and Trenton. Miss Hardy attended the Troy high school and McCollom Institute at Mt. Vernon, and in 1884 graduated from the Boston Training School for Nurses.

The descendants of the Scotch-ANDERSON Irish Presbyterians who came to New England nearly two centuries ago have been for a long time a very prominent element in the population of the southern part of New Hampshire. Many pages of this work are devoted to the history of old Scotch-Irish families.

(1) In August, 1718, several shiploads of Scotch-Irish immigrants landed at the port of "Boston in New England." James and his brother Allen Anderson were of the number who came to Massachusetts. James was one of the sixteen original settlers of Nutfield, later called Londonderry, New Hampshire, who began life anew there in April, 1719. That portion in which he settled has since

been erected into a town and called Derry. The children of James Anderson were: Samuel, Robert, James, Thomas, David, Jane, and Nancy.

(II) James (2), third son and child of James (1) Anderson, married (first) Nancy, eldest of the four daughters of John and Mary (Boyd) Woodburn; and (second) widow Elizabeth Barnet. The children of James (2) Anderson, eight by the first and four by the second wife, were: James, John, Rufus, Joseph, Mary, Margaret, Alice, Nancy, Alexander, Benjamin, William and Jane. Of these James was a lieutenant at the battle of Bunker Hill and afterward a captain in the Continental army; John was a revolutionary soldier; and Rufus a prominent minister of Londonderry.

(III) Benjamin, second son and child of James (2) and Elizabeth (Barnet) Anderson, was born in Londonderry, in 1780, and resided upon the homestead in that town for many years. Late in life he moved to Derry, where he died in 1861, aged eighty-one. He married Lydia Jackson, who was born in Portsmouth. She died in 1872, aged about eighty years. They were the parents of seven children: Sarah, Rufus, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Daniel and Clara.

(IV) Rufus, eldest son and second child of Benjamin and Lydia (Jackson) Anderson, was born in Londonderry, April 20, 1816, and died in Nashua, May 1, 1904. In youth he learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed that vocation in his native town until his removal to Amoskeag, where he spent some years, and then returned to Londonderry. After that time he made his home in different places, finally removing to Nashua, where he continued his trade until his retirement, which took place about 1892. In 1849 he married Martha A. Richards, who was born in Nottingham, daughter of Benjamin and Mehitabel (Hills) Richards. Seven children were born of this union: Edson S., Frank E., George E., Fred C., Charles H., Arthur C., and Mary E. Edson S., Frank E., George E. and Fred C. are residents of Nashua; Arthur C. is a resident of Australia; Mary E. died November 16, 1891.

(V) Charles Herbert Anderson, fifth son and child of Rufus and Martha A. (Richards) Anderson, was born in Loudon, October 12, 1861. He was educated in the common schools at Londonderry and Derry. At the age of nineteen he left school and assisted in the factory conducted by Frank E. and George E., his brothers, for two years, and at the age of twenty-one became clerk in the employ of Plummer & Holton, clothiers, of Manchester, and filled that place twenty years, till the dissolution of the firm and the retirement of the partners in 1902. Mr. Anderson's faithful attention to the duties of his position and the interests of his employers while a clerk won their confidence and esteem, and his politeness and tact as a salesman made him a favorite with the patrons of his employer's store. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the care of his various properties. Since 1900 he has been a director in the People's Savings Bank, and he is also a trustee of the Cemetery funds. He is a gentleman of exemplary character and habits, and a favorite in the upper social circles and financial world of Manchester. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Manchester; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua.

Mr. Anderson married, June 6, 1888, Carrie Bell Bartlett, daughter of Hon. Charles Henry and Hannah M. (Eastman) Bartlett, of Manchester. (See Bartlett, VII.)

Anderson as a surname is common in the three divisions of Scandinavia and in the countries of Great Britain. The family of this article has resided in America less than a century.

(I) Alexander Anderson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, came to America, resided a while at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and about 1827 removed to Granville, Nova Scotia. He was a ship carpenter. His death occurred in Granville.

(II) John, son of Alexander Anderson, was also a ship carpenter by trade.

(III) William Henry, son of John Anderson, was born in Maine, December 14, 1856. He was a sea captain, and was killed in a shipwreck in the Bay of Fundy. He married Jane Morrison, and had three children.

(IV) John William, son of William H. and Jane (Morrison) Anderson, was born July 6, 1844. He followed the sea until he was past age, and then worked at the stone mason's trade, in Maine, till 1874. Subsequently he went to Hampstead, New Hampshire, and engaged in cutting timber and manufacturing lumber. From Hampstead he removed to Nashua, in 1880, and was employed by the White Mountain Finger Company eight years, and by the Maine Manufacturing Company eight years. In 1901 he settled on a farm and engaged in agriculture and lumbering. He is an active and industrious man, and a good citizen, and is now (1907) superintendent of the Excelsior Lumber Company of Peterboro. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Edna J. Burt, born in Plattsburg, New York, 1856, daughter of Joseph Burt, of Vermont. They have five children now living: Effie L., married Charles W. Montfort; Lily J., married Louis E. Spalding; Mary E.; William H., whose sketch next follows, and Ethel E.

(V) William Henry, only son of John W. and Edna J. (Burt) Anderson, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 22, 1879. He was educated in the schools of Nashua, and at twenty-one years of age engaged in the real estate business in Nashua, in which he achieved notable success, having had the largest real estate business in that city. He also deals in lumber, buying tracts of land from which he cuts the timber and saws it into lumber for the market. He has an excelsior factory at Peterboro, where he employs fifty operatives. Mr. Anderson is a man of pleasing personality, a genial and social companion, and a person of untiring industry and unlimited energy. He is a self-made man. The youth who passed his twenty-first birthday seven years ago with very little if any property to his credit, is to-day accounted wealthy and an unusually successful business man.

Mr. Anderson married, April 18, 1905, at Melrose, Massachusetts, Florence S. Holmes, born July 16, 1882, daughter of Charles E. and Lucy Ellen Monroe (Ranson) Holmes, of Melrose, Massachusetts. They have two children: Eleanor, born February 19, 1906, and William H., Jr., February 10, 1907.

The Bouchers are of Canadian descent and originally came from France. Like many of their countrymen they found it both advisable and agreeable



to emigrate to the United States, in order to cast their lot with their republican neighbors, and they are now enjoying the advantages bestowed by a liberal government.

(I) The founder of the family in Canada, whose christian name is not at hand, emigrated from France (probably) in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

(II) Peter (or Pierre) Boucher, son of the emigrant, was born in Canada in 1808. The active period of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he died in 1900. The maiden name of his wife was Cardinal.

(III) Joseph Boucher, son of Peter Boucher, was born in Canada, in December, 1837. Coming to the states at an early age he found employment as a farm assistant, but subsequently served as fireman in a factory in Connecticut. Some fifty years ago, or more, he settled in Groveton, where he has ever since resided, and for a number of years was the prudential committee of his district. He married Rosella Shannon, a native of Connecticut, and reared a family of eight children, namely: Joseph Philias, Delia, who became the wife of William Simonds, of Lancaster; Frank, Georgia, Mary, wife of James McGrath, of Lincoln, New Hampshire; Edgar J., Ida and Gertrude.

(IV) Joseph Philias Boucher, eldest son and child of Joseph and Rosella (Shannon) Boucher, was born in Groveton, March 5, 1866. His attendance at the public schools was followed by a course of advanced studies at an academy, and after the completion of his education he taught school for some time in Whitefield and Northumberland, this state. Relinquishing educational pursuits he turned his attention to the manufacture of lumber, being employed for intervals in sawmills at Lancaster, Whitefield, Groveton and Berlin. For a period of thirteen years he held a position in the office of the Weston Lumber Company at Groveton. He finally engaged in the grocery and dry-goods business at Groveton, having as a partner Mr. McDonald, formerly manager of the lumber company, and purchasing the latter's interest he is now carrying on the business alone.

In politics Mr. Boucher was originally a Democrat, but differed with his colleagues on the monetary issues in 1896, allying himself with that faction of the party which advocated the adoption of the gold standard, and he has ever since acted independently. For a greater portion of the time during the past twelve years he has served as a member of the board of selectmen of the town of Northumberland, and is its chairman. In 1904 he was a member of the board of education, from which he resigned in 1905, but was re-elected for the years 1906-07, and he has served upon the precinct commission for eight years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Order of Foresters. In his religious belief he is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Boucher married Rose Shields, daughter of John Shields, a native of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Boucher have three sons: Herbert E., James Neil and Clement W.

(I) John Ellison is said to have been a resident of Chester, Vermont, but it appears difficult to obtain further data concerning him. The public records of Vermont are conspicuous by their absence, and family records are seldom obtainable. The descendants of this line can supply no clues.

(II) John (2) Ellison lived in Chester and

was probably born there. It is stated that this branch of the Ellison family were among the earliest settlers in the town. John (2) Ellison removed later in life to Springfield, Vermont, where he died (no dates to this point). He married, March 28, 1830, Betsey Earle, daughter of Ashbel and Azube (Lord) Earle. She was born March 22, 1809, in Chester, and was descended from the Earles who came from Exeter, England, in 1634, and settled in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in which state the family lived for many generations. They were large land holders and were distinguished in Colonial history.

(III) Frederick G., son of John (2) and Betsey (Earle) Ellison, was born February 11, 1842, in Chester, Vermont. He served in the war of the rebellion in the Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. In 1875 he removed to Springfield, Vermont, and was engaged for over four years in the shoddy business, which he sold out in 1880 and bought a staging business, running one of the best equipped lines in the state for many years. Mr. Ellison has been honored with various offices by his town and for a long term has been justice of the peace. He married, April 3, 1864, Helen M., daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Chandler) Hesselton (see Hesselton). She died September 20, 1877. He married (second), February 6, 1884, Carrie Carr, daughter of Martin W. and Margaret (Harre) Carr of St. Johnsbury. The children by the first marriage were Nellie M., Edna M., Alice B., Bertie B., Martin A. and Fred M.

(IV) Nellie M., eldest daughter of Frederick G. and Harriet (Chandler) Hesselton, was born in Chester, Vermont, March 20, 1865. She was educated in the Springfield (Vermont) schools and at the Conservatory of Music in Boston. She married Fred M. Spaulding. (See Spaulding).

Edward Ashman, the founder of this particular branch of the family of that surname on this side of the Atlantic, was born in England, March 11, 1827. In 1843 he left Dover in Kent county and sailed for America from Liverpool and landed in Quebec, Lower Canada, after a voyage of sixty-six days. His occupation was that of farmer and he followed it until 1851, and then went to the gold fields of California in quest of a fortune. He was away about ten and a half months and on his return brought back one thousand and fifty dollars in gold; he came east for his family, intending to return with them and live in the regions which had produced such good results in so short a time. In making the journey across the isthmus he contracted the Panama fever and died from the effects of it on September 1, 1852.

On the voyage from Liverpool to Quebec Edward Ashman met Sarah Folly and their acquaintance ripened into mutual affection which resulted in marriage on September 8, 1844, at Barnston, a small town in Canada near the Vermont state line. Sarah was born in England, March 5, 1821, and died February 14, 1901. After the death of her husband she kept the family together until the future of her children was provided for and then remarried, and had children by her second husband. Edward and Sarah (Folly) Ashman had three children: Edward, born June 24, 1845, married, July 7, 1867, Nancy Kennerson, and lives in Canada on the Vermont line. Children: John W., Lydia and Elizabeth E. Ashman. Harry S., born September 13, 1847, married (first), December 20, 1870, Mary

J. Robinson, who died December 20, 1897; married (second), July 5, 1900, Jennie Logan; one child, Sarah Irene Ashman, born November 16, 1901. Mr. Ashman lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts. John William, born October 14, 1849, lives in Laconia, New Hampshire.

John William Ashman was born in the town of Barnston, Canada, and was three years old when his father died. After that he went to live with Enoch F. Osgood at Walden, Caledonia county, Vermont, and there spent his young life on a farm. His early education was acquired in common schools and Phillip's Academy at Danville, Vermont. In 1871, soon after leaving school, he came to this state and took up his residence in Laconia, where he found employment with Horace Whittier, agent of the American Express Company. He remained there until the latter part of 1875 and then began the study of law in the office of Erastus P. Jewell. In 1880 he was admitted to practice in the courts of this state, and for the next five years was an active member of the Belknap county bar. In 1885 he was elected treasurer of the Belknap County Savings Bank and the chief managing officer of that institution until 1897, when it went into liquidation; and since 1901 he has given considerable time in assisting the receiver of the bank in winding up its affairs.

During his more than thirty-five years' residence in Laconia, Mr. Ashman has been somewhat actively identified with the business and political history of that town and subsequent city and also with the management of several of its leading institutions. In 1879 he was appointed librarian of the public library and filled that position five years. He has been a trustee and treasurer of the library for many years. In 1880 he was elected town clerk and served six years. From 1881 to 1883 he was a member of the board of education, and for a time served as clerk of the school district. In March, 1890, he was moderator of the town meeting. Mr. Ashman served three terms as register of probate of Belknap county, and when the city government was inaugurated was a member of the first city council from ward five. In 1898 he was elected to represent that ward in the state legislature, and although at the time that ward was regarded as a Republican stronghold he was elected by a comfortable majority. He is a member and treasurer of the Laconia Hospital Association, the Laconia Land and Improvement Company and the First Unitarian Church; a former member and ex-treasurer of Company K, New Hampshire National Guard, and a charter member of Pilgrim Fathers.

The Cleasbys are a well-known Littleton family of English descent, having resided there for considerably more than half a century, and they were represented in the Union army during the Civil war.

(I) Early in the last century Tilley Cleasby, a native of England and a shoemaker by trade, settled in Danville, Vermont, but subsequently removed to Littleton, where he resided for a number of years. He finally went to Maine, where he engaged in farming, and his death occurred in that state. The maiden name of his wife does not appear in the record at hand. His children were: Arthur, Eben, William, Samuel, Oscar, Eliza, Maria, Jane, John and Frank.

(II) Samuel, fourth son and child of Tilley Cleasby, was born in Danville, November 5, 1820,

died July 10, 1887. Settling in Littleton, in 1843, he turned his attention to tilling the soil and became a very successful farmer. The later years of his life were spent in North Littleton, where he owned a valuable piece of agricultural property. Politically he acted with the Republican party, and in his religious faith was a Methodist. January 16, 1842, he married Alice Nelson, who was born in Monroe, October 12, 1819, daughter of Robert Nelson. She died in Littleton, June 28, 1887. The children of this union are: George Washington, who will be again referred to; Ellen Angeline, born December 13, 1845, resides in Lisbon, and married Jennifer Moulton; David Nelson, November 29, 1847; Arthur, October 30, 1850, died in infancy; Robert A., February 4, 1852, also died in infancy; Wilfred, May 25, 1855; and John F., September 30, 1857. David N. Cleasby, who resides in Littleton, is a professional nurse, married Winnie S. Parsons, daughter of Miles Parsons, of Concord, Vermont, and has three children. Wilfred Cleasby moved from Littleton in 1898 to Waterford, Vermont, and was postmaster there. He died in 1899. He married Clara E. Mooney, daughter of Otis Mooney, and has one child.

(III) George Washington, eldest son and child of Samuel and Alice (Nelson) Cleasby, was born in Littleton, October 18, 1843. He was reared upon the homestead farm, and educated in the public schools of Littleton and Waterford. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a private in Company D, Thirtieth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil war, and with the Army of the Potomac participated in many important engagements, including Fredericksburg, Falmouth, Newport News, Portsmouth, Suffolk, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Fort Harrison and others. While lying in front of Petersburg in June, 1864, he was stricken with a fever and was confined to the Hampton Hospital at Fortress Monroe until his regiment was mustered out at the close of the war. After his return from the army he worked at the carpenter's trade for three years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in teaming for himself and followed that business continuously for over twenty years. In 1860 he engaged in the ice business, which proved successful, and some six years later enlarged his field of operation by the addition of coal and wood. At the same time he admitted his son to partnership and the firm is now transacting a profitable business. In politics Mr. Cleasby is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, and past commander of Marshall Sanders Post, of Littleton.

He married, May 22, 1868, Juliet Smith, born in Littleton, January 4, 1846, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Wash) Smith. She died April 11, 1880, leaving a son, Walter Raymond, who was born September 17, 1872, and is now in business with his father. On February 22, 1886, Mr. Cleasby married (second) Mrs. Clara E. Dunn, nee Bishop, born in Franconia, in 1860, daughter of Jacob Bishop. His present wife, whom he married October 22, 1891, was Ida Gould, born in August, 1867, daughter of Willis Gould. Of this union there is one daughter, Hazel P., who was born in Littleton, May 25, 1896.

The Wales name is not numerous in WALES this country, but it is found among the earliest Massachusetts records. The first American ancestor was undoubtedly Nathaniel



*Geo. W. Cleasby*



Wales, who was in Dorchester in 1636. John Wales, probably son of Nathaniel, was bailiff in Dorchester in 1653. The present branch is probably descended from this family, but there is a gap of one hundred years, which is not covered by records.

(I) John Wales, born in 1750, settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, as early as 1774. It is not known from what place he came. About 1794 he moved to a farm on the extreme northern boundary of Milford, which was afterwards included in Hopkinton. John Wales married Abigail Andrews, who was born in 1754. They had nine children: Sally B., born in 1776; Hannah, 1778; John, 1781; Elizabeth, 1783; Ezekiel, 1786; William, whose sketch follows; Luke, born in 1792; Freeborn, 1795; Abigail, 1797. John Wales died October 14, 1809. His widow died in 1833.

(II) William, third son and sixth child of John and Abigail (Andrews) Wales, was born May 27, 1789. He married Mary Hayden, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts. She was one of twenty-one children, and lived to be ninety years of age. Many of her nine children were also remarkable for their longevity. The children were: Sally, born in 1812, died at ninety-three; Elijah Sabin, born in 1814; Betsey, born in 1816, married Joseph Jewell, and is still living (1907) in Manchester, at the age of ninety-one; Hannah A., married Abner Leland, and died at age of eighty-eight; Mary, born in 1820, married A. Coburn; Caroline, born 1823; John Hayden, whose sketch follows; Aaron and Charles, twins, born in 1828. William Hayden, the father of this family died in 1830 at the early age of forty-one.

(III) John Hayden, second son and seventh child of William and Mary (Hayden) Wales, was born in February, 1825, in Vermont. At the age of four he moved to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he remained till the age of ten. In 1839 he came to Brentwood, New Hampshire, where he lived till middle life. He was educated in the public schools, and at the old Kingston Academy. He became a bricklayer and contractor, and was engaged in this business till he reached the age of seventy. For five years he was postmaster at Brentwood, and for fifteen years a deacon in the Baptist Church. He belonged to Hillsborough Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1866 he moved to Manchester, New Hampshire, which has been his home ever since. On July 1, 1848, John Hayden Wales married Abby W. Wood, daughter of John and Grace (Stuart) Wood, and granddaughter of Asa and Abigail (Burbank) Wood, who came from Bradford, Massachusetts. Five children were born of this marriage, of whom the two daughters died in infancy. The children were: Georgianna F., born December 6, 1849, died August 2, 1851; John Hayden (2), whose sketch follows; Grace Stuart, born November 22, 1857, died July 28, 1859; Asa Livingston, and George William. Asa L. Wales was born June 17, 1860. He married Ida Jane Clark, January 9, 1881. She died January 6, 1883, leaving one daughter, Grace R. Wales, born September 15, 1882, who lives with her grandparents. George William Wales was born January 28, 1863. He was graduated from the Manchester high school in 1881, and from Dartmouth College, degree of B. S., in 1886. He chose the profession of civil engineering, and is now (1907) assistant engineer of the city of Manchester. He is a member of the Calumet Club.

(IV) John Hayden (2), eldest son and second

child of John Hayden (1), and Abby (Wood) Wales, was born February 7, 1855, in Brentwood, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester. At the age of fifteen he learned the business of bricklaying under his father, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1887 he was made foreman. He has charge of all the repair work in the master mechanic's department of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and has twenty men under his supervision. In politics he is a Republican, and for six years he was a member of the board of selectmen. He has been captain of the fire department for ten years, belonging to N. S. B. Steamer 4, having been a member fifteen years. In 1872, at the age of seventeen, Captain Wales entered the state militia. He has always been greatly interested in military matters. He was first with the Head Guards, now known as the Emmett Guards. He was made second lieutenant of Company K, First Regiment N. H. V. M. (Head Guards) April 9, 1880. He became first lieutenant of the same company April 14, 1881. He was captain of the same company for nearly five years, being appointed April 4, 1882, and resigned December 27, 1886. Colonel John B. Hall was in command of the regiment during this time. Captain Wales belongs to Hillsborough Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also prominent in Masonic circles. He joined Lafayette Lodge, No. 4, and was made entered apprentice October 12, fellow craft November 16, and master mason December 21, all in the year 1886. In 1887 he was exalted to the mark masters degree in Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, April 22, was passed May 11; was made past master June 8; and royal arch, September 27. He joined the Royal Arch Select Masons, November 25, 1887, and was made select master December 3 of that year. In Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, he received the Red Cross degree March 26, 1890; Knights Templar on May 9, and Knight of Malta on June 7, both in that year. He has been captain general of Trinity Commandery since June 6, 1896. On April 21, 1886, Captain John Hayden Wales (2) married Sylvia B. Hathaway, daughter of Captain Ezra and Margaret (Kingsley) Hathaway. She was born May 8, 1851, at East Machias, Maine, where her father was captain of a merchant steamboat.

The family bearing this name has become identified with Suncook in quite recent times. Like the majority of Canadians, the Blanchette family is industrious and progressive.

(I) Eusebe Blanchette was born in St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, in 1801, and died there in 1865. He lived in St. Hyacinthe and taught school in the vicinity of that place all his life. He married Marguerite Robarde, who was born in the county of St. Hyacinthe, in 1816, and died in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1880. They were the parents of eighteen children, among whom were: Eusebe, John B., Basil, Nicole, Alphonse, Octave, Charles E., Noe, Margurite, Maygloire and Eugene.

(II) John Batiste, son of Eusebe and Marguerite (Robarde) Blanchette, was born at St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, in 1835, and died at St. Hyacinthe, July 15, 1878. He was a manufacturer and dealer in shoes. He married Cleophe Mercereau, who was born in St. Hyacinthe in 1840, and they were the parents of ten children: Victor, Marie,

Prosper, Willie, Ernest, Alphonsine, Edmond, Joseph, Serephine and ———. Victor, born at Island Pond, Vermont, resides in Providence, Rhode Island. Marie died young. Prosper, born in St. Hyacinthe, August 12, 1802, went to Concord, New Hampshire, and worked for J. H. Hill & Company, harness manufacturers, for nine years. For eighteen years past he has been a dealer in shoes—fourteen years in Concord and four in Suncook. He married (first) Josephine Fontaine, who died September 18, 1888. By her he had four children: Edmond P., Ernest (died young), Jennie, and Blanche (died young). He married (second) Jennie Babineau, who was born near Picton, New Brunswick, and they have children: Arthur and Napoleon (twins), Alice, Prosper, Blanche (died young), Aurore and Henry. Willie lives in Montreal. Ernest died in infancy. Alphonsine married Joseph Weight and lives in Concord. Joseph lives in Concord. Serephine married Frank Bushire, and lives in Manchester. Edmond is the subject of the next paragraph.

(111) Edmond, seventh child and fifth son of John B. and Cleopie (Mercereau) Blanchette, was born in St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, December 12, 1872. At the age of twelve he quit school and worked at shoemaking one year. From the age of thirteen to twenty-one he was in the employ of J. H. Hill & Company, harness manufacturers of Concord. The five years next succeeding he was a clerk in a candy store in Suncook, and in 1890 he opened a grocery store and restaurant on his own account in Suncook, on the Allenstown side, where he is now engaged in business. He owns and occupies a pleasant residence on Main street. He married, January 9, 1890, Josephine Benoit, who was born in Suncook, daughter of Edward and Ora (Verville) Benoit, natives of Canada.

The earliest record of the Gilkeys, who came originally from Scotland, dates back only to the beginning of the eighteenth century and mentions them as being among the fifty who were residing in Leicester, Massachusetts, prior to 1738. William Gilkey, born in Leicester, 1730, and his wife Elizabeth had a son William who was born there in 1758, and about the year 1770 they moved to Chester, Vermont, where William (2) Gilkey married Hannah Smith, March 27, 1781.

(1) The first ancestor of the Groveton Gilkeys of whom the writer has any definite knowledge was Sample Gilkey, who went from Plainfield, New Hampshire, to Columbia, this state, in 1825. The maiden name of his wife was Betsy Back, and he reared two sons: William and Merritt, neither of whom are now living.

(11) Merritt, youngest son of Sample and Betsy (Back) Gilkey, was born in Plainfield, March 10, 1809. He was a farmer, and settling at Colebrook in 1847 he tilled the soil there for the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1863. He was more or less active in public affairs, having served as a member of the Colebrook board of selectmen, and in various other ways he made himself useful to the town. He married Lucy Blodgett, born May 20, 1809, daughter of Marsena Blodgett, of Norwich (now Huntington), Massachusetts. She became the mother of six children, namely: William F., now a resident of Dayton, Oregon; Henry B., who will be again referred to; Marsena B., Eliza, died at the age of three years; Jane P., now the widow of George Benson, of Florence,

Massachusetts; and Frank, died at the age of eight years. The mother of these children died a nonagenarian, July 18, 1901.

(111) Henry Bradbury, second son and child of Merritt and Lucy (Blodgett) Gilkey, was born in Columbia, September 10, 1836. His educational opportunities were confined to the district schools of his neighborhood, and after the conclusion of his studies he assisted his father in carrying on the homestead farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and rendered meritorious services in defense of the Union during the Civil war, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor. In the last-named engagement, which lasted from May 28 to June 3, 1864, he was severely wounded in the leg, necessitating a long and tedious confinement in the hospital, from which he was finally released in a disabled condition. He was honorably discharged and mustered out April 11, 1865, and the strong, able-bodied young man, who, some three years previous, had marched away from Colebrook with a firm step, returned there a hopeless cripple. Another occupation less arduous than farming was now necessary, and he accordingly engaged in the harness business, following it in Colebrook two years, and moving to Groveton he continued it there for over six years. For a period of ten years he was engaged in the drug business at Groveton, and for a number of years afterward was clerk in the Moundnock House at Colebrook. During the entire period from the time of his discharge from the military hospital until 1898 he suffered continuously from his wound, and in the latter year he was compelled to have the limb amputated as the only means of relief. In that year he retired from business, continuing only his public official work for the county.

Politically Mr. Gilkey acts with the Republican party. He served as town clerk for ten years, 1871, 1873 and 1883 and again from 1891 to 1899; was county commissioner from 1899 to 1905; and for twenty years has acted as a justice of the peace. He has attained high rank in the Masonic Order, belonging to North Star Lodge, North Star Chapter, North Star Commandery, all of Lancaster, and of Edward Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Nashua. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is past noble grand of the local lodge.

In 1857 he married for his first wife Clarissa Ann Severance, daughter of Harrison Severance, and his second wife was before marriage Emily Eames, daughter of Seth Eames, of Groveton. The child of his first union is Annie Z., wife of Henry I. Bean, of Florence, Massachusetts. Of his second marriage there was one child who is no longer living. Mr. Gilkey has five grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He was bereaved by the loss of his wife, her death occurring January 8, 1904, after living together thirty-five years.

This name, which is rather rare, even HORAN in Ireland, was originally O'h Uathm-harian, which in time became corrupted to Hamran, Horan or Heverine. Penelope Horan near the end of the seventeenth century, married into the Dillon family, and was great-great-grandmother of Michael James Robert Dillon, the twelfth and last Earl of Roscommon.

(1) John Horan was born in Queens county, Ireland, near the close of the eighteenth century,

and started for this country with his son in the year ——. John Horan died on the voyage.

(II) Daniel, son of John Horan, was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1820, and came to this country in early life. On account of his father's death at sea he was left without a natural protector, but Mrs. Hooley adopted the orphan boy and took him to Quebec, where he was educated in the schools of the day. He went into the hotel business, which became his life vocation, and he is now living (1907) at an advanced age in Quebec. Daniel Horan married Catherine Doyle, of Newfoundland, and they had eight children: Mary, Ellen, William, James, whose sketch follows; John, Ann, Catherine and Daniel.

(III) James, second son and fourth child of Daniel and Catherine (Doyle) Horan, was born at Saint Sylvester, Province of Quebec, October 1, 1857. He was educated in the common schools of that place, and came to Concord, Vermont, at the age of sixteen. He worked at farming and lumbering in Vermont, both at Concord and St. Johnsbury. In 1879 he moved to New Hampshire, and is now a farmer and a surveyor of lumber for Fred Wheeler, of Berlin. He has a farm of one hundred acres, situated in parts of three towns, but the house is in Jefferson. Mr. Horan is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. He is a bright, intelligent man, and devoted to his home and children.

On January 3, 1883, James Horan married Ann, daughter of James and Alice Noonan. They have five children: Daniel James, Katharine Mary, Alice Monica, Charlotte Ann and Mary Helen.

ATKINSON This name has become distinguished in New England history, and has been borne by some of the most eminent statesmen of that section. New Hampshire claims with pride distinguished sons of the name, and it has been associated with progress and development everywhere.

(I) Thomas Atkinson came from Bury, Lancashire, England, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, before 1636. On December 7 of that year he took the freeman's oath, and died in November, 1646. His children were: Rebecca, John, Susannah and Hannah.

(II) John, only son of Thomas Atkinson, was born 1640, in Concord, Massachusetts. After the death of his father he was adopted by his uncle, Theodore Atkinson, of Boston, of whom he learned the hatter's trade. He settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he died. He married (first) Sarah Myrick, who was the mother of all his children, and (second) June 3, 1700, widow Hannah Cheney. She died January 5, 1705. His children were: Sarah, John, Thomas, Theodore, Abigail, Samuel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Joseph and Rebecca. The youngest son was killed by the Indians in Maine, in 1706.

(III) Nathaniel, fifth son and seventh child of John and Sarah (Myrick) Atkinson, was born November 29, 1677, in Newbury, Massachusetts. He was married January 22, 1707, to Deborah Knight, who joined the Congregational Church there in 1720. Their children were: Mary, Sarah, Margaret, Nathaniel and Joseph.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), elder son and fourth child of Nathaniel (1) and Deborah (Knight) Atkinson,

was born March 19, 1717, in Newbury, and resided there until 1769, when he removed to Boscawen, New Hampshire. He died in that town October 26, 1794, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was married (first) November 30, 1738, to Elizabeth Greenleaf, with whom he joined the Congregational Church of Newbury in 1741. She died in 1755, and he was married (second) in 1756 to Sarah Morse. The first wife was the mother of seven children, and the second of ten, namely: Parker, Michael, Mary, Stephen, Elizabeth, Susannah, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Joseph, John, Benjamin, Sarah, Mary, Judith, Eunice, Anna and Theodore.

(V) Sarah, twelfth child of Nathaniel (2) Atkinson and fifth child of his second wife, Sarah Morse, was born January 8, 1763, and died February 27, 1844, in Boscawen, New Hampshire. She was married April 28, 1785, to Samuel Morrill (see Morrill, VII).

William Bunker, a Huguenot living in England in 1648, had a son, George Bunker, who was born in England and afterward came to America. He married Jane Godfrey in 1645 and was drowned May 26, 1858.

James Bunker, of Dover, New Hampshire, 1653, is supposed to have been the son of George Bunker, the immigrant. This James had a son John, who was one of many persons who in 1690 desired to have the jurisdiction of the colony of Massachusetts extended over the territory of New Hampshire; and this John Bunker is supposed to have been the progenitor of the Barnstead Bunkers. Another authority, however, seems to accord that honor to Benjamin Bunker, who is mentioned as having been born in Barnstead, and afterward removed to Lee and thence to New London, New Hampshire. He also is mentioned as a probable descendant of George Bunker, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who was made freeman there in 1634, and died in 1658. There is hardly a doubt that George Bunker, the ancestor, was identical with George Bunker, of Charlestown, for both accounts agree that he died in 1658, while many other circumstances point to the fact that they were one and the same person. This hypothesis being assumed it is equally fair to assume that John and Benjamin Bunker, previously mentioned, were related, although the nearness of their kinship is difficult to determine, as also is the question of relationship of either John or Benjamin Bunker to Dodavah Bunker, of Barnstead, the progenitor of the particular branch of the Bunker family intended to be treated in this place.

Early Barnstead history mentions several members of the Bunker family who were identified with the life of that town previous to the year 1800, and associates with at least one of the name of Dodavah Bunker in a manner calculated to establish relationship. John Bunker, the miller, settled in Barnstead in 1769. His ancestors were from Malden, but he came from Durham, New Hampshire, and had five sons and two daughters. His land extended from Dodavah Bunker's hill (since called Pittsfield) to a point beyond the Province road, and included all the land on the east side of the river, with the mill privilege and lands north of the river where "Parade Village" stands. Mr. Bunker served as town clerk, moderator and selectman, and lived to the age of eighty years; and his widow, surviving him, attained the extreme age of ninety-five years. Eli Bunker, eldest son of John, inherited the mill

property. He married and raised a large family, and all of his male descendants are said to have left the town many years ago. His two youngest sons, by an act of the legislature, changed their surname to "Banchor." Joseph Bunker, supposed to have been a brother of John Bunker, the miller, took for his homestead a lot on the "range" about half a mile northeast of the parade. He came from Dover in 1770, and after his death his son Joseph inherited the place. There were still two other Bunkers among the first settlers of Barnstead—Dodapher and Jonathan Bunker. They came from Dover, and if they were not brothers they at least were closely related and from the same stock; and the suggestion has been made that Dodapher Bunker and Dodavah Bunker were one person. There is evidence tending to show this fact, but it is hardly safe to be taken for granted without satisfactory proof. Jonathan Bunker died in 1796, aged sixty-seven years.

(I) Dodavah Bunker was a farmer in Barnstead, and lived at the place which is supposed to have been named in allusion to him, Dodavah Bunker's hill. Little else is now known of him, except that he married and had children, among them a son, Daniel Bunker.

(II) Captain Daniel, son of Dodavah Bunker, married Love Edgerly, of Gilmanton, and had four children, Sally, John E., Moses and Alfred Bunker.

(III) John E., second child and eldest son of Captain Daniel and Love (Edgerly) Bunker, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, June 14, 1806, and died June, 1871. He married Eliza, daughter of Eliphalet Nutter, and had children: Joseph N., killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, while serving in defence of his country; Daniel, of whom further; John M., born in Barnstead, where he still resides—he had one son, Roland E.

(IV) Daniel, son of John E. and Eliza (Nutter) Bunker, was born in Barnstead, January 23, 1842, and died December 6, 1872. He married Hannah Tilton, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. She was born January 26, 1848, daughter of John and Sally (Davis) Tilton (see Tilton). Mr. Bunker was a well educated man and an intelligent, successful farmer of Barnstead, in which town nearly his entire life was spent. His children: Ada N. Bunker, born in Barnstead, November 22, 1866, married, March 18, 1886, Benjamin Sidney Downing; Joseph S. Bunker, born in Barnstead, October 29, 1868, married Nellie Aiken, of Barnstead; George E. Bunker, born in Barnstead, October 12, 1870, married Lura G. Emerson, and now lives in Chicago, Illinois; Daniel, born January 25, 1873.

Benjamin Sidney Downing, who married Ada N. Bunker, was born August 16, 1861, on the old Downing homestead farm in Farmington, New Hampshire. He was educated in public schools in his native town and in Rochester, New Hampshire, but early began work as a farmer. He was a continuous resident of Barnstead from the time he was fourteen years old until shortly after his marriage. He then purchased a farm in Stratford, New Hampshire, where he lived several years and then moved to Rochester and engaged in business pursuits.

In August, 1807, Mr. Downing went to the extreme northwest territory of the United States and for a time followed mining, but afterward entered into an agreement with the federal government to carry mails between widely distant points in the almost boundless regions of Alaska. On his tiresome and frequently hazardous journeys he always was accompanied by several well trained dogs, his

only companions for days at a time. During this time he also engaged in mercantile business with a partner, and through his early mining operations and subsequent travels, together with his interest in general merchandizing, he formed a most favorable acquaintance with the scattered inhabitants of a wide region of country and was looked upon by them all as the foremost man and their best friend in all Alaska. In all matters he was their counsellor and trusted friend and his opinion was their law. His principal seat of trade was at Fairbanks, Alaska, where his perfectly honest methods won for him the lasting respect of the entire mining population of the surrounding country. His business life there was a complete success and gained him a substantial fortune. During these years in the far west Mr. Downing made a visit to his old home in New Hampshire. In October, 1905, he made a trip through Mexico and California, and on reaching San Francisco it became necessary for him to ask medical advice on account of a trouble with one of his limbs, which had been partially frozen while carrying mails through Alaska in 1902. After careful examination it was decided that he must submit to a surgical operation, which was performed in January, 1906, and from the effects of which he died January 9, 1906. With his death the people of Seattle and Alaska felt that they had lost their best and truest friend. His body was brought back to his New Hampshire home for burial, the funeral ceremony taking place in Barnstead Parade Church, February 21, 1906.

The Newmans of New Hampshire  
NEWMAN are of ancient English origin, an offshoot of the older branch of the family of that name in Massachusetts, and during the almost three centuries of its continued existence on this side of the Atlantic ocean has been extended not only throughout the New England states but from Maine to California, and from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. Samuel Newman, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, was born at Banbury, England, in 1602 and died in 1663. His wife Sibel, born 1604 and died 1672, was a daughter of ——— Featly, and is supposed to have been of a Yorkshire, England, family.

(I) Thomas Newman was a housewright of Lexington, Massachusetts, and in 1765 was of Bolton, Massachusetts, and there joined with other heirs in disposing of the estate left by his wife's father. In November, 1769, he was dismissed from the church in Lexington and was furnished with a letter to the church in Rindge, New Hampshire. He could not have remained long in Rindge, for in 1772 (December 10), he bought land of his brother-in-law, Ebenezer Locke, and in the deed he is mentioned as of Woburn, Massachusetts. At a period not much later, however, he returned to New Hampshire and located in the town of Deering. The intention of the marriage of Thomas Newman and Hannah Locke was published at Lexington, February 2, 1746. Hannah Locke was a descendant in the fourth generation from Deacon William Locke, of Stepney parish, London, England. The children of Thomas and Hannah were: Thomas, Jr., Ebenezer, Josiah and Benjamin, all believed to have been born in Bolton, Massachusetts. Of Thomas, Jr., nothing is known except that he was one of the children of Ebenezer and Hannah. Ebenezer, the second son mentioned, married Sarah Dows. In his application for a pension he stated that his parents, Ebenezer





*B. S. Downing*



and Sarah, had five children older than himself. Josiah Newman married Abigail Dows. Ebenezer Newman, of whom mention has been made, was a soldier of the revolution, and after the war went with his father's family to Deering, New Hampshire, where he lived many years. From Deering he removed to Andover, Maine, and soon afterward to Weld, Maine, where he was a farmer, and where he died.

(II) Benjamin, son of Thomas and Sarah (Dows) Newman, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, and settled in Deering, New Hampshire, about the year 1776. About 1791 he removed with his family to Washington, New Hampshire, and settled in the mountain district of that town. He married Abby Lewis, who bore him eight children. She died about 1826; he died about 1830. Their children: Benjamin, Jr., Hannah, Joseph, Abigail, James, Jerusha, Lydia and Samuel.

(III) Benjamin, Jr., eldest son and child of Benjamin and Abby (Lewis) Newman, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, January 30, 1778, and was a boy of about thirteen years when his parents moved to Washington, New Hampshire. After marriage he settled on a farm north of his father's place, in the mountainous district of the town. He lived there several years, but finding the land in that locality not sufficiently productive in return for the work he put on it, he moved to a farm on the shore of Long pond and there passed the remaining years of his life. He died September 18, 1840. He was a man of considerable influence in the town, and was highly respected in the part of the county in which he lived. Mr. Newman was married, November 26, 1797, in Deering, to Sarah Gordon, of Weare, New Hampshire. She was born in 1775 and died July 28, 1865, aged ninety years. Their children were: John, Jerusha, Clarissa, Jane, Belinda, Eliza G., Sarah, Abigail, Mary A. and J. Henry Newman.

(IV) J. Henry, youngest child and son of Benjamin and Sarah (Gordon) Newman, was born in Washington, New Hampshire, July 24, 1814, and for many years was one of the most prominent men of that town, in which his entire life was spent. He married first, June 21, 1849, Clara H. Wilson, daughter of Asaph Wilson, of Washington. She died January 27, 1861, and on November 1, 1865, he married Harriet A. Gregg. Mr. Newman died August 22, 1901. By his first wife he had four children: Laurella, Frank P., Abbie D. and Fred H. Newman; and two children by his second wife: William E. and Berton E. Newman.

(V) Berton Elmer, son and youngest child of the late J. Henry Newman, was born in Washington, New Hampshire, December 23, 1870, and for the last fifteen years has lived in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools and Tubbs Union Academy at Washington, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. After leaving school he took up the study of music, for which from childhood he had displayed a strong inclination, and for four years devoted himself assiduously to that work under some of the best instructors in the east, notably Professors Franklin White, of Boston, and Charles N. Adams, of New York City, until he himself became thoroughly proficient and competent to teach. He then returned to New Hampshire and settled at Hillsborough, where he has met with gratifying success in professional work and where he has attained an enviable standing in social and musical circles. Since 1901 he has been music master in the Hillsborough public schools. Besides his

musical attainments, Mr. Newman is an excellent mechanic and devotes much of his leisure to work in his brother's tin shop. He is a choir member in the Congregational Church, and member of Valley Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hillsborough. He married, September 23, 1901, Alice M. Jackman, who was born March 8, 1874, and a descendant of old revolutionary ancestors. She is a member of Hillsborough Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and takes an earnest interest in charitable work in Hillsborough and its vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have one child, John Henry Newman, born at Hillsborough, September 3, 1902.

There is a tradition to the effect that in  
KELSO 1623, three years after the landing of the  
Pilgrim Fathers at historic Plymouth

Rock, one Richard Kelso came to America and settled in one of the plantations of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in the vicinity of Ipswich, and that afterward for several generations he was not again heard of until one of that name came and took up his abode in New Hampshire, at New Boston, in Hillsborough county, where the name has ever since been well known. Ipswich records of the period contemporaneous with that of Richard do not make mention of his name, and he is not included in the list of freemen of Massachusetts made in 1634. One Thomas Kelson is found among the settlers of Reading, Massachusetts, in 1647. In New Hampshire the name Kelso first appears in Londonderry, from whence the descendants of the acknowledged ancestor made their way over into the town of New Boston, and it is believed that the Londonderry Kelso was the progenitor of nearly if not quite all of that family in later generations in New England.

(I) Alexander Kelso with his three brothers came from the north of Ireland and settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he died "when his son William was fifteen years old," which would make the date of his death about 1755, as William attained the age of fifteen in that year. Other than is stated, little is now known of Alexander Kelso, except that his wife's family name also was Kelso, a daughter of William Kelso and probably a distant relative of Alexander. Besides the four sons referred to, whose names are not given, Alexander had a daughter Margaret, who married Captain George Christy (Christie) and removed to New Boston some time before her brother settled in that town.

(II) William, son of Alexander Kelso, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, about the year 1740, and died in New Boston, January 19, 1823, aged eighty-three years. He settled in the town last mentioned about 1763, and was a farmer. He married Agnes Kelso and by her had five children: Nancy Richards, Elizabeth, Ann, John and William Kelso.

(III) John, fourth child and elder son of William and Agnes Kelso, was born in New Boston about 1776, and died there March 21, 1850, aged seventy-four years. He succeeded his father on the homestead, the same lands which the latter had bought of Ebenezer Boyd many years before. He married (date unknown) Gizzel, daughter of Deacon Robert Patterson, and had one son, Robert Kelso. Deacon Robert Patterson was born in Londonderry, and was a son of Peter Patterson, and a brother of the wife of Deacon William McNeil. He had seven children, three sons and four daughters. He was an

excellent man and was chosen deacon in the church before the death of Mr. Moore, and afterward served many years during the pastorate of Mr. Bradford. He was exact in his notions, slow to conform to new customs and was a man in whom there was no guile. Deacon Patterson died in 1828. (Cogs-well).

(IV) Robert Patterson, son of John and Gizzel (Patterson) Kelso, was born in New Boston. August 22, 1811, and died November 27, 1886. In 1841 he married Juliana Perkins, of Windsor, New Hampshire, a descendant of an old New England family, and had three children: Henry, Mary L. and Helen A. Kelso.

(V) Henry, only son and eldest child of Robert Patterson and Juliana (Perkins) Kelso, was born at New Boston, February 3, 1843, and always has lived in Hillsborough county. For many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at New Boston, and afterward removed to the old home farm where his ancestors had lived for three generations before him, and where he and his own family now live. On August 31, 1870, he married Harriett Lamson, who was born April 6, 1850, daughter of William O. and Orinda (Odell) Lamson, of Mount Vernon, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Kelso have one son, Walter Lamson Kelso.

(VI) Walter Lamson Kelso, M. D., only son and child of Henry and Harriett (Lamson) Kelso, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, February 17, 1872. His elementary education was acquired in the public school of New Boston, his secondary education at McCollom Institute at Mount Vernon, and his higher education at Dartmouth College, where he entered in 1891 and graduated with the class of '95. In college he was a member of Theta Delta Chi, and during his course in medicine he was elected to the Alpha Kappa fraternity. Having determined to enter the profession of medicine, Dr. Kelso laid the foundation of a medical education in the Boston City Hospital, where he was a private and professional nurse until 1902, and followed the instruction received in that institution with a complete course in the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905. Since coming to the degree Dr. Kelso has engaged in general practice at Hillsborough Bridge. He is a member of the First Baptist Church, and of Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Dr. Kelso married, August 1, 1906, at Antrim, Carrie May Butterfield, born February 15, 1877, daughter of John C. and Roansa (Robb) Butterfield, of Antrim.

This name, which is variously spelled

CRAIG Craig, Craigne and Crage, is undoubtedly derived from crag, a natural object which would be familiar to the Scotch Highlanders.

(1) Robert Miller Craig was born December 17, 1813, in Scotland. He came to this country in early life, was a farmer, and lived at Ryegate, Vermont. On January 24, 1839, he married Nancy Keenan, who was born November 7, 1817. They had eight children: Daniel R., William P., Albert E., mentioned below; William P. (2), Martha L., Margaret J., Rockwell F., and Mary E. Robert Miller Craig died May 10, 1855, at Ryegate, Vermont.

(II) Albert Edward, third son and child of Robert Miller and Nancy (Keenan) Craig, was born April 30, 1844, at Ryegate, Vermont. He saw active service in the Civil war, enlisting in Company G,

Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and serving under Captain Tubbs and General Sheridan. He took part in the siege of Fredericksburg, the second battle of Fredericksburg, the battle of Gettysburg, the Wilderness campaigns, the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender. After the war he returned to Topsham, Vermont, where he was engaged in farming for a while. He then went to Bradford, Vermont, where he was employed by the Dodge Manufacturing Company for three years. For the next five years he was engaged in farming, the first three years at Bradford, and the remainder of the time at Piermont, New Hampshire. While at Piermont he worked a short time for the Dodge Manufacturing Company, and when that was sold to the Pike Manufacturing Company he went to Pike Station, New Hampshire, where he worked for them five years. Since then he has lived at Woodsville, where he is enjoying a well earned leisure. On October 18, 1870, Albert Edward Craig married, at Ryegate, Vermont, Catherine Haslett, who was born September, 1848, at St. Giles, Canada. There were three children: Ernest E., whose sketch follows; Etta E., and George A., who died young. Mrs. Catherine (Haslett) Craig died at Woodsville, December 29, 1905.

(III) Ernest Eugene, eldest child of Albert Edward and Catherine (Haslett) Craig, was born at Topsham, Vermont, September 21, 1872. He was educated in the schools of Piermont, New Hampshire, and at Bath and Haverhill Academy, New Hampshire. After leaving school he first went to Stoneham, Massachusetts, where he was employed by the Hovey Grocery and Provision Company for a short time, and then to Lowell, where he remained one year with the Beebe Meat Company. In 1899 he came to Woodsville, New Hampshire, and engaged in the clothing business with Quincy A. Scott, who was also the express agent for Woodsville. For three years Mr. Craig worked in the store and did the outside part of the express business. After that he worked for the American Express Company for six years, and then was engaged with the Crown Brothers in the grocery business for a short time. In 1900 he established a grocery and fruit business in Woodsville, which he has continued till the present time, also conducting a general insurance business. Mr. Craig is a member of Moosehillock Lodge, No. 25, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Woodsville, and has been secretary of the lodge for the past six years, which position he still holds. He has passed all the chairs in the subordinate and grand lodge, and on October 9, 1907, was elected grand master of the grand lodge of New Hampshire. He was formerly major of the Third Battalion of the First regiment, P. M. Mr. Craig is a Republican in politics, and has been supervisor four years, and chairman of the school board for five years. On February 17, 1892, Ernest Eugene Craig married Martha A. Sly, daughter of Henry and Martha (Parker) Sly, who was born May 13, 1873, at Woodsville. They have one child, Harry Earle, born March 14, 1893, at Woodsville.

This name is well known in certain localities in England, and is of ancient origin, but on this side of the Atlantic ocean has few representatives, and those of comparatively recent residence in America. Genealogical references make no mention of the name, although it has been held by a few persons of earlier immigration than the family proposed to be

treated in this place. The surname Woodhead is understood as having been first applied to people of Yorkshire, England, whose place of abode was at Royal Edge, near Huddensfield.

(I) James Woodhead lived in Yorkshire many generations ago, and had a family, one of his sons being Abraham Woodhead.

(II) Abraham (1), son of James Woodhead, lived in Yorkshire, and had a wife Sarah and eleven children, among them a son, Luke Woodhead.

(III) Luke, son of Abraham and Sarah Woodhead, married Hannah Dalton, of his shire town, and had nine children: Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, William, John, James and Abraham Woodhead.

(IV) Abraham (2), youngest son and child of Luke and Hannah (Dalton) Woodhead, was born and spent his early life in Yorkshire. By trade he was a maker of cloths, a skilled workman and a man of good principles, industrious and provident. In the course of time he married, and his wife waited on the little store they kept at Meltham while he went daily to his work in the cloth mill. In this way the frugal family laid by a sum of money sufficient to pay their passage to this country, and yet have a little left. In 1873 Mr. Woodhead sailed with his family for America and landed at Boston. At that time he had not a single acquaintance in the whole country, but his skill as a workman soon secured for him a place in a mill at Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he worked a short time and then came to Marlborough, New Hampshire; and from that time he never has wanted for profitable employment. In Marlborough he was made overseer of the carding room in a cloth mill, and worked there four years at better wages than he ever before had earned; and as he proved perfectly competent and trustworthy his employers placed him in charge of a new mill at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where he has lived since July, 1880. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Woodhead has filled a responsible position in the Hillsborough Woolen Mills, and while much has been required of him, much has he given, and his labors have received their fair reward. He has been faithful, hence prosperous, and is the owner of three commodious and modern houses in the village of Hillsborough. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church, and take an earnest interest in the social life of the village. He married Emily Armitage, of Lindley, England, and they have two children—Arthur and Elsie Clarissa Woodhead.

The Tripps are of Scotch-Irish ancestry and descended from the Covenanters.

Coercion nor even rigid persecution could force those sturdy Scotch people to renounce their religious faith, and when their ancient homes on the moorlands and among the glens became untenable, they sought an abiding place in the north of Ireland, from whence many of them emigrated to America. A large contingent of these emigrants settled in the Granite State, where the influence engendered by their sturdy characteristics and sound moral precepts is still prevalent.

(I) Richard (1) Tripp arrived from the north of Ireland shortly after 1720, and ultimately settled in Epsom. In common with his contemporaries of the same race he was a zealous churchman, an earnest advocate of righteousness in all things whatsoever, including the most trifling transaction between himself and his fellow-townsmen, and his sterling

integrity and unwavering devotion to the general welfare of the community cannot be too highly estimated by his descendants. For many years he served as a selectman in Epsom, and in various other ways he rendered valuable public services. His death occurred about the year 1810. He married Ann McClary, daughter of Andrew McClary, and a member of a prominent Scotch-Irish family. Andrew McClary arrived at Boston from Ulster, Ireland, in 1726, and about the year 1738 he went to Epsom. Besides Ann he had Margaret and Jane, and two sons, John and Andrew. Andrew McClary, Jr., served in the Revolutionary war, as did also the latter's nephew, General Michael McClary. Ann (McClary) Tripp became the mother of two sons, Richard and John.

(II) Richard (2), eldest son of Richard (1) and Ann Tripp, was born in Epsom, and resided there his entire life. He was one of the most able farmers of that town in his day. At the breaking-out of the Revolutionary war he enlisted in the Continental army and served under General Stark at the battle of Bennington. Like his father he was a zealous church member, and served the community in other useful ways, participating in civic affairs as a member of the board of selectmen. His wife was before marriage Sally ———, and their children were: James, born in 1816; Jeremiah, 1818; John, 1821; Susan, 1823; Sarah, 1826; and Jane, 1827 or '28. Susan married George R. Calton, and became the mother of three children. Sarah married William Parker, and Jane married John Cotrell.

(III) James, eldest son of Richard and Sally Tripp, was born in Epsom, 1816. The active period of his life was devoted to farming, and he owned one hundred and fifty acres of excellent tillage land which yielded him good financial returns. In politics he acted with the Democratic party. His interest in the moral and religious welfare of the town was characteristic of his family. He lived to be an octogenarian and his death occurred in Epsom, 1899. February 2, 1843, he married Isabella Prescott, who was born in Pembroke in June, 1816, fifth child and fourth daughter of John Morrill and Hannah (Dickey) Prescott. She was a descendant in the ninth generation of James Prescott, of Dryby, Lincolnshire, England, who immigrated in 1665, settling in Hampton, New Hampshire. He was one of the original proprietors of Kingston, going there to reside in 1725, and his death occurred November 5, 1728. His widow died October 6, 1735. In 1668 he married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Grace Boulter, of Exeter. From James the line of descent is through John (2), Jedediah (3), Rev. John (4), and John M. (5) Prescott. Rev. John Prescott married Mehitable Morrill, and his son, John Morrill Prescott, who was born April 12, 1777, married Hannah Dickey, of Epsom, daughter of David and Rachel (Hanover) Dickey. Their children were: Chloe, married Jeremiah Tripp; Morrill; Rachel H.; Mary G., and Isabella. Mrs. Isabella (Prescott) Tripp died in Epsom, 1901, leaving one son.

(IV) James H., only child of James and Isabella (Prescott) Tripp, was born at the homestead in Epsom, June 15, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and when not engaged in study he assisted his father upon the farm, which he eventually inherited. As a general farmer he advanced in prosperity, taking advantage of every opportunity for increasing his facilities, and by adding adjoining land to the original homestead property he is now the owner of four hundred acres. His farm build-

ings are neat and attractive, plainly denoting the thrifty habits of their owner, and the substantial dwelling-house in which he was born, erected considerably more than a century ago, is in an excellent state of preservation. For the past two years he has divided his time between agricultural and mercantile pursuits, having purchased jointly with his son, in 1904, a general country store located in that part of Epsom which is known as Short Falls, and this enterprise is in a most flourishing condition. As a Democrat he has participated quite actively in local civic affairs, having been a selectman for six years, and tax-collector three years; and was three times elected a member of the school committee, but declined on account of business pressure to serve a third term in that body. As an Odd Fellow he has occupied all of the important chairs in his lodge, including that of noble grand, and is also a member of the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists.

In June, 1868, Mr. Tripp was united in marriage with Sarah L. Moses, who was born in Epsom, November 25, 1841, daughter of Dearborn B. Moses, of Epsom (see Moses, VI). The only child of this union is Walter H. Tripp, who is now in business with his father at Short Falls.

**SCRUTON** This name is an unusual one, and its derivation is obscure. It is found occasionally in the records of Dover,

Farmington, Strafford and other places on the east side of the state, but no mention has been discovered earlier than the beginning of the nineteenth century. In England the name is written Scrutton, and is worthily borne by a member of the King's counsel. Thomas Edward Scrutton, who was recently professor of Constitutional Law and History in University College, London.

(I) Joseph Scruton, son of Jonathan Scruton, of Farmington, New Hampshire, whose father emigrated from Ireland about 1750, was born about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was a farmer, and lived and died in Strafford, this state. Joseph Scruton married Louisa Brock, daughter of John and Lydia (Tuttle) Brock, of Strafford, and they had eleven children: Stephen B., whose sketch follows; Daniel, John F., Denman D., Sarah B., Louise, Mary J., Albion J., and three who died in infancy.

(II) Stephen B., eldest child of Joseph and Louisa (Brock) Scruton, was born at the old home in Strafford, New Hampshire, June 20, 1840. He spent his youth on this place, and about 1863 came to Rochester, New Hampshire, and entered the Wallace shoe factory, where he has remained ever since as foreman of the bottoming department. Mr. Scruton is a Republican in politics, and attends the Unitarian Church. On November 25, 1863, Stephen B. Scruton married Martha A. Wallingford, daughter of Jacob B. and Lydia R. (Horne) Wallingford, of Rochester. Mrs. Martha A. (Wallingford) Scruton is a niece of Jesse R. Horne and a direct descendant of the Earl of Wallingford. They had three sons: Walter Stephen, born January 26, 1865; Charles H., April 21, 1866, and Leon Elmonte, whose sketch follows. Walter Stephen Scruton was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887, and was afterward principal of the high school at Hillsborough Bridge, this state, and was on Governor Smith's staff with the rank of colonel. His death occurred February 4, 1904, at the age of thirty-nine

years. Charles H. Scruton, the second son, died August 9, 1895; he was a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and at the time of his death was a practicing dentist of Rochester.

(III) Leon Elmonte, youngest of the three sons of Stephen B. and Martha A. (Wallingford) Scruton, was born at Rochester, New Hampshire, February 20, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1890. His profession is civil and hydraulic engineering, and he has had extensive practice in the southern part of New Hampshire and Maine. He made all the surveys and installed the waterworks at Portsmouth, this state, where he was engaged for ten years. He installed the waterworks in Raymond, Suncook and Bethlehem, New Hampshire, and at Sorrento and Kittery, Maine. On April 1, 1906, he returned to his home town of Rochester, and became superintendent of waterworks and sewers, which position he still holds, and he is also city engineer. During his administration the new sixteen-inch water main was constructed to the city. Mr. Scruton is a Republican in politics, and attends the Baptist Church. He was street commissioner of Portsmouth for two years, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Portsmouth Lodge. On August 28, 1895, Leon Elmonte Scruton married Helen Marr Blackford, daughter of George D. and Susan (Cox) Blackford, of Kittery, Maine, and granddaughter of Deacon Joseph Cox, of Kittery, who died in 1894, aged ninety-six years. Deacon Cox served in both the Mexican and Civil wars as head carpenter in the United States navy.

The earliest mention of the Mansur surname in New England is found in the marriage records of Charlestown, Massachusetts, which place was the center of a settlement of many fishermen from the Isle of Jersey, and it is quite possible that Mansur (or Manser) was a name among them. The surname is an original one, and not a corruption of any similar French name, and is derived from the ancient Norman "Mansur," which was introduced into England by the Normans, but now is not frequently met with either there or in this country, although in America it probably has a greater number of representatives than on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is not settled beyond all question and according to arbitrary genealogical requirements that the now known Mansur family of America was founded by Robert Mansur, of Charlestown. Mansur genealogy says that while contemporary proofs are wanting that Robert was the common ancestor of the American family, there are certain unmistakable evidences which point to the fact with such directness as to admit of no doubt on the subject. There is a tradition, however, that the first one of that surname in this country was a French Huguenot who bore the title of Monsieur, and that he came from the Isle of Jersey and settled in the vicinity of Boston about the year 1660. He is said to have been so eccentric in his ways that he was known among his neighbors as the "crazy Frenchman," but the same tradition which ascribes this quality to him also says that he was a person of some means, that he dressed well and engaged in no occupation, but is silent in respect to his family and connections in social and domestic life. In one of the ancient Charlestown records is a record that one Robert Mansur (or Mansur) married Elizabeth Brooks, a widow,



*S. W. Scruton*





June 6, 1670, and Savage mentions Robert Mansur as a householder in Charlestown in 1678. From all these and other facts it is a safe conclusion that this Robert was in fact the founder of the family of that surname in America, and he will be so treated in these annals.

(1) Robert Mansur (otherwise Manser) married, June 6, 1670, Elizabeth Brooks, and was living in 1677-78, but probably died before 1680, although there is no record of settlement of his estate. Elizabeth Manser, widow of Robert, died January 3, 1694-95. They had children: John, Thomas, William, Elizabeth and Robert.

(2) John Manser, probably of Charlestown but possibly of Boston, is believed to have been a son of Robert, previously mentioned, although there appears no other evidence of the fact than suitability of age and residence and station in life; nothing is known which in any way conflicts with this theory and the relationship is regarded as established beyond the question of doubt. John Mansur married, in Boston, April 24, 1695, Mary Mirick. He is described as of Charlestown, and his wife as of Boston; in the record his name is spelled Monsir. No children are recorded to this marriage. Woburn records record the marriage of John Mansur and Elizabeth Henshaw, of Charlestown, June 3, 1701. Elizabeth Henshaw was a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Cleveland) Henshaw, and was born July 30, 1678. Children of John and Elizabeth (Henshaw) Mansur: Elizabeth, born January 28, 1702-03, baptized March 28, 1703. John, born November 10, 1705, baptized November, 1705.

(111) John Mansur, of Methuen, appears to be that John who was born in 1705, the son of John, the latter having been presumed to be the son of Robert. John first comes to notice in 1729, when John Mansur, of Andover, bought land of Abel Astin. He married, in Andover, December 31, 1732, Hannah Lovejoy, of an old Andover family of that name. This John Mansur was undoubtedly the person mentioned as John Mancer, and who served during the early part of the French and Indian wars, was member of the train band of Methuen in 1757, and whose name appears on the muster roll of Lieutenant Chandler's company of Colonel Osgood's regiment which marched to the relief of Fort William Henry in August, 1757. The children of John and Hannah (Lovejoy) Mansur were: John, William, James, Elizabeth and Samuel.

(IV) William (1), second child and second son of John and Hannah (Lovejoy) Mansur, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, January 1, 1737, and died in 1808. He went from Dracut to Wilton, New Hampshire, (now Temple), before 1772, and is believed to have been one of the first settlers there. He served with credit in the American army during the revolution, first on the occasion of the Lexington Alarm and twice afterward as a soldier of the Continental army. In 1762 William Mansur married Isabella Harvey, who was born in Dracut in 1739. She survived her husband about twelve years, and died in Temple, December 27, 1826, aged eighty-seven years. The children of William and Isabella (Harvey) Mansur were: William, John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Ezra, Stephen, Aaron, Jeremy, Hannah and Harvey.

(V) William (2), eldest son and child of William (1) and Isabella (Harvey) Mansur, was born January 29, 1763, and died September 6, 1844. He was a farmer in Wilton, and was first taxed in that town in 1798, and he also was one of the early members of the Baptist Church in that town. He mar-

ried, March 1, 1787, Sarah Bridge, of Littleton, Massachusetts. She died October 22, 1837, having borne her husband eleven children, as follows: William, Lavina, Jeremy, Sarah, Samuel, Perley, Clara Farwell, Josiah, Abner, Franklin and Abner.

(VI) Franklin, son of William and Sarah (Bridge) Mansur, was born April 6, 1808, and died November 13, 1892. He married, April 6, 1830, Elizabeth Foster, daughter of Timothy Foster (who died March 25, 1847), and Eunice (Walker) Foster (who died October 25, 1825). Timothy Foster lived in Wilmington, Massachusetts, and was a soldier of the Revolution, and a descendant of Hon. John Foster, of Boston. His business occupation was that of carpenter and builder and he erected many houses and other buildings in the city of Lowell. The children of Franklin and Elizabeth (Foster) Mansur are as follows: Elizabeth, born August 19, 1831; married Charles A. Baldwin, of Laconia; Mr. Baldwin died January 10, 1899. Charles, born March 2, 1837; now living in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Frank A., born January 20, 18—, died February 28, 1906. Abbie, born April 4, 1850; now living in Laconia.

Dalton was first the name of a farmstead or hamlet in England. The word signifies ton or enclosure in the dale or valley. Centuries ago the place name was assumed as a surname by a former resident, and has continued to be used for that purpose.

(I) Philemon Dalton was born in England about 1590, and was a brother of Rev. Timothy Dalton, who was born in England in 1577. Timothy first settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, about 1637, and probably removed to Hampton, New Hampshire, about two years later. Philemon settled in Hampton, where he was fatally injured by the fall of a tree, and died June 4, 1662. His widow, Dorothy, born about 1600, married (second), Godfrey Dearborn. One child was born of Philemon and Dorothy. His name was Samuel, and his sketch follows.

(II) Samuel, only child of Philemon and Dorothy Dalton, was born about 1629, and died August 22, 1681. He was a man of character and very influential in his town, where he held many offices of trust. He married Mehitable, daughter of Henry Palmer, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who married (second), November 26, 1683, Rev. Zachariah Symmes, of Bradford, Massachusetts. The fourteen children of Samuel and Mehitable were: Hannah, Samuel, Mehitable, Elizabeth, Timothy, Philemon, John, Caleb, Abiah, child unnamed, Joseph, Abigail, Mary and Dorothy.

(III) Deacon Philemon, sixth child and third son of Samuel and Mehitable (Palmer) Dalton, was born December 15, 1664, and married September 25, 1690, Abigail, daughter of Edward Gove. Their ten children were: Hannah, Timothy, Samuel, Philemon, Abigail, John, Sarah, Jeremiah, Michael and Mehitable.

(IV) Samuel, third child and second son of Deacon Philemon and Abigail (Gove) Dalton, was born July 22, 1694, and married, April 28, 1720, Mary Leavitt. They had ten children, namely: Mary, Benjamin, Anna (died young), Samuel, Mary, Philemon, Anna, Moses, Jeremiah and Elizabeth.

(V) Benjamin, second child and oldest son of Samuel and Mary (Leavitt) Dalton, was born May 9, 1722, and married Mary, daughter of Captain Mimowell May, of Little Harbor. Their children were: Michael, Mary and Sarah.

(VI) Michael, son of Benjamin and Mary (May) Dalton, was born November 13, 1753, and died Oc-

tober 6, 1846, aged ninety-three years. The name of Michael Dalton is on the "Return of what remains of Captain Joseph Parsons Company," dated New Castle, November 6, 1775, also on the "Muster Roll for seventy-four men including officers enlisted by Colonel Whipple by order of the General Court for the State of New Hampshire into the service of the American States to reinforce the army at New York, mustered and paid off by Joshua Wentworth (first regiment) September, 1776," where he is credited with advance wages and bounty six pounds, travel two pounds, ten shillings; total eight pounds, ten shillings. He signed this payroll "Mikel Dalton;" most of the signers signed with an X. He was a fifer. His name is on the list of Captain Joseph Parson's company, in the bureau of pensions, Washington, District of Columbia. Michael Dalton married Mercy Philbrick, who died November 19, 1846. They had four children: Benjamin B., Abigail, Daniel P. and Mary.

(VII) Daniel Philbrick, third child and second son of Michael and Mercy (Philbrick) Dalton, was born in Rye, in 1785, and died at Rye Beach, September 13, 1842, aged fifty-seven. He married, October 2, 1809, Patty Brown, who died July 8, 1854, aged sixty-eight. They had five children: Joseph Brown, Michael, Daniel, Louisa and Elvira.

(VIII) Joseph Brown, eldest child of Daniel P. and Martha (Brown) Dalton, was born at Rye Beach, in 1809, and died at Allenstown, April 18, 1883, aged seventy-three years. He was a prosperous farmer, respected citizen, member of the Baptist Church. He was a Democrat and served as selectman of Rye. In 1865 he moved to Pembroke, and later to Allenstown, where he resided the remainder of his life. He married (first), in Rye, March 14, 1833, Hannah Brown, who was born at Rye, May 29, 1815, and died at Rye Beach, October 10, 1850, three days after the birth of her youngest child. She was a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Drake) Brown. He married (second) Abigail Brown, who was born in Epsom, June 6, 1816, and died in Epsom, December 23, 1898, aged eighty-two years. She was the daughter of Alexander and Mary (Dalton) Brown, of Epsom. The children, all born by the first wife, were: Emily B., Daniel C. (died young), Charles E. (died young), and Curtis E., the subject of the next paragraph.

(IX) Curtis Emery, youngest child of Joseph Brown and Hannah (Brown) Dalton, was born at Rye Beach, October 7, 1850. He was educated in the common schools of Rye and at Pembroke Academy. In 1865 he removed with his father and family to Pembroke, and lived for a short time on the farm. He then went to Portsmouth, where he was in the employ of Frank Jones for two years. A severe illness put an end to this employment and he drove a cart through the county the following two years, and then served a period of equal length as a clerk in a grocery, meat and provision store. Then, after clerking for Bartlett & Cofran, of Pembroke, for two years, he bought Mr. Cofran's interest, and with Mr. Bartlett formed the new firm of Bartlett & Dalton, which had an existence for eight years, then in 18— was appointed postmaster. Selling his interest in the firm of Bartlett & Dalton he opened a boot and shoe and clothing store on his own account, which he carried on with profit the following twelve years. At that time Suncook waterworks were built by Frank Jones of Portsmouth, and Mr. Dalton was offered the position of superintendent, which he accepted, and has ever since acceptably filled. Mr. Jones died in 1903, and the waterworks

were bought by C. E. Dalton, Jr., R. M. Weeks, A. B. Weeks, G. E. Miller, and Eugene S. Head, who now constitute the Suncook Waterworks Company. Mr. Dalton besides his interest in the waterworks, owns a pleasant home and a large lot and six tenement houses in Suncook. In politics he is a Republican, and has spent considerable time in the public service with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency. He was selectman of Allenstown two years, has been town treasurer eleven years and now holds that position, was a member of the school board three years, and is now serving his sixth year as treasurer of that body, and was postmaster of Suncook four years, during Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Dalton was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Howard Lodge, Suncook, in 1880, and since that time has also been a member of Suncook Encampment No. —.

He married, November 24, 1870, Lucy M. Hoyt, who was born in Weare, December 28, 1851, daughter of Amos and Harriett C. (Randall) Hoyt, residing in Pembroke since 1867. (See Hoyt). They have three children: Frank E., born June 9, 1880, who married Millie M. Ladd, and resides in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Edith, August, 1882; and Jeness C., June 14, 1894.

Rev. William McDonald, the pioneer Catholic priest of Manchester,

who laid the foundation of the present prosperity of Catholicity in Manchester, was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, in June, 1813. He came to America when young, and in 1836 began his studies at Laval University, Quebec, taking the academic and theological courses. He was ordained in 1843, and assigned as assistant priest at Saint John's, New Brunswick, having charge subsequently of parishes at Eastport and Calais, Maine.

In 1847 he went to Boston, and in 1848 was assigned to Manchester, New Hampshire, which then contained about five hundred Catholics. Within a year he began the erection of the present Saint Ann's Church, in Manchester, and from that time until his death, there was scarcely a year that he did not inaugurate some improvement of lasting benefit to the church. He was a man of remarkable foresight and business ability, and almost all the valuable real estate now owned by the Catholics of Manchester was purchased by him. In 1855 he built the beautiful Mount Saint Mary's; in 1857 brought the Sisters of Mercy to Manchester, and established parochial schools; in 1869 he bought the present site of St. Joseph's Cathedral, established a new parish, and built Saint Joseph's Church; in 1870 he established Saint Patrick's orphanage for girls, and a little later founded the Old Ladies' Home. As a result of his zeal and untiring efforts, he saw his little parish of Saint Ann's increase until it had more communicants and maintained more charitable institutions than all the other churches of the city combined. He died August 26, 1885, aged seventy-two years. The day of his funeral was one of public mourning; mills were closed, and business generally suspended. He is buried in the churchyard of Saint Ann's Church, and over his grave is erected a little mortuary chapel.

The Very Reverend John E. Barry, V. BARRY A., was born in Eastport, Maine, August, 1836. His preliminary studies were made at the Academy of Saint John, New

Brunswick, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and the College of Saint Sulpice, Montreal; and his theological studies at Grand Seminary, Montreal, where his zeal and piety always marked him for ecclesiastical preferment. His ordination to the priesthood was performed by Bishop Bacon, in the cathedral in Portland, Maine, June 29, 1864. He was first appointed rector of Portland Cathedral, whence after a few years he went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he remained until the day of his death, November 14, 1900.

He built during his pastorate, a church, a rectory, a school house, purchased a beautiful cemetery, and built a convent for the sisters. In ecclesiastical honors no man in New Hampshire ranked higher or bore them more modestly. After the death of Bishop Bacon, November 5, 1874, Father Barry was appointed administrator of the diocese of Portland, including at that time Maine and New Hampshire. After the consecration of Bishop Healy he was appointed vicar general, and on the separation of the diocese he continued to fill that high office for the new see of Manchester. Father Barry's character was spotless. He was a model priest, a man of great zeal and piety. He was kind, prudent, circumspect, most sympathetic, and of most exceptional charity. His mortal remains rest in the beautiful Calvary cemetery of Concord, marked by a mortuary chapel, built by the people of Concord.

MORRILL An authority has said that the descendants of the ancient trainer

(Abraham Morrill) in every generation have been noted for their enterprise, whether in iron, fish, cloth, nails, coasting vessels, farming or trade. Ezekiel was the pioneer of Canterbury, New Hampshire, and in 1773 there were living in that town Ezekiel, Jr., Isaac, Marston and Samuel Morrill. Ezekiel, Sargent, David and Laban signed the association test in 1776. The family showed an ardent patriotism, and among the Revolutionary soldiers who went from Canterbury were Abraham, Ensign Ezekiel, Lieutenant Laban (captain, 1780), and Sargeant Morriell.

(I) Abraham Morrill, the earliest ancestor in America of many descendants scattered throughout the United States, came from England with his brother Isaac in the ship "Lion," arriving in Massachusetts Bay, September 16, 1632. He settled first in Cambridge where he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1638. He moved with the original proprietors to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where in 1650 only four men were taxed more than himself. He married, June 10, 1645, Sarah, daughter of Robert Clement, of Haverhill. He died June 20, 1662, at Roxbury, while on a visit to his brother Isaac, and his widow subsequently married Thomas Mudgett. The children of Abraham and Sarah (Clement) Morrill were: Isaac, Jacob, Sarah, Abraham, Moses, Aaron, Richard, Lydia and Hepzibah. (Jacob and descendants receive further mention in this article).

(II) Isaac, eldest child of Abraham and Sarah (Clement) Morrill, was born July 10, 1646, in Salisbury, and was in his sixteenth year when his father died. William Osgood was chosen his guardian in April, 1666, probably in order to settle his father's estate. He was married November 14, 1670, to Phebe Gill, and both were members of the Salisbury Church in 1687, and signed the Bradbury petition in 1692. Mr. Morrill was deputed to conduct soldiers to Wells, Maine, in 1696, and

the Salisbury records mention Isaac Morrill's garrison in 1702. He died October 17, 1713, and his wife May 6, 1714. They had children named: Abraham, Isaac, Sarah, Jacob, John, Rachel (died eleven days old), Daniel, Jemima, Mary and Rachel. (Mention of Isaac and Jacob and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Abraham (2), eldest child of Isaac and Phebe (Gill) Morrill, was born August 22, 1671, in Salisbury, and was probably a blacksmith. He was admitted to the Salisbury Church in 1716, at the age of forty-five years. He was married January 2, 1696, in Salisbury, to Elizabeth, daughter of William (2) Sargent. (See Sargent). She was baptized November 5, 1710, as an adult, and died April 21, 1731, surviving her husband six days, he having died April 15, same year. His will was made in the previous December, and was proven on the tenth of the succeeding May. Their children were: Judith, Mary, Reuben, Phoebe, Abraham, Elizabeth and Jemima.

(IV) Abraham (3), second son and fifth child of Abraham (2) and Elizabeth (Sargent) Morrill, was born November 25, 1705, in Salisbury, and resided in the west parish of that town. He and his wife were received in the Second Salisbury Church, March, 1728. He was married (intention published November 24, 1727, in the Salisbury Church), to Anna Clough, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Clough, of Salisbury. In the record of her death in the Salisbury Church, which occurred February, 1774, the name is given as Johanna. Abraham Morrill was called "Junior" from 1731 to 1757, and probably died December 16, 1780. His first child and son, unnamed, died in infancy. The others were: Samuel, Abraham (died young), Robie, Abraham (died young), Elizabeth, Abel and Abraham. (Abel and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(V) Robie, fourth son and child of Abraham (3) and Anna (Clough) Morrill, was born August 28, 1734, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died September 18, 1813, in Boscawen, New Hampshire. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1755, and was ordained the first minister of Boscawen, New Hampshire, December 27, 1761. He continued as pastor about five years and then, owing to some disaffection, he resigned his pastorate and never again engaged in preaching. He became a teacher and taught many years during the closing decades of the eighteenth century. He was a useful citizen and a thorough gentleman, very punctilious in his dress, wearing until the close of his life his black silk stockings, silver shoe and knee buckles and wig. He was small of stature, but was a strict disciplinarian and thorough master in school. Mr. Morrill was eccentric and sometimes called erratic in his ways. He was possessed of a rich vein of humor and made an example of those who fell by the way-side. Tradition preserves many stories of his wit and sarcasm which may or may not be true. It is said on one occasion he selected as the text for a sermon the pronoun, "it." On another occasion he astounded his congregation by exclaiming "There goes a mouse!" His sermons were long drawn out and it is not strange that members of the congregation fell asleep. On one occasion his wife was found in this condition, and her husband paused in his sermon and addressed one of his hearers, saying "Will you please wake that man who snores so loud, for I fear that he will wake my wife." He built a house now standing near the site

of the ancient fort, the oldest frame house in the town. In the formative period, preceding and during the Revolution, when society and political institutions were undergoing a change he exercised a powerful influence and was ever on the right side. He was a man of sterling character and his death was universally mourned by his fellow citizens. He married Elizabeth Hobson, and their children were: Samuel, Elizabeth, Anna, Joseph Hobson, Jeremiah, Sally and Jane.

(VI) Samuel, eldest child of Rev. Robie and Elizabeth (Hobson) Morrill, was born January 5, 1761, in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He lived all his life in Boscawen, where he died over seventy years of age, and was a farmer by occupation. He was married April 28, 1785, to Sarah Atkinson, who was born January 8, 1763, and died February 27, 1844. She was the daughter of Nathaniel (2) Atkinson (see Atkinson, IV). Mr. Morrill was, like his father, a thoroughly upright man and a friend of human liberty. He was a Whig in politics, and was identified with the Congregational Church. His children were: Betsey, Eunice, Nathaniel, Judith, Benjamin and Anna Hobson. The first daughter became the wife of James Chadwick and the third of Joseph Chadwick, of Boscawen. The second daughter died unmarried, at the age of forty years. The youngest daughter married Dr. Merrill, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

(VII) Nathaniel, elder son and third child of Samuel and Sarah (Atkinson) Morrill, was born September 8, 1789, in Boscawen, and grew up on a farm there, receiving a common school education, and soon after attaining manhood, upon his marriage, he settled in Canterbury, where he continued to reside. He did not live to a great age, his death being caused by weakness of the heart, at the age of forty-seven years, in 1837. He was long identified with the Congregational Church, in which he was for many years a chorister. He did not desire any official station in civil affairs, but was firmly established in his political principles, being like his father, a Whig. He married Sally Smith Morrill, daughter of Reuben and Miriam (Smith) Morrill, of Canterbury. (See Reuben, VI). She survived him twenty year or more and died at the age of seventy-six years. Their children were: Mary Emily, Catherine, Reuben, Samuel Atkinson, Charles Franklin, Enoch and Elizabeth C. The eldest child became the wife of Abraham Fitts, and resided at Manchester, New Hampshire, and Worcester, Massachusetts, dying at the latter place. The second and third daughters died in childhood. The eldest son resided at East Concord and died there. Enoch was an Advent preacher and resides in Hampton, New Hampshire. The other sons resided in Canterbury, where one of them is still living.

(VIII) Samuel Atkinson, second son and fourth child of Nathaniel and Sally Smith (Morrill) Morrill, was born May 26, 1827, in Canterbury, and has resided all his life in that town. With the exception of one term at Boscawen Academy and one term at the Sanborn Seminary, his education was supplied by the public schools of his native town. In young manhood he taught five terms of school in as many towns, namely: Canterbury, Northfield, Saubornton, Boscawen and London. He learned the carpenter's trade and has given his time almost exclusively to work in that line through a long and very industrious life. It is said that he has done more carpenter work than any other individual in the town, and in the meantime has carried on a

farm of one hundred acres, having added forty acres to the original homestead possessed by his father. Many of the large barns and other farm buildings of Canterbury were erected by him, and it was not until 1898 that he retired from active labor in this line. He is still hale and vigorous, and it is no uncommon sight in winter to see him driving three pairs of steers and oxen, with a horse to lead, in transporting wood to Pennacook and other points. He takes just pride in his oxen, which he has raised and trained, and he can sit upon his load and guide the team, including the lead horse, without any reins, up hill and down. Mr. Morrill is an active member of the Congregational Church and a very regular attendant. He was the first president and continued for many years active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canterbury. He is a member of the Merrimack River Grange, No. 4, of which he was seven years treasurer. He served several years as assessor of the Congregational Society, and also as supervisor of the check list. He is an ardent Republican, and belongs to the group which has ever stood for human liberty and progress in every department of government, and of life. Mr. Morrill was married, April 10, 1832, to Mary Elizabeth Garland, of South Berwick, Maine. She was born there in 1832, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail Garland. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Morrill adopted a son, George A. Morrill, who now resides in Canterbury. He married Elizabeth Ordway and has five children, namely: Harry, Ida, Leon, Eugene and Perly.

(V) Abel, sixth son and third child of Abraham (3) and Anna (Clough) Morrill, was born December 15, 1737, in Salisbury, and resided in the west parish. He was received in the Second Church, January 4, 1756, in his nineteenth year, and died June 18, 1797. His will made four years previously mentions his wife, Sarah, and children: Sarah, Samuel, Molly and Eunice.

(VI) Samuel, only son and second child of Abel and Sarah Morrill, was born December 21, 1765, and baptized eight days later. He and his wife, Nancy, were the parents of the following children: William (died young), Joseph, Abel, Nancy, Jonathan and Samuel.

(VII) Joseph, second son and third child of Samuel and Nancy Morrill, was born December 26, 1795. He married Parmelia Martin, and in 1818 settled in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where most of his children were born.

(VIII) George Washington, son of Joseph and Parmelia (Martin) Morrill, was born August 13, 1823, in Hopkinton. With the exception of three years in Dixon, Illinois, he spent his life in Hopkinton, his home being in Contoocook village. He was a woolen manufacturer, and spent thirty years in the business. During the war of the Rebellion he manufactured woolen at Contoocook, in company with William E. Livingston, of Lowell, Massachusetts. He was subsequently engaged in the manufacture of mackerel kits at Contoocook, and still later in the manufacture of lumber. He married June 13, 1846, Laura Ann Bacon, daughter of John and Sylvia (Patterson) Bacon, of Hopkinton. They had two children: Frank Isaac and Harriet Maria.

(IX) Frank Isaac, only son of George W. and Laura Ann (Bacon) Morrill, was born in Hopkinton, November 30, 1848. He was educated at the New Hampshire Institute, and at Boston (Massachusetts) University. He resided in Contoocook

until 1871, then spent three years in Dixon, Illinois, and subsequently lived in Newton, Massachusetts, and carried on business in Boston. Since 1890 he has resided in Contoocook, where he has been engaged in the manufacture of mackerel kits, and also lumber. He received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Boston University in 1873, and in 1874 was admitted to the Suffolk county bar. In 1880 he was chairman of the ward and city committee of Newton. He served six years as supervisor of Hopkinton, being chosen to that office in 1882-84-86. He has been a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and of the Clafin Guards of Newton. He is a Mason. He married, August 1, 1874, Hattie Farnum Stevens, daughter of Grove S. and Lydia Johnson (Wilson) Stevens, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. They have one child, Laura Sylvia.

(III) Deacon Isaac (2), second son and child of Isaac (1) and Phebe (Gill) Morrill, born in Salisbury, July 24, 1673, died June 22, 1737. He was a man of influence in his town, was a representative in the general court eight years, 1720-1737, and was a consistent member of the Second Salisbury Church from November, 1718. He married, May 30, 1696, Abigail Brown, born February 1, 1675, living in 1721, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Fellows) Brown. She was admitted to Salisbury Church, August 6, 1699, and received into the Second Salisbury Church, 1719. Their children were: Benjamin, Abigail, Nathaniel, Joseph, Paul, Micajah, Tamson, Phebe and Isaac.

(IV) Benjamin, eldest child of Isaac (2) and Abigail (Brown) Morrill, was born in Salisbury, January 27, 1697, and baptized March 9, 1701. He resided in Salisbury, West Parish, where he was living in 1737. A Benjamin Morrill was received into the Second Church of Salisbury, March 7, 1742. He married, January 21, 1720, in Salisbury, Ruth Allen, born March 5, 1701, baptized April 6, 1701, daughter of Stillson and Margaret Allen, and they had twelve children: Margaret, died young; Nathaniel, Margaret, Abigail, died young; Ruth, Micajah, a son unnamed, Benjamin, Isaac, Abigail, Stillson and Dorothy.

(V) Ruth, fourth daughter and fifth child of Benjamin and Ruth (Allen) Morrill, was born in Salisbury, West Parish, August 27, 1727, and married, January 5, 1748, Jabez Tucker. (See Tucker, IV).

(IV) Paul, fourth son and child of Isaac and Abigail (Brown) Morrill, was born in Salisbury, May 5, 1706. He settled first at South Hampton, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Chichester or Loudon, and he probably signed the Association Test in the last named place in 1776. He married Martha Worden, June 26, 1740, and his children were: Samuel, Isaac, Ephraim, Abigail, Paul, Dorothy, Ezekiel, James, Micajah, John and Nathaniel.

(V) Ephraim, second son and child of Paul and Martha (Worden) Morrill, was born in South Hampton, September 4, 1745. As a vigorous and persevering young man he went to Henniker in 1765 as a pioneer, and proceeded with energy to establish a home in what was at that time a sparsely settled section. Among the few farms then in process of development in Henniker, Ephraim Morrill's was the most westerly one, and between those venturesome pioneers there existed a mutual solicitude for the general welfare and safety of each other, a kind of unwritten law prompted by sympathy, which they all respected and obeyed. It was customary among them to discharge a gun at certain inter-

vals, and if they heard a similar salute they knew that at least their nearest neighbor was safe. This primitive yet effective means of communicating with his neighbors was practiced by Ephraim Morrill during the period in which he was compelling the stubborn wilderness to acknowledge the supremacy of human perseverance. Having concluded the preliminary work of laying out his farm, which included besides the clearing of a tract for tillage purposes, the erection of a comfortable log-house, he returned to South Hampton in the spring of 1773, and on May 8, of that year, was married to Susannah Gates of that town, who was born April 15, 1748. Both bride and groom made the journey to their new home on the same horse. She proved an excellent woman and a most valuable helpmate. Ephraim Morrill was one of the most able men in Henniker during the days of its infancy, honest, generous and kindhearted, though blunt, and was frequently elected to public office. Both he and his wife possessed deep religious convictions, and fully merited the esteem which was accorded them by their neighbors. He died August 2, 1841, surviving his wife, whose death occurred March 27, 1832. As part of his funeral obsequies was read, at his own request, the ninth verse of the second chapter of Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians: "But as it is written, Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." His children were: Elisha, Paul (who died young), Susanna, Ephraim, Mary, Martha, John M. and another Paul. The original family homestead in Henniker is now, or was recently, owned by Harrison Morrill, a grandson of the pioneer.

(VI) Paul, youngest son and child of Ephraim and Susannah (Gates) Morrill, was born in Henniker, November 14, 1789. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812-15, and in 1824 he established himself in the meat business at Nashua. On April 7, 1816, he married Lovilla Walton, who was born in Chesterfield, December 28, 1794. He died September 15, 1865, and his wife died in 1834. They were the parents of ten children, five of whom lived to maturity, namely: Charles, born April 24, 1818; David Lawrence, who will be again referred to; Mary, March 20, 1822; Louisa, January 24, 1833; and Helen, December 19, 1834. Charles Morrill was for a number of years a journalist in New York City.

(VII) David Lawrence, son of Paul and Lovilla (Walton) Morrill, was born in Henniker, March 15, 1820. He grew to manhood in Nashua, and was educated in the public schools. In 1849 he went to California by the way of Cape Horn, and after spending three years in the gold fields returned to the Granite State. For many years he was a prominent dealer in groceries and provisions in Nashua, and occupied a conspicuous as well as an honorable position among the business men of that city. He was one of the most active members of the Methodist Church, and in addition to contributing liberally toward its support he served it in an official capacity and devoted much time to the propagation of religious work. He died August 5, 1880. He married Mary Jane Dimick, who was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, April 27, 1834, daughter of John and Lydia (Turner) Dimick. She became the mother of four children, namely: Charles W., Elmer D. (who died young), Clara L., and May M., who for many years has been prominently connected with the schools of Nashua as teacher.

(VIII) Charles Wesley, eldest son of David L.

and Mary J. (Dimick) Morrill, was born in Nashua, January 5, 1858. His studies in the public schools were supplemented with a commercial course at Bryant and Stratton's Business College, Boston, and being thus well equipped for business life he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. During the past twenty-five years he has spent most of the time as a traveling salesman, first for a Nashua concern, later for a Boston house and for the last two years has traveled for a New York firm. In politics Mr. Morrill is a Republican and is active in civic affairs, having served in both branches of the municipal government, as representative to the legislature in 1891-92, and as park commissioner from 1895 to 1904, and again appointed in 1907. He is a Master Mason and a member of Ancient York Lodge, Nashua. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and is a prominent member and vestryman of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

On June 12, 1883, Mr. Morrill was united in marriage with Harriet Flint Reed, daughter of Henry Harrison and Mary Bass (Joy) Reed, of Nashua, the former of whom was a well known merchant of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill have four children, namely: Marion Dimick, born October 26, 1890; Charles Wesley, August 26, 1892; Mildred Joy, November 8, 1893; and Frederick Reed, November 9, 1898.

(III) Jacob, third son and fourth child of Isaac and Phebe (Gill) Morrill, was born May 25, 1677, in Salisbury, where his abode continued through life. He was evidently a careful business man, as his will was made about three years before his death; it was executed December 1, 1750, and proved March 25, 1754. He was married (first), December 4, 1701, to Elizabeth Stevens, who was born February 14, 1678, in Salisbury, daughter of John (2) and Joanna (Thorn) Stevens. She died after June 22, 1722, and before January 5, 1723, on which date he was married to Elizabeth Dalton, who survived him. His children, all born of the first wife, were: Jonathan, Joanna, Abraham, Samuel, Joanna, Ruth, Jacob, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Isaac, Judith and Sarah. The first Joanna was a twin of Jonathan and died when ten days old, the other dying the next day.

(IV) Samuel, fourth child and third son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stevens) Morrill, was born September 27, 1705, in Salisbury, and lived in South Hampton, New Hampshire, where his will was made December 4, 1754, and proved February 26, 1755. He was married December 12, 1728, at the Second Salisbury Church, to Hannah Osgood, who was born July 1, 1700, in Salisbury, daughter of William and Hannah (Colby) Osgood. She was admitted to the South Hampton Church about 1742, and dismissed to the church at Epping, May 16, 1762, about the time she went to live with some of her children in that place. Her children were: Levi, Oliver, Abel, Hannah, Mary (died young), Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, Jeremiah and Nancy.

(V) Samuel (2), fourth son and ninth child of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Osgood) Morrill, was born March 18, 1750, in South Hampton, and settled in Epping, New Hampshire. There is no record of his marriage, and only two children are recorded. His wife's name was Anna, and they had: David Lawrence and Samuel, beside others.

(VI) John Morrill was born in Epping, New Hampshire, April 27, 1781, and died in Winthrop, Maine, May 7, 1866. At twenty-one years of age he went to Winthrop, Maine, where he bought a farm which he cultivated, and also worked at his trade of

carpenter. He was a very active man, a Republican in politics, and a staunch member of the Universalist Church. He married, in Nottingham, New Hampshire, April 19, 1804, Olive Gove, who was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, February 13, 1782, and died in Winthrop, Maine, June 27, 1869, daughter of Ruth Gove, of Nottingham, New Hampshire. They had two children: George S., the subject of the next paragraph; and John G., who died at about thirty years of age.

(VII) George S., son of John and Olive (Gove) Morrill, was born in Winthrop, Maine, in 1824, and died in Winthrop, Maine, January 13, 1865. He learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it for some years, and then engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on at Winthrop village until his death. Like his father he was a Universalist in religious faith. He married, December 5, 1848, Louisa Bradford, of Turner, Maine, who was born December 23, 1825, and died September 29, 1861, daughter of Ethelbert and Abigail C. (Tirrel) Bradford, of Turner, Maine. Two children were born of this marriage: Abbie Louisa, born May 28, 1851, married Edwin D. Kimball, and resides at Winthrop, Maine. John G., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VIII) John G., only son of George S. and Louisa (Bradford) Morrill, was born in Winthrop, Maine, January 23, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Portland, Maine. At sixteen years of age he was made bookkeeper and paymaster of the Winthrop Mills Company, where he remained about two years. The following twelve years he was in the employ of the firm of E. G. and E. Wallace, shoe manufacturers at Rochester, New Hampshire. In 1883 he organized and incorporated the Sovereigns of Industry, which carried on a grocery business for two or three years. Then with three other stockholders he bought out the Sovereigns, and later became sole owner of the business, which he has since conducted. The trade, which includes general merchandise, grain, feed, etc., is now large and prosperous. Mr. Morrill is a member of Motolinia Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Unitarian Church, of which he is treasurer. He married, in August, 1873, Etta L. Wellman, who was born in Belgrade, Maine, 1853, daughter of Hiram and Mercy Wellman, of Belgrade. Two children, George H. and Nettie L., were born of this marriage; both died young.

(II) Jacob, second son of Abraham and Sarah (Clement) Morrill, was born in Salisbury, August 24, 1648, and resided in that town. He was a member of the military company in Salisbury in 1677, was representative from that town in 1689, and made freeman in 1690. He married, July 15, 1674, Susanna Whittier, daughter of Thomas, and they had the following named children: Ezekiel (mentioned below), Hannah, Ruth, Jacob, Susannah, Israel, Thomas and Aaron.

(III) Ezekiel, eldest child of Jacob and Susanna (Whittier) Morrill, was born September 20, 1675, and died October 11, 1732. He was married, January 22, 1705, to Abigail, daughter of John Wadleigh. She died May 20, 1728, and he married (second), March 25, 1730, Sarah, widow of Samuel Clough. His children, all born of the first wife, were: Jonathan, Ezekiel, Abner, Hannah, John, Thomas, Ephraim, Abigail, Ruth, Susannah, David and Sarah. Several of these were prominent citizens of Canterbury, New Hampshire.

(IV) Ezekiel (2), second son of Ezekiel (1)





DAVID MORRILL





*Geo. P. Morrill*

NOW, 1908



GEO. P. MORRILL

THEN, 1864



and Abigail (Wadleigh) Morrill, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, September 7, 1707, and died in 1783, at advanced age. He was one of the first settlers in Canterbury, New Hampshire, one of the first deacons of the church there, was a captain in the militia, and took an active part in defending the frontier against the French. Ezekiel Morrill, Jr., Marston Morrill, Samuel Morrill, Isaac Morrill, and others petitioned for a parish in the southeast part of Canterbury, January 12, 1773, which was set off by the general assembly, January 23, 1773, and erected a parish by the name of Loudon, at a meeting of the proprietors of Canterbury held at the meeting house in Canterbury. In May, 1773, Ezekiel Morrill was chosen moderator. This was the second meeting of the kind in the town. He was town clerk and filled other town offices. His first wife was the widow of Rev. Ward Cotton, of Hampton. She had five husbands in all. In 1761 his sons Reuben, John and Ephraim were among those who gave bonds for the settlement of the lower parish of Gilmanton. Ezekiel Morrill married (first), July 14, 1731, Jemima Morrill (probably second, Joanna Gilman). He settled first, in South Hampton, New Hampshire, where with his wife he was admitted to the church in 1742. They were dismissed to the church in Canterbury about 1750, which indicates the time of removal thither. His children were: Abigail (died at one year), Deacon David, Abigail (wife of James Shepperd), Reuben, Elizabeth, Deacon Laban, Susannah (died at two years), Mercy, Ezekiel (died at three years), Ezekiel, Marston, Sargent, Abraham, and Susannah (wife of Joshua Weeks). (Mention of Laban and Marston and descendants appears in this article).

(V) David, eldest son and second child of Ezekiel (2) and Jemima (Morrill) Morrill, was born January 4, 1734, in Salisbury, and resided with his father in Canterbury, New Hampshire, where he died June 10, 1799. He was a deacon of the church, and signed the association test there in 1776. He was married December 28, 1763, to Abigail, widow of Otho (2) Stevens (see Stevens, V), and they were the parents of Reuben, Hannah, David, Betsey, Sarah, Ruth and Abigail. The last named became the wife of Leavitt (1) Clough (see Clough, V).

(VI) Reuben, eldest child of David and Abigail (Emerson) (Stevens) Morrill, was born October 18, 1764, in Canterbury, New Hampshire, and grew up there and was a farmer in that town. He married Miriam Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. She died July 31, 1841. Their children were: Sally, Polly, David, Phoebe, Robert Smith, and Mora Emery. The eldest became the wife of Nathaniel Morrill, of Boscawen and Canterbury (see Nathaniel, VII). Mr. Morrill was a substantial farmer and provided well for his family. He died April 1, 1841, in his seventy-seventh year.

(VII) David, eldest son and third child of Reuben and Miriam (Smith) Morrill, was born August 12, 1798, in Canterbury, and lived his entire life upon the farm where he was born, and died April 6, 1893, in his ninety-fifth year. He had a farm of three hundred acres and was a very successful agriculturist, raising considerable amounts of grain and maintaining a large dairy. He was a captain of the local militia and was universally known as "Captain David." He was a member of the Congregational Church, but because of his views on the question of abolishing slavery there was differ-

ence and some bitterness between him and other church members. He was a pronounced advocate of human liberty and was prepared for the struggle which ultimately came over that question. He was an adherent of the Whig party in its palmy days and was among the founders of the Republican party. He served the town as selectman, overseer of the poor and was representative of the legislature in 1859 and state senator in 1860-61. He was married (first) to Comfort Morrill, daughter of Marston Morrill, of Canterbury, and he married (second) Sally (Peverly) Kimball, widow of John Kimball. The children of the first marriage are noted as follows: Frank resides at Nevada City, California; Lucien died in New York of smallpox, when a young man; Sarah is the widow of William P. Sickels, and resides in California; William A. died in infancy; William H. resides in Dakota; Oscar, deceased. Charles died while on the way home from the front during the Civil war. Three of these sons were soldiers in that war. There are two children of the second marriage: George P. and Milo S., both residing in Canterbury, and noticed below.

(VIII) George Peverly, seventh son of Captain David Morrill, and elder son of his second wife, Sally (Peverly) Morrill, was born April 21, 1844, on his father's farm in Canterbury. From early youth he was accustomed to work upon the farm and in the saw mill operated by his father, receiving such education as the town schools afforded. At the age of nineteen years he set out to see something of the world and went to Amherst, Ohio, where he was employed for one year in a sandstone quarry. He enlisted there August 19, 1864, and was mustered in the same day, and after service at Nashville was assigned to Company I, First Ohio Light Artillery. He was in the army of the Cumberland under General George H. Thomas, and was discharged June 13, 1865, after serving nearly one year, but remained at Nashville, caring for Captain Lyman B. Foster of the Twenty-sixth Ohio, who had been totally disabled at the battle at Franklin, Tennessee, reaching home July 21, 1865. Returning to his native town for a short time he spent six months in school at Springfield, Massachusetts. Soon after this he purchased the saw mill and adjacent land from his father, and began preparing to hew out a home and farm among the rocks near the saw mill. He staked all and succeeded in securing what is known as the "Morrill Road" connecting the mill with the Penacook & Concord roads, which made the property much more desirable, and he decided to remain in Canterbury and continue in the operation of the saw mill. He is a charter member of Merrimack River Grange, its second secretary and then lecturer, still an honored member whose outside business rarely allows him to attend. He is a member of William I. Brown Post, G. A. R., of Penacook. Since 1880 he has been engaged largely in inventing, chiefly in hardware specialties and he has now some twelve patents on articles which he has perfected. He is still engaged in this line, and is a very active and prosperous business man. Among the products of his inventive genius is a special design in monumental work which may be made additionally useful for the preservation and perpetuation of family history and which he intends to patent. This design is very appropriate, and a representation of it has been erected upon the family lot in Canterbury cemetery. The corner stones are unique and tasteful and the inscriptions are exceedingly appropriate. On

one of the granite corner pieces is inscribed "8 generations from Abraham Morrill," and on another is the inscription "5 generations in Canterbury, from Ezekiel, the pioneer." His barn, now owned by his eldest son, was the first one built in the Centre district with an upper floor, and driveway up to same.

Mr. Morrill was married January 7, 1869, to Abbie Emery, daughter of Moses M. Emery, of Canterbury. (See Emery, VIII.) Their children were: 1. Louis D., born in Canterbury, November 15, 1869, educated in district school and attended Tilton Seminary. The greater part of his life has been spent in agricultural pursuits. He has served two years as selectman of his town and one year as overseer of the poor. He married, June 9, 1897, Blanche S. Hill, a daughter of Samuel D. and Lucretia A. (Swett) Hill, of Loudon. Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Morrill are members of the Congregational Church of Canterbury Centre. 2. Bertha E., died in her thirtieth year. 3. Charles Emery, born November 25, 1872, has spent his entire life in agricultural pursuits. He married Ida L. Marsh, daughter of E. P. and Hannah B. Marsh, and their children are: David Emery, born March 5, 1898, and Edna E., born February 9, 1900. 4. William George, born in Canterbury, February 18, 1876, has spent his entire life in the town, and is engaged in lumber sawing in a portable steam mill. He married Jeannette Blanton, and their children are: Edith Grace, born February 8, 1898, and William Stanley, born March 24, 1905. 5. Alexander Wellington, born August 10, 1877, is employed in Straton & Company's grain and flour mills at Penacook. He married Ethel I. Gale, and their children are: Edwin Alexander, born November 15, 1897; Percival Eugene, born May 3, 1899; Alice Bertha, born March 21, 1901; Inez L., born January 31, 1904. 6. Josie Belle, born July 27, 1887.

(VIII) Milo Sanborn, youngest child of Captain David and Sally (Pevery) Morrill, was born January 20, 1846, on the farm where he now resides, and has passed his entire life there, taking care of his parents in their old age. He had no desire for a profession and did not pursue education beyond the branches taught in the common school in his home district. He left school at the age of eighteen years, and has given his attention to the tillage of the farm and the operation of a saw mill which was then a part of the estate. He inherited a one-sixth interest in the estate and soon after the death of his father purchased the balance. It is a handsome farm occupying a high location and is provided with excellent buildings and everything to make an ideal rural home. The larger part of his income is derived from the lumber business, but he is found during the summer season actively assisting in the labors incident to the production of crops. He has never married, and is assisted upon the farm by his nephew, Charles E. Morrill, and his estimable wife, who make for him a comfortable home. Mr. Morrill is a member of the Free Will Baptist church, and is a supporter of progressive ideas along all lines. While he asks no political preferment for himself he is an active and ardent supporter of the principles advocated by his father and is known as a staunch Republican, has served in the legislature of 1900-01. His success in life is the result of his own industry, and he is respected and esteemed throughout the community for his upright character, and the good name attained by his ancestors, is safe in his keeping.

(V) Deacon Laban, third son and fifth child of

Deacon Ezekiel (2) Morrill, was born September 25, 1740, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died May 12, 1812, in Canterbury, New Hampshire. In May, 1800, he was elected deacon of the Canterbury Church, and served until his death, succeeding his elder brother, David. Laban married Sarah, elder daughter and second child of Samuel and Hannah (Dolloff) Ames, of Canterbury. Samuel Ames was born February 13, 1723, in Exeter (Newfield, now Newmarket), and was one of the first settlers of Canterbury, where he died January 16, 1803. His wife, Hannah (Dolloff) Ames, was born January 18, 1728, and died January 23, 1804. Their children were: Samuel, Sarah, David and Hannah. Deacon Laban and Sarah (Ames) Morrill had the following named children, who resided in Loudon, Canterbury, Chichester and Boscawen: Samuel Ames, Abner, David, Hannah, Judith, Sarah, Jemima, and Ezekiel (name changed to Marcellus.)

(VI) David, third son and child of Deacon Laban and Sarah (Ames) Morrill, was born August 22, 1771, in Canterbury, and was one of the most successful farmers of that town. He received premiums from fair associations for the best kept farm and finest wheat produced. He was an attendant and supporter of the Congregational Church, and was captain of the local militia. Through life he was a consistent Democrat, and represented his town in the legislature. He married Betsey, daughter of Shubael Sanborn, of Canterbury, (See Sanborn, VII.) who died September 3, 1879, in that town, having survived her husband nearly seventeen years. He passed away January 22, 1863. Their children were: Joseph G., who resided on the home farm until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years; John, resided in Concord and died in Alston, Massachusetts; Phebe Sanborn, wife of Jeremiah Corran, lived in Northfield, this state, and died in Alston; Emily, married Jeremiah Carter Tilton, and resided in Northfield; Smith Sanborn resided in Northfield, where he died at the age of forty-four years (nearly); and David Abner, mentioned below.

(VII) David Abner, youngest child of Captain David and Betsey (Sanborn) Morrill, was born December 26, 1825, in Canterbury, and received his education at the common school of his native town and Tilton Seminary. He taught one term of school in Thornton, New Hampshire, but this work was not congenial to him, and he entered a satinet mill in Northfield, where he continued ten years. By carefully husbanding his earnings he was able to stock a farm, and rented land and began his agricultural career. For about fifty years he has lived on and cultivated his present farm on East Penacook street, Concord. At first he purchased fifty acres, and has gradually increased his holdings until they include nearly two hundred acres. He has always been an extensive fruit grower, and has one orchard covering fourteen acres; he has sometimes produced over a thousand barrels of apples in one year. For thirty years or more he produced vegetables for the market, and during the last thirty years has made a business of fattening veal for the city markets. His success in life has been the result of his own energy and good management, and he now enjoys, in a hale old age, the fruits of his industry. He is a supporter of the Congregational Church at East Concord, and is an active member of Rumford Grange of the same place, in which he has served as chaplain. He is a lifelong Democrat and has acted as assessor, member of the city council and representative in the legislature. Mr. Morrill was mar-



*Miles & Merrill*



ried February 10, 1851, to Susan T. Stevens, of Canterbury, who died October, 1894, aged sixty-eight years. She left a son, Albert J., born November, 1870, who resides near his father. He married (first) Rose Colby, who died leaving two children, Grace May and John Colby. Mr. Morrill married (second) Florence Adams. David A. Morrill married (second), November, 1895, Sarah (Combs), widow of George Hancock. Mrs. Morrill has royal English blood in her veins, being seventh cousin to King Edward VII of England.

(V) Marston, twelfth child of Deacon Ezekiel (2) and Jemima Morrill, was born in Canterbury, July 6, 1757, and died 1831. He was a farmer by occupation, like his ancestors, and spent his life in his native town. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served in Captain Clough's company, Colonel Poor's regiment, and was at Medford, October 4, 1775. He married (first), 1776, Comfort Weeks, born 1756, died in 1795, aged thirty-nine years; married (second) Sarah Coffin, born 1757, died 1807, aged fifty years; married (third), 1815, Miriam Crockett, who died in 1863. The children of Marston Morrill were: Ezekial, Jemima (died in 1856), Jemima, Martha, Comfort.

(Ezekiel, eldest child of Marston and Comfort (Weeks) Merrill, was born in Canterbury, November 15, 1779, and died in 1837. He was a farmer by occupation. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was influential in the politics of the state. He was nominated for governor of New Hampshire, and would have been elected had he lived till the election day following. He married (first), in 1807, Betsey Stevens, born 1783, died 1819, aged thirty-six, and (second), 1832, Mary Cutler, born 1788, died 1862, aged seventy-four. They had the following named children: Alpheus, Joel S., Amanda, Luther M., Asa, Charles, Cornelia, Lydia and Ashley C. (Mention of Luther M. and descendants is a part of this article.)

(VII) Dr. Alpheus, eldest child of Ezekiel and Betsey (Stevens) Morrill, born in Canterbury, June 26, 1808, died in Concord, May 9, 1874. After acquiring his English education in the public schools he graduated at Dartmouth Medical School. He went west soon after graduation; on account of his health, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he practiced for some years and was one of the leading physicians of the state. He returned to Concord, New Hampshire, in 1848, and for years took a leading place among the medical men of the Granite State. He was the first president of the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society, and held that place many years. He was a well known writer on medical topics, and left many papers on that subject. His religious faith was Congregational. He was a man of fine appearance, stood six feet five inches high and weighed over three hundred pounds. He was married in October, 1832, to Hannah M. Baker, who was born September 2, 1802, in Loudon, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Hook) Baker. She was the mother of only one child, Ezekiel (mentioned in next paragraph), and died April 14, 1838. Dr. Morrill subsequently married Eliza Ann Cate, who bore him a son and two daughters, namely: Shadrach Cate, Annie and Mary. The elder daughter married Josiah Bellows, and died at the age of twenty-four years. The younger died unmarried. (Mention of Shadrach C. and family appears in a later part of this article.)

(VIII) Dr. Ezekiel, only child of Dr. Alpheus and Hannah M. (Baker) Morrill, was born in Chester, Ohio, July 29, 1837. He was educated in

the common schools and Tilton (formerly Northfield) Seminary, and pursued his professional studies in Dartmouth, Cleveland and Castleton, Vermont, graduating from the Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856, when twenty years of age, and at Castleton in 1857. He immediately began practice with his father in Concord, where he has since resided the greater part of the time. For a time he practiced in Brattleboro, Vermont. In September, 1863, he was mustered in as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, was promoted in 1865 to surgeon of the First Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the Civil war, and was discharged in 1865, having seen a great deal of service in that time. He practiced in Salem, Massachusetts, three years, and impaired his health, after which he returned to Concord where he has since resided. He has possessed the confidence of the people and enjoyed a handsome practice, from which he is about to retire. He is a member of the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society and other medical organizations, also a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2; Horace Chase Council, No. 4; and Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar. He married, September 4, 1863, Ellen R. Bryant, daughter of John Joseph and Harriet M. (Hoag) Bryant, born April 27, 1843. They have had three children. Alpheus, the only one of these now living, was born December 25, 1867, was educated in the public schools of Concord and at Dartmouth College and Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and is now practicing medicine in Concord.

(VIII) Shadrach Cate, only son of Dr. Alpheus and Eliza Ann (Cate) Morrill, was born July 20, 1839, in Loudon, and was a child when his father settled in Concord, where nearly all the life of the son was passed. After completing the course of the local public schools, he entered Brown University in 1859, and continued about two years, leaving that institution to take up the study of medicine. This was pursued in the office of his father and in the Harvard Medical School of Boston. To comply with the wishes of his father, he took his degree from Hahnemann Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, and subsequently attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. During a year spent abroad for his health, he attended hospital clinics in Paris, and when he entered upon his career, was fully prepared for the work before him, and immediately took high rank among practitioners. With the exception of three months' practice in New York, his whole medical career was spent in Concord and adjoining towns. He was the faithful and conscientious physician, and gave himself unreservedly to the demands of his calling, taking upon himself labors and cares beyond his strength to endure, and thus made inroads upon his physical powers that shortened his days. It is said of him by his contemporaries: "As a practitioner he was endowed with more than ordinary skill in diagnosis and he was always alert to avail himself of the progress made in the use of remedies and in the treatment of diseases. He was indefatigable in his labors, and his disregard of hours of meals and sleep no doubt contributed to the breaking down of his health, and which probably shortened his life." He passed away at his home in Concord, October 9, 1904.

After the death of his father, Dr. Morrill ceased to consider himself bound to the school of homeo-

pathy, and became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was author of the movement that led to the establishment of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital in Concord, and it is due to him to say that the success of the undertaking was largely the result of his persistent efforts. He contributed to it both time and money, was always in full sympathy with its plans, and was a member of its staff from its foundation until his death. He was also the founder of the district nurse system of Concord, and started the subscription which finally resulted as he had wished. In speaking of his work in this connection, a writer in the Concord *Evening Monitor* says: "I suppose no other doctor in Concord had so large a charity practice as Dr. Morrill, or was more keenly alive to the needs and sufferings of the sick poor. For years their great need of skillful, intelligent nursing in their own homes weighed upon him heavily, and his active mind busied itself trying to devise some scheme whereby it could be given to them."

Dr. Morrill was greatly interested in educational matters, and no one was more active than he in promoting both the physical and mental welfare of the public school pupils. He brought to the attention of the board of education and, it might be said, forced upon that body the establishment of the kindergarten, and to secure the services of a suitable teacher contributed of his private funds the sum of one hundred dollars per year to eke out the compensation of the first incumbent. During his nine years' service as a member of the board of education of the Union School District, Dr. Morrill advocated and secured the establishment of the manual training school. He paid careful attention to the provisions for heating, lighting and ventilation, and would not be satisfied until the best possible facilities were provided.

Though frequently obliged, during the last ten years of his life, to lay aside his work and seek relief abroad for failing health. Dr. Morrill immediately resumed practice on his return, and so continued until exhausted nature refused to go farther, and he was universally mourned, not only as a good physician but as the kind friend. He gave the best that was in him for his fellows. Well may he be said of him:

"In thy higher sphere  
Thy spirit bends itself to loving tasks;  
And strength to perfect what it dreamed of here  
Is all the crown and glory that it asks."

Dr. Morrill was married, May 12, 1883, to Osma C. Baker, daughter of the late Bishop Osmon C. Baker, of the Methodist Episcopal Church (see Baker). Four children resulted from this marriage, namely: Ashley Baker, Margaret, Gladys, and Mary Stearns.

(VII) Luther M., son of Ezekiel and Betsy (Stevens) Morrill, was born in Canterbury, in 1814, died in Concord, June 7, 1880. He came to Concord in 1831 to learn the bookbinder's trade of Oliver M. Sanborn. After his apprenticeship he commenced the business of bookbinding with Lucius B. Morrill, and the firm then formed continued for a short time. January 1, 1840, the firm of Morrill & Silsby was founded, then consisting of four partners—Luther M. Morrill, George H. H. Silsby, Lucius B. Morrill and Charles H. Stearns—and they conducted book printing, binding and stationery business. In a few months Mr. Stearns left the firm

and soon afterwards William Kelsea was admitted to the firm, when they added general job printing and stereotyping to their business. Mr. Kelsea left the firm in 1849, and from that time forward Morrill and Silsby continued business together until the death of Mr. Morrill, which broke the longest established business firm in Concord. He was a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he was admitted at its first meeting, February 7, 1844, and was also a member of Penacook Encampment. His Masonic record is as follows: Luther Mastin Morrill was made a Mason in Blazing Star Lodge, June 23, 1858; was exalted in Trinity Chapter, March 29, 1859; received the several degrees in Horace Chase Council soon after its formation, and on August 29, 1859, he received the orders of Knighthood, and was admitted a member of Mount Horeb Commandery of Knights Templar. As a business man, citizen, friend, and neighbor, during his long residence in Concord, he stood without a superior. Possessing a cheerful and kindly nature, he made friends of all who knew him. Modest and quiet by nature he never sought or accepted political or other honors, but performed all the duties of a good, true, manly man in a manly manner. He was eminently domestic in his tastes, and always happy in his home and its surroundings. He married, in 1836, Louisa M. Osgood, of Gilmanton, by whom he had three children, two of whom survived him: Dr. George H. Morrill, of St. Louis, Missouri; Luther S., whose sketch appears below; the third died in infancy. Mrs. Morrill died in 1857, and in 1859, he married (second) Mary R. Eliott, formerly of Boscawen, but then residing in Ohio, who survived him.

(VIII) Luther Sullivan, son of Luther M. and Louisa M. (Osgood) Morrill, was born in Concord July, 1844. He was primarily educated in the Concord public schools, graduating from the high school with the class of 1861, and afterward attending Dartmouth College, graduating from that institution in the class of 1865. Returning to Concord he entered the law office of John Y. Mugridge, and after reading three years was admitted to the bar. He held several important offices soon afterwards, being clerk to the committee on the revision of the statutes in 1867, assistant clerk of the senate in 1869-70, and clerk of the same body in 1870-71. In November, 1869, he was appointed clerk of the superior court of judicature, which position he held until the court was reorganized in 1876, when he was made clerk of the supreme court, and served as such until August, 1882, a period of thirteen years, discharging all his duties with promptness and fidelity. He was also special police justice of Concord police court from July, 1877, to August, 1882. After relinquishing the office of the clerk of courts he resumed the practice of law. He took an active part in the organization of the home insurance companies after the foreign companies withdrew from the state, and held the position of vice-president in the Fire Underwriters' Association, and was also an active director and a member of the executive committee of the Capital Fire Insurance Company at the time of his death. He was president of the Phenix Mutual Fire Insurance Company while it existed. Mr. Morrill was a Republican in politics, in which he always took an interest, desirous as he always was of having government the instrument of the greatest good to the greatest number. He was elected to the legislature from ward 4 in the November election of 1886, and served with



credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency. He was a man social in his disposition and inclined to fraternize with his fellow men. He was a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In an obituary sketch of Mr. Morrill in the "Publication of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association," it is said of him: "His private life was of the highest moral standard, and was replete with devotion to his mother and family. He ever held their interests and welfare as paramount to all others, and his faithfulness to each was the most sincere. His appointment to the clerkship of the supreme court prevented the active practice of his profession, but he was frequently chosen to act as referee in cases of magnitude and importance by members of the bar, and selected to perform such duties by the several judges. His conduct in such cases was characterized by that degree of integrity and sound judgment that made his conclusions highly respected." "He was a good lawyer, diligent, painstaking, and faithful to each and every interest entrusted to him, and died, as he had lived, an honest man and one of credit to his profession." November 26, 1872, he married Agnes Gage, only daughter of Dr. Charles P. and Nancy (Sibley) Gage, of Concord. Of this marriage two children were born: Sibley Gage and Mary Agnes. The latter resides with her mother in Concord.

(IX) Sibley Gage Morrill, M. D., only son of Luther S. and Agnes (Gage) Morrill, was born in Concord, October 3, 1873. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, graduating from the high school in 1892. He attended the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1898. After the usual experience in the Boston Hospital as house surgeon, he returned to Concord and began practice, in which he has succeeded well, making a specialty of heart and lung diseases, and having a large clientele. He is a member of the staff of the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital, is one of the examining surgeons of the United States Pension Department, member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and the Centre District Medical Society, and Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord. He was married in October, 1905, to Georgia Sherman, youngest daughter of Roger and Mary (Giles) Sherman, of Lincoln, Massachusetts.

LIBBEY Is a name which seems to have come to America from the west of England, probably Cornwall or Devon; and in the ancient records and in present use has about the same number of variations in its orthography as most other surnames. The family has been distinguished rather for those substantial virtues that make their possessor happy in himself and helpful to mankind, rather than by the possession of wealth and those more showy and less laudable characteristics not unfrequently in evidence to every observer of men. As a family the Libbeys have been respected by their neighbors as men of sterling worth, and uprightness and honesty of character. They have generally belonged to that law abiding class which forms the bone and muscle of the nation, content to render the wise efforts of others effective by a hearty support, and willing to concede all the glory to the leader. The family numbers its revolutionary soldiers by scores, and many hundreds risked their lives for their country in the war of the rebellion. In Maine alone there were two hundred and fifty-six enlistments. They are, as a family, very devout, and have figured much more large-

ly in the religious than in the civil institutions of the communities in which they have lived. The family has abounded in Christian ministers, elders, and deacons, while generation after generation has died in the faith. Very few have been guilty of bringing any reproach upon the name, and even in Maine, where the family is so numerous as to rank with the Smiths and Browns, it has been remarked by many that they never knew of a criminal or a pauper named Libby.

(I) John Libby, born in England about the year 1602, came to New England and was employed in the fisheries by Robert Trelawney who had a grant of land embracing Richmond's Island and other land about Cape Elizabeth, Maine. The records of this industry show that John Libby was in the employ of Trelawney four years from the summer of 1635 to the summer of 1639. He had a grant of land in Scarborough, on the bank of a stream since called Libby river, and there built a house. Here he is supposed to have divided his time between fishing and agriculture. In 1663, he is described in a document as a "planter" and in the history of Scarborough he is said to have been "for many years one of the town's principal planters." He was constable in 1664, and his name stands first of the four selectmen in a town grant bearing date 1669. In King Philip's war (1675) he lost everything he had except his plantation. Captain Joshua Scattow's diary says: "Eight or nine deserted houses belonging to Libby and his children" were burned by the Indians September 7, 1675. John Libby and his wife and younger children were in Boston, July 10, 1677, and on his petition at that time his two sons Henry and Anthony were discharged from Black Point garrison. He probably soon after returned to Black Point, his old home in Maine, where he acquired a comfortable property, and died at the age of eighty years. He had two wives. Of the first, nothing is known except that she was the mother of all of his sons except Matthew and Daniel, and probably all his daughters. Of the second nothing is known but her Christian name which was Mary. The children of John Libby, probably all born in this country except the eldest, were: John, James, Samuel, Joanna, Henry, Anthony, Rebecca, Sarah, Hannah, David, Matthew and Daniel. (Mention of Henry, Anthony, David and Matthew and descendants appears in this article.)

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Libby, was probably born in England, in the year 1636, and was reared in Scarborough. In 1668, he bought fifty acres adjoining his father's plantation at Black Point, where he resided. Subsequently he received several other grants from the town. He took an active part in the public matters of the town, and served as selectman in the years 1670-74-83-87. In 1690 Fort Loyal, a few miles north of Black Point, was captured by the French and Indians, and the inhabitants of Scarborough left their homes and went to safer localities. John Libby with his whole family fled to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. There he lived the remainder of his life. He followed the vocation of miller, and during the earlier years of his residence there was frequently chosen to fill the minor town offices. He lived to be very old, and probably died soon after 1720. His wife Agnes, was living in March, 1717, but probably died before her husband. Their children, all born in Scarborough, were: John, Joseph, Samuel, James, Daniel, Benjamin and Jeremiah. (Benjamin and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(III) Captain John (3), eldest child of John (2)

and Agnes Libby, was born in Scarborough, probably as early as 1665, and went with his father to Portsmouth in 1690. He was a mechanic, and is mentioned at different times as housewright, millwright, and wheelwright. With his uncle, Matthew Libby, and others he went to Scarborough and built a saw mill some years before 1720, and in the winter of 1720-30 transferred his residence to that place, and settled on the homestead of his grandfather. He was part owner and probably the builder of the grist mill on Libby river, a little below the bridge, afterward known as Fogg's mill. He acquired the title of captain in New Hampshire, and ever afterwards retained it. He died between August, 1746, and December, 1751. The last time his wife's name appears in any record is in January, 1734. He married, December 29, 1710, Eleanor Kirke, daughter of Henry and Ruth (Glanfield) Kirke, of Portsmouth. Their children were: Elizabeth, James, John, Eleanor, Jonathan and Josiah.

(IV) Josiah, fourth son and youngest child of Captain John (3) and Eleanor (Kirke) Libby, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1715. He was only a lad when his father removed to Scarborough. He grew up on the Libby homestead, and then settled on Oak Hill. He was a trumpeter in the French wars, and was known as "Trumpeter 'Siah." He died at the age of thirty-five, February 2, 1751, leaving a great property. He married March 23, 1737, Anna Small, who was born September 10, 1720, daughter of Deacon Samuel Small, granddaughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Heard) (Chadbourne) Small, and great-granddaughter of Francis Small, who seems to have been the ancestor of a great portion of the Smalls and Smalleys of New England. Francis was born in 1627, and was probably a son of "Mr." Edward Small, who was of Kittery as early as 1640. Anna married (second), January 10, 1755, Nathaniel Milliken, by whom she also had children, and died January 12, 1784. The following narrative, of her telling, is found in the genealogy of "the Libby Family in America": "It was during an Indian trouble when, in their exposed position on Oak Hill, it was not safe to pass the night in their own home, and they were accustomed every day, at nightfall to seek the protection of the garrison. One day her husband, the trumpeter, was away from home. He was expected back, but did not return at the appointed time. Darkness came on, the calls of the Indians were heard in the surrounding woods, but the husband did not appear. Nothing had been seen of the Indians for a few days previous, and he had allowed himself to be delayed, little knowing the danger his family was in. The wife, and mother, not daring to have a light, sat trembling with her children in the darkness. At last her husband approached his home, and he, too, heard the calls of the Indians. Stealthily he made his way to his house, and in whispers directed the departure of his family. With the cries of the Indians on all sides of them, they crept through the Flaggy Meadow, and by good fortune reached the garrison in safety. The next day they returned to their house and found it pillaged." In such dangers, the days of that generation were passed. The children of Josiah and Anna were: Lucy, Jane, Joel, Josiah, Phineas and Anna.

(V) Major Josiah (2), fourth child and second son of Trumpeter Josiah (1) and Anna (Small) Libby, was born in Scarborough, February 16, 1746, and died March 1, 1824. He took care of Joseph Fogg, his uncle by marriage, and his wife, in re-

turn for which he received Mr. Fogg's farm. This homestead he increased by purchase and always made it his place of abode. He was a well-to-do farmer, was a captain in the Revolution, and later a major in the militia. He married (first), February 28, 1729, Eunice Libby, who died March 23, 1776, (second), November 28, 1776, Elizabeth (Porcher) Foss. She died January 21, 1810, and he married (third), June 19, 1810, Mary, widow of John Jones, daughter of Deacon Chase, of Saco. She died July 16, 1843, *felo de se*. Major Libby's children by his first wife were: Anna, Rhoda, Phineas and Joseph. His children by the second wife were: Cyrus, Daniel, Eunice and Caroline.

(VI) Captain Cyrus, eldest child of Major Josiah (2) and Elizabeth (Porcher) (Foss) Libby, was born in Scarborough, October 15, 1778, and died August 18, 1838. He went to sea while yet a boy, and rose rapidly to the command of a ship. He was in the East India trade until the war of 1812. In the course of that war he commanded the "Juno," a privateer, and the "Leo," under a letter of marque. After the war he was engaged in the European trade, and continued, with some intermissions, until the year before his death. He represented Scarborough in the first legislature of Maine, in 1820, and afterwards in 1832, and was four years a selectman of the town. He married Lois Libby, who was born October 2, 1782, daughter of Seth and Lydia (Jordan) Libby, of Oak Hill, Scarborough. She died in Portland, April 22, 1866. Their children, all born in Scarborough, were: Phineas, Cyrus, Drusilla, Foxwell Cutts, Dorville, Lydia, Josiah, Elizabeth and Susan Caroline.

(VII) Phineas, eldest child of Captain Cyrus and Lois (Libby) Libby, was born in Scarborough, September 30, 1801. After his marriage he worked one year on the farm of his wife's father; four years in Lagrange, where he took up land and cleared a farm; two years on his father's farm; eleven years in Portland, nine years as a truckman, and two as a stevedore; a few years in the employ of the Saco Water Power Company, as foreman of the outdoor laborers; and then removed to Saco, where he bought a small place on which he spent the remainder of his life as a market gardener. He was a deputy sheriff of York county, 1853-1861, and fourteen years a constable of Saco. He married, May 16, 1824, Lucinda Harmon, daughter of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Milliken) Harmon. Their children were: Cyrus, Lorinda, Drusilla, Lucinda, Granville, Foxwell Cutts, Elizabeth Ellen, Dorville, Aurelius (died young), Ernestine (died young), Lorinda, Ernestine and Aurelius Eugene (twins), and Augusta Melverdia.

(VIII) Adin, third son and child of Phineas and Lucinda (Harmon) Libby, was born in Saco, Maine, February 11, 1855. He was a molder and has resided in Dover since 1889. He married, May 23, 1870, Clara E. Foot, who was born in Biddeford, Maine, daughter of John and Sarah (Joy) Foot, of Biddeford. They have had four children: Mabel Foot (Mrs. Melvin Witham, of Dover), Florence Carter (deceased), Mildred Frances (see next paragraph), Merton Rudolph, teacher of manual training in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(IX) Mildred Frances, daughter of Adin and Clara E. (Foot) Libby, was born in Saco, May 27, 1881, and married, May 20, 1898, Dr. Harry Alton Moody, now of Sanbornville, New Hampshire. (See Moody IV.)

(III) Joseph, second child and son of John (2)

and Agnes Libby, was born in Scarborough, probably as early as 1670. He lived in Portsmouth thirty-five years or more, but whether or not he died there is not certain. His wife's given name was Rebecca; and their children were: Benjamin, Joseph, Joshua, Sarah and Nathaniel.

(IV) Benjamin, eldest child of Joseph and Rebecca Libby, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1693, was a cordwainer by trade, and lived in Dover, where he died August 3, 1781. He married Elizabeth Ham, daughter of Joseph and Tamson (Meserve) Ham of Dover. She died August 17, 1788. Their children were: Ham, Benjamin, James and Joseph.

(V) Ham, eldest child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Ham) Libby, was born in Dover about 1735, was a farmer, and settled in Nottingham, where he died about 1790. He was a sergeant in the expedition against Crown Point. He married (first) Esther Drew, and (second) Sarah, daughter of Benjamin and Deborah (Stimpson) Wentworth. His children, all by the first wife, were: James, Elizabeth and Esther.

(VI) James, eldest child of Ham and Esther (Drew) Libby, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, January, 1765. He lived on his father's homestead in Nottingham, until the winter of 1799-1800, when he removed to Parsonsfield, Maine, where he settled on a farm near the pond. In 1816 he sold this farm, and during the rest of his life lived on a farm farther north in the same town, where he died April 28, 1828. He married Nancy Crockett, daughter of David and Sally (Thompson) Crockett, of Ossipee, New Hampshire. She died February 19, 1831. Their nine children were: Joseph, William, Andrew, Ham, Sally, John, David, Alvah, and Martha Crockett.

(VII) Ham (2), fourth son and child of James and Nancy Crockett, was born in Nottingham, November, 1795. After his marriage he lived on the farm of his father-in-law until 1833. In that year he moved to Effingham, New Hampshire, and lived there until 1846. After two years spent in Parsonsfield he returned to Wakefield, New Hampshire, and later to Ossipee, and lived in that place until 1865, and then went to live with his son in Wolfborough, where he died March 16, 1866. He married (first) September, 1819, Sarah Batchelder, daughter of Benjamin and — (Brown) Batchelder, of Parsonsfield, Maine. She died June 22, 1856, and he married (second) in 1857, Mary A. Fogg, of Ossipee, New Hampshire, who died in 1865. The children of Ham and Sarah (Batchelder) Libby, all born in Parsonsfield, were: Hannah Batchelder, John B., Nancy Y., James H., Alvah S., Ira, Edward J., Mary C. and Louisa.

(VIII) Captain Alvah S., third son and fifth child of Ham (2) and Sarah (Batchelder) Libby, was born December 5, 1830, on his grandfather Batchelder's homestead, in Parsonsfield. When he was four years old his father removed to Effingham, New Hampshire, where the son received his education in the town school and in the Effingham Academy. He left home in 1846 and went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, to work on a farm, and from that time until 1850 he lived in Haverhill, Brookline and Boston. After working at farming a year he secured employment as a clerk on a lumber wharf in Boston, where he remained three years. From 1850 to 1858 he lived in Wakefield and Ossipee, New Hampshire, and then settled in Wolfborough. From about 1850 until his death he was engaged in the

mill and lumber business, except when he was absent during his service in the army.

He enlisted from Wolfboro. September 20, 1862, in Company B, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers; was mustered in as first sergeant, October 18, 1863; appointed second lieutenant February 5, 1863, and mustered out August 20, 1863, having served in the campaign for the reduction of Port Hudson under General N. P. Banks. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Company G, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, was appointed first lieutenant September 7, and the following day was appointed captain, and mustered out June 15, 1865. His company consisted of one hundred and forty-seven men and four lieutenants. He commanded at Fort Scott, Fort Sumner, and Battery Garesche in 1864 and in 1865, in the defences of Washington, District of Columbia.

Returning to New Hampshire, he became one of the firm of Libbey, Varney & Company (A. S. Libbey, Augustus J. Varney and Alonzo Thompson), manufacturers of lumber and box shooks. This firm continued unchanged until about 1890, when Mr. Thompson retired. Upon the death of Mr. Libbey the business was purchased by his two sons, Fred S. and Edward J. Libbey. Captain Libbey was a man of sterling character, a good business man, a high-minded public-spirited citizen, thoughtful and forceful, and a leader in the community where he resided. He was a Republican in politics, and served his town with marked ability in many official capacities, holding various town offices, and serving as member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1871-72. He married, October 17, 1850, Abbie E. Pray, born at Macadavie, New Brunswick, July 29, 1829, daughter of Otis R. and Sarah (Oliver) Pray, of Macadavie, New Brunswick, by whom he had three children: Sarah Ellen, who married Charles E. Randall, of Wolfboro; Edward Judson, married to Bessie Drew; and Fred S., who is next mentioned.

(IX) Fred Sumner, youngest child of Captain Alvah S. and Abbie E. (Pray) Libbey, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, October 17, 1865. He obtained his earlier education in the public schools, graduating from Wolfboro high school in 1883. In August of the same year he entered New Hampton Literary Institution, from which he graduated in June, 1887, giving the honorary address to his literary society, the Social Fraternity. In 1887 he matriculated at Bates College, from which he graduated in 1891, delivering the parting address to his class, of which he was president. After leaving college he became principal of the high school at Camden, Maine, which position he held four years until September, 1895, when the death of his father called him home to settle the estate. In October, 1896, he bought out the interest of A. J. Varney, for thirty years a partner of his father in the firm of Libbey, Varney & Company. In January, 1897, he and his brother, E. J. Libbey, bought the interest of the Libbey estate, and have since carried on a large and very prosperous business under the firm name of Libbey Brothers. Mr. Libbey inherits his father's politics, is a Republican, takes a lively interest in public affairs, and has filled the office of moderator. In religion he is a free Baptist. He married, August 27, 1892, Sara E. Deering, born at Richmond, Maine, October 4, 1868, daughter of Rev. Arthur Deering, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. They have three children: Frederic Alvah, Elizabeth Louise and Kenneth Pray, born Nov. 15, 1900.

(IV) Joshua, third son and child of Joseph and Rebecca Libbey, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1700. He was a mariner by occupation. He was a householder, but so far as known held no other estate. He married Elizabeth—and they had three children: Joshua, see forward; Elizabeth, baptized June 13, 1731; and Love, baptized July 20, 1734; his wife outlived him.

(V) Joshua, only son and eldest child of Joshua and Elizabeth Libbey, was baptized in Portsmouth, September 28, 1729. Nothing further is known of him except that he married and had two children: Hanson, baptized September 13, 1756, who probably died young; and Luke, baptized September 4, 1758.

(VI) Luke, son of Joshua Libbey, according to one record, was born in Portsmouth, August 22, 1750. The date of his baptism, as given above, is about two years later; but that is not an improbable discrepancy. He spent his youth in Exeter, New Hampshire. He served seven and a half years in the Revolution, and for fourteen months of that time was imprisoned in England. According to the Revolutionary rolls he was "inlisted" in the company of Major James Norris in the Third New Hampshire Regiment, April 1, 1777, for three years. In 1780, he was enrolled from Exeter in the muster at Kingston, New Hampshire, by Josiah Bartlett, raised to recruit the three New Hampshire regiments in the Continental army. This service extended from June 27 to December 6, 1780, and in payment he received £737 with £335 as an allowance for blanket. This sum was paid, if it were paid at all, in the depreciated Continental currency. That his prison experience was not his only hardship is seen by the fact that he was discharged with others by Major Jason Wait at Camp Soldiers' Fortune on December 6, 1780 "for want of clothes." At the time of his marriage to Lucy Crocker, of Exeter, New Hampshire, he moved to Landaff, New Hampshire. In 1800 he went to Warren, New Hampshire, where he carried on a farm till old age. He died in the neighboring town of Piermont, January 8, 1844. He married (second) Mrs. Goodwin. His eight children, all born of the first marriage, were: George, born August 22, 1792, who married Sally Abbott; Nathaniel P., married Nancy Abbott; John W., married Betsy Merrill; Stephen, married Margaret Watson; Ezra Bartlett, mentioned below; Anna P., born February 26, 1804, died January 21, 1816; Jonathan M., born March 8, 1806, died December 7, 1815; Obadiah C., born December 15, 1807, died in Pelham.

(VII) Ezra Bartlett, fifth son and child of Luke and Lucy (Crocker) Libbey, was born in Warren, New Hampshire, October 24, 1801, and spent his whole life there, dying at the age of eighty-two. He was a farmer and shoemaker. In politics he was a Democrat, and he attended the Methodist Church. He married (first) Mary Gibbin Haman. There were three children: Walton, deceased; Nancy, who died young, and Jane L., died January, 1907, in Meredith, New Hampshire, aged ninety-six. She married Harvey Chamberlain, of Lynn, Massachusetts. He married (second) Mrs. Erva Kilburn (Sinclair) Cummings, widow of Calvin Cummings, and daughter of Frank Sinclair, of Ludlow, Vermont. She was born in Chester, Vermont, June 22, 1811. There were six children by her first marriage, of whom three survive: Calvin W. Cummings; Carlos A. Cummings; and Frank C. Cummings. By her marriage with Ezra B. Libbey there were three children: Horatio K., whose sketch follows; Rus-

sell, deceased; and Albion W., born May 8, 1857, married Rachel Stewart, and lives in Tilton, New Hampshire. Three of their six children are living: Clara Erva, Leon Earl and Ethel Blanche.

(VIII) Horatio K., eldest child of Ezra Bartlett and Mrs. Erva Kilburn (Sinclair) (Cummings) Libbey, was born in Warren, New Hampshire, on his father's fiftieth birthday, October 24, 1851. He was educated in the common schools of Warren and Manchester, New Hampshire. He did teaming between these two places, and also did teaming and lumbering in Warren. He worked in the boiler room of Blood's Locomotive Works, in Manchester for two years. He worked on a railroad section for five years, and then went west to a stock farm. For two years he was employed on the stock farm owned by Samuel Colt at Farmington, Connecticut; and for five years he was superintendent of the stock farm of S. S. Houghton at Orford, New Hampshire. He then bought a farm where he stayed five years. In 1893, he went to Wilton, New Hampshire, to take charge of the Hillsborough County Farm and House of Correction. His wife was appointed matron at the same time. They resided there for twelve years and eight months. During this time the location of the county farm was changed from Wilton to Grassmere in Goffstown. Mr. Libbey had charge of the moving of the fixtures of the farm to Grassmere and all of the three hundred and sixty-five inmates. He superintended the putting up of the new buildings, which cost \$30,000, the finest of the kind in the state, put in all the water works, and laid out the roads. He retired from his position of superintendent on November 30, 1905, after a long and successful administration in which his executive ability had been made fully manifest. He then bought the Gilman Plummer place at Goffstown, where he manages a farm of ninety acres, and also handles lumber and cattle, remodelled all the buildings and has a snug, fine house.

In politics Mr. Libbey is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Free Masonry, and was a member of the Grange. He is a member of Bible Lodge, No. 93, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Goffstown; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, S. P. R. S.; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was a selectman for three years at Orford, New Hampshire. He married, January 12, 1873, Rebecca Jane Huckins, daughter of Thomas P. and Lucretia (Barry) Huckins, of Warren, New Hampshire. She was born April 22, 1855. Two children were born of this marriage: Bessie Alice, at Warren, New Hampshire, January 8, 1877, who married William W. Porritt, of Goffstown; and Menta B., at Orford, New Hampshire, April 25, 1887. Mrs. Rebecca (Huckins) Libbey was a member of the Congregational Church. She belonged to the Grange and was a member of the Eastern Star, of which she was chaplain. She died May 20, 1903. On December 4, 1905, Mr. Libbey married Mrs. Stella M. Hoyt, daughter of William Moore, of Bedford, New Hampshire. She was educated in the common schools of Bedford. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and belongs to the Eastern Star, being a charter member of the Martha Washington Chapter. After her marriage to Mr. Hoyt they resided some thirty years in Goffstown, at Park-

er's Station, where he was engaged in lumbering and farming; his death occurred there. She has one son, Ralph, who graduated at Exeter College, June, 1907, and entered Dartmouth College, September, 1907.

(III) Deacon Benjamin, sixth son and child of John (2) and Agnes Libbey, was born in Scarborough, June 4, 1682, and died in Berwick, November 9, 1768, aged eighty-six. He was taken by his father to Portsmouth in 1690, and afterward went to Berwick and "lived and served his time" seven years with Colonel John Plaisted. He settled near what is now South Berwick Junction, on the "Witchtot" road, and lived there the remainder of his life. He was for many years one of the principal inhabitants of the town; was frequently placed on the most important town committees; often presided over the meetings of the town; and was selectman from 1719 to 1736. He was one of the original proprietors of Lebanon, and took a prominent part in the early management of that township. September 16, 1725, he was chosen deacon of the Congregational Church, of which he and his wife had been members from October 7, 1716, and filled that position until June 25, 1761, a period of thirty-six years. There is a record of special thanks voted him for his services. He married, December 20, 1707, Sarah Stone, daughter of Daniel and Patience (Goodwin) Stone, of Kittery. The date of her death is unknown, but she was living as late as February, 1764. Their children were: Agnes, Joseph and Benjamin (twins), Sarah, Daniel, Mary, Jeremiah, Anna, Charles and Elisha. (Mention of Charles and descendants forms part of this article.)

(IV) Joseph, eldest son and second child of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Stone) Libbey, was born April 5, 1711. He married (first) Anna, whose surname is unknown. Married (second) the widow, Elizabeth Shorey. He was a farmer and lived on a part of his father's homestead. Administration on his estate was granted May 21, 1787; his death occurred probably very shortly before that time. His widow married, December 20, 1787, Daniel Furbish. The children by the first wife were: Benjamin, Sarah, Anna, Joseph, Margaret, Dorcas, Nathan, Elisha, Patience and Ichabod. By the second wife there was one child, Ann.

(V) Benjamin, eldest child of Joseph and Anna Libbey, was born in Berwick, Maine, and baptized in August, 1735. He was a hardy man of an adventurous spirit and preferred the danger of the sea and the profits of marine ventures to the less exciting vocations on terra firma, and so engaged in the coasting trade. Some years before the Revolution he settled at Frenchman's Bay, on the coast of what is now Hancock County, Maine. It was said by his son Benjamin that he with a neighbor named Clark built the first wharf on that bay, and the first vessel that sailed from it. During the Revolution he was driven away by the British. He left his property and fled in an open boat some three hundred miles along the coast, and landed in safety at York Beach. He afterwards settled on a farm in Kittery. He married, March 13, 1760, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Captain John Smith, of Berwick. She died at the residence of her son Ichabod, in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, (where it is thought her husband also died) about 1824. Their children were: Hanson, Thankful, Anna, Betsey, Experience, Ichabod, Sarah, Margaret, Benjamin, Polly and Harriet.

(VI) Ichabod, sixth child and second son of Ben-

jamin and Elizabeth (Smith) Libbey, was born probably in Berwick, Maine, in January, 1770. He settled in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, then a wilderness, and finally became a comfortable farmer. A few years before his death he removed to Wolfborough and there died November 23, 1833. He inherited many of the virtues of a worthy ancestry, and for years filled the office of deputy sheriff with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He married Polly Leavitt, who was born March 10, 1772, and died April 4, 1856, daughter of Josiah Leavitt, of Strafford. They had ten children: Josiah L., Belinda, John Smith, Dudley Leavitt, James S., George W., Mary and Sarah (twins), Ira Allen and William P.

(VII) Josiah L., eldest son and child of Ichabod and Polly (Leavitt) Libbey, married, in 1816, Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Shuah (Stevens) Morrison, of Tuftonborough, where he was a farmer until his death, June 7, 1833. His widow died October 30, 1870, aged seventy-four years. They had one child, Shuah M., who is next mentioned.

(VIII) Shuah M., only child of Josiah L. and Mary (Morrison) Libbey, was born in Tuftonborough, December 18, 1819, and died in Wolfboro, January 29, 1906, aged eighty-six years. She married, April 18, 1843, Otis Evans, and had four children: Mary L., born March 1, 1844, married, February 15, 1879, Levi T. Haley, of Wolfboro (see Haley, VIII). Emily S., deceased. Charles O. Emily S., born February 9, 1857, married, December 6, 1882, Franklin P. Hobbs (see Hobbs, IV).

(IV) Charles, ninth child and fifth son of Deacon Benjamin and Sarah (Stone) Libbey, was born in Berwick, Maine, December 29, 1721, and died September 8, 1772. He lived and died on his father's homestead, where he was engaged in farming. He married, December 27, 1744, Abigail Hilton, who survived him. Their twelve children were: Hannah, Mary, Ebenezer, Charles, Mehitable, Abigail, Jeremiah, Benjamin, John (died young), James, Sarah and John.

(V) Captain Charles (2), fourth child and second son of Charles (1) and Abigail (Hilton) Libbey, was born in Berwick, December 10, 1749. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and the records state that Charles Libbey was a sergeant in Captain Thomas Hodsdon's company, in Colonel Thomas Poor's regiment; engaged June 9, 1778, and discharged January 29, 1779, after serving eight months and seven days at North river, including seventeen days (three hundred and forty miles) travel home. This regiment was raised for eight months, and the roll was dated at Berwick, Maine. He was also in the same company and regiment, as shown by the pay rolls for June-September, 1778, dated West Point. The pay rolls for November and December, 1778, and February, 1779, dated King's Ferry, also show that he was then and there of the same company and regiment. He received by will one-half of his father's homestead, and lived in the old house, but it is said in a law suit about some injustice done him, when he was an officer in the militia, he spent all his property, and had to relinquish the homestead. He removed to Lebanon in 1791, and very soon after pined away and died. He married, July 16, 1772, Sarah Pray. She survived him and married (second), February 2, 1796, John Legro, of Lebanon. The children of Captain Charles and Sarah were: Abigail, Experience, John, Jeremiah, Joshua and Nathaniel.

(VI) Nathaniel, fourth son and youngest child

of Captain Charles and Sarah (Pray) Libbey, was born in Berwick, Maine, December 22, 1790, and died in Bethlehem, July 18, 1840. In his early days he followed the sea. After his marriage he bought the mills in Ossipee, New Hampshire, and resided there about twenty years. He removed from that place to Bethlehem, where he was engaged in lumbering many years, and finally settled on a farm. He served as selectman of Bethlehem many years, and also represented the town in the state legislature. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He married, November 24, 1813, Tirzah Lord, daughter of Nathan Lord, of Bethlehem. She survived her husband and died October 24, 1846. Their eleven children were: Mercy L., Charles, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth K., Daniel Lord, Jeremiah Colby, Hannah Maria, John Quincy Adams, George Washington, Nathaniel W., and Henry C., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Henry Clay, seventh son and youngest child of Nathaniel and Tirzah (Lord) Libbey, was born in Bethlehem, August 2, 1839. At the age of eleven months he was left fatherless, and when he was seven years old his mother died. With him the struggle for a living began early, and for six years after the death of his mother he worked at different places for his board. His education was confined to a limited attendance at the public schools at Whitefield. At the age of twenty he bought a saw mill, paying three hundred dollars down, and giving his note for twelve hundred. He was successful in this enterprise, and in 1871, twelve years later, he bought the Alder Brook mill, formerly owned by his father, and managed it successfully for eighteen years, and then sold it and went to Lisbon, where he has since lived. In 1884 he organized the Granite State Glove Company, and became its president. This concern consolidated with the Saranac Glove Company, of Littleton, and Mr. Libbey has since been the president of the new organization. In 1884 he was one of the promoters and organizers of the Parker & Young Manufacturing Company, of which he was made president. This establishment was burned in 1891, and Mr. Libbey took a leading part in its reconstruction, and it is now one of the largest factories of its kind in the country. His connection with this industry continued until 1894, when he withdrew to devote his energies to the business of lumbering, which he has carried on extensively in Rimouski, province of Quebec. He was president and manager of the Lisbon Electric Light Company for a number of years, a stockholder and director in the Lisbon Savings Bank and Trust Company, was one of the organizers of that financial institution of Lisbon, and is now one of its directors. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but has never taken a very active part in political affairs. He was postmaster at Alder Brook for several years, and in 1894 represented Lisbon in the legislature. He was a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 86, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Sons of the American Revolution, of New Hampshire. He attends the Methodist Church.

He married, November 22, 1865, Ellen M. Thomas, who was born in Littleton, September 5, 1843, daughter of Henry and Evelyn (Farr) Thomas, of Littleton. Four children have been born to them: Blanche T., Herman T., deceased; Grace E. and Ethel M.

(VIII) Dudley Leavitt, third son and fourth child of Ichabod and Polly (Leavitt) Libbey, was born October 25, 1803. Reared to agriculture, he followed that calling in Tuftonboro and Wolfboro,

and is credited with the introduction of various modern improvements in the methods of tilling the soil. He commanded a cavalry company belonging to the state militia and was otherwise active outside of his legitimate calling. In his religious faith he was a Congregationalist. His death occurred in New York City, December 29, 1856. October 7, 1827, he married Sarah Ann Wiggin, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Chase) Wiggin, of Tuftonboro. She died March 23, 1889. Dudley L. and Sarah A. (Wiggin) Libbey were the parents of six children, namely: Anne Mary (died young), Sarah Elizabeth (became the wife of Augustine D. Avery, of Wolfboro), Anne Mary, Helen Maria (see succeeding paragraph), Arabella Amanda and Emily Caroline.

(VIII) Helen Maria, fourth child of Dudley L. and Sarah Ann (Wiggin) Libbey, was born in Tuftonboro, April 3, 1835. On January 8, 1857, she became the wife of Joseph L. Avery, of Wolfboro, a brother of Augustine D. Avery, previously mentioned (see Avery, VII.)

(II) Henry, second son of John Libbey, was born in Scarborough, Maine, in the year 1647, and died October 21, 1732, aged eighty-five years. In 1686 he held the office of selectman in his native town. In 1690, when the Indian troubles broke out, he went with his father-in-law to Lynn, Massachusetts. He was one of the company which first attempted to resettle their possessions. Tradition says that they came from Lynn in a sloop, and built a garrison on Prout's Neck, which they successfully defended from attacks by a force of five hundred French and Indians. Henry Libbey and his sons were all present at the first town meeting, in 1720. With one John Boden he was chosen to go and show the old highways to the selectmen. In September, 1728, at the age of eighty-one, he became a member of the Congregational Church at Black Point, which had just been organized under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William Thompson. His house stood on a lot which in recent years has become a part of Black Point Cemetery. He married Honor Hinkson, a daughter of Peter Hinkson, whose plantation joined his father's. Peter Hinkson was from Hobberton or Heberton, Devonshire, England, and came to America in 1662 or soon after, and settled at Beach Point, Maine, where he was one of the principal inhabitants. Honor died August 24, 1724, aged sixty. The children of Henry and Honor were: Mary, Samuel, Sarah, James, Hannah, Elizabeth and John.

(III) Captain John, seventh and youngest child of Henry and Honor (Hinkson) Libbey, was born probably soon after the year 1700. He went with his father from Lynn to Scarborough, and settled on a farm. He was a man of unusual energy and ability and filled repeatedly the most important positions in the town. He was a land surveyor and succeeded in a measure to the position his brother, Lieutenant Samuel Libbey, had filled. He was a lieutenant in Captain George Berry's company in 1745, and after the death of his kinsman, Captain John Libbey, became known as captain, and was so called until his death. He was on a fishing trip with two others, and the small boat in which they were riding was upset near the mouth of Nonesuch river, and although an expert swimmer he never rose. The two others escaped, and there were suspicions of foul play at the time of his death. He married (first), June 15, 1728, Mary Goodwin, daughter of William and Deliverance (Taylor) Goodwin, of Berwick. She died a few years later

and he married (second), August 24, 1738, Anna Fogg. His children by his first wife were: Henry, Hannah, Lucy, Edward, and by his second wife: Rhoda and Abner (twins), Olive, Stephen, Moses and Aaron (twins), Jesse, Philemon, Eunice, and Seth; and by Lydia (Skillings), widow of Mark Libby: Nathan.

(IV) Philemon, twelfth child of Captain John Libby, was born in Scarborough, May 29, 1749, and died December 22, 1811. He received from his wife's grandfather, Deacon Samuel Small, a grandson of Francis Small who purchased the five Ossipee townships, one hundred acres of land in what is now Livingston, and became one of the first settlers of that town. His house was at Livingston Corner, and for many years he was a licensed innholder. He married, May 8, 1771, Martha Small, who after his death went with her son Abner to Limerick, where she died August 27, 1837. The children of this union were: Rufus, Philemon, Eunice (died young), James, Abner, Martha, Eunice (died young), Anna Small, Dorothy, and Eunice.

(V) Rufus, eldest child of Philemon and Martha (Small) Libby, was born in Scarborough, May 4, 1773, and died at the home of his daughter, Martha, in Limerick, December 5, 1858, aged seventy-five. After his marriage he settled in Limington, near the Limerick line, and there resided until 1836, when his son Philemon sold the homestead and bought the Dam farm in Newfield. He married, April 25, 1793, Dorcas Strout, daughter of Elisha and Eunice (Freeman) Strout, of Gorham. She died in December, 1849. Their children were: William, Philemon, Aphia, Rufus, Nathaniel, Martha, Eunice and Solomon.

(VI) Rufus (2), fourth child and third son of Rufus (1) and Dorcas (Strout) Libby, was born in Limington, Maine, April 18, 1802. He and his brother went to Bridgton at the same time and settled on farms. In 1840 he removed to Newfield, and five years later to Great Falls, where the remainder of his life was spent in the cotton mills. He died December 29, 1848. He married, June 25, 1833, Martha Blake, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Higgins) Blake, of Gorham. Their children were: Francis B., Charles Wesley, and one who died young.

(VII) Francis Blake, eldest child of Rufus and Martha (Blake) Libby, was born in Newfield, May 9, 1834. He worked at first in the cotton mills, but after the war of the rebellion learned the shoemaker's trade, and for the most part worked in shoe shops. He and his brother each enlisted in 1863, in Company A, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and served two years, till the end of the war. Francis died in June, 1898, at Somersworth. He married, November 27, 1851, Mary Jane, daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Littlefield) Hanson, of Sanford. She was born September, 1834, and died December 26, 1906, at Lynn, Massachusetts. They had five children: Emma Etta (died young), and Frank Eugene (twins), Ida Belle, Emma Etta, and Harry. Frank E. is the subject of the next paragraph. Emma Etta, the second of that name, married Elsworth Whitten, of Farmington, New Hampshire. Harry is foreman of a shoe factory in Lynn, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Frank Eugene, first child of Francis Blake and Mary Jane (Hanson) Libby, was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, January 12, 1856. He attended the public schools of Somersworth and one term at South Berwick Academy. In May,

1872, he entered the employ of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company as office boy, was later made clerk, and in 1888 was made paymaster, and since that time has been clerk and paymaster of the corporation. In the same year he was made clerk and treasurer of the Great Falls Light Company, and still holds that position. He was one of the incorporators of the Somersworth Savings Bank. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a member of the school board six years; chairman of the board of library trustees, and alderman two years. He was elected to the state senate from District No. 12, in 1906, and served with credit at the following session. He was a member of the committees on labor, revision of the laws, Soldiers' Home, state hospital, incorporations and military affairs. He is a past master of Libanus Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Edwards Royal Arch Chapter, No. 23; a past commander of Stephen J. Wentworth Camp, Sons of Veterans, and past commander of New Hampshire division. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church. He married (first), October, 1877, Ida L. Fountain, who was born in Somersworth, 1855, and died April, 1888, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Scella) Fountain, of Maine; and (second), December, 1890, Emma J. Estes, who was born in Lynn, February, 1872, daughter of James E. and Rose (Foss) Estes, of Lynn, Massachusetts. The children by the first wife were: Roy, died aged nineteen; Everett; Carl, died aged twelve; Paul, and an infant, deceased. Everett is employed in the woolen mills in Somersworth. Paul is a student in the Maine State University at Orono. The children by the second wife are: Ethel, Carl, and Ben F.

(II) Anthony, sixth child and fifth son of John Libby, was born in Scarborough, about 1649, and was a carpenter. He lived in his native town until some years after King Philip's war. In May, 1681, he was one of a committee chosen to purchase timber for building a "fort" Scattow's garrison. In November following he was taxed for fifty acres of land, six acres of marsh, one cow, two hogs, and one mare. In the first part of 1682 he moved to Falmouth. There he met and married Sarah Drake, who was born August 20, 1656, and died June 12, 1716, daughter of Abraham and Jane Drake, of Hampton, New Hampshire. In 1685 he moved to Hampton and settled in the northeast part of the town, subsequently set off to Rye. He married (second), January 6, 1718, Jane Racklay, of Portsmouth, and lived only a few weeks. His will, made February 20, 1718, was proved March 5, 1718. His inventory amounted to two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His children, all by the first wife, were: Sarah, Mary, Abraham, Isaac, Hannah, Josiah and Jane.

(III) Abraham, third child and eldest son of Anthony and Sarah (Drake) Libby, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1688, and spent his life as a cultivator of the soil. He lived in Hampton until 1718 or 1719, and then bought and settled on a farm in Portsmouth. In 1757 he removed from there to North Hampton, and within a year he moved to Exeter, where he lived two or three years, near the old "pickpocket mill." From that place he removed to Epsom, where he died in the spring of 1767, aged seventy-nine. He married, January 14, 1713, Sabrina Philbrick, daughter of Joseph and Typhene Philbrick, of Hampton. She died probably before he left Portsmouth. Their seven children were: Betty, Joseph, Sarah, Phebe,

Abraham, Anthony and Ephraim. The last four probably died young.

(IV) Joseph, eldest son and second child of Abraham and Sabrina (Philbrick) Libby, was born in that part of Hampton which is now Rye, August 15, 1715, and was a lifelong farmer. From Rye he removed to Portsmouth, where he lived some years, and, probably in 1758, removed thence to Barrington. Removing from there he became the second settler of New Durham, which was probably in 1767. His farm was on the Durham Ridge, and from 1767 till the middle of July, 1778, he was cutting trees and clearing away the virgin forest, making fields to raise crops and putting up buildings to shelter his family and his stock. He married, February 23, 1741, Margaret Abbott, who was living as late as April, 1794. Their children were: Reuben, Mary, Jane, Abraham (died young), Abraham, Joseph, Moses, Ephraim, Olley, Anthony, Benjamin and Margaret.

(V) Benjamin, eleventh child and eighth son of Joseph and Margaret (Abbott) Libby, was born in Barrington, June 12, 1761, and died in Alton, August 26, 1835, aged seventy-four. He grew up on a farm on New Durham Ridge, and succeeded to the paternal acres, which he cultivated till the latter part of his life when he gave this farm to his son Asa and settled on another in Alton, which after his death became the property of his daughter Sarah. He married Sarah Mason, daughter of John Mason, of Alton. She died May 19, 1834. Their children were: Joseph, Moses, David, Thirstin, Asa, Betsey, Daniel, Sarah, Mary, Nancy and Martha.

(VI) Captain Daniel, sixth child and fifth son of Benjamin and Sarah (Mason) Libby, was born in New Durham, September 15, 1796. He lived in Alton a short time in 1817, and then removed to Tuftonborough, where he followed the time honored occupation of his ancestors, farming. He was a highly respected member of the Christian Baptist Church, and a good neighbor. He was fond of military discipline, and for six years commanded a local company of militia. He died on a small farm in Wolfborough, August 3, 1862. He married, March 10, 1817, Ada Clough, daughter of Isaac Smith and Joanna (Carr) Clough, of Alton. They were the parents of thirteen children: John Mason, Ann Carr, Leonora, Moses, Sarah M., Daniel, Nancy J., Isaac C. (died young), Isaac Smith, Elizabeth J., Charles F. (died young), Charles A., and James W.

(VII) Moses, fourth child and second son of Captain Daniel and Ada (Clough) Libby, was born July 26, 1824, in Alton. He was brought up in Tuftonborough, and there he resided until 1870, when he removed to Manchester, Iowa, where he lived until 1878, and then returning to Wolfboro, he has since resided there. He has been a hard working farmer and is in good circumstances. He was class-leader in the Methodist Church, and a highly respected citizen. He married, 1847, Vesta R. Wiggin, who was born in Tuftonborough, daughter of William and Dolly (Snell) Wiggin, of Tuftonborough. Five children were born of this union: Asa H., Henry Forest, Elizabeth C., Willie S., and George A.

Asa Herbert, eldest son of Moses and Vesta (Wiggin) Libby, was born in Tuftonboro, July 14, 1848. He received his early education in that town, and in the Wolfboro Academy. Later he went to Vas-a College, New York, to learn bookkeeping and graduated in 1867. In the following year he went to Boston, where he was a very successful book-keeper until the time of his death, March 20, 1871.

He was an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Tremont Temple Society. He was unmarried.

(VIII) Henry Forest, second son and child of Moses and Vesta R. (Wiggin) Libby, was born in Tuftonborough, April 7, 1850. He was educated in the common schools and at Tuftonborough and Wolfboro Academy. At the age of twenty he began the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. Oliver Dowlin, of Wolfboro, and completed his education in the Harvard Dental School. He opened an office in Boston, Massachusetts, and has met with so great success that he now stands at the head of his profession in that city. During the early part of his practice he gave considerable attention to sculpture, and carved several groups which were exhibited and won favorable notice from the Boston press, but as his practice increased he abandoned the art. In the line of his business and in other lines, Dr. Libby's quick perceptions and ingenuity have developed various useful inventions. Among them are a rubber dam clamp and a dental heater and annealer, patented in 1895; a plaster tablet, used as a mount for the Blaschka glass models of the Wane collection in Harvard University, 1897; plaster mounts in cases, 1901; glass cylinders for preserving bird skins, 1902; implement for boring a straight hole and gauge device, 1906. His ardent love of art and the beautiful in nature led him in 1881, to purchase in Wolfboro, on the shore of Lake Winnepiseogee, a tract of land upon which he constructed such buildings as he thought necessary, and furnished his cottage as only an artist who has plenty of means can furnish one. This cottage, into which he moved in 1883, commands a comprehensive view of Tuftonborough bay, on Winton Harbor, and other parts of New Hampshire's largest and loveliest lake, and is filled with beautiful works of art; stuffed animals and birds, and curios, from distant places, are placed in a building suitable for their exhibition. Over the fireplace in the cottage dining room is the Libby coat-of-arms, including a crest designed by Dr. Libby, a very appropriate design, representing the arrival of three Libbys at sunrise and their amicable meeting with the Indians. A log cabin with the smoke curling from the chimney and a cow standing near, are prophetic of peace and prosperity in agriculture that are to follow this meeting. Manufactures are represented by Industry at a spinning wheel. The Libby cottage has always been well and favorably known for its hospitality, and in June, 1889, an entomologist of Boston was taken to this home to spend a few days for the purpose of collecting moths. It was then that the study of the fauna and flora of the locality began. All sorts of beautiful and interesting things found lodgment in the cottage, and in a few years it was too small for other scientific collections, so after parting with the steam launch "Mohawk," the various collections were removed to the boat house. The interest in research had now taken possession of every member of the family, including that dearest friend and sympathizer of the Doctor and his wife, Philip Henry Savage. It was his deep earnestness in the work that gave them the incentive to increase the capacity for more extended investigation and quiet study; and acting under the influence of love for and devotion to the pursuit of scientific knowledge in this direction, they chose, in 1895, the site upon which the lodge now stands. Philip's master mind and poetic passion is expressed in every little detail in designing and furnishings, and it is especially shown in the



fireplace. The creation of the details in the lodge's completion was thought out by the family. Philip Savage claimed the window overlooking Muskrat Cove, and to get the view he helped to clear away the brushwood and timber. Grandma named the ten standing pines in front of this window the ten commandments. Grandpa would have the two largest of them, "Thou shalt have no other God before me." and "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy." Their greatest sorrow was when the angel of death called from the midst of this family circle Philip Savage, June 4, 1899. May the seed sown here live after him. In 1901 the plaster and art work which had occupied space on the first floor were moved to the attic. Dr. Libby's museum of birds and animals is large and interesting. A cabinet of ten Louisiana heron, mounted in graceful attitudes, were taken April 5, 1905, on the banks of the Myakka river, in Florida, while Dr. and Mrs. Libby were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dean, on board the "Aroostook," is particularly prized. Other valued specimens are a seven-foot alligator, a tarpon six feet long, and a rattlesnake four feet two inches, taken by the Doctor on Rattlesnake Island. In 1904 in cooperation with Allen Chamberlain and Philip W. Ayres, state forester, Dr. Libby began to take an active interest in forestry, and since that time his efforts to show the good results of arboriculture have been of much interest to him and those similarly inclined, and promise to be of value to the people of the state generally. In the beginning, little trees were dug up in a pasture where they were not wanted, and transplanted, and the process showed the great possibilities of profit if the work was properly done on a large scale. A nursery has been established, and a plantation made of white pine seedlings. Dr. Libby has transplanted fifteen hundred native seedlings from a neighboring pasture into a permanent forest, and three thousand others obtained from Illinois. In 1906 he set aside a portion of land surrounded by trees of fine specimen value for an arboretum, in which an effort will be made to grow a few specimens of every tree that is indigenous to the shores of Lake Winnepeaukee. The site is located on the shore of Mirror lake, three miles north of Wolfboro. In 1901 Dr. Libby purchased Rattlesnake Island, two miles long, shore line four and nine-tenths miles, height three hundred and ninety feet. After examination it was pronounced by Forester Ayres to be a very valuable tract, and is now under forest management. A large price was offered for the timber on it, but Mr. Ayres decided more profit could be realized by letting the timber grow, and selecting only the best later for cutting. In 1903 the Doctor purchased a farm adjoining his place and containing two hundred acres, and in 1906 a tract of land known as the Hersey lot, containing thirty-five acres. The object of the museum and the arboretum is to illustrate the fundamental principles of evolution in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

In 1904 a path between the lodge and the Poet's Privilege was completed by Uncle Charles Libby, which was named in honor of Philip Henry Savage, "The Savage Path." In 1904, in order that his farm might contribute to the happiness of a greater number of persons, Dr. Libby threw it open to the Ellis Memorial Club, an organization of boys and girls. Dr. Libby, by diligence and a proper use of the faculties nature bestowed upon him, has made life a success, and by the course he has taken with regard to many things in connection with his estate

on the great lake, has shown that he is a public benefactor willing to do his share to add to the wisdom and pleasure of mankind and lighten their burdens where he can. Henry Forest Libby was married, May 28, 1874, to Hattie E. Horne, of Wolfboro, who was born August 23, 1848, daughter of Frederick Woodbury and Elizabeth (Allen) Horne. She was educated in the common schools and at the Wolfboro and Tuftonboro Academy. After leaving the academy she taught in Grafton, and attended Salem Normal School. Subsequently she taught kindergarten under Madam Cregor, who introduced that method of instruction into Boston. Mrs. Libby is a lady of refinement and broad culture, and not only feels a cordial interest in her husband's work, but also assists in many ways. Of this union there is one child, Arthur Allen, next mentioned.

(IX) Arthur Allen Libby, only child of Dr. Henry F. and Hattie E. (Horne) Libby, was born October 7, 1875. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graded from the English high school in 1894, and from the Harvard Dental College in 1899, and became associated with his father in the profession the same year. He married, October 3, 1901, Florence Adaline Hunt, who was born January 7, 1879, daughter of Edgar Norman and Adaline Hunt. They have two children: Arthur Allen, born September 3, 1902; and Madeline, born May 31, 1904.

(VIII) George Albert, youngest son of Moses and Vesta (Wiggin) Libby, was born in Tuftonboro, October 11, 1858. He received his education in the schools of that town and of Manchester, Iowa. He came to Boston in 1875 and entered the hardware store of Bigelow & Dowse, where he has risen to the height of a leader with a commanding influence. He was married to Eva Lunn, of Boston, June 8, 1887, who died March 17, 1889. He was again married to Emma Hood, also of Boston, June 3, 1891. They have one son, Ralph Burton Libby, born May 16, 1892. He had been educated in the public schools of Everett until the year 1906, when he entered the Boston Latin School.

(II) David, tenth child and sixth son of John Libbey, the immigrant, was born in Scarborough, Maine, in 1657, and died probably in 1736, for in December of that year his will was proved. February 11, 1681, he and four others were chosen to renew the bounds between Casco (afterward Falmouth, and now Cape Elizabeth) and Scarborough, and about that time he received several grants of land. When the town was deserted in 1690 he went to Portsmouth, where he lived ten years. In December, 1699 David Libbey, Matthew, his brother, Daniel Fogg, his brother-in-law, Joseph Hammond, and Stephen Tobey bought what was known as the Knowles purchase, in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot. It fronted on the Piscataqua river, at the "Long Reach," about three-quarters of a mile, and stretched back into the town a long distance. The following spring it was divided lengthwise, so that each had a portion fronting on the river. A division line between the portions of David Libbey and his brother passed over a piece of rising ground since known as Libbey Hill. On this hill, within a few rods of each other, they built their houses. They laid out a lane between their lands, reaching from the river to their northeast boundary, and portions of this lane are still open. David Libbey built a two-story house which stood until later than 1807, the date of the death of his great-grandson, Joel Libbey. There David lived the remainder of

his life, a farmer in comfortable circumstances. In his will, dated May 6, 1725, he provided for his wife and those of his children not already provided for. The amount of his inventory was thirteen hundred and twenty-nine pounds and five shillings. He was buried on his own farm, and with him now lie five generations of his descendants. His wife's name was Elinor. Their children were: David, Samuel, Mary, Solomon, John, Elizabeth, Ephraim, Eleanor and Abigail.

(III) David (2), eldest child of David (1) and Elinor Libbey, was born probably in Scarborough before his parents were driven away from their home in 1690. He lived on a part of his father's homestead, in Kittery, now Eliot, until about 1731. During a portion of that time he was a licensed retailer. From Kittery he moved to Scarborough and settled on a farm on Scottow's Hill. His house was a garrison, and there Nathaniel Dresser was killed by the Indians. David Libbey shot the Indian who did the deed, and wounded him so severely that he died soon after. David Libbey married Esther Hanscom, daughter of Thomas and Alice Hanscom, of Kittery. He died in February, 1765, and was buried on the sixth of that month. Both were doubtless buried a few rods northeast of the house of his descendant, Lemuel Libbey. This spot was for many years the principal burying ground of the inhabitants of that locality, and more than two hundred persons are said to have been buried there. It is now covered by a dense growth of shrubs and underbrush, and not more than three or four graves are discernible. The children of David and Esther Libbey were: Alice, Josiah, George, Esther, Timothy, David, Eleanor and Thomas.

(IV) Timothy, fifth child and third son of David (2) and Esther (Hanscom) Libbey, was born about 1724, in that part of Kittery which is now Eliot. He was taken by his father to Scarborough when a child. He grew up and settled on a farm on Scottow's Hill, where all his children were born. In 1763 he became one of the first settlers of Machias. Following is the account of the cause of the settlement of Machias as given by Henry A. Libbey, of Machiasport. Writing of his grandfather he says: "He told me one day when I was at work with him how his father came to settle in Machias. When he lived in Scarborough it was his practice in the winter to go east in a small vessel on a sealing voyage. It was on a return voyage, some hundred and fifteen or twenty years ago, that he encountered a gale and storm and tried to make what is now called Cutler Harbor. He made a mistake in the headland, ran ashore in a small cove, and lost his vessel and cargo. Then he had to get home in his small boat. In following along to the coast, as was necessary for him to do, he rowed into the Machias river. Struck with its beauty, he followed it to its head. Here he found the natural facilities so good that he determined to make it his future home. He returned to Scarborough, and the next spring, taking his own family, and getting some eight or ten families more, they moved to their new abode. He received as one of the original settlers a seven-acre lot, where the village of Machias now stands. Here he made his residence, and a few years later (previous to June, 1766), died. He married, October 9, 1746, Sarah Stone, of Scarborough, who was living on the little farm at Machias as late as 1787. They had seven children: Sarah, Esther, Timothy, Mary, David, Obadiah and Daniel.

(V) David (3), fifth child and second son of

Timothy and Sarah (Stone) Libbey, was born in Scarborough, August 31, 1755, and died December 21, 1833. He settled on the east side of Machias river on a farm still occupied by his descendants. He married, January 23, 1783, Abigail Fitts, born October 31, 1763, heir and probably daughter of Ebenezer Fitts, of Machias. She died in April, 1841. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Ebenezer, Mariner, Anna, David, Phineas, Abigail D., George and Susan P.

(VI) Lieutenant Ebenezer, third child and eldest son of David (3) and Abigail (Fitts) Libbey, was born in Machias, now Machiasport, May 27, 1787. He settled on a farm near his father. He was a lieutenant of a revenue cutter at the time of his death, which took place suddenly August 7, 1831. He married Parmela Andrews, daughter of John and Mary Ann (Cheever) Andrews. She died September 4, 1867. They had eight children: Mary Ann C., Charles E., Henry A., Jane M., Parmelia A., Clarissa F., Eben F., and Alonzo B., who is next mentioned.

(VII) Alonzo Bradford, fourth son and youngest child of Ebenezer and Parmela (Andrews) Libbey, was born in Machiasport, September 29, 1829. He was a school teacher until his marriage, and since that time has been a farmer in Machiasport. He married, October 2, 1852, Ann Judson, who was born May 13, 1833, daughter of Rev. Charles and Elizabeth (Foster) Emerson. Six children were born to them: Lizzie A., Addie M., Nellie M., Annie B., Mason A. and Charles E.

(VIII) Mason Allen, fifth child and elder of the two sons of Alonzo B. and Ann Judson (Emerson) Libbey, was born in Machiasport, March 10, 1860. He attended the common schools of Machiasport until he was fourteen years of age, and then went to Waltham, where he attended school and later learned photography. After a residence of eight years in Waltham he settled in Nashua, New Hampshire, where he is now doing a prosperous business. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Nashua, and is its clerk. Both Mr. Libbey and his wife, who assists him in business, are members of the National and New England Photographers' Associations. He married, October 26, 1899, Dorothy Trickey, who was born in Dover, New Hampshire, July 21, 1860, daughter of Charles A. and Ellen F. (Page) Trickey.

(II) Matthew, fifth son of the immigrant, John Libbey, and his wife, Agnes, was born in Scarborough, Maine, in 1663, and died in March, 1741. In 1690 he went to Portsmouth and thence to Kittery, in the winter of 1699-1700. There he built a house of hewed timber, the upper story of which projected over the lower one so as to afford protection against Indians in case they attempted to set fire to or break into the house, the projecting upper story having openings so that the inmates could shoot down those below without exposing themselves. In that house, which stood for nearly one hundred years, he lived until his death. Some time before the second organization of the town of Scarborough he, with Roger Deering, John Libbey and Roger Hunnewell, went down to Black Point and built a saw mill on Nonesuch river. His interest in that mill he afterwards gave to his three sons, William, John and Andrew. It is not probable that he operated the mill long himself. He married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Andrew Brown, one of the principal inhabitants of Black Point. She survived him two or three years. Both were buried in the

family burying ground where repose the remains of five generations of their descendants, their graves marked by rough stones. They had fourteen children, the first six born in Scarborough and Portsmouth, and the remainder in Kittery. They were: William, Matthew, Mary, Rebecca, Hannah, John, Andrew, Sarah, Nathaniel, Dorcas, Samuel, Mehitabel, Lydia and Elizabeth.

(III) Lieutenant Andrew, seventh child and fourth son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Brown) Libbey, was born in Kittery, now Eliot, Maine, December 1, 1700, and died in Scarborough, January 5, 1773. He returned to Scarborough and became one of the largest farmers in the town, but took no part in public office holding. He was interested in having the youth of the town instructed, and in 1743 was one of a committee of three, chosen "to get a schoolmaster." It is not known that he was in actual service in the French war, but from 1745 until his death he was known as Lieutenant Andrew Libbey. At his death he left a good property. He married (first) Esther Furber, daughter of Jethro Furber, of Newington, New Hampshire. He and she were members of the Congregational Church. She died October 1, 1756, and during the next year he married Eleanor (Libby) Trickey, who outlived him and died September 27, 1781. His eleven children, all by the first wife, were: Andrew, Joshua, Elizabeth, Henry, Abigail, Joseph, Daniel, Edward, Sarah, Esther and Simon.

(IV) Andrew (2), eldest child of Lieutenant Andrew (1) and Esther (Furber) Libbey, was born in Scarborough, February 13, 1732, and died in Gray, February 21, 1801. He settled, first, in the interior of the town on land adjoining his brother Joshua; there he lived until 1780, when, with his four youngest sons, who were all that then remained with his family, he moved to Gray "to settle his boys," and resided on Dutton Hill the remainder of his life. He married, November 16, 1755, Miriam Burns, who was born on the passage of her parents from Ireland to this country. She died March 13, 1827, at the advanced age of ninety years. They had eleven children: Elizabeth, Anna, Esther, William, Jane, Rebecca, Mary, Andrew, Joseph, David and Simon.

(V) Andrew (3), eighth child and second son of Andrew (2) and Miriam (Burns) Libbey, was born in Scarborough, May 27, 1771. He was a farmer, and owned and occupied four different places in Gray. In his old age he and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Cummings, went to live with their son Elias, in Windham, and there they both died, she February 21, and he March 31, 1855. They had eight children: Christiana, Elias, Ebenezer Cobb, Joseph, Esther, Lucinda, Charlotte and Lucy.

(VI) Elias, second child and eldest son of Andrew (3) and Sarah (Cummings) Libbey, was born in Gray, Maine, November 4, 1796. He removed to Windham when a young man, and in 1822 settled on the farm on which he ended his life, May 29, 1869. He was industrious and added to his property, and among other improvements built a brick house on his farm. He married, April 8, 1821, Elizabeth Hawkes, of Windham, who was born July 27, 1795, and died October 17, 1878. They had nine children, all born in Windham. They were: Ebenezer H., born May 9, 1822; Andrew, February 22, 1824; Elihu, see forward; Sarah P., July 29, 1828; Albert Mitchell, August 27, 1830; Lydia L., March 13, 1833; Daniel C., March 16, 1835; Rebecca H., March 28, 1837; and Hannah A., March 29, 1838.

(VII) Elihu, third son and child of Elias and Elizabeth (Hawkes) Libbey, was born in Windham, January 30, 1826. He was educated in the common schools, and after leaving them he taught school and worked in saw mills for ten years. In 1861 he went to Gorham, New Hampshire, and bought an interest in the Gorham Lumber Company, and later became a member of the firm of E. Clement & Company. They owned mills in Gorham and in Portland, Maine, and about 1887 Mr. Libbey sold his interest in the lumber industry and bought the entire Gorham concern, and operated it under the name of E. Libbey. When his sons took an interest in the business the title of the firm became E. Libbey & Sons. In 1903 the concern became a stock company under the style of E. Libbey & Sons' Company, Elihu Libbey, president; Walter C. Libbey, vice-president; and Charles C. Libbey, secretary and treasurer. This company now operates four mills at Gorham and vicinity and a soft pine board mill at Bartlett. Mr. Libbey is an energetic and successful man and a leading citizen. He has served as first selectman one year. He is a deacon in the Gorham Congregational Church, of which he has been a member since its formation. He is a member of Lodge No. 54, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gorham. He married, September 30, 1855, Elizabeth M., daughter of John and Huldah (Maxwell) Elliot, of Windham. They have four sons: Walter C., born October 21, 1856; Alna B., April 30, 1859; Charles C., July 1, 1861, and Eugene W., October 5, 1868.

The Russells of New England come of distinguished English ancestors. The family relation of those of the name who arrived in America in the first half of the seventeenth century is not clearly established, but there is reason to believe that they all were of the same general family on the other side of the Atlantic ocean. The first of the name to reach New England is supposed to have been the Hon. Richard Russell, who was a son of Paul Russell, of Hereford, England. Richard was born in 1611, apprenticed at Bristol, England, in 1628, and arrived at Boston in 1640, with his wife, and both received admission to the church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1641. "This line of Russells," says Wyman, "was eminent in social station and distinguished in multifarious public service for nearly two centuries." The Hon. Richard was a merchant, representative, councillor, speaker, treasurer and assistant. He married (first), Mary Pitt and (second) Mary Chester. In early Charlestown history mention is made of one Thomas Russell, a merchant who is referred to as of some relation to Hon. Richard, and who was admitted to the church in Charlestown in 1675-6. This Thomas married Prudence Chester and had three children.

(I) William Russell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, had a "lot in stinted pasture" in 1656, besides other lands, nine acres bought in 1659 of R. Lowden, and three and a half acres bought in the same year from Ann Frothingham. Little else is known of this William or of his antecedents or subsequent life, except that he married Martha ———, who after his death married H. Bradshaw, and after him Thomas Hall. William Russell died February 14, 1661-62, leaving children—Joseph, Benjamin, Phebe, John, Martha, Philip, Thomas, William, Jason and Joyce. (Mention of Philip and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Joseph, first son and child of William and Martha Russell, was of Cambridge, Massachusetts,

and married, June 23, 1662. Mary Belcher. His will was admitted to probate in 1694, and his property, which was inventoried at the value of two hundred and seventy-four pounds, was divided among certain of his children. The issue of Joseph and Mary (Belcher) Russell was: Mary, Martha, Abigail, Prudence, Joseph, Walter, Mariah, Jeremiah, John and Samuel.

(III) Walter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, fifth son and second child of Joseph and Mary (Belcher) Russell, was taxed in Charlestown from 1727 to 1746, and his will, 1747, devised land to his wife and children, comprising nine acres and one hundred rods in Charlestown. Walter Russell married (first), Mary Patten, May 17, 1689, and (second), Elizabeth Winship, April 3, 1706. She died April 14, 1750, aged sixty-four years. Walter died March 30, 1748. His children were: Joseph, Mary, Walter, Martha, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Edward (1718), Edward (1721), Samuel, Daniel and Hubbard.

(IV) Joseph, son of Walter and Elizabeth (Winship) Russell, kept a school in 1724, and during the course of his life bought and sold considerable property in lands, which at his death was divided among his children according to the provisions of his will. His wife whom he married October 1, 1724, was Mary Robbins, and their children were: Patten, Walter and Philemon, besides others whose names are lost.

(V) Walter, son of Joseph and Mary (Robbins) Russell, was born January 24, 1737, and died March 5, 1782, at Menotomy, on the Charlestown side. Like his father, he too acquired many parcels of land and evidently was an extensive dealer, having many separate tracts at the time of his death. His estate was administered by his widow, with power of guardianship of all their children. Walter Russell married (first), December 14, 1758, Mary Wyman, who died December 1, 1760, at the age of twenty-three years according to the marks on her gravestone at Arlington. He married (second), December 17, 1761, Hannah Adams, and she after his death married Enos Jones. The children of Walter were: James, Walter, Thomas, Hannah, Nathaniel, John, Joseph and others.

(VI) Walter, second son and child of Walter and Hannah (Adams) Russell, was born May 3, 1765, and died July 15, 1848. Besides the property which came to him from his father Walter acquired much land on his own account and must have been an extensive and probably successful dealer. He lived at Arlington, Massachusetts, and was a minute-man of the militia of his town, and was at the battle of Lexington, which was the beginning of the Revolutionary war. He married, June 26, 1788, Frances Cutter (perhaps Cutler), who died August 31, 1849. They had a family of twelve children, the names of all of whom are now unknown, but among them was a daughter Frances and a son Nahum.

(VII) Nahum, son of Walter and Frances (Cutter) Russell, was born probably at Arlington, Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers in the town of Greenfield, New Hampshire, where he came in 1823. He owned a tract of two hundred acres of land on what is now known as Boylston street, and was a farmer and extensive cattle raiser. He married Lucretia Johnson, and their children were: John, Nahum, George, Lucretia and William.

(VIII) Nahum, son of Nahum and Lucretia (Johnson) Russell, was born in Charlestown (now Somerville), Massachusetts, November 9, 1816, and

was a boy of seven years when his parents removed from that town to Greenfield, New Hampshire. For the time in which he lived Nahum Russell was a man of education and much prominence, and one of the most extensive farmers in the town. His lands comprised six hundred acres and at times his flock of sheep numbered as many as three hundred. His lands lay in part in each of the towns of Greenfield, Francestown and Bennington, being located at the point where those towns adjoined each other, but his home was in Greenfield. In politics he was a Democrat and held various town offices, selectman a number of years and also representative to the state legislature. He married, February 20, 1839, Electa Rogers, and by her had children as follows: John, who lived in Greenfield and is now dead; Elizabeth, who married John Gregg and died in Lowell, Massachusetts; Frank Edward, now living in Greenfield, and one other child who died in infancy.

(IX) Frank Edward, son of Nahum and Electa (Rogers) Russell, was born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, February 5, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of that town and Francestown Academy. His occupation in life is farming, and it is no idle compliment to say that he is one of the largest and best farmers in all Hillsborough county. His dairy stock comprises from seventy to eighty cows, chiefly Ayrshires, and all of fine grade. The farm he occupies is the same previously owned by his father, and its six hundred acres never have been less productive under the management of the son. Mr. Russell is a firm Democrat and has served as town supervisor and selectman. He is a member of Greenfield Grange, No. 23, Patrons of Husbandry, and has held all the offices of that organization from gate-keeper to master, having served in the latter capacity four years. He married, July 4, 1875, Mary C., daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Smith) Pollard, of Greenfield, and has one son, Wilfred Russell, born January 17, 1882, married Helen Duke, of Plainfield, Vermont, February 27, 1907.

(II) Philip, fourth son and sixth child of William and Martha Russell, was born in 1650. His first wife and the mother of eight of his nine children was Joanna, daughter of James Cutler. She was born in 1660, and married April 19, 1680, and died November 26, 1703. His second wife was Sarah Brooks, of Medford, Massachusetts, whom he married October 18, 1705. Hindson's "History of Lexington, Massachusetts," says: "The name of Philip Russell is borne on our earliest parish and town records; and he appears to have enjoyed the confidence of the people, not only in the new settlement, but in the old town." He was a subscriber to the meetinghouse at the "Farms" in 1692, and on the committee to seat the same. He was one of the selectmen of Old Cambridge in 1700-01. He died February 7, 1730. The children of Philip and Joanna (Cutler) Russell were: James, born about 1681; Joanna, born December 20, 1683, who became the second wife of William Munroe; William, mentioned below; Philip, born September 18, 1688; Samuel, born January 12, 1690-01; Jemima, born 1692, married William Locke; Thomas, born July 3, 1698; Abigail, born September 11, 1700, married David Sprague, of Charlestown, Massachusetts; Sarah, the youngest child, who married Joseph Russell on April 26, 1737, was probably the daughter of Philip Russell and his second wife, Sarah Brooks.

(III) William, second son and third child of





*L. S. Russell*

Philip and Joanna (Cutler) Russell, was born July 23, 1686. He held a commission as captain, and was constable in Lexington during 1722-23. He married Elizabeth —, and there are four children recorded: Nathaniel, Lydia and Submit, who were baptized from 1707 to 1712, and Joel. Joel was born August 2, 1716, and married Huldah —. They lived in Littleton, Massachusetts, and later moved to Rindge, New Hampshire, where they died. It is probable that Philip and Joanna Russell had other children.

(IV) Nathaniel, eldest of the four recorded children of William and Elizabeth Russell, was baptized February 23, 1707. He married, probably in Lexington, Mara or Mary —, and removed to Littleton, Massachusetts, about 1730. He was a lawyer of means and a leading citizen. As justice of the peace he joined many persons in matrimony. He was prominent in the affairs of the town, and held many offices. He died about 1763, and his widow moved to Rindge, New Hampshire, where she lived with her son Nathaniel. Nathaniel, Sr., and Mara Russell had seven children: Abigail, born March 5, 1727, in Lexington; Isaac, born August 26, 1729, married Mary —; Nathaniel, born December 27, 1733, married Abigail Goldsmith, and moved to Rindge, New Hampshire; Elizabeth, born March 31, 1736; William, born March 4, 1737-38, married Lucy Goldsmith; Mary, born July 30, 1740; Joseph, mentioned below.

(V) Joseph, youngest of the seven children of Nathaniel and Mara Russell, was born May 16, 1743. He married, in Harvard, Massachusetts, July 12, 1768, Sarah Russell, who was born in 1743, and died March 10, 1813. Joseph Russell died December 1, 1799. They had six children: Mary, or Mercy, born in Harvard, January 9, 1769, married Ephraim Munjoy, and died at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, about 1859, aged ninety years; Sarah, born in Harvard, March 2, 1771, died young; Rufus, born in Littleton, June 11, 1773; Reuben, born in Littleton, July 10, 1775; Betsey, born July 10, 1780; and Roxanna, who died young.

(VI) Rufus, eldest son and third child of Joseph and Sarah (Russell) Russell, was born June 11, 1773. He married at Mason, New Hampshire, November 13, 1800, Esther, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Farrett) Tarbell, of Mason. She was born in Mason, August 11, 1780, and died in Keene, New Hampshire, September 1, 1863. He owned considerable land in the neighborhood of Marlborough, and at one time he lived near Spofford Lake in Chesterfield, and owned the island on which he used to pasture his sheep. He was taxed in Chesterfield from 1809 to 1817, inclusive. The latter part of his life he and his wife lived with their son Thomas, on the old Stephen Russell farm in the west part of Keene, where he died August 26, 1858. His widow outlived him five years. They had nine children: Matilda, born September 15, 1801; Sarah, born April 5, 1803; Thomas Tarbell, mentioned below; Rufus, born September 13, 1807, died young; Sally, born May 31, 1809; Delana, born July 31, 1812; George K., born December 29, 1814; Joseph, born August 31, 1819; Mary, born October 18, 1822.

(VII) Thomas Tarbell, eldest son and third child of Rufus and Esther (Tarbell) Russell, was born April 15, 1805, in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. He was a machinist by trade, and was employed a short time in the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1835 he came to Keene and set

tled on a farm in the west part of the town; the property still remains in the Russell family. He carried on a farm and had a contract for building a portion of the Cheshire railroad in that region. He dealt extensively in wood and timber lands. He died December 30, 1895. He married at Shelburne, Massachusetts, in 1832, Lucinda, daughter of Laban and Sarah (Tarbell) Lewis, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. She was born at Lorraine, New York, January 9, 1812, and died at Keene, New Hampshire, July 13, 1887. They had eight children: George K., born November 27, 1833, died December 19, 1850; Thomas Tarbell, born April 25, 1835; Charles Lewis, mentioned below; Sarah J., born February 12, 1840, died December 19, 1901; Mary Esther, born March 23, 1842; Henry W., born June 16, 1844, died unmarried in Keene, New Hampshire, July 30, 1887; John R., born July 23, 1848; Ella Maria, born July 3, 1853.

(VIII) Charles Lewis, third son and child of Thomas and Lucinda (Lewis) Russell, was born January 24, 1838, in Keene, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools of Keene, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He farmed two summers in Tunbridge, Vermont, then moved to West Swanzey, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in the lumber business for a period of ten years. Next to farming the most important industry in Swanzey has been the working of pine into building material and wooden ware. There was a large quantity of superior, old growth pine in this region. In 1873 Mr. Russell engaged in the pail manufacturing business with Edwin F. Reed. After three years Mr. Reed sold his interest to George E. Whitcomb, and the firm name became C. L. Russell & Company. This continued up to May, 1898, when the plant was burned out with a loss of fifteen thousand dollars. About 1903 Mr. Russell built his present chair factory in Keene, the business being conducted under the firm name of C. L. Russell & Sons. From 1895 to 1900 he was interested in the box factory at West Swanzey. The firm was known as Snow & Russell. From 1885 to 1896 he was engaged in the manufacture of brick at Keene. In politics Mr. Russell is a Democrat, and he belongs to the Masons. He was one of the founders of the Cheshire County Savings Bank and is member of its board of trustees. Charles L. Russell married at Keene, May 13, 1873, Mary M., daughter of Peter and Sarah Lyner Ennis, of Stoddard, New Hampshire. She was born November 21, 1843. They have three children: Harry Lewis, born April 15, 1874; George Tarbell, born May 1, 1879; Grace Mabel, born July 9, 1881.

(Second Family).

The name of Russell has ever been distinguished in Massachusetts, and it is numerous in all the New England states. Forty-seven of the family had been graduated at the various New England colleges as early as 1826. In England the family is numerous and notable. Lord John Russell, third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford, was Prime Minister in 1846-52 and 1865-66. The celebrated martyr, Lord William Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21, 1683, was a son of the first Duke of Bedford. George Russell, younger brother of the martyr, was in Boston in 1679, and was admitted freeman in 1680, but probably returned to London before the execution of his brother. In this connection it may be of interest to mention Rev. John Russell, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who was

graduated at Harvard College in 1645, and was installed pastor of the church at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1659. It was in his house in Hadley that Whalley and Goffe, two of the regicides who sentenced Charles I to death, were for a long time concealed, and where they were supposed to have died. James Russell, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, born in 1640, was a judge and treasurer of Massachusetts. Judge Chambers Russell, of the supreme court of Massachusetts, who graduated from Harvard in 1731, belongs to this branch of the family. There are many other notable Russells in the early history of the colonies, and nearly twenty of the name are found among the seventeenth century immigrants to New England.

(I) Robert Russell, born in England, in 1630, emigrated to this country and was in Andover, Massachusetts, before 1660. He lived in the neighboring town of Billerica for a short time, but the section of Andover known as the Scotland district seems to have been his permanent American home. He appears to have owned considerable land, because several deeds bearing his signature are still in existence. On July 6, 1659, Robert Russell married Mary Marshall, daughter of Thomas and Joanna (Marshall), of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was baptized in 1642. They had ten children, all born in Andover: Mary, Thomas, whose sketch follows, Robert, James, Joseph, Sarah, Benjamin, Hannah, John and Elizabeth. Robert Russell died at Andover, December 3, 1710, aged eighty years.

(II) Thomas, eldest son and second child of Robert and Mary (Marshall) Russell, was born in 1663, at Andover, Massachusetts, and lived in that town all his life. His wife's name was Phebe, and she was probably the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Holt) Johnson. There were eleven children: Robert, Mehitable, Thomas, Phebe, Mary, Sarah, James, Peter, whose sketch follows; Joseph, Jennima and William. Thomas Russell died at Andover in 1731.

(III) Peter, fourth son and eighth child of Thomas and Phebe Russell, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, April 23, 1700. He was a farmer in that town until 1738, when he sold his land in Massachusetts and moved to Littlefield, New Hampshire. On March 31, 1727, Peter Russell married Deborah Crosby, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (French) Crosby, of Billerica, Massachusetts, who was born July 13, 1709. There were thirteen children: Pelatiah, mentioned below; Deborah, Rachel, Peter, Rebecca, Phebe, Peter, Deborah, Joseph, Hannah, James, Sarah and Thomas. Of these children, the first Deborah and the first Peter died young, and Pelatiah died before his father. Peter Russell died in November, 1759, and his will, dated November 3, and proved on November 28, of that year, makes liberal provisions for his wife Deborah and bequests to his ten living children and to the heirs of his eldest son, Pelatiah.

(IV) Pelatiah, eldest child of Peter and Deborah (Crosby) Russell, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, December 27, 1727. When a child the family moved to Litchfield, New Hampshire. His death at the early age of thirty years was caused by wounds received in the service of his country. In the French and Indian war Pelatiah Russell served as sergeant in Captain Thomas Tash's company, Colonel Blanchard's regiment, from April 24, to November 1, 1755. This regiment was stationed at Fort Edward. In the Crown Point expedition of 1757, Pelatiah Russell was second lieutenant in Cap-

tain Richard Emery's company, Colonel Nathan Me serve's regiment. This company with others was posted at Fort William Henry, near Lake George, and the massacre by the Indians that followed the capitulation of the fort is familiar to all readers of Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans." In this frightful slaughter Lieutenant Russell was wounded and made a prisoner. He was carried to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he died in 1757. Pelatiah Russell married, probably about 1748, Olive Moor, daughter of Major Samuel and Deborah (Butterfield) Moor, born April 13, 1729, at Litchfield, New Hampshire. They had five children: Reuben, who died at the age of four; Olive, Pelatiah, John, and Moor, whose sketch follows. On September 23, 1758, the year after Pelatiah Russell's death, his widow, Olive Russell, presented to the provincial legislature her account for the clothing lost in the service. She was allowed one hundred pounds for the same, and for three months extra pay on account of her husband's captivity. Mrs. Olive Russell afterwards married a second husband, Timothy Barnes.

(V) Moor, youngest child of Pelatiah and Olive (Moor) Russell, was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, October 30, 1757. His father died about the date of his birth, which is the reason for the lack of knowledge of his early history. In 1775 Moor Russell was a soldier in the siege of Boston, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In the latter part of that year he moved to Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he lived for a quarter century. On October 12, 1776, he enlisted from Haverhill in a company of rangers commanded by Captain Josiah Russell, of Plainfield, New Hampshire. Mr. Russell served with this company on the northern frontiers, and was discharged December 1, 1776. He also served in Captain Timothy Barron's company in Colonel Bedel's regiment from April 13, 1777, to April 1, 1778. He was granted a pension in 1833, being at that time eighty years of age. He owned a large and well tilled farm in the southern part of Haverhill, where he soon became an influential citizen. He was one of the men who secured the incorporation of Haverhill Academy in 1794, was representative in 1799 and 1800, selectman in 1800, and moderator in 1801. During the latter year he moved to Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he had established a store three years previously. The last half century of his long life was spent in that town, where he became more prominent even than at Haverhill. He was elected state senator in 1801-2-3 and again in 1810-11-12. He was selectman of Plymouth in 1805 and 1823, and representative in 1823-4, completing a service of ten years in the state legislature. He was one of the incorporators of the first bank in Grafton county, known as the Coos and later as the Grafton Bank of Haverhill. At the time of Mr. Russell's removal to Plymouth the place was coming into prominence as a market and political center for the surrounding country, and Mr. Russell contributed as well as derived prosperity in connection with the general development. He was the founder of the oldest mercantile house in the region, an establishment which has been a trading mart for more than a century. In early times the goods were bought in Portsmouth and later in Boston, and were drawn by team to Plymouth and there exchanged for products which had been brought in by the surrounding farmers. As in all general stores of an early date, the stock embraced every kind of a commodity from a cart wheel to a cardamon seed. Besides managing his regular



business Mr. Russell was a farmer and a general dealer in lumber, and cattle. He contributed liberally to the support of the church, and was one of the first merchants to give up the sale of liquors, universal at that time. He was a member of the executive committee of the Grafton County Bible Society, and was associated with the benevolent organizations of his day. On December 23, 1790, Moor Russell married Elizabeth Webster, daughter of Colonel David and Elizabeth (Clough) Webster, who was born at Plymouth, July 8, 1773. They had eleven children: Nancy, David Moor, Catherine, Eliza, William Wallace, whose sketch follows; Mary, Walter Webster, Jane Augusta, Julia Ann, Charles James and Julia Ann. Of the daughters, Nancy Russell married John Rogers, of Plymouth, and their youngest child became the wife of Dr. William Jewett Tucker, president of Dartmouth College. Catherine Russell married her cousin, Samuel C. Webster, of Plymouth, a lawyer, and speaker of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1830. Eliza Russell married Benjamin G. Edmonds, and lived in Brooklyn, New York; Mary Russell married Elijah Maynor Davis, and lived in Barnet, Vermont; and Jane Augustua married Dr. Milo Jewett, first president of Vassar College. Julia Ann Russell, the youngest child and the second of that name, married Dr. Samuel Long, of Plymouth. Moor Russell, the father, died at Plymouth, August 29, 1851, after a long and useful life of nearly ninety-six years. Longevity seems to be a characteristic of the family, for his daughter Eliza (Mrs. Benjamin G. Edmonds), who died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1899, had nearly completed her hundredth year. Mrs. Moor Russell died June 4, 1839.

(VI) William Wallace, second son and fifth child of Moor and Elizabeth (Webster) Russell, was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 15, 1801. In youth he was a clerk in the store of his father, and later in that of his elder brother, David Moor Russell, becoming a partner in 1826. The brother retired from business and moved to Alabama in 1833, and for the next two years William Wallace Russell was sole proprietor. From 1835 to 1869 he managed both the brick and the depot stores in company with different partners. During this time the eight-horse teams hauling goods from Portsmouth and Boston were displaced by the railroad. Mr. Russell was a trustee of Holmes Plymouth Academy, and a liberal patron of every good cause. An indulgent father, an upright citizen, and a generous friend, he was respected for his integrity and unblemished character. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican, and he attended the Congregational Church. On November 9, 1826, William Wallace Russell married Susan Carleton Webster, daughter of Humphrey and Phebe (Pettingill) Webster, who was born June 3, 1804, at Salisbury, New Hampshire. (See Webster). They had seven children: William Wallace, Alfred, Ellen, George Punchard, Ellen Amanda, Henry Martyn, and Frank Webster, whose sketch follows. Of these children, Deacon William W., the eldest became a partner in the hereditary firm; Alfred, one of the most distinguished men born in Northern New Hampshire, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1850, and was a leading lawyer in Detroit for more than fifty years, serving as United States district attorney in Michigan from 1861 to 1869. He died May 8, 1906. George P. was also a lawyer in Detroit, but died at the early age of thirty-two just at the dawn of a promising career; Ellen and Henry Mar-

lyn Russell died under two years. William Wallace Russell died September 3, 1872, and his widow died September 15, 1875.

(VII) Frank Webster, fifth son and seventh and youngest child of William Wallace and Susan Carlton (Webster) Russell, was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, June 22, 1847. His education was obtained in five different states. He first attended Miss Gilmore's private school at Concord, New Hampshire, and then went to Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, studied at the Boston Latin School two years, and later at the high school in Detroit, Michigan, and at the Commercial Institute, New Haven, Connecticut. In 1864, at the age of seventeen, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He was graduated in the class of 1868, receiving a commission of second lieutenant in the Sixth United States Cavalry, and was stationed in the south and west. In June, 1872, he resigned his commission and returned to Plymouth to take his place in the business founded by his grandfather, Moor Russell, in 1798. He was a partner with his brother William and Samuel C. Webster until the death of Mr. Webster in 1883. From that time till the death of Deacon William Russell in 1892, the two brothers continued the business, and since then Major F. W. Russell has been the sole survivor. Although resigning a continuous military career, Major Russell has rendered efficient service in the New Hampshire National Guard, besides serving throughout the Spanish war. In 1884 he was commissioned a captain and aide on the staff of General Daniel M. White, and from 1885 to 1889 he was an assistant inspector-general with the rank of major. On April 27, 1898, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and on May 3, 1898, he was made captain of Company G, Third Infantry, of New Hampshire. The Spanish war broke out at this time, and he was mustered into the United States service on May 11, 1898, and was promoted to major of the first New Hampshire Infantry on July 2, 1898. Major Russell's oldest and third son also served in this regiment during the war, while the second was a student at West Point. Major Russell was mustered out with his regiment, October 31, 1898; and in a reorganization of the National Guard he was commissioned major of the Second Infantry, March 7, 1899, retaining his commission till 1904, when he declined further service. Major Russell is a loyal son of Plymouth, and a ready supporter of all measures conducing to the public good. In politics he is a Republican, and he attends the Congregational Church. On October 1, 1873, Frank Webster Russell married Louisa Webster Hall, daughter of Philander and Louisa Augusta (Webster) Hall, of Plymouth, who was born June 10, 1850 and died May 6, 1905. They have eight children: Clara Louisa, William Wallace, George Moor, Susan Carlton, Walter Hall, Louis Webster, Henry and Mary Louise. Of these children the eldest and the youngest, both daughters, each died at the age of three days. William Wallace Russell, born May 22, 1876, was graduated from Plymouth high school in 1891, and from the Holderness School for Boys in 1893. He was a bank clerk from 1893 to 1898, he was for a time clerk in the office of Honorable John L. Bacon, state treasurer of Vermont and is now (1907) cashier of the National Bank of White River Junction, Vermont. He served in the First New Hampshire Infantry during the Spanish war, and was promoted

to quartermaster sergeant of Company K, and to sergeant major of the regiment, and afterwards was commissioned second lieutenant. George Moor Russell, born April 28, 1878, was graduated from the Plymouth high school in 1894, and from Holderness School for Boys in 1896. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1897, and was graduated in 1901. He is the first lieutenant of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry, and has been stationed at Fort Leavenworth and other forts in the west, and 1903-05 was at Malabang, in the Philippine Islands, and is now (1907) instructor in the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Susan Carlton Russell, born October 31, 1879, was graduated from the Plymouth high school in 1896, and from the State Normal School in 1898. She attended Abbott Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, for one year, and was graduated from Vassar College in 1904. She taught for a time at Livingston Park Seminary, Rochester, New York. Walter Hall Russell, born May 21, 1882, was graduated from the Holderness School for Boys in 1900, and from Dartmouth College in 1904, and from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1906. He was a trumpeter of Company K, First New Hampshire Infantry, during the Spanish war and is now practicing law at Detroit, Michigan. Frank Henry Russell, the youngest son, born June 18, 1887, died May 2, 1904, while a member of the senior class in the Plymouth high school.

There can be no doubt of the connection between this branch of the Russell family and the one whose history has been previously written. The large number bearing the name, resident in Andover, renders extremely difficult the distinction of individuals.

(I) Jonathan Russell was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1757, and removed to Nelson, New Hampshire, about 1780. He settled in the neighborhood town of Dublin about 1790. He married Rachel White, of Nelson, soon after coming to that town. She was born in 1758. They had ten children: Hepzibah, born March 17, 1783, died in May, 1834. Jonathan (2), whose sketch follows; Elias, died young. Sally, married Asa Metcalf, of Marlborough, New Hampshire. Abner, married Betsey Herriek. Nancy, married Davis Heaton of Keene. Huldah. Eben, married Olive Newell. Amelia, married Alvin Keyes of Putney, Vermont. Mary, married Proctor Keyes. Jonathan Russell died in April, 1834. His wife died June 1, 1821.

(II) Jonathan (2), eldest son and child of Jonathan (1) and Rachel (White) Russell, was born in Roxbury, New Hampshire, January 26, 1785. He lived most of his life in Harrisville. He married, January 2, 1809, Mary Lewis, of Marlborough, New Hampshire, who was born December 14, 1787. They had two sons: Lyman, born November 5, 1808, who married Ursula Mason, March 16, 1837; and James L., whose sketch follows. Jonathan (2) Russell died September 10, 1848.

(III) James L., younger son of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Lewis) Russell, was born October 30, 1814, in Pottersville (now Chesham), in the town of Harrisville, New Hampshire. He lived in Pottersville on a large farm, and was also a contractor. He was a Democrat in politics. He belonged to the Methodist Church, and sang in the choir for many years. He was an upright man, of amiable disposition, and was highly respected in the community.

On October 31, 1839, he married Anna P. Mason, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Willard) Mason, who was born April 5, 1822. She was a sister of his brother Lyman's wife. Their father was the Baptist minister at Pottersville, and their mother was a cousin of Frances B. Willard. Mrs. Russell, like her husband, was a member of the Methodist Church. They had five children: M. Callista, who married Samuel D. Bemis, of Chatham, New Hampshire; Albert Lyman, mentioned below; Edward S., died at twenty-one years; James Edson, died at twenty-three years; Adney, married Elwin Seaver, and lived in Chatham. James L. Russell died April 16, 1854, at the early age of forty years. His wife survived him nearly forty years, dying in 1893.

(IV) Albert Lyman, eldest son and second child of James L. and Anna P. (Mason) Russell, was born in Pottersville, (now Chatham), New Hampshire, July 16, 1843. He attended the common schools of Harrisville and Dublin, and also a business college in Boston. For a short time he was engaged in farming but he had a strong mechanical taste, and in 1863 went to Boston, where he entered an establishment for the manufacture of electric supplies. He made the first Bell telephone for the inventor, and constructed the first experimental line, from the factory to the house of Charles Williams in Somerville. He afterwards succeeded Mr. Williams in the business, and built up a large and successful establishment. He employed about thirty people and conducted a business which amounted to about seventy-five thousand dollars a year. About 1883 he became a member of the Western Electric Company, which manufactured Bell telephone instruments. In 1892 he retired from manufacturing and removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and in 1895 came to Chatham, where he remained until he died. During his later years he had a saw mill in Chatham, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was a Democrat in politics, but never held office, though he was often urged to do so. He belonged to the Universalist Church in Somerville. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum in Somerville. Besides his own manufacturing, he was interested in many other electrical concerns. On December 23, 1842, Albert Lyman Lewis married Emma F. Williams, who was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, December 23, 1842, daughter of Charles Williams. They had three children: Grace Isabel, born September 24, 1868, died December 27, 1874; Edward Grand, born April 4, 1872, who lives in Chesham, New Hampshire; and Percy Williams, whose sketch follows. Albert L. Russell died March 23, 1898, and his wife died May 27, 1906.

(V) Percy Williams, younger son and third child of Albert Lyman and Emma F. (Williams) Russell, was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, October 24, 1875. He attended the common and high schools in Somerville. He moved to New Hampshire with his father, and at the age of twenty-one he built a box factory in connection with his father's sawmill at Chesham. This box factory employs from twenty-five to thirty hands, and has a yearly output of from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of manufactured goods. Mr. Russell makes lock-corner pine boxes. He does an extensive lumber business also, having a number of steam mills, and buying and operating lumber lots. He belongs to Pequoit Lodge, No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Marlborough, and to Silver Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry,

No. 105, of Chesham. He has been an officer of the latter organization. He married Gertrude M. Derby, daughter of Milan Derby, who was born at Chesham, New Hampshire, September 15, 1875. They have one child, Earl Classon.

The origin of the name of Rust is obscure. Bardsley thinks it may have been derived from Le Rous, signifying a ruddy or russet complexion, which in its various forms of Rous, Rouse, Rowse and Rosse is familiar to those who have spent much time over mediæval records. Another theory is that it may have come direct from Holland or Low Dutch dialect in which Rust signifies rest or repose. The earliest mention of the family in England refers to one Hugh Rust, who was living there in 1312. Dr. George Rust, a native of Cambridge, England, where he took the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1646, was made bishop of Dromore, Ireland, in 1667. He is buried in the choir of the cathedral at Dromore, in the same vault with his friend, Jeremy Taylor.

(I) Henry Rust, the first American ancestor, came from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, somewhere between 1633 and 1635, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. He became an inhabitant of Boston, March 31, 1651, and was a large owner of property there. In 1653 he owned a tract on the corner of Summer and Hawley streets, which afterwards became the site of the Seven Star Inn, and still later, 1734, the location of Trinity Church. In 1889 about one-quarter of Henry Rust's original property was sold for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Henry Rust was a glover by occupation, and the Seven Stars was the sign of the shop when Rust's son-in-law, Robert Earle, sold it in 1698. Henry Rust and his wife were admitted to the First Church in Boston, December 20, 1669. The name of his wife nowhere appears, but it is thought they were married in America, as the baptism of the first child does not occur till Henry Rust had been in this country for three years. There were six children: Samuel, baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts, August 5, 1638. Nathaniel, whose sketch follows. Hannah, baptized in Hingham, November 7, 1641, married Robert Earle. Israel, baptized in Hingham, November 12, 1643. Benjamin, baptized April 5, 1646. Benoni, died October 13, 1649. From the three sons, Samuel, Nathaniel and Israel, the entire Rust family in America has sprung. Samuel settled in Boston, Nathaniel in Ipswich, and Israel in Northampton. The date of the death of Henry Rust is not known, but it must have occurred between January, 1684, and 1685, according to the conveyances of the Boston property.

(II) Nathaniel, second son and child of Henry Rust, was baptized in Hingham, Massachusetts, February 2, 1639-40. He removed to Ipswich in early life, and remained there until his death at the age of seventy-three. He took the freeman's oath May 27, 1674, and was appointed quartermaster in the expedition to Canada, June 19, 1690, and was representative to the legislature in 1690 and 1691. March 23, 1692-93, he was appointed one of the selectmen to "lay out more town," and we find that he bought a lot of land from William Wilson "with ye rocks thereon." He seems to have been much engaged in the settling of estates from which we may infer that he stood well with his fellow citizens. Like his father, he was engaged in the manufacture of gloves, and was sometimes known as Nathaniel the Glover, to distinguish him from his son and namesake. Nathaniel Rust married Mary

Wardell, daughter of William and Alice Wardell, and they had seven children: Mary, born June, 1664, married Captain Daniel Ringe. Nathaniel, whose sketch follows. Margaret, born February 7, 1669, married Samuel Williams, of Salem. Elizabeth, born March 14, 1672, married William Fellows. Dorothy, born March 10, 1682, died in infancy. John, born July 9, 1684, married Sarah Potter. Sarah, born in Essex in 1686, married Lieutenant Thomas Hart, of Ipswich. Mercy, born November 14, 1700, married Thomas Norton. Nathaniel Rust died in Ipswich, December 23, 1713, aged seventy-three years, and his widow died July 7, 1720, aged seventy-eight years.

(III) Lieutenant Nathaniel (2), eldest son and second child of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Wardell) Rust, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 16, 1667. At the age of seventeen he married a girl two years his senior, and they had a family of eleven children. In 1690 he took part in the expedition to Canada, where he probably gained his military title, and in 1695 was invited to open the first free school ever taught in Chebacco, now Essex, Massachusetts. He was so successful as a teacher that the committee invited him to stay in this capacity, and the town granted him a quarter acre of land to build his house on. Master Rust, as he was called then, also taught the first grammar school in Essex. The first school house was built in 1702 near "a shrubbed white oak." March 19, 1707, Nathaniel (2) Rust was one of five men elected trustees of the town for the ensuing year. Their duties were to select persons whom they "shall think fit to ring ye Bell sweep ye meeting-house and set up a bason of water for the baptizing of children when there shall be Ocasion for ye same to be paid in Graine out of ye change rate." February 22, 1684, Nathaniel (2) Rust married Joanna, daughter of Quartermaster Robert Kinsman, son of Robert and Mary (Boreman) Kinsman. She was born April 25, 1665. The eleven children of Lieutenant Nathaniel (2) and Joanna (Kinsman) Rust were: Nathaniel, born 1685, married Miriam Andross, Henry, whose sketch follows. Robert, born about 1688, married Rachel Ingalls. Joannah, born about 1690, married Jeremiah Thompson. Moses, born about 1692, taught school in Essex. Margaret, born about 1694, married George Stimpson. Joseph, born 1696, married Rachel Choate. Benjamin, born 1698, married Margaret Shuburn. Dorothy, born 1700, married Captain Jeremiah Foster. Mary, born 1702, married Moses Foster, brother of Jeremiah. Peletiah, born about 1706, married Rebecca Gogh, and was in the siege of Louisburg. Lieutenant Nathaniel (2) Rust died at Chebacco in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 9, 1711, and the inventory of his estate amounted to one hundred and ninety-three pounds, six shillings and sixpence. His widow, Joanna Rust, afterwards kept tavern in Ipswich, where she died January 28, 1733.

(IV) Rev. Henry, second son and child of Lieutenant Nathaniel (2) and Joanna (Kinsman) Rust, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1686, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1707. He was the first of his line to move to New Hampshire, coming here in April, 1718, to be settled as the first minister in Stratham, where he remained thirty-seven years. Rev. Henry Rust swore allegiance to George II in 1727. Among other records in which his name appears is the purchase of some land in Exeter in 1722, and the loss of a negro

woman by death on February 16, 1741-42. About 1719 Rev. Henry Rust married into one of the prominent families of the state. His wife, who was Ann Waldron, daughter of Colonel and Judge Richard Waldron and his second wife, Eleanor (Vaughan) Waldron, of Portsmouth, was born August 27, 1698. She seems to have been held in more than usual esteem by her friends, or else commiseration was excited by her early death at the age of thirty-five, after having borne seven children. Her tombstone in the old Stratham cemetery is conspicuous for its size and solidity, for it consists of a block of solid masonry, six feet long, two feet wide, and three feet high. Upon the top of this pile rests a slab, bearing the following quaint inscription: "Interred here lyes Mrs. Anna Rust, the Desirable Consort of the Rev. Mr. Henry Rust, Obit May 20, 1733 Aetat 35. Omnia Pensabunt Nobis Caelestia Sceptrā. A gift of the Neighboring Women." The last line, which shows that the imposing memorial was provided, not by Mrs. Rust's own family, who were people of wealth and dignity, but by neighboring wives and mothers, whose means were probably limited, indicates the love that the parishioners bore to their pastor's wife. Rev. Henry and Anna (Waldron) Rust had seven children: Nathaniel, born October 29, 1719, graduated from Harvard in 1738, and died before he was twenty-one. Anna, born June 13, 1722, died without issue. Mary, born August 1, 1724, died unmarried. Henry, whose sketch follows. William, born November 18, 1728, died unmarried. Eleanor, born November 13, 1730, married Andrew Folsom, of Newmarket, New Hampshire. Dr. Richard, born March 27, 1733, married Martha Wiggin, and lived in Stratham. Rev. Henry Rust died at Stratham, March 20, 1749, aged sixty-three years.

(V) Colonel Henry (2), second son and fourth child of Rev. Henry and Anna (Waldron) Rust, was born at Stratham, New Hampshire, January 22, 1726. He lived during early life at Portsmouth, this state, where he was master of a vessel and afterwards became colonel, judge of probate for Stafford county and farmer. About 1768, after he had followed the sea for twenty-five years, he settled at Wolfboro, this state, of which town he was one of the original proprietors, and the only one to make a permanent home. His lot of six hundred acres included Rust's pond and South Wolfboro village. He built a log cabin, and for some years passed his summers there in company with his two sons, Henry and Richard. One winter the two boys, aged fourteen and twelve, remained in the new settlement to take care of the stock, and for nine weeks saw no white person. Colonel Rust was appointed judge of probate in 1773, and when sworn in took the oath of allegiance to the Crown. He considered this oath so binding that he would not acknowledge allegiance to the constitutional government, although he served as selectman for eight years. The church at Wolfboro was organized in 1793, and the next year Colonel Rust was chosen the first deacon. He may fairly be called the founder of Wolfboro, for he did more for its actual settlement than any other one man, and he was the ancestor of all the name, which has become so numerous in that part of the state. Since the organization of Wolfboro the colonel and his descendants have held the office of town clerk twenty-six times, of selectman forty-five times, and of representative eighteen times.

About 1750 Colonel Henry (2) Rust married Ann Harvey, of Portsmouth, and they had eleven

children: Anna, born November 4, 1751, married Matthew S. G. Parker. Henry, born March 4, 1754, died at the age of seven months. Henry, born May 14, 1755, married Hannah Horne. Richard, born January 31, 1757, married Susannah Connor. Elizabeth, born September 24, 1758, married Deeren Stoddard. Thomas, born May 19, 1760, died at ten months. Mary, born August 13, 1761, married Isaiah Horne. Jane married John Horne. William, whose sketch follows. Nathaniel, born August 15, 1767. Margaret, born July 26, 1768, each of whom died at the age of a few months. Colonel Henry (2) Rust died in Wolfboro, March 17, 1807, at the age of eighty-one, and his wife survived him less than three months, dying on June 11, of that year.

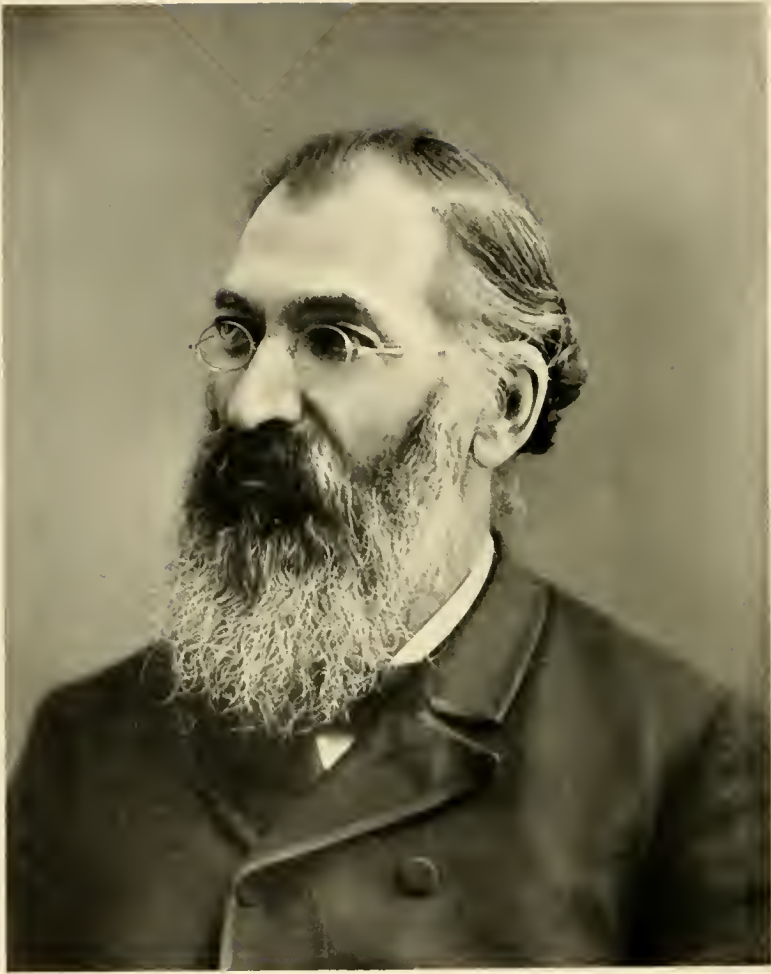
(VI) William, fifth son and ninth child of Colonel Henry and Ann (Harvey) Rust, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 7, 1765. He was a farmer in Wolfboro, where he lived on land which had originally formed a portion of his father's large estate. William Rust was thrice married. His first wife, and the mother of his seven children, was Hannah Marble, daughter of Samuel Marble, of Stratham, this state, who was born January 15, 1760, and died at Wolfboro, August 4, 1802, aged forty-two years. Their children were: William (2), mentioned below. Nathaniel, born September 9, 1790, married Lydia Folsom. Sarah, born December 15, 1793, married James Folsom. Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego, triplets, born August 20, 1796. Hannah, born February 28, 1801, died December 1, 1815. Of the triplets, Shadrach died in less than six months; Meshech married Martha Frost; and Abednego married Hannah Mayhew, and (second) Sally Moulton. William Rust married for his second wife Mrs. Susannah (Rollins) Melvin, who was born December 25, 1768, and died October 8, 1815. On March 4, 1819, William Rust married his third wife, Mrs. Nancy (Haley) Wedgewood, daughter of Joshua Haley, and widow of Lot Wedgewood, of Parsonsfield, Maine, who was born September 2, 1780, and died August 4, 1845. William Rust survived all his wives, and died September 5, 1851, aged eighty-six years.

(VII) William (2), eldest child of William (1) and Hannah (Marble) Rust, was born at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, June 1, 1788. He was a farmer. He married (first) Olive Deland. They had two children: Hannah Marble, whose sketch follows; and Betsey Stoddard, born September 18, 1824, who married John C. Leavitt, of Wolfboro. William Rust's second wife was Polly, daughter of Benjamin Evans, of Alton, New Hampshire. William (2) Rust died September 25, 1848, aged sixty years.

(VIII) Hannah Marble, elder of the two daughters of William (2) and Olive (Deland) Rust, was born at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, February 23, 1821. On May 7, 1840, Hannah Marble Rust was married to Moses Thompson, fourth son and fifth child of Moses and Sally Fox Thompson, of Wolfboro. (See Thompson, VIII).

(I) Thomas Nevins and wife Margaret were of the early Scotch-Irish emigrants of the eighteenth century. They sailed from the north of Ireland about 1711, and settled in Nova Scotia. While returning to Ireland on business a few years later, the ship on which Thomas Nevins sailed was lost, and the crew and passengers drowned. The widow, Margaret Nevins, with her three sons, Thomas, Wil-





Rev. John D. Mansbery

liam and David, removed to Massachusetts, but soon settled in or near West Dunstable, now Hollis, New Hampshire.

(II) David, youngest son of Thomas and Margaret Nevins, married Lois Patch, and resided in Hollis.

(III) John Nevins, son of David and Lois (Patch) Nevins, born in Hollis, April 18, 1755, married, December 29, 1785, Judith Hall, of Pelham.

(IV) Deacon James, son of John and Judith (Hall) Nevins, was born in Londonderry, April 6, 1798, and died there March, 1873. He settled in Londonderry when he was a young man, locating on the farm originally owned by Rev. Dr. Morrison, one of the earliest preachers of the town. As a result of hard work and economy he became a well-to-do farmer. He was a Whig during the existence of the party, and when it disbanded he became a Republican. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian and held the office of elder in the church. He married, October 27, 1830, Mary Plummer, of Londonderry, eldest daughter of Captain Abel and Mary (Anderson) Plummer, (see Morrison, V) and they had seven children: John, Harriet, Mary, James E., William P., Henry A., and Sarah E. (see Major, III).

(V) William P., son of James and Mary (Plummer) Nevins, was born in Londonderry, May 23, 1841, and was reared on the paternal acres to which in later life he succeeded. He obtained his education in the common schools and at Pinkerton Academy, graduating from the latter school in 1864. February 14, 1865, he enlisted from Londonderry in Company H, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was a part of the Ninth Army Corps commanded by General Meade, and participated in the siege of Petersburg and a number of important engagements, just preceding the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. He was discharged July 30, 1865, and returned to Londonderry where he has since been engaged in farming. He has a fine farmstead of two hundred acres and a commodious residence. He is a Republican in politics, and has served two terms as selectman, two years in the legislature and two years as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Derry Depot. He is a Presbyterian and for years has been an elder in the church. He married, September 14, 1871, Julia C. Shipley, who was born in Londonderry. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nevins, as follows: Mabel, Charles H. (died young) and Harriet Julia. The last named married, 1907, Edward H. Davenport. The ancestor (1) Abel Shipley of Mrs. Nevins, resided in Hollis. He married, November 24, 1768, Lucy Farley, who was born in Hollis, February 13, 1744, daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin and Joanna (Page) Farley, of Hollis. They had nine children: Abel, Lucy, Anna, John, Sarah, Amos, Benjamin, Betty and Page.

(2) Amos, sixth child and third son of Abel and Lucy (Farley) Shipley, was born in Hollis, March 5, 1780. He settled in Londonderry, where he spent the greater part of his life. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Boyd, and they had nine children.

(3) John, third child of Amos and Mary (Boyd) Shipley, was born in Londonderry, April 10, 1809, and died 1875. He was a carpenter, one of the leading citizens, and a prominent Republican

of the town which he represented in the state legislature in 1888-89. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Rebecca Dickey, who was born February 5, 1831, daughter of Joseph and Fanny (Montgomery) Dickey, and granddaughter of Robert Dickey. She died April 10, 1880, aged sixty-six years. Their three children were: Joseph L., Mary Frances, (Mrs. Nevins) and Julia D. Mrs. Nevins is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Rebekah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Derry Depot, and of Woman's Relief Corps, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic.

It has been found a difficult matter to trace the name of Munsey to its beginning in America, but judging from the records available and the characters of the representatives of the present generation it is conclusive that the ancestry must have possessed sterling worth.

(I) George W. Munsey was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, in 1782, and died in Gilford, in December, 1861. No record has been found of his parents, and it is probable that he was early left an orphan, as it is related that in boyhood he lived in the family of Samuel Blaisdell of Gilford. He was educated in the common schools and at Dummer's Academy at Newberry, Massachusetts, and taught school for a time. He later studied medicine with Dr. Kelley, of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and practiced in the towns of Moultonborough, Centre Harbor, and Eaton, and was one of the physicians of Gilford for forty years preceding 1856. He was a practitioner of no ordinary ability and skill. He had a large family to support, and the practice in those days was often unremunerative, hence he was at times in straitened circumstances. He was a natural orator, and after the Washingtonian movement he frequently lectured on temperance. He was a Universalist, and in politics a Democrat. Dr. Munsey married Hannah Barton, who was born in Epsom, September 13, 1784, and died in 1886, having nearly reached the age of one hundred years. They had children as follows: Melinda, Benjamin H., William, Susanna, Barton, George W., Ann Smith, Hannah Barton, David Hale, Sarah G., and Wealthy, who is the only child now living. The third son, Barton, born March 9, 1812, began life early as a jeweler, and showed rare inventive ability. Later he became a physician of the Eclectic-Homeopathic schools, and was a successful practitioner. He traveled extensively in this and in foreign countries. The two oldest sons settled at Cape Ann and there engaged in business. The other sons were shoemakers by occupation. The daughters were active in their respective spheres, and one of them became the wife of Rev. Josiah Gilman of Lynn, Massachusetts. (Extended mention of George W. and descendants appears in this article.)

(II) David Hale, son of George W. and Hannah (Barton) Munsey, was born May 3, 1820, in Gilford, and died in 1896. He attended the common schools of his native town, after which he carried on the business of shoemaking in connection with his brothers, George and Amos Prescott Munsey, continuing in the trade for forty years, and was proprietor of a mail route during the last seventeen years of his life. He was a Free Will Baptist, and an Independent in politics. David Hale Munsey married Betsy F. Roberts, who was born in New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1818 and died in 1894.

Their seven children were: Charles H., Sara J., Clara E., Helen, Hannah, Manly and Etta.

(III) Charles Hale, eldest son of David H. and Betsy F. (Roberts) Munsey, was born in Gilford, February 18, 1844. He was educated in the common schools of Gilford, learned the shoemaker's trade at which he worked for thirty years in Boston, was later an employee in Quincy Market, and for four years a salesman in a fruit and provision store; after operating a store of his own for two years, he retired from business. He lives in Gilford during the summer, looking after the old homestead and passes the winter months in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He is an Independent in politics, and an Odd Fellow and third degree member Mystic Order of Mechanics. He married Mary A. Bartlett in 1865; she was born in Gilford in 1843. They have two children.

(II) George Washington (2), fourth son and sixth child of George Washington and Hannah (Barton) Munsey, was born November 20, 1814, in Gilford, and died January 13, 1893. He conducted a shoemaking business for twenty years and later kept a general store at Gilford, and also owned a farm in that village, which he cultivated, at least by proxy. In religious faith he was a Free Will Baptist. He married, in Gilford, Hannah Gilman, who was born there in 1817, and died in 1859, aged forty-two years. Her parents were Jeremiah and Betsey (Hodgedon) Gilman. The children of this union were: John G., Hannah, Edwin, Mary and Park.

(I) John Gilman, eldest son of George W. and Hannah (Gilman) Munsey, was born in Gilford, January 6, 1836. He grew up attending school and acting as assistant in his father's store. When about thirty years old he went to New Hampton, where he attended the Theological Seminary for two years, and after completing the course there, has preached gospel for forty years in Maine and New Hampshire, principally in the latter state, and for the past seven years has been located at Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where he now (1907) resides. He has lived a long and useful life, and is a highly respected citizen. He married, July 7, 1859, Olive Mooney, who was born in Alton, March 23, 1832, daughter of Jeremiah B. and Olive (Wentworth) Mooney, of Alton. They had two children, George B., and Nettie.

(III) George Burnham, eldest child and only son of John G. and Olive (Mooney) Munsey, was born in Gilford, October 9, 1861. He attended the common schools of Gilmanton, graduated from the commercial department of the New Hampton Literary Institution, and attended Tilton Seminary. He learned the printer's trade in the office of Charles F. Hill, in Tilton, and followed that occupation four years in that town. In 1887 he formed a partnership with E. D. Ward under the firm name of Ward & Munsey, photographers, and carried on a prosperous business in Lake Port ten years. In 1897 Mr. Munsey disposed of his interest in the photographic establishment and began business as a dealer in gentlemen's clothing and furnishings, on Main street, in Lake Port. In this he has been successful, and now has a large and handsome stock of goods and a fine trade. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Free Will Baptist. He is a member of Winnipiseogee Colony of Pilgrim Fathers. December 8, 1883, he married Mary Alma Rollins, who was born in Tilton, July 23, 1862, daughter of Chase and Laura J. (Odell)

Rollins. They have one child, Ruth Rollins, born July 13, 1903.

This is an old name in the American colonies, having been found widely scattered over Maine and Connecticut, and having numerous pioneer representatives in the settlement of various New England colonies. One of these was John Mills, who came from England to Scarborough, in what is now Maine, before 1650. He was a Quaker, and with his family was much persecuted by other inhabitants about 1670. His wife was Mary Wadleigh and they had a large family.

(I) James Mills, born in 1684, was probably a grandson of John and Mary (Wadleigh) Mills, of Scarborough, Maine. About 1702 a large number of people in that vicinity were driven southward into New Hampshire by the Indians. James Mills settled early in Massachusetts, and in 1735 bought a tract of land of Robert Ford, senior, and settled near what is now known as Copps Corner. This locality, by the establishment of the province line in 1741, became a part of Hampstead, New Hampshire. He was admitted a member of the church in Hampstead, with his wife, June 3, 1752, and died in that town and was buried in the village cemetery. His wife's name was Jane, and their children were: Reuben, John, Caleb, William, Sarah, Elizabeth, James and Thomas. The mother, Jane Mills, died in Hampstead, November 2, 1762, aged seventy-three years, and was buried beside her husband.

(II) Thomas, probably youngest child of James and Jane Mills, was born 1720, in Haverhill, and was one of the three first settlers of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, and died in that town January 27, 1790. He married Elizabeth Hogg, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hambleton) Hogg, formerly of Londonderry, and later a resident of Hampstead. John Hogg came to Londonderry from northern Ireland about 1719, and was married to Elizabeth Hambleton in 1729. While residing in Hampstead, 1752, he refused to pay rates towards the support of the minister. His daughter Elizabeth was born April 29, 1732, probably in Londonderry. He was born September, 1704, in northern Ireland, and his wife was probably from Kittery, Maine. She died August 30, 1800, aged sixty-eight years. Thomas Mill's children were: Sarah, said to have been the first white child born in that town; John, Agnes, Thomas, Caleb, Elizabeth, Peter, James and Samuel. All were born in Dunbarton.

(III) Caleb, third son and fifth child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hogg) Mills, was born June 9, 1705, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, and resided throughout his life in that town, where he was a wealthy farmer, and died January 17, 1834. He married Tamar Cheney, who died February 20, 1850, having survived her husband sixteen years. Their children were: John, Sarah, Joseph, Nancy, Polly, Elizabeth, Caleb and Tamar.

(IV) John, eldest child of Caleb and Tamar (Cheney) Mills, was born December 30, 1786, and lived on a part of the land occupied by his grandfather, Thomas Mills, at the first settlement of the town. This is on Mills Hill, north of Dunbarton Center, and the property is still in possession of his descendants. He was a successful farmer, and died August 1, 1859. He married Nancy Bailey, who was born February 13, 1874, and died May 21, 1865. Their children were: William P.,







*J. W. McColles*

Sarah B., Caleb, Catherine G., Nancy E., Phoebe, Mary, Thomas B., Susan T., John C., a son unnamed, and Matthew S.

(V) Susan Tamar, sixth daughter and ninth child of John and Nancy (Bailey) Mills, was born November 18, 1823, in Dunbarton, and was married November 29, 1853, to Charles I. Clifford of Dunbarton (see Clifford, VIII).

This old Scotch name was McCOLLESTER transported to America during the colonial times, and has undergone several changes. As it first arrived in this country it was spelled McAlister. It has been changed by some to MacCollester, and for many years the prefix was dropped and the name became plain Collester. In recent years some branches of the family have restored the prefix, as used by the line herein traced. Two brothers, John and Samuel McAllister, of Scotch birth, came to America with the British dispatched to subdue the Indians and protect the colonists. The descendants of the former settled in Maine, while those of the latter are to be found in New Hampshire and scattered through other states. The family has held up the standards which are peculiar to the Scotch blood, and its representatives have been found moral, upright citizens, who have contributed to the advancement of the community in which they have resided.

(I) Samuel McCollester was captain of a company of British soldiers, and while in the service of the American colonies was captured by the Indians and held for some time as a prisoner. Upon his release he settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(II) Isaac, son of Captain Samuel McCollester (I), was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, September 25, 1736. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in defence of the colonies, March 15, 1755. At this time he served eleven weeks and four days under the command of Israel Williams, in the Crown Point expedition and at the Line of Forts. He again enlisted in the war of the revolution, July 21, 1777, and was sergeant in Captain Solomon Stone's company, Colonel Nichol's regiment, General John Stark's brigade. This company was recruited out of Colonel Enoch Hale's regiment, Fifteenth New Hampshire Militia, and marched from Rindge, New Hampshire, to join the Continental army, participating in the battles of Bennington and Still Water. He was discharged December 25, after serving two months and five days. He originally enlisted in this service on July 3, 1777, in Captain John Mellen's company, Enoch Hale's regiment, which marched from Fitzwilliam and adjacent towns in New Hampshire to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga. After nine days of service he was discharged, and enlisted as mentioned above in the severe campaigns of the Continental army. He was one of the original proprietors of Marlboro, New Hampshire, and purchased three lots with the intention of settling on the first lot, on which his descendants now live. An opportunity offering to sell this lot to excellent advantage, he did so, and built a log house on lot No. 2, and there the first birth in the town of Marlboro occurred, that of his daughter Polly. He was the second settler in the town of Marlboro, and removed his family there in the winter of 1764-65. Having taken the pay for his lot in Continental money, which depreciated so much as to become almost worthless, he was obliged to make a new

start, and selling his log house on lot No. 2 he removed to the northern part of the town, where he settled on his third lot. Here he built a log house in which he lived for some years while he cleared up his land and developed an excellent farm. He continued to reside there until his death, June 8, 1809. He was a prominent citizen of the town, taking an active part in its public affairs, was one of its original surveyors, and one of the committee who laid out the road from Dublin to Keene in 1763. He married Hannah Goddard, born January 27, 1736, died March 3, 1814, daughter of William and Keziah (Cloyes) Goddard. Their children were: Reuben, Hannah, Lucy, Molly, Dolly, Samuel, see forward; Israel, Lydia, Levi, Keziah, and Zadock.

(III) Samuel, second son and sixth child of Isaac (2) and Hannah (Goddard) McCollester, was born in Marlboro, March 24, 1767; died June 14, 1848. He settled with his father on their own farm. He married Silence Belknap, who died February 4, 1854, daughter of Ebenezer and Silence (Winch) Belknap, and they had children: Ebenezer B., Luther, died young; Charles; Silas, see forward; Levi; Luther; Samuel; Roxanna; Ira; Almira; Osgood.

(IV) Silas, fourth son and child of Samuel (3) and Silence (Belknap) McCollester, was born in Marlboro, June 5, 1796, and died December 26, 1873. He settled with his father on the paternal farm, where he remained until 1834, when he removed to Marlboro Village. For fifteen years he was engaged in the manufacture of chairs and pails, and after that purchased the farm located on the first lot upon which his grandfather Isaac had settled, and there his death occurred. He married Achsah Holman, daughter of Charles and Relief (Sawyer) Holman, and had children: Mary H.; Samuel; Relief S.; Sullivan Holman, see forward; Oliver H.; John Quincy Adams; Orrilla G.; Sumner L.; Elizabeth; Ellen A.; and Louisa.

(V) Sullivan Holman, second son and fourth child of Silas (4) and Achsah (Holman) McCollester, was born on the farm of his father, in Marlboro, December 18, 1826. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native town, the high school of Dublin, academies at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and Winchendon, Massachusetts, Mount Caesar Seminary in Swanzy, New Hampshire, and Melrose Seminary in Brattleboro, Vermont. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont, in the class of 1851. While pursuing his education he paid his way by teaching, having taught in Richmond, New Hampshire, four winters in the Walpole public schools, and two years in Walpole Academy. He next attended a divinity school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, for two years, and afterward taught in Mount Caesar Seminary for about five years, and preached Sundays at Swanzy and West Swanzy. He took charge of the Universalist Church at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and at West Centerfield, New Hampshire, in 1858. While residing in Westmoreland he held the office of county commissioner of schools for four years, and during this time was president of the State Board of Education. He was very active in promoting the welfare of the schools, in visiting them, and holding institutes for the improvement and benefit of the teachers. For four years he was a teacher in the Valley Seminary at Westmoreland, and subsequently went to Portland, Maine, where he was in charge of Westbrook

Seminary for a period of nine years. He made a trip abroad in 1866, visiting the principal art centers of Europe, later returning to the seminary. He located at Nashua in the fall of 1869, where he became pastor of the Universalist Church, and remained four years. From this place he was called to Akron, Ohio, in 1872. In that city he became the president of Buchtel College, and for six years filled this position acceptably and with honor. His health again failing, he went abroad a second time to recuperate, and upon his return went to his native town and purchased the McCollester homestead, where his great-grandfather had first settled. For three years, 1878-81, he was pastor of the Universalist Church in Bellows Falls, Vermont, where a church edifice was erected through his personal efforts, and soon after this work he was called to the pastorate of the Pierce Memorial Church of Dover, New Hampshire, where he continued three years, completing the edifice, and placing the church upon a substantial working and spiritual basis. At the close of this period he went abroad with his family, remaining one year; then returning to the homestead in Marlboro, where he has resided since that time. There he built a handsome modern residence, which is the scene of cheerful hospitality and the abode of cultured refinement. Dr. McCollester occasionally fills the neighboring pulpits in Swanzey, Westmoreland and other towns. In 1887-88 he went 'round the world. He is a Knight Templar Mason, has served his native town as school supervisor and as representative in the legislature, attended the session at Concord in 1889, and served as chairman of the board of Education. For a period of forty years he has contributed voluminously to current journalistic and magazine literature, and has also published "Afterthoughts on Historic Lands and Capitol Cities;" "Round the Globe;" "Babylon and Nineveh through American Eyes;" "Mexico, Old and New." Dr. McCollester's years of travel have also placed him before the public as an interesting lecturer on foreign lands. He has preached more than two thousand sermons, officiated at fifteen hundred funerals, and has lectured more than one thousand times. His devotion to the cause of education has been life long and well-directed. As an author his fame rests in a great measure upon the truth and vividness of his descriptions. To attain this result he spent much time in personal visits to churches, schools, prisons, hospitals, markets, plantations and ranches, and his histories are based upon facts. He has not been merely a traveler, but a thinker and a student during his travels. He has been gifted with keen powers of observation, and this has enabled him to depict in a graphic manner the scenes which he has witnessed.

Dr. McCollester married (first), November 23, 1852, Sophia F. Knight, born October 12, 1829, in Dummerstown, Vermont, died in 1899, daughter of Joel and Fanny M. (Duncan) Knight. They had children: Eda Sophia; Carrie Knight; Sullivan Lee, who is a famous preacher; and Edwin Fay. He married (second) Emma J. Parker, who died four months after her marriage. He married (third) Elizabeth E. Randall, born in Preston, New York, January 28, 1837.

This name is not very numerously PECKER represented in this country or in New Hampshire. It was identified with the first settlement of Concord, and has been connected

with the history of that town ever since. Some of its representatives have been among the most prominent citizens and have acquitted themselves with credit.

(I) With Pecker, of Boston and Haverhill, was born about 1622, undoubtedly in England. The exact date of his arrival in America cannot now be determined. The records show that he agreed to become an inhabitant of Haverhill by June, 1663. Land was granted him there in 1651-52 and 1654 and 1667. Land was granted to one of that name in Charlestown in 1667-68. He was probably a man of considerable means, and was financially interested in more than one town. He was a selectman at Haverhill in 1669, and was first surveyor of boards in 1674. He probably removed to Boston about 1682, and died May 15, 1696. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of John Friend. According to the Haverhill records she died before him in Boston. Their children were: James, Mary, Susanna, a daughter who died at the age of sixteen days in Haverhill, and probably other children.

(II) James (2), eldest child of James (1) and Elizabeth (Friend) Pecker, was a resident of Haverhill, where he was an inn holder, and was known by the title of Cornet. No record appears of his birth or death. He is known to have been living in 1734, and probably in 1744. Administration upon his estate was granted to his son John, December 17, 1748. He took the oath of allegiance at Haverhill November 17, 1667. He married Ann Davis, and both were members of the first Haverhill church in 1723. Their children were: Ann (died young), James, John, Daniel, Mary, Ann, Susanna and Jeremiah.

(III) John, second son and third child of James (2) and Ann (Davis) Pecker, was born December 15, 1687, in Haverhill. He was a ship-chandler and an inn holder, and was one of the founders of the new North Church in Boston in 1712. He removed to Haverhill about 1722 or later. He was admitted to the first Haverhill church July 2, 1738, by dismissal from some other church. He died before January 10, 1757, on which date the administration of his estate was granted to his son James. He was prominent among the original proprietors of Penacook (Concord), New Hampshire. It is not probable that he lived there himself, though he was on committees and a surveyor there from 1727 to 1730, and had a house built to inhabit there in 1731. He was married (first) June 16, 1709, in Boston, to Elizabeth Kelly and (second), April 4, 1723, in Newbury, to widow Hannah Wainwright. She survived him. His first four children were born of the first wife and the others of the second. They were: Ann (died young), Elizabeth (died before 1733), Ann, James, John, Daniel and William (twins); the latter died in infancy, the former before 1736), William, Mary, Charles, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jeremiah and Daniel.

(IV) James (3), eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Kelly) Pecker, was born about 1717. He was educated as a physician, and practiced in Haverhill, where he was admitted to the church July 6, 1746. He served as a soldier of the revolution, and died at Valley Forge. One record states that he died September 22, 1778, and another record that he had been dead nearly six years in March, 1785. He was married (first), December 13, 1744, in Haverhill to Hannah or Susanna Cogswell of Haverhill (see Cogswell, VII). She was born in 1722, in Marblehead, Massachusetts, a daughter of

John and Susanna (Low) Cogswell (see Cogswell, IV), and died March 15, 1761. He was married (second), November 12, 1761, to Ruth Bradley, who died September 1, 1806. There were ten children of each marriage, but no record of those born of the second wife is now obtainable. The children of the first marriage were: Hannah (died young), Susanna, John, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, James, William, Jeremiah, and one whose name is not given. James and William were soldiers of the revolution.

(V) Captain Jeremiah, fourth son and ninth child of Dr. James and Susanna (Cogswell) Pecker, was born in Haverhill, and died August 12, 1843, at the age of seventy-one, it is reported. While a young lad he went to East Concord, New Hampshire, and lived with his aunt, Mrs. Robert Eastman, she and her husband having no children. He was an intelligent and well behaved boy, and was much loved by his foster parents, who left him all their property, including a valuable farm and buildings. There he lived all his life. He did a larger amount of farming than any other person in East Concord, and was the largest taxpayer in the highway district in which he resided. He was also extensively engaged in rafting logs down the Merrimack river. It has been written of him "he was a man of quick wit, of much mechanical ingenuity, facetious in conversation, and a respected and useful citizen." During his life time he held many public offices, and for many years took a prominent part in public affairs. Like other young men of his day he was required to prove his ability in small official positions before being elected to those of greater importance, and he seems to have served a full-course apprenticeship, as he was highway surveyor, 1799, 1809-10-14; hogreeve, 1802-04; field driver, 1805; auditor of accounts, 1810; fence viewer, 1811; and fireward, 1811-13-14. He was next elected selectman and served seven years, 1820-1-2-3-4-5-6. He was elected representative in 1827-34-35. In response to the call of Governor Gilman in 1814 he was one of those citizens who being exempt from military duty by law, volunteered to form a company for the purpose of home defense in case of necessity from invasion. In 1816 Albe Cady, William Low and Jeremiah Pecker were appointed superintending building committee of the state house, the erection of which was then begun. In 1822 Jeremiah Pecker, Robert Davis, third, and Joseph Low were appointed superintendents to remove, remodel and fit the old town house for the accommodation of the supreme court. In 1826, at the annual meeting in March, Joseph Walker, Robert Davis, and Jeremiah Pecker were chosen "a committee to sell all the personage lands and the school lands belonging to the town," and were directed "to vest or secure the proceeds of the sales of said lands to be a permanent fund—the interest of which shall be applied for the purposes for which said lands were reserved." He was one of a committee which superintended the construction of the first state prison in Concord. In 1830 a meeting of the citizens of Concord was held to consider the project of a railroad through the state of Vermont, to connect the business of the great western lakes with the tidewaters of the Atlantic. Jeremiah Pecker was one of a then ten prominent citizens appointed on that committee.

Mr. Pecker married Ruth Kimball, who was born in Concord, March 12, 1779, daughter of Captain Reuben and Miriam (Collins) Kimball, who lived

at Sugar Ball hill, Concord. Captain Kimball was an officer in the revolution. Ruth died February 26, 1815, aged thirty-six. He married second, Mrs. Mary Lang, widow of Samuel Lang, of Boscawen, and daughter of Jonathan Eastman, Sr., of Concord. The children by the first wife were: Mary Eastman, Robert Eastman, William and Jeremiah. The children by the second wife were: Samuel, Ruth Maria, Seth Eastman, George Bradley, and Mary.

(VI) Robert Eastman, eldest son and second child of Jeremiah and Ruth (Kimball) Pecker, was born April 29, 1807, in East Concord, and passed his youth on the paternal farm, his education being obtained in the public schools. In 1832, in partnership with Jonathan E. Lang, he opened a store on North Main street, Concord, where they did a wholesale and retail business in West India goods. The completion of the railroad into Concord caused the rapid declination of commerce at the north end, and the business was discontinued in 1848. Mr. Pecker then removed to Boston, where he continued in the same line of business until his death, which occurred September 19, 1867. About the time they began business, Messrs. Pecker and Lang purchased the large house nearly opposite their store which was built in 1799 by Philip Carrigan (long known as "Carrigan's Folly"), and divided it equally, making a large residence for each. Mr. Pecker was not a member of any organization, but was a regular attendant of the Congregational Church. He was married (first) about 1831, to Esther J. Lang, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Eastman) Lang of Concord. She died April 2, 1847, at the age of thirty-seven years, and Mr. Pecker married (second) about 1848, Mrs. Emeline (Abbott) Estabrook. There were six children of the first marriage. Francis H., the eldest, became a railroad man and died at Rutland, Vermont. Ellen and Mary died in girlhood. Robert L. was associated with his father in Boston, where he died. William died at the age of sixteen years.

(VII) Harriet Esther, youngest child of Robert E. and Esther J. (Lang) Pecker, was born October 6, 1846, and became the wife of Dr. William G. Carter (see Carter, IX).

PLUMER The ancient family of Plumer has since the period of the Barons been always mentioned in reputable families among the gentry of England, and is found in counties of Hertfordshire, Bedford, Norfolk and Kent. These families have similar blazoned coats-of-arms, which indicates them of same origin of different branches of the Plumer family. Walter Plumer, born in London, in 1607, has Plumer arms similar in crest to Sir William Plumer, knight, of Radwell, county Hertfordshire, and Hill, county Bedfordshire, whose son, William Plumer, sheriff of Hertfordshire, was an eminent lawyer and justice of the court of King's Bench. In the time of the rebellion he was committed to the tower, for asserting his loyalty to his prince. He was kept in the tower a long time, and this probably caused him, about 1650, to sell the manor house of his ancestors. About this same troublesome time of the rebellion, Francis Plumer, from Woolwich, England, emigrated to America with his wife Ruth and sons Samuel and Joseph. They came in 1633. Francis Plumer was made freeman in Boston in 1634, and in 1635, with some dozen families, was one of the grantees to take up his residence in Newbury, Massachusetts, and is the ancestor of the

numerous descendants of the Plumer family in America. Tradition is uniform in stating these families came by water from Ipswich, around Plum Island, up the river Quaseacuyneu, now Parker's river, to the place they had selected for the future home, and landed on the north bank of the river, about one hundred rods below where the bridge now stands. The descendants of Francis Plumer still own the land which was once his, near Parker river. About 1785 one of them, Simeon Plumer, found a quantity of gold, calling forth exaggerated statements, but was not quite three hundred dollars. The first piece was found by a child, and then other pieces were picked up, and this amount was found in a cellar, by whom deposited, will probably never be known.

In the division of land, the first settlers recognized the Scripture rule "to him that hath shall be given." The wealth of each of the grantees can be estimated by the number of acres granted them, giving each two hundred acres for fifty pounds put in the common stock. Every person who transported himself and family across the seas was to have fifty acres of land. In 1639 Francis Plumer was licensed to keep an ordinary tavern. Five of his descendants have been members of congress, one of them, George Plumer, son of Jonathan, born in Pennsylvania, was the first white child born west of the Allegheny mountains. Governor William Plumer, of New Hampshire, and others of the family, were men who ranked among the noblest characters; their descendants have reason to treasure, with just pride of ancestry, such an inheritance.

(I) Francis Plumer or Plummer, "linen weaver," born in 1594, came some say from Woolwich, England, others from Wales, about 1633. He took the freeman's oath in Boston, May 14, 1634, and settled, 1635, in Newbury, of which town he was one of the original grantees. September 2, 1635, Francis Plumer was licensed by the general court "to keep an ordinary in Newbury;" and this, was, undoubtedly, the first tavern opened to the public within the limits of the town. Land was granted Francis Plumer in 1645, and at other times, and land owned by him is still in the family. His first wife Ruth died August 18, 1647. He married (second), March 31, 1648 or 1649. Widow Ann Palmer, who died October 18, 1665; (third), November 29, 1665, Beatrice, widow of William Cantlebury, of Salem, Massachusetts. He died January 17, 1673, aged seventy-nine. His children were: Samuel, Joseph, Hannah and Mary.

(II) Samuel, eldest son of Francis and Ruth Plumer, was born in England in 1619, and died in Newbury, in 1702, aged eighty-three. He came to America probably with his parents, and resided in Newbury. He married, about 1646, Mary Bitfield. Their children were: Samuel, Mary, John, Ephraim, Hannah, Silvanus, Ruth, Elizabeth, Deborah, Joshua, Lydia and Bathshua. (Mention of Joshua and descendants appears in this article.)

(III) Ephraim, fourth child and third son of Samuel and Mary (Bitfield) Plumer, was born in Newbury, September 16, 1655, and died August 13, 1716, aged sixty-one. He married, January 15, 1680, Hannah Jaques, and they had eleven children, born between 1681 and 1704, as follows: Mary, Hannah, Samuel, Elizabeth, John, Ruth, Daniel, Richard, Bitfield, Sarah and Emma (mention of Bitfield and descendants forms part of this article).

(IV) John, second son and fifth child of

Ephraim and Hannah (Jaques) Plumer, was born November 7, 1688, in Newbury, and probably resided in that town through life. He died in 1762. He was married in 1728 to Hannah Burpee, and their children were: John, Hannah, Mehitabel, Thomas, Ephraim, Jeremiah, Bitfield, Nathan, and two who died in infancy.

(V) Thomas, second son and fourth child of John and Hannah (Burpee) Plumer, was born March 30, 1736, and died October 10, 1786, in his fifty-first year. He was married March 28, 1776, to Joanna Muzzy, who died probably before 1767. He was married (second) November 3, 1767, to Ruth Dole, who died in August, 1805, surviving him nearly twenty years. His children, all born of the second marriage, were: Ruth, John, Joanna Muzzy, Richard, Moses and Nathan, besides twins who died in infancy.

(VI) John (2), eldest son and second child of Thomas and Ruth (Dole) Plumer, was born August 29, 1769, in Newbury, and settled in Windham, New Hampshire, where he died in August, 1811. He resided on the site of the present village of Windham, and his barn stood where the present Town House is located. He gave to the town three acres of land of this site and was voted as a compensation for the loss of the apple trees thereon the sum of fifty dollars. He was married in January, 1791, to Nancy Bayley, and their children were: Thomas, John, Katherine and Priscilla.

(VII) John (3), second son and child of John (2) and Nancy (Bayley) Plumer, was born December 17, 1796, in Windham, and settled in Goffstown, where he engaged in tilling the soil. He was married in Goffstown, February 2, 1816, by Rev. David L. Morrill to Mary McFerson. Their children were: John, Joseph Trask, William Henry, Daniel A., Augusta, Mary, and another daughter who probably died in infancy.

(VIII) William Henry, third son and child of John (2) and Mary (McFerson) Plumer, was born in Goffstown, January 24, 1831. He was educated in the common schools. When a young man he went to Manchester, where he was engaged in the clothing business for many years. In politics he is a Republican, and represented Manchester in the house of representatives. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a Mason of the degree of Knights Templar. He married Charlotte Cheney, who was born July 3, 1829, daughter of Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney, of Manchester (see Cheney, VII). Their children were: William Steele and Herbert D.

(IX) William Steele, son of William H. and Charlotte (Cheney) Plumer, was born October 4, 1865, in Manchester. He attended the schools of Manchester until he was fifteen years of age, and then learned the tailoring trade and followed that till going to Boston, where he was engaged in a wholesale neckware house for five years. In 1891 he returned to Manchester and opened a merchant tailoring establishment in company with his father, and has built up a successful business. In political sentiment he is a Republican. He married, October 1, 1902, in Manchester, Gertrude Hope Perkins, born March 17, 1865, daughter of David and Annette (Stanley) Perkins.

(X) Bitfield, son of John and Hannah (Jacques) Plumer, was born February 11, 1742. He went from Newbury to Boscawen, and settled on land still held by his descendants. He was killed by a falling tree, November 19, 1788, at the age of forty-six. He married Priscilla Richardson, of





*C. W. Summers.*



Chester, October, 1769. Their children were: Ephraim, John and Priscilla.

(V) John (2), second son and child of Bitfield (1) and Priscilla (Richardson) Plummer, was born in Boscawen, August 10, 1774, and died February 24, 1827, aged fifty-two years. He married, January 1, 1799, Hannah Jackman, and they had, between 1799 and 1821, nine children: Bitfield, Nancy, Jeremiah, Mary, Hannah, Frederick P. (died young), George W., Frederick P. and Nathan.

(VI) Bitfield (2), eldest child of John (2) and Hannah (Jackman) Plummer, was born in Boscawen, November 9, 1799, and died October 23, 1875, aged seventy-six years. He was a tanner and lived on Water street. He married, November 9, 1835, Susan Chadwick, who was born May 16, 1804, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Morrill) Chadwick, of Boscawen, who died October 27, 1882, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of two children: Hannah M., and Frank J., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Frank John, second child and only son of Bitfield (2) and Susan (Chadwick) Plummer, was born in Boscawen, February 16, 1847. He was educated in Boscawen. He is a farmer, and lives in the west part of Boscawen. He married, September 17, 1868, Abbie D. Knowles, who was born in Milo, Maine, October 23, 1830, daughter of George W. and Abigail (Davis) Knowles, of Milo, Maine. They are the parents of six children: Hannah Louise, Mary Abbie, Charlotte M., George Bitfield and Inez Eva, twins, and Sarah Angentte.

(VIII) George Bitfield, fourth child and only son of Frank J. and Abbie D. (Knowles) Plummer, was born in Boscawen, August 23, 1876, and was educated in the district school and at the Concord Business College. He grew up a farmer boy, and knows how to conduct a farm. For two years past he has been employed in the summer season on the farm of Mrs. F. Coffin, and during the winter has been learning the trade of machinist in Nashua. He is an industrious and respected young man.

(III) Joshua, fifth son and tenth child of Samuel and Mary (Bitfield) Plummer, was born July 2, 1668, in Newbury, and resided in that town where his six children were born. He was married, November 6, 1699, to Elizabeth Dole, who was born December 21, 1680, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Greenleaf) Dole. Their children were: Samuel, Stephen, Joshua, Nathaniel, Enoch and Elizabeth.

(IV) Nathaniel, fourth son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Dole) Plummer, was born June 19, 1708, in Newbury, and lived in that town, as had his ancestors.

(V) Joseph, son of Nathaniel Plummer, was born July, 1753, and was married December 15, 1774, to Mary Foster, of Rowley, Massachusetts. They resided in Newbury, where he died on Christmas day, 1809, having survived his wife more than ten years. She died August 1, 1799.

(VI) Abraham, son of Joseph and Mary (Foster) Plummer, was born September 1, 1787, in Newbury, in that part which is now called Parker River. He was married May 1, 1809, to Hannah Hale, of Newburyport, who was born March 27, 1790, and they removed to Rindge, New Hampshire, and afterward to Northfield in the same state. In Northfield he bought a part of the Jesse Cross property on the intervale, where he resided until death. They had a family of thirteen children,

three of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Plummer died April 11, 1869, and her husband died September 24 of the same year. Their children were: Hannah Matilda, born November 29, 1809, became the third wife of Aaron Breed, Sr., of Boston, Massachusetts, the father of her sister's husband, and a manufacturer of mathematical instruments. Charles E., married Clarinda Rugg, of Rindge, New Hampshire, and resided at Winchendon, Massachusetts. Mary Ann, married Obadiah Glines, of Northfield, and became the mother of ten children. Sarah Stocker, married (first) Charles Goodrich, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and (second) John Curry, of Tilton, New Hampshire. Eliza Lawrence, married Ransom Cheshire, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Maria Maden, married Aaron Breed, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts. Abraham Foster, married (first) Catherine Huntoon, of Boscawen, New Hampshire, and (second) Mrs. Bryant, of Andover. William H., married Mary S. Winslow, of Northfield, and always lived on the home farm. Caroline A., married John Stevens Winslow. Benjamin Ward, mentioned below. Isaac Augustus, born November 24, 1830, died June 2, 1832. Clementina Sabrina, and Angelina Saphira, twins, were born September 22, 1832, and died September, 1833.

(VII) Benjamin Ward, seventh child of Abraham and Hannah (Hale) Plummer, was born at Rindge, New Hampshire, January 16, 1828. He was educated in the common schools of Northfield, and at sixteen years of age went to Keene, New Hampshire, where he worked at the trade of carpenter. Later he lived at Bennington, New Hampshire, where he did carpentering and farming. He was a Republican in politics, and attended the Congregational Church. In 1859 he married Almada Wright, daughter of Captain Wright, of that place. She died in 1861, leaving one child, Carrie Almada, who died in the following year. On September 6, 1863, he married Sarah Emily Huse, of Northfield, daughter of Daniel M. and Eliza (Dudley) Huse. They settled on a thirty-acre farm at Tilton Highlands, New Hampshire, where he lived until his death, May 28, 1898. They had four children: Clarence Ward, mentioned below; Carrie Emily, born August 8, 1871; Milan Huse, born May 8, 1878; and Orvis Akron, born June 11, 1880.

(VIII) Clarence Ward, eldest child of Benjamin Ward and Sarah Emily (Huse) Plummer, was born March 9, 1865, at Tilton, New Hampshire. He was educated at Tilton Seminary. He then spent three years in learning the carpenter's trade. He worked at the Lakeside House, Weirs, New Hampshire, for a short time. He next took a partnership in the clothing firm of E. D. Steele & Company at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he remained one year. In 1888 he came to Lakeport, New Hampshire, and went into the drug business as clerk for Joseph L. Odell until 1892, when he bought out the store with a partner by the name of Walter F. Thompson; firm name Plummer & Thompson. Mr. Thompson died in June, 1904, and Mr. Plummer became sole proprietor. He is a Republican in politics. He represented ward six, Laconia, in the state legislature of 1897. He is a member of the city council, having held that office continuously since March, 1904. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Chocorna Lodge, No. 51; he is a Mason, belonging to Mount Lebanon Lodge, Union Chapter, Pythagorean Council and Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia, also a member of Mt. Sinai, Temple of Mystic Shrimers. December

5, 1889, he married Clara M. Gage, daughter of Josiah and Maria A. (Poland) Gage, born at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in September, 1864.

All the efforts of Plummer genealogists to connect the generation of Jesse, 1740-1824, with that of any earlier generation of the descendants of Francis, who seems to have been accepted as the ancestor of all of the New England Plummers, have proved fruitless, and while it is known almost beyond a question of doubt that the families are related one or two writers on the subject have gone to the extent of giving Jesse the prominence of being founder of this branch of the family, as they have also of some others of the surname whose descent from Francis cannot be accurately traced. History gives the year of Jesse's birth, marriage and death and something of his life and places of abode, but is silent in respect to the place of his birth, his parentage and anything of his antecedents.

(I) Jesse Plummer was born September 18 (28), 1740 (1742), and died December 26, 1824. His wife, Sarah Merrill, was born April 16, 1739, and died April 15, 1824. The first knowledge we have of Jesse other than that previously mentioned is that he removed with his family from Londonderry, New Hampshire, to the town of Sanbornton in 1777-79, settled first in what is known as the Woodman house and after about three years took up a permanent residence in Meredith near the Sanbornton line, in the locality named for him, Plummer neighborhood. Jesse and Sarah (Merrill) Plummer had nine sons and two daughters: Nathaniel, born May 29, 1764, married Susannah, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Folsom; died June 13, 1853. Moses, October 20, 1765, died June 14, 1859; married, September 10, 1808, Nancy Fox. Molly, November 27, 1766, married Captain Elisha Piper, Jesse, February 6, 1768, died October 23, 1839. Amos, September 11, 1769, died June 17, 1850. Nathan, October 3, 1772, died July 5, 1850. Joseph, born in Londonderry, October 28, 1774, died December 3, 1863. Parker, May 20, 1777, died December 12, 1861. Stephen, March 14, 1779, died June 26, 1858. Richard, June 10, 1781, in Sanbornton, died January 28, 1861. Sarah, April 27, 1783, in Meredith, New Hampshire, married John Folsom.

(II) Nathan, sixth child and fifth son of Jesse and Sarah (Merrill) Plummer, was born October 3, 1772, and died in Meredith, New Hampshire, July 5, 1850. In business life he was a farmer and shoemaker, first in Sanbornton and afterward in Meredith, where the greater part of his active life was spent. He is remembered as a very pious man and for many years was a deacon of the Baptist Church in New Hampton. He married, July 23, 1793, Hannah Lane, born October 15, 1777, died January 14, 1850, eldest daughter of Samuel and Judith (Clifford) Lane (see Lane, V), and a descendant of William Lane, of Boston, 1651. Nathan and Hannah (Lane) Plummer had eight children: Samuel, born in Sanbornton, September 25, 1794, died February 21, 1852. Polly, born in Meredith, March 1, 1796, died July 3, 1836. Abigail S., December 16, 1798, married Ira Sanborn, Nathan, Jr., December 8, 1800, died May 14, 1828. David, April 7, 1803, died on the old home farm in Meredith, Lane, July 22, 1805, married Mary Downing. Moses Gilman, December 11, 1807, died April 1, 1885. Charles H., March 6, 1812, died November 24, 1862.

November 16, 1847; married Abigail Lane, October 11, 1838; she died November 16, 1847.

(III) Moses Gilman, youngest but one of the children of Nathan and Hannah (Lane) Plummer, was born in Meredith, and by principal occupation was a farmer, but eventually sold his farm lands and afterward conducted a saw mill at Meredith Centre. He was a prominent man in the town, taking considerable interest in its affairs, and in politics was originally a Whig and afterward a strong Republican. He also was an earnest member of the Free Will Baptist Church and contributed liberally to its support. In 1834 Mr. Plummer married Betsy S. Smith, daughter of Joseph and Betsy Smith, born March 18, 1813, in Corinth, Vermont, died in Meredith, New Hampshire, April 14, 1898. Their children: Joseph Smith, born January, 1835, married (first) Elvira M. Doloff, who died February 21, 1864; married (second) Phoebe A. Doloff, Nathan, June 18, 1837, died April 12, 1838. Edward, April 5, 1839, entered the army during the Civil war as a member of the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and died in the service of yellow fever, October 9, 1864, at Raleigh, North Carolina. Nathan G., February 6, 1841, married, November 11, 1860, Sarah E. Glidden, daughter of Smith M. Glidden. Nathan served throughout the war of 1861-65 as a member of Company I, Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. Martin B., October 11, 1844. Ellen B., October 13, 1851, died July 17, 1878; married Charles E. Swain.

(IV) Martin Bartlett, fifth child and youngest son of Moses Gilman and Betsy S. (Smith) Plummer, was born in the town of Meredith, New Hampshire, October 11, 1844. His young life was spent on the farm and in attending public schools, and in 1863 he went to Lakeport to learn the trade of machinist in the shops of B. J. Cole. On April 14, 1864, at Concord, he enlisted as private in Company A, First New Hampshire Cavalry, and went with the regiment to the front, serving until the close of the war. The first engagement in which he had part was at Hanover Court House, Virginia, followed by that at White Oak Swamp, the famous Wilson raid toward Richmond and later was with Sheridan's force in its active operations in the Shenandoah valley. He was mustered out at Cloud's Mills, Virginia, and then returned to his home. Returning from the service Mr. Plummer lived at Gilmanton Iron Works until the latter part of 1868, then removed to Meredith and lived there, except for one year at Waterville, until 1872, when he settled in Laconia and secured a position with the Cook Lumber Company and still later with George W. Riley, lumber manufacturer. In May, 1892, he was appointed clerk of the Laconia Police court, which position he still holds, and in November, 1892, was elected register of deeds of Belknap county, and he still holds that office by successive re-election at the end of each term. Mr. Plummer is a member and past commander of John L. Perley Post Grand Army of the Republic, and has served as a member of the council of administration of the New Hampshire department of that organization, and in 1895 was its delegate to the national encampment at Louisville, Kentucky. He also is a member of the society of Pilgrim Fathers, the Belknap County Fish and Game Association, and in politics is a Republican. On November 20, 1866, Martin Bartlett Plummer married Ellen S. Cook, daughter of Danforth and Hannah



*Martin B. Plummer*



(Southmayd) Cook, by whom he has four children: Lillian B., born August 8, 1867, died December 23, 1870. Mabel E., March 16, 1870, married, April 22, 1896, Amber R. Connor. Fred D., June 16, 1872, assistant treasurer of the Cook Lumber Company, Laconia. Lena B., November 4, 1876, died April 1, 1884.

(I) Jesse Plumer, from whom we have an unbroken line, was born September 18, 1740, and was fourth in descent from Francis Plumer. He removed from Rowley, Massachusetts, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, some time before the Revolutionary war, as he then signed the Association test, 1775, as committee of safety, as follows: "We the subscribers solemnly promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risque of our lives and fortunes, with Arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleet and Armies against the United States and the American Colonies." In 1777 Jesse Plumer removed to Meredith, New Hampshire, where several generations have since resided. He married Sarah Merrill, of Londonderry, who was born April 16, 1739, and died August 15, 1824; the date of his death is not given. Their children were: Nathaniel, Moses, Molly, Jesse, Amos, Nathan, Joseph, Parker, Stephen, Richard and Sarah. Joseph Plumer, the sixth son, was long known as the "Hermit of Meredith," he having lived nearly sixty years in solitude.

(II) Nathaniel, oldest son of Jesse and Sarah (Merrill) Plumer, was born May 29, 1764, in Londonderry, and died in Meredith June 13, 1853. He was a farmer, succeeding to his father's place in Meredith. He married Susannah Fulsome, daughter of Rev. Nicholas Fulsome, of Meredith. She was born December 23, 1769, and died May 22, 1829. Their nine children were: John, died in childhood; Nathaniel; Sarah; Nicholas Falsome; Mary; Jesse; David Burleigh; John (2), and George W.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Plumer was born in Meredith, February 19, 1793, and died January 5, 1822, aged twenty-nine. He married Betsey Bowdoin Kelley, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Roberts) Kelley. (See Bowdoin, V). She was born in June, 1794. They had three children: Lucy, died young; George Washington, born in 1819; and Charles Nathaniel. Betsey Bowdoin (Kelley) Plumer married second, David Atwood, of Alexandria. He took the family to his home in that town, and by his will made her son Charles Nathaniel, heir to his large estate.

(IV) Charles Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel (2) and Betsey Bowdoin (Kelley) Plumer, was born December 4, 1820, in Meredith, and died in Auburn, New Hampshire, December 5, 1899. He was educated in the public schools and at the New Hampton Institute. He was a successful school teacher, and also taught singing schools for many years. He studied medicine, but in consequence of ill health was able to practice but a short time. His life work was done in Alexandria, where he became an extensive farmer and cattle dealer. He was a man of superior natural abilities, serving his town in its various offices, and was superintendent of the school committee for a long term of years. His church relations were with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Bristol, and he was long a valued member of the choir. In politics he was a Democrat. December 4, 1845, he married Louisa Penniman Simons. She was of excellent parentage, a daughter of Timothy and Abigail (Hill) Simons, and was born in Alexandria, October 1, 1820. Mrs. Plumer was a woman of rare intelligence, strong in

mind and forceful in character, thus endowing her children with a rich heritage. She died in Alexandria, December 14, 1889. Their five children, all born in Alexandria were: Frances Augusta, Sarah Lizzie, David Bowdoin, Charles Lucian and Anna Louisa.

Frances Augusta Plumer married in Bristol, February 6, 1877, Willard H. Griffin, of Auburn, New Hampshire, a man of large business interests, a manufacturer of and an extensive dealer in lumber. He is also active in the civil affairs of his town, being its treasurer at the present time (1906). Mrs. Griffin, formerly a school teacher, has been an efficient member of the Auburn school board for twelve years; lecturer of the Grange four years, and has been librarian of the Griffin Library since 1893. They have one child, George Plumer Griffin.

Sarah Lizzie, second daughter of Charles and Louisa Penniman (Simons) Plumer, graduated at the New Hampton Literary Institute in 1875, taking second honor, her rank in the classical course being very high. She was principal of a school in Macomb, Illinois, until her health failed. She died in Bristol, March 19, 1885, aged thirty-four years.

Charles Lucian Plumer, in addition to farming, has been interested in the hotel business. He married Mary Payson, of Tilton.

Anna Louise is the wife of Fred Lewis Pattee. (See Pattee, VIII).

David Bowdoin, oldest son of Charles Nathaniel and Louisa Penniman (Simons) Plumer, was born in Alexandria, September 24, 1853. He fitted for college at New Hampton Institute, class of 1875; and studied law two years with Samuel K. Mason, of Bristol, and Briggs & Huse, of Manchester. Believing that an active life would be an advantage to him, as his health was not firm, Mr. Plumer abandoned the law and engaged in the resort hotel business; he was for twenty years manager of the famous hotels: The Laurel House, and the Laurel in the Pines, at Lakewood, New Jersey. During this time he developed the Waumbeck, at Jefferson, New Hampshire, and continued as its manager for thirteen years. In 1904 he removed from Lakewood, New Jersey, to Briarcliff, New York, to develop the hotel and realty interests of Walter H. Law. Mr. Plumer is now vice-president and general manager of the Briarcliff Lodge Association, and his success has been phenomenal. For residential purposes Briarcliff Manor is attracting wide attention, not only among wealthy people, but for city workers who desire country homes. Mr. Plumer has found his recreation in music. He is a member and warden of All Saints Episcopal Church in Lakewood, and for years was a tenor and director of its choir. He is a member of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars, and of the Huguenot Society of America (from Bowdoin ancestry), and a member of the New York Sons of the Revolution (from the Kelley side of the family). On March 2, 1882, in Manchester, New Hampshire, he married Francis Emerson. (See Emerson). They have one child, Bowdoin.

Many local historians and genealogists in various parts of New Hampshire have written and treated more or less comprehensively on this name, but not one of them all is there who has traced the connection of Joseph Plumer, of Belmont and Gilmanton, New Hampshire, with earlier generations of his ancestors from Francis's time to his own. The period of his life lay in the last half of the

nineteenth century. There is no question of doubt that this Joseph Plumer was a descendant of Francis of Newbury, but on account of some oversight or defective town records his ancestors of generations anterior to his own cannot be accurately determined.

(I) Joseph Plumer (he was sometimes referred to as Joseph senior) was born in that part of the old town of Gilmanton which afterward was set off to form Belmont, and spent his life time in that region. His wife was Elizabeth Norris, who is said to have been a sister of Captain David Norris, and by whom he had two sons, Joseph and Samuel Plumer. Samuel Plumer married Nancy Lamprey, and among their children were three sons, Jefferson, Benjamin and George Plumer.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Norris) Plumer, was born in Belmont (Gilmanton), New Hampshire, and was a farmer of that town until the time of his death, at the age of forty-five years. His wife was Sally Lamprey, of Gilmanton, and after marriage they settled on the farm in that town which afterward was occupied by their only son. Joseph and Sally (Lamprey) Plumer had six children: Eliza, who married William Ayers and removed to the state of Maine; Sarah J., who died at the age of twenty years; Charles E., late of Gilmanton, New Hampshire; Mary E., who married Henry Marsh, and lived in Gilmanton; Martha O., who married Benjamin Bryer and settled in Maine; and Laura A., who became the wife of Horace Drew.

(III) Charles E., only son of Joseph and Sally (Lamprey) Plumer, was born in the town of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, October 29, 1831, and died there July 27, 1906. He was brought up to farm work and in his father's declining years took the responsibility of the management of the farm, and upon the death of his parent succeeded him in its ownership. He was a thrifty husbandman, taking great pride in improving the old place that it might yield abundantly, and under his prudent management the Plumer homestead farm became known as one of the best in that part of Belknap county. He also gave considerable attention to sheep growing and made that a profitable undertaking. He married, April 7, 1853, Mary H. Moody, who was born in Gilmanton, December 26, 1830, daughter of Stephen S. Moody. (See Moody, IX). Three children were born of this marriage: Etta J., now deceased, who became the wife of Edwin N. Sanborn, of Gilmanton, and had four children—Carrie E., wife of Frank H. Furber, of Alton, New Hampshire, and William Alberto, see forward.

(IV) William Alberto Plummer, only son of the late Charles E. and Mary H. (Moody) Plumer, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, December 2, 1865. His earlier literary education was acquired in public schools and Gilmanton Academy, where he graduated in June, 1884, and his higher education at Dartmouth College, where he entered in 1884 for the class of '88, but did not make the entire course on account of impaired health, which compelled him to abandon his studies. In January, 1886, he began a course of law study in the office of J. C. Story, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, remaining there until September of the same year and then occupied a teacher's chair in a graded school in Canaan, New Hampshire. As a pedagogue he proved successful and while so employed he found needed rest as well as opportunity to continue his law studies, for he was determined to enter the legal profession. At one time he had superintendence of all of the schools of Canaan village, and

afterward for a time was principal of a private school. While in Canaan his preceptor in law was George Washington Murray (A. M. Dartmouth, 1875), with whom he was a student until 1887, when he entered Boston University Law School, where he was graduated in June, 1889.

Having come to the law bachelor degree at the university Mr. Plummer presented himself for admission to the bar in New Hampshire, and on July 26, 1889, was admitted to practice in the courts of the state. On September 2, following, he became partner with Stephen Shannon Jewett, of Laconia, and from that time to the present the firm name of Jewett & Plummer has been known in the courts and all professional circles in New Hampshire. Always a busy lawyer Mr. Plummer nevertheless has found time to take an active part in public and political affairs, and in the councils of the Democracy is known as one of the leading men of the party in this state, but he has always held firmly to the true principles of his party and is classed with what is known as the sound money element of the national Democracy. He first represented his ward in Laconia in the legislature in 1893, and by re-election in 1906 is a member of the house in the session of 1907, and a member of its judiciary committee, and the candidate of the Democratic party for speaker of the house. For several years he has been closely identified with the political and business history of Laconia. He was elected a member of the board of education March 13, 1894, served as a member until the spring of 1897, when he was elected president of the board and has been its president since. In 1896 he was a member of the New Hampshire delegation to the national Democratic convention held in Chicago. October 3, 1907, he was appointed by the governor and council, justice of the superior court of New Hampshire to succeed Hon. Robert J. Peaslee, who was at the same time appointed to succeed Hon. William M. Chase on the supreme court, who retired December 28, 1907, by reason of age limit. Among the various positions he has held in connection with the institutions of Laconia is that of director of the board of trade, Laconia National Bank, Laconia Building and Loan Association and trustee of the City Savings Bank. He holds membership in various subordinate Masonic bodies and is a Knight Templar, Thirty-second degree Mason, and is now grand master of Masons in New Hampshire, Knight of Pythias, member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and an Elk.

Mr. Plummer married, January 1, 1890, Ellen F. Murray, of Canaan, New Hampshire, daughter of George Washington Murray, A. M., and granddaughter of John and Mary Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer have one son, Wayne M. Plummer, born in Laconia, March 21, 1891.

(1) Dr. Nathan Plummer was born August 10, 1787, in Londonderry. He studied medicine at Dartmouth, and began the practice of the healing art about 1817, and for fifty years he responded to the calls of the sick in Auburn, where he settled soon after graduation. In 1805 he bought a farm in the central part of the town, upon which he lived until his death, in 1865. In politics he was a Republican, and served as superintendent of schools. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years a deacon. He married first, Sarah Colby, daughter of Jacinth and Mary (Caleb) Colby, formerly of Pembroke. The children of this union were: Mary C., William, Judith C., John, Sarah, Henry and Ann. Mrs. Plummer died March 1, 1835. Dr. Plummer married (second), in 1836, Melitable



*William A. Plummer*





Densmore, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Long) Densmore, of Auburn. She died in 1895. The children by the second wife were: Edwin, mentioned below; Albert, born September, 1840, married Belle Steere, and lives in Racine, Minnesota; Sarah, born 1842, married Henry Bond; Nathan, born 1849.

(II) Edwin, eldest child of Dr. Nathan and Mehitabel (Densmore) Plummer, was born in Auburn, March 15, 1838, and at the age of twenty years went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was a carrier of papers for two years. In the first year of the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served with soldierly fidelity for three years, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run, and the engagement at Williamsburg, in which he was wounded. Later he participated in the battles of Malvern Hill (second), and Chantilly, the second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, the three days battle at Gettysburg, then in the investment of Petersburg, and the battle of Cold Harbor. He was honorably discharged at Concord, New Hampshire, June 21, 1865, the war being over. He then returned to the farm, of which he took charge for his father while he lived, and upon which he now resides. He is a prosperous tiller of the soil, and a man of influence among his townsmen. He has been elected by the Republicans to serve in various town offices, and has served as representative three terms—1875-'76-1901. His church affiliations are with the Congregational denomination. He is a member of Bell Post, No. 44, Grand Army of the Republic, of Auburn. He was married December 31, 1865, to Sarah Webster, who was born in Manchester, daughter of Amos and Sally (Weston) Webster, of Manchester. She was educated in the public schools of her native city, including the high school, and taught school for a time. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Massabesic Grange. Patrons of Husbandry. She died in April, 1904, leaving one child, Lula G., who was born August 6, 1866. She married Martin L. Piper, of Washington, D. C., an officer at the national capitol, and they have one child, Carroll.

The members of this early immigrant family in America trace its pedigree through many generations in this country and England to the time of the Conquest. In a sequestered rural neighborhood bordering on the town of Bridlington and not far from the shore of the North Sea, in the eastern part of Yorkshire, England, stands the ancient village of Boynton, which derives importance from its having given name to the family of Boynton, and their principal seat for centuries. The manor house was from a very early period the residence of the Boyntons, the family sent forth branches into the neighboring villages, at an early period, East Heselton and Wintringham being the abode for several generations of that branch whose descendants, William and John, came to New England in 1637 and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts.

(I) Bartholomew de Boynton, who was seized of the manor of Boynton in 1067, was the first mentioned as having used the name as a surname. He was succeeded in his estate by his son.

(II) Walter (I) de Boynton, son of Bartholomew de Boynton, was living in 1091.

(III) Bruis de Boynton, probably a son of Walter (I) de Boynton, left his name on a document dated 1120.

(IV) Sir Ingram de Boynton, knight, succeeded

Bruis de Boynton, and lived in 1159. He left a son, his heir.

(V) Thomas (I) de Boynton, son of Sir Ingram de Boynton, married and left at least one son.

(VI) Robert de Boynton, son of Thomas (I) de Boynton, flourished in 1205, and by his wife, daughter of Thomas Burgh, Esq., left a son.

(VII) Ingraham (I) de Boynton, son of Robert (I) de Boynton, was living in 1235 and 1258. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Grindall, by whom he had one child or more.

(VIII) Walter (2) de Boynton, son of Ingraham (I) and Margaret (Grindall) de Boynton, lived in 1273, and married the daughter of Ingram Mouscaux, and had issue.

(IX) Ingraham (2) de Boynton, son of Walter (2) de Boynton, was living in 1272 and 1307. He married a daughter of St. Quintine and had one child or more.

(X) Sir Walter (3) de Boynton, son of Ingraham (2) de Boynton, was knighted in 1356, being in the service of the Prince of Wales, in Brittany. He married a daughter of William Alton and left issue.

(XI) Sir Thomas (2) de Boynton of Acclam, son of Sir Walter (3) de Boynton, was lord of the ancient demesne of Boynton, of Acclome and Aresome, in right of his mother, and of Rouseby, Newton, and Swaynton, by his wife Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir Gifford Rossells, of Newton, Knight. He left a son.

(XII) Sir Thomas (3) Boynton, Knight, son of Sir Thomas (2) de Boynton, married Margaret, daughter of ——— Speeton, of Sawcock, and left issue.

(XIII) Sir Henry Boynton, Knight, son of Sir Thomas (3) Boynton, joined Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who had taken up arms against Henry IV, in 1405. They were defeated and Sir Henry, with seven others, was executed at Sadbury, in Yorkshire, July 2, 1405. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Merrifield, Knight, and by her had daughters, Janett and Elizabeth, and two sons, Thomas, who died at the age of twelve years, and William, next mentioned.

(XIV) William (I), son of Sir Henry Boynton, married Jane, daughter of Simon Harding, and left a child or children.

(XV) Sir Thomas (4), Knight, son of William (I) and Jane (Harding) Boynton, made his will July 28, 1408, which was proved on September 6 following. He married Margaret, daughter of William Normanville, and they had two sons—Henry, the elder and heir, and Christopher, the subject of the next paragraph.

(XVI) Sir Christopher (I), younger son of Sir Thomas (4) and Margaret (Normanville) Boynton, had his seat at Sadbury, in Yorkshire. He married the daughter of Sir John Coignes, of Ormesbury, Knight, and had issue.

(XVII) Sir Christopher (2), of Sadbury, Knight, son of Sir Christopher (I) Boynton, also had estates in Heselton and Newton, and in the parish of Wintringham. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wanford, by whom he had one son, William, who died without issue. By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Robert Strangeways, of Kelton, he had daughters, Elizabeth and Jane, and two sons, Sir Christopher, whose male issue is extinct, and Robert, next mentioned.

(XVIII) Robert (2), son of Sir Christopher (2) and Jane (Strangeways) Boynton, of East Heselton, died in 1526, leaving by his wife Agnes sons:

John, of East Hesterton; Richard, of Newton, who died in 1539; William, a priest, and James, mentioned in the next paragraph.

(XIX) James, son of Robert (2) and Agnes Boynton, of Wintringham, made his will in 1534 and died the same year, leaving a widow Jane and sons Roger, William and Christopher.

(XX) Roger, eldest son of James and Jane Boynton, was also of Wintringham, and resided at Knapton, in that parish. He died in 1558. By his wife Jenet, daughter of ——— Watson, he had sons: James, Richard, William, Edmund, and a daughter Alice.

(XXI) William (2), third son and child of Roger and Jenet (Watson) Boynton, resided also at Knapton, in Wintringham. He died in 1615, leaving a widow Margaret, who was his second wife; sons Francis, Daniel, John and William, and daughters Anne and Margaret.

(XXII) William (3), youngest son of William (2) and Margaret Boynton, was executor of his father's will, and residuary legatee. He continued to reside at Knapton, where his sons William and John were born. (Mention of the latter and descendants appears in this article).

(XXIII) William (4), son of William (3) Boynton, was born in 1606 at Knapton, East Riding, Yorkshire, England. With his brother John he embarked at Hull in the fall of 1638 and arrived in Boston that same year. The party was under the charge of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, and they settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, where William Boynton was assigned a lot of land on Bradford street, to which he subsequently added by extensive purchases in various parts of the county. During his lifetime he gave a farm to each of his children, and the remainder of his estate he left to his wife, Elizabeth Jackson, who came with him from England. In the records he is called a planter and weaver, but in the deeds he is called a tailor. He must have been a man of education and influence, for he taught the school from 1656 to 1681, and was probably the first person employed as schoolmaster in the town. The children, born in Rowley, Massachusetts, were: John, Elizabeth, Zachariah, Joshua, Mary, Caleb and Sarah.

(XXIV) Joshua, third son and fourth child of William (4) and Elizabeth (Jackson) Boynton, was born March 10, 1646, at Rowley, Massachusetts. In 1673 his father gave him a farm in Newbury containing a hundred acres, where he lived more than fifty years. He was a soldier under Major Appleton in the wars at Narragansett in 1675, and also under Captain Brocklebank when the latter was slain by the Indians in April, 1676. Joshua Boynton was thrice married. His first wife was Hannah Barnet, of Newbury, to whom he was united April 9, 1678. She died January 12, 1722, at Newbury, and he married widow Mary Syles, of Rowley, who died July 28, 1727. On October 30 of that year he married Mary, widow of his cousin, John Boynton. There were twelve children in all, of whom the first five at least belonged to the first marriage. There is some discrepancy in the dates of birth of the others, and the record gives the last seven as born at Rowley. Joshua Boynton's will was proved November 12, 1736, showing that he had reached the age of ninety years.

(XXV) William (5), fourth son and child of Joshua and Hannah (Barnet) Boynton, of Newbury, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, May 26, 1690. He received a grant of Narragansett lands

in right of his father. He first lived in Byfield parish, Newbury, and early in 1730 removed to Kingston, New Hampshire. On October 15, 1682, William (5) Boynton married Joanna Stevens, born at Salisbury, Massachusetts, October 15, 1692. There were nine children: Dorothy, Hannah, William, Richard, Joshua, John, Martha, Betty and Martha. Richard Boynton, of Boston, received letters of administration on his father's estate, June 1, 1771, which would indicate that William (5) Boynton died at the age of eighty-one years.

(XXVI) John, fourth son and sixth child of William (5) and Joanna (Stevens) Boynton, was born August 31, 1724, at Rowley, Massachusetts. He married Anna Smith, and their children were: David, Richard, William, John, Molly, Betsey and Anna.

(XXVII) William (6), third son and child of John and Joanna (Stevens) Boynton, was born September 20, 1761, at Nottingham, New Hampshire. He married Molly Huckins, and they had eight children: William, Joseph, Mary, Nancy, Joanna Stevens, Ebenezer, Charles Glidden and Sarah Jane. William Boynton died September 20, 1814, at the comparatively early age of fifty-three.

(XXVIII) Ebenezer, third son and fifth child of William (6) and Joanna (Stevens) Boynton, was born December 26, 1798, at New Hampton, New Hampshire. In his youth he moved to the neighboring town of Meredith, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1841 he moved to Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he remained for twelve years, going in 1853 to Canterbury, New Hampshire, and finally in 1866 to Lisbon, where he spent the last fifteen years of his life. Mr. Boynton was married four times, and had eleven children by the first and second marriages. In 1823 Ebenezer Boynton married his first wife, Betsey S. Hart, born at Meredith, New Hampshire, November 1, 1803. She died June 13, 1836, after giving birth to five children: Abigail H., Dr. Charles H., Mary E., Ann M., who died young, and Dr. Orrin H. On October 8, 1836, Ebenezer Boynton married his second wife, Susan R. Huckins, who died in 1856, at the age of forty-five, leaving six children: James II., Nancy E., Edwin W., Arthur W., Luette S., and Annie M. On October 20, 1856, Ebenezer Boynton married his third wife, Mrs. Hannah H. Cheney, and in 1866 he married his fourth wife, Mrs. Betsey Kelsey. Ebenezer Boynton died March 16, 1881, at Lisbon, New Hampshire.

(XXIX) Dr. Charles Hart, elder son and second child of Ebenezer Boynton and his first wife, Betsey S. Hart, was born September 20, 1826, at Meredith, New Hampshire. He remained on the home farm for several years, attending the district schools part of the time. When about eighteen years of age he bought his time of his father for one hundred dollars and went to Brighton, Massachusetts, where he was employed for one season. Returning to New Hampshire, he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for seven years, saving enough meanwhile to provide for his education, every dollar of which he paid for out of his own earnings. He attended the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton for four terms, and then began the study of medicine with Dr. W. D. Ruck, of Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1853 Dr. Boynton was graduated from the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and the next year he took a post-graduate course at the Harvard Medical School. He then began practice

at Alexandria, New Hampshire, but in 1858 he moved to Lisbon, where for nearly fifty years he was a valued physician, whose reputation extended over a considerable portion of Northern New Hampshire. Dr. Boynton belonged to the White Mountain Medical Society, of which he was twice president, and he was also a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He served seven consecutive years on the board of education in Lisbon. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and represented the town in the legislature of 1868-69. He belonged to Kane Lodge, No. 64, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and to Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of Lisbon. In 1854 Dr. Charles Hart Boynton married Mary Huse, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Huse) Cummings, of Lisbon. They had one child, Alice M., whose sketch follows. Mrs. Boynton died July 28, 1876, aged forty-eight years.

(XXX) Alice M., only child of Dr. Charles Hart and Mary (Cummings) Boynton, was born at Alexandria, New Hampshire, September 30, 1857. She was educated in the Lisbon schools, and at Montebello Seminary, Newbury, Vermont, and on September 15, 1887, was married to William Wallace Oliver, of Lisbon. (See Oliver, IV).

(XXXI) John, younger son of William (3) Boynton, was born at Knapton, Wintringham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1614. With his elder brother William he joined the expedition fitted out under the auspices of Sir Matthew Boynton and others, who had made extensive preparations for a settlement in New England. Sir Matthew remained behind and joined the fortunes of Oliver Cromwell. The remainder of the party embarked at Hull in the autumn of 1638 and arrived at Boston, in New England, in the same year. Many of the families were wealthy, and with the means brought with them purchased a tract of land situated between the towns of Newbury and Ipswich, which they took possession of in April, 1639, and called it Rowley, in honor of their minister, Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, who had been sometime preacher at the village of that name in Yorkshire. John Boynton was a tailor by trade, but tilled "the acre and a half of land" that was assigned to him in 1640, next his brother William's, and died February 18, 1670. He married Ellen Pell, of Boston, whose name is also found spelled Eleanor and Helen. Their children were: Joseph, John, Caleb, Mercy, Hannah, Sarah and Samuel.

(XXIV) Captain Joseph, oldest child of John and Ellen (Pell) Boynton, born in Rowley in 1644, was captain of the military company, town clerk, and representative to the general court many years. He was a pinder for the north-east field, 1670-71. He with his wife Sarah (his son Benoni, and his wife Ann) was dismissed from Rowley Church to Groton, December 4, 1715. He returned to Rowley and died December 16, 1730. He married (first), May 13, 1669, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Ann Swan, of Rowley. She was born in Rowley, in 1646, and died in Groton, February 27, 1718. He married (second) Elizabeth Wood, published March 3, 1720. His children, all by the first wife, were: Joseph, Sarah Ann, Richard, John, Benoni, Jonathan, Hilkiah and Daniel.

(XXV) Sergeant Richard, second son and fourth child of Joseph and Sarah (Swan) Boynton, was born in Rowley, November 11, 1675, and died in West Parish, Rowley (near Georgetown), December 25, 1732. He married, December 24, 1701, Sarah, daughter of Lieutenant John and Martha (Thorla)

Dresser, of Rowley. She was born in Rowley, April 4, 1678, and died April 6, 1759. Their children were: David, Nathan, Richard, Sarah, Martha, Nathaniel and John.

(XXVI) Nathaniel (1), fourth son and sixth child of Sergeant Richard and Sarah (Dresser) Boynton, was born in Rowley, August 18, 1712, married, March 8, 1737, Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Stewart, of Rowley, born October 26, 1715. They were admitted to the church in Georgetown, September 5, 1736. She spinster, 1737; he yeoman, 1737-1754. He was shipwrecked with fifty others near Annisquam, Cape Ann, and lost, May 13, 1762. Their children were: Mary, Eunice, David, died young; Thomas, died young; David, Mary, Nathaniel, Thomas, Richard, Lois, Asa and Stephen.

(XXVII) David, third son and fifth child of Nathaniel and Mary (Stewart) Boynton, was born in Rowley, and baptized January 19, 1746, and died in Meredith, New Hampshire, in 1822. He removed from New Rowley (Georgetown), Massachusetts, to Meredith, New Hampshire, about 1790. He married (first), January 7, 1773, Susannah Woodman, of Rowley; and (second), previous to 1794, Lydia, widow of William Sibley. She died October 19, 1826. His children were: Susannah, Betsey, Nathaniel, Polly, Jonathan, Francis W., David, Nancy, and Sarah.

(XXVIII) Nathaniel (2), eldest son and third child of David and Susannah (Woodman) Boynton, was born in New Rowley, March 20, 1778, and died at Albany, Illinois, November 22, 1847. He married, October 3, 1806, Hannah F. Morse, born at Peacham, Vermont, December 31, 1789, died at Albany, Illinois, August 14, 1847. Their children were: Benonia, Lyman D., Asa, Samuel W., Moody, David, Susan, Charles, and Maria.

(XXIX) Lyman D., eldest son and second child of Nathaniel and Hannah F. (Morse) Boynton, born September 2, 1809, died at Concord, May 2, 1878, married (first), May 1, 1833, Roccenia Webster, born in Danville, Vermont, August 11, 1808; died in Concord, July 6, 1848; (second), November 1, 1849, Esther G. (James) Mears, born January 7, 1813, in Sanbornton. The children by the first marriage were: Frances M., Sarah R., Susan R., Lyman W., Charles M., Emeline P., Mary J.; and by the second wife: Mary Eaton, the subject of the next paragraph.

(XXX) Mary Eaton, only child of Lyman D. and Esther G. (Mears) Boynton, was born August 14, 1850, and married Lewis B. Hoit (see Hoit, IX). (Second Family.)

As the founder of the Boynton family now being considered was, comparatively speaking, a recent arrival in America, it is impossible to obtain any information relative to its ancestors across the sea.

(I) Michael Boynton and his wife, whose Christian name was Ann, emigrated from England during the first half of the last century and settled in Bedford, New Hampshire, where he engaged in dairy-farming, lumbering and teaming. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States and in politics supported the Democratic party. In his religious faith he was a Congregationalist. His death occurred in 1885, and his wife died in 1890. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom, Ann, William H. and Charles, are living. The others were: John, Mary, George and Sarah.

(II) William Henry, second son and third child of Michael and Ann Boynton, was born in Bedford,

March 9, 1840. He grew to manhood in his native town, and after concluding his attendance at the public schools he assisted his father in carrying on the homestead farm. Like the majority of young men in that locality he varied the monotony of farming by engaging in the cutting and hauling of timber to a place of manufacture during the winter season. In 1875 he purchased a farm of sixty acres in Goffstown, whither he removed, and has ever since followed agriculture with prosperity, keeping a herd of excellent cows and selling a large quantity of milk annually. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1864 Mr. Boynton was united in marriage with Rosanna Bartlett, daughter of Samuel Bartlett, of Jericho, Vermont. They have two children: Emma L., who is the wife of Harry Hicks, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and has four children: Evelina, Lillian, Mary, Ernest; and George W., who married Eva Gillingham, of Bedford, and has three children: Mildred, Hazel and Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton attend the Congregational Church.

The Ham family is one of the oldest and most honorable in New Hampshire and New England, its founder settling in New Hampshire about 1650. Its members have been prominent in the locality where they settled, and many prominent citizens elsewhere trace their descent from the immigrant ancestor of this family.

(I) William Ham emigrated from Old England to New England about 1640; he was at Exeter in 1646, and later removed to Portsmouth, as early as 1650. In 1652 the town gave him a grant of land where is now the great paper mill on what is called Freeman's Point, but which for two hundred years was called Ham's Point. Mr. Ham was a prominent and influential citizen of the town, and one of the large tax payers.

(II) Lieutenant John, son of William Ham, was born in 1649, and died in 1727, aged seventy-eight. When a young man he settled in Dover, being the first of the name to go there, and from him all of the Dover Hams are descended. His first homestead was at Tole End, near the second falls of the Cochecho river. Later he bought land of Peter Coffin, south of Garrison (or Great Hill), on the east side of what is now Central avenue. That piece of land remained in possession of John Ham and his descendants for two hundred years. John Ham was a prominent citizen and received several grants of land from the town of Dover. He was lieutenant of the militia company which did service in the contests with the Indians. He was town clerk several years and had much to do in town affairs. His will, like that of his father, is recorded in the ancient record book at the State Library in Concord. Mr. Ham's wife was Mary Heard (Hurd), daughter of Captain John Heard (Hurd), who was one of the remarkable men of Dover and had his residence, a garrison house, at Garrison Hill. She died in 1706. Husband and wife were buried in the cemetery at the east of the Methodist Church in Dover.

(III) Benjamin, son of John and Mary (Heard) (Hurd) Ham, was born in 1693, and died in 1781, aged eighty-eight. He resided with his father and inherited the home farm. He was a constable in 1731 and in years following, an important office then, one of its duties being to collect taxes. At the division of the common lands in 1732 he had a full share, showing that he was a wealthy man. He was surveyor in 1738 and years following. He

was a sturdy churchman, and was for many years a church member. He married, in 1720, Patience (a daughter of Nicholas) Hartford. She joined the First Church in 1737.

(IV) John (2), son of Benjamin and Patience (Hartford) Ham, was born in 1736, was baptized by Parson Cushing, October 23, 1737, and died in 1824, at the age of eighty-eight years. He lived with his father on the home place which he inherited at his father's death. He held no offices but was one of the best farmers and best citizens of the town. The name of his first wife is unknown. His second wife was Elizabeth Seavey, of Rochester, who was great-granddaughter of William and Mary Seavey, of Portsmouth, who were the immigrants to Portsmouth from England. (See Seavey, I).

(V) John (3), son of John (2) Ham, was born March 8, 1779, and died April 22, 1860, aged eighty-one years. He always resided in Dover on the farm which had come to him through four generations of long-lived Hams. He was born when the Declaration of Independence was only three years old, and he lived down to the beginning of the Civil war. During that time he did his part to make Dover a prosperous and growing town. When he attained his majority, Dover Landing had become one of the great trade centers of the state. All the settlers north of that place came to Dover with their teams loaded with produce to exchange for merchandise that was brought there on ships that sailed up and down the Cochecho and the Piscataqua; the rivers were full of them going and coming. Dover was also a shipbuilding as well as a ship-sailing center of trade. Dover Landing was the business center of the town then, and for forty years later.

In his early manhood Mr. Ham was a clerk in one of the stores there, and learned the ways of business and the value of things. He was sober and industrious, and took good care of his earnings; he was trusty and honest, so people could always rely on what he promised them; he had sturdy independence; his ancestors' from their first coming to Dover all had been members of the First Church, and he had been baptized in that faith by the noted Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap, pastor of that church, when he was born. Notwithstanding all that he severed his connection with the First Church, and joined the Society of Friends, in which faith he remained to the end of his life, and in the later years of his life was well known throughout that section of New Hampshire by the honored title of "Friend John Ham."

Mr. Ham inherited a large and valuable farm from his father, so did not continue in mercantile business, but devoted his time chiefly to agriculture, in which business he was an up-to-date manager. When the Cochecho Mills commenced their operations in Dover in 1812, and through the years that followed, Mr. Ham had ample opportunity to dispose of all of the products of his farm, and much more besides, at a profit. The winter season and good sledding brought great numbers of ox teams from the north country to Dover with produce. Mr. Ham had large barns in which the teams were cared for and he took whatever produce they could not readily dispose of, and later sold at a profit when the market was not glutted with teams or overstocked with goods.

So the years passed busily and quietly on. Friend Ham did not spend his surplus earnings for New England rum, as many Dover farmers of that period





*John Ham.*



MARTHA HAM.









John C. W. Gann

did; instead of that he carefully invested it, and cared for his investments without being parsimonious with his family or stingy in helping good causes. He was a generous man. The result at the end of four score years was perfectly natural; he was one of the wealthiest men in Dover, and every dollar of his wealth was an honest dollar.

When Mr. Ham became a voter for the first time, in 1800, he took his stand with Thomas Jefferson, rather than with the Federalist, John Adams. He remained a Jeffersonian Democrat and voted the Democratic ticket down to James Buchanan's administration, when he voted the Republican ticket, declaring that the Democratic party had deserted him, and not he the party. Such is a pen picture of Friend Ham; a man of medium height, quiet ways, a pleasant voice, and a kindly looking countenance. Age did not dim his mental power; and although afflicted with rheumatism for several of his last years, he kept control of his business affairs with unerring judgment.

John Ham married (first), August 14, 1803, Mercy Wentworth, who was born February 26, 1785, and died April 24, 1836, daughter of Bartholomew and Ruth (Hall) Wentworth. Their children were: Hall, Charlotte, Ruth, Joseph, Elizabeth, Edward, Sarah and Martha. Hall was born April 7, 1804, and died in 1841. He married Sarah Furbish, of Eliot, Maine, and left four children. Charlotte, born May 6, 1806, died October 1, 1860. She married, October 14, 1827, Nathaniel Clark, and lived in Dover. They had three children. Ruth, born December 23, 1808, married, November 7, 1830, Hiram R. Roberts, a prominent citizen of Rollinsford. Joseph, born December 21, 1811, married Mary, daughter of William and Love (Murray) Randall, and lived in Dover. Edward, born November 1, 1813, died single in 1840. Elizabeth, born December 11, 1817, married Joseph Kay, and lived in Dover. Sarah, born May 28, 1819, married her cousin, Edwin S. Wentworth. Martha, born September 14, 1824, married (first), Daniel Varney, of Dover, who died June 11, 1866; (second), February 13, 1868, John F. McDuffie, of Rochester.

Mr. Ham married (second), May 14, 1837, Martha (Wentworth) Drew, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Roberts) Wentworth, and widow of John Drew, of Dover. (See Wentworth, V). She was baptized in Dover, April 4, 1795, and died April 5, 1880, aged eighty-five. Martha had children by her first marriage: Sarah, born February 19, 1814, married D. W. Chapin, of Dover. Elizabeth, born September 10, 1816, married Daniel Moulton, of Portsmouth; Mary Baker, born May, 5, 1819, married Dr. Caleb S. Blakeslee, of Williamsville, Vermont; and Martha, born September 5, 1822, who never married.

Martha (Wentworth) Drew by her marriage with John (3) Ham, had only one child, John T. W., whose sketch is found below. She was a woman of remarkable loveliness of character and superior mental power, whom it was a pleasure to meet and associate with. A christian woman, ever ready to lend a helping hand in every good work which appealed to her for assistance. She was justly proud of her ancestors. Two of her grandfathers were officers in the Revolutionary army, and her great-grandfather, Samuel Wentworth, also served in that war. Samuel was the first cousin to Lieutenant John Wentworth, of New Hampshire (1716), hence, Colonel Jonathan, her grandfather, was second cousin to Governor Benning Wentworth,

and her father was third cousin to John Wentworth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire, who was obliged to leave the state when the Revolution began. Martha (Wentworth) (Drew) Ham was a woman of medium height, and slight figure, active in mind and body, and a devout member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. It was her custom to attend the Friends' services with her husband in the forenoon, and the services of the Methodist Church in the afternoon, as it was the general custom then for Protestant churches to have a preaching service in the forenoon and another in the afternoon. She was a strict attendant at the class meetings and prayer meetings during the week. She was a good conversationalist, and all who knew her said she was one of the best women who ever lived.

(VI) John Thomas Wentworth Ham, only son of John (3) and Martha (Wentworth) (Drew) Ham, was born in Dover, July 1, 1838. He takes his name "John" from his father, and "Thomas Wentworth" from his mother's father, Thomas Wentworth. He was educated in the public schools of Dover, leaving the high school at the age of fifteen, to commence his business career which has now passed the half century mark. He became a clerk and salesman in the store of Mr. A. D. Purinton, which was located on Central avenue, near the bridge. Mr. Purinton was a large wholesale and retail dealer in hats, caps and furs, having a large wholesale trade in Northern New Hampshire and Maine. The date was September 4, 1854. Mr. Ham made a careful study of the business; he became an expert in judging goods and values, and so pleasing his customers in courteous ways that Mr. Purinton took him as a partner of the firm, August 1, 1859, which partnership continued unbroken until Mr. Purinton's death in 1877, when Mr. Ham took the business single handed, and has continued in it on the same street and in the same spot where he began in September, 1854, to the present time: he is the oldest continuous business man in Dover. He has kept up with the progress of the years. In order the better to accommodate his large business, he built a three story brick block in 1901, which is one of the finest and best furnished establishments of its kind in New Hampshire. The name and fame of "Ham the Hatter" is known and honored all over the state.

After taking Mr. Ham into partnership Mr. Purinton was so well pleased with his conduct that he consented gladly to a further and closer partnership by the marriage of his only daughter and only child, Abbie Maria, with Mr. Ham, May 1, 1860, which proved to be a most happy union for twenty-six years, and which was then dissolved by the Angel of Death, who took her lovely spirit across the river to the other shore, September 10, 1886, and the mortal eyes of a most estimable woman were closed to the scenes of earth. They had no children. Mr. Ham inherited the farm from his father in 1860, and some of the land remained in his possession until a few years ago, when it was cut up into house lots and sold, Ham street being run through the middle of the farm from Central avenue to Broadway, and which will perpetuate the name of the original owners forever, after having remained in possession of the Ham family nearly two hundred years.

Mr. Ham's attention was first called to Free Masonry in 1862, when he was twenty-four years old. He received the degrees in Strafford Lodge,

Dover, at the following dates: Entered Apprentice, December 3, 1862; Fellow Craft, March 5, 1863; Master Mason, April 29, 1863. December 23 of that year he was elected treasurer of the lodge, and has held that office continuously to the present time by annual re-elections. He received the capitular degrees in Belknap Chapter during 1863, and was elected its treasurer December 25 of that year, which office he has held continuously by re-election to the present time. He received the cryptic degrees of Orphan Council in 1863, and on September 25, 1887, was elected its treasurer and by annual re-elections has held it to the present time. He entered St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, in 1863, and received the Orders of Knighthood in due course. He was elected treasurer of the commandery June 17, 1867, and has held the office by annual re-elections to the present time. Mr. Ham was treasurer of the Masonic Relief Association from 1876 to 1889, when he declined the re-election.

In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, Mr. Ham received all of the degrees including the fourteenth in the Ineffable Grand Lodge of Perfection of Portsmouth; and the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees in the Grand Council, Princes of Jerusalem of Portsmouth; the seventeenth and eighteenth in New Hampshire Chapter of Rose Croix of Dover; and the thirty-second in the Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua, now New Hampshire Consistory; he was created a sovereign grand inspector general, thirty-third and last degree, and honorary member of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, at Providence, Rhode Island, September 16, 1902. He has been treasurer of New Hampshire Chapter, Rose Croix, since September 1902. As Mr. Ham has held the honorable and highly responsible position of treasurer in so many Masonic bodies, he has had no time to officiate in any other Masonic offices. December 14, 1906, he became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Bektash Temple, Concord, New Hampshire.

For many years Mr. Ham has been a member of Mount Pleasant Lodge, and Prescott Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Dover, but never has held office in either. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Lodge No. 184, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he was a charter member and is a trustee. Member of New Hampshire Genealogical Society of Dover, and of the Sons of the American Revolution of Concord, New Hampshire.

Mr. Ham is a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years has been one of the trustees and a member of its finance committee. When the Wentworth Home for the Aged was established in 1897, he was elected a member of the building committee, also a trustee, which office he continues to hold.

At the building of the Masonic Temple in 1890 he was chosen one of the five members of the building committee and one of the five trustees, which office he has held to the present time, as also a member of the building committee elected in 1906 to rebuild the Temple after its destruction by burning in March of that year.

Mr. Ham has never sought any public office, and only consented to serve two years in the city council, feeling that he had no taste for such duties, nor time to devote to them, as it is always a conscientious point with him to do well whatever he undertakes. He is always a very busy man, but never lacks time to be courteous to every one and lend a helping

hand as his means may permit. He is one of Dover's best and most highly esteemed citizens, and his judgment in all business affairs with which he has been connected was regarded as judicious and sound by his fellow co-laborers.

**STOCKBRIDGE** This name was very early implanted in eastern Massachusetts and has been continuously represented in that colony and state and has numerous representatives scattered over the country. It was early identified with the state of New Hampshire, and its bearers have usually been found as worthy and desirable citizens of the communities in which they live. The name is of English origin, as are most of those first planted in New England.

(I) John Stockbridge was among the passengers in the ship "Blessing," which came from England to Massachusetts in 1635. At that time his age was twenty-seven years, and he was accompanied by his wife, Ann, aged twenty-one years, and a son, Charles. The wife became a member of the church at Scituate, Massachusetts, July 16, 1637. John Stockbridge was a wheelwright and settled in Scituate very soon after his arrival. His wife, Ann, died before 1643, and in that year he married the Widow Elizabeth Sloan, and his third wife was Mary ——. She survived him, and was married April 8, 1660, to Daniel Herrick. John Stockbridge's will was dated September 4, 1657, and proven on the thirteenth of the following month, which indicates the time of his demise. At that time he was a resident of Boston. Beside the sons who came with him from England he had a daughter Hannah, baptized September 24, 1637, and Elizabeth, July 10, 1642, in Boston. She probably did not live long, as Elizabeth, the daughter of the second wife, was born 1644, Sarah, 1645, and Esther, 1647. The third wife bore him one daughter, Mary.

(II) Charles, eldest child of John and Ann Stockbridge, was aged one year when the family came from England to America, in 1635. He was a wheelwright and resided in Boston. His wife's name was Abigail, and they were the parents of Charles (died young), Abigail, Charles, Sarah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Joseph, Benjamin and Samuel. He resided part of the time at Charlestown and at Scituate, and died in 1683. His widow subsequently became the wife of Amos Turner.

(III) Joseph, fourth son and seventh child of Charles and Abigail Stockbridge, was born June 28, 1672, in Scituate, Massachusetts. He was a selectman many years, and resided at Hanover, Massachusetts, where he was for a long time a selectman and still longer a deacon. He died March 11, 1773, aged over one hundred years, at Pembroke, Massachusetts. He married Mary Turner, daughter of Joseph Turner (see Turner, III). She died March 27, 1747. Their children were: Joseph, Grace, John, Barusha, Margaret, Susannah and David.

(IV) David, youngest child of Joseph and Mary (Turner) Stockbridge, was born 1713, in Hanover, Massachusetts, and died in that town December 13, 1788. He was married, in January, 1736, to Deborah Cushing, a native of Scituate, who died in Hanover.

(V) William, son of David and Deborah (Cushing) Stockbridge, was born December 20, 1752, in Hanover, Massachusetts, and died in that town February 20, 1831, in his seventy-ninth year. He married in Hanover, October 9, 1774, Ruth Bailey, a native of that town, born November 8, 1754, and died there December 10, 1839.

(VI) Calvin, son of William and Ruth (Bailey) Stockbridge, was born September 19, 1784, in Hanover, Massachusetts, and settled in Yarmouth, Maine, where he died in May, 1833. He was married October 31, 1815, to Rachel W. Rogers, a lineal descendant of the martyr, John Rogers. She was born February 6, 1793, and died November 21, 1875, in Concord, New Hampshire.

(VII) Edward Alonzo, son of Calvin and Rachel W. (Rogers) Stockbridge, was born September 5, 1821, in Yarmouth, Maine, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, July 28, 1892, aged seventy years. After leaving school at the age of fourteen he learned the bookbinder's trade in Portland, where he remained until he was thirty years of age. After working six years at his trade in Boston and Cambridge he settled in Concord, New Hampshire, and was for some time in the employ of the well known firm of Morrill & Silsby. For a number of years he was in business for himself with a good trade. In the early eighties he accepted Fred. S. Crawford as a partner, and they formed the firm of Crawford & Stockbridge, which continued for eight or nine years when Mr. Crawford died. His interest in the business was bought by Frank Saunders, and the firm of Stockbridge & Saunders continued the business about two years longer. In 1887 Mr. Stockbridge sold his interest to his partner and retired, and died five years later. Mr. Stockbridge started in life with a capital which consisted of a healthy body, a good character, and plenty of pluck and perseverance. He was industrious, persevering and economical, and by his own efforts became a good business man and prosperous. He was a man of mild manners, domestic in his habits, and an indulgent husband and father. He was fraternal in his relations with men and a member of various social organizations. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons, Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua. He was also a member of the Webster and Wonalancet Clubs. During the greater part of his life he was a Democrat, but in his later days embraced the tariff ideas of the Republicans. He married (first), in Milford, Massachusetts, Charlotte Loraine Hilliard, born about 1836. They had one child, Caroline Wales, born in Portland, Maine, August 13, 1860. She married, February 7, 1894, Thomas Oscar Taylor, a Pullman car conductor, running on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Washington, District of Columbia, and Boston, Massachusetts. This position he has filled for twenty-seven years, and resides in Washington. They have one child, Francis Stockbridge Taylor, born in Washington, December 31, 1895. Charlotte L. Stockbridge died in 1864. Mr. Stockbridge married (second), in Concord, February 7, 1872, Frances Ellen Marshall, born in Nashua, October 15, 1842, daughter of Gustine and Emily (Heald) Marshall, of Concord. (See Marshall, VI). She was educated in Nashua high school, from which she graduated in 1860, and at a boarding school in Derry and at the Lasell Female Seminary. She resides in the former home of herself and husband in Concord.

The name of Lewis, sometimes spelled LEWIS Lewes, has had many distinguished representatives in this country. The family is numerous and ancient, both north and south.

Robert Lewis, of Bradnockshire, Wales, emigrated to Gloucester county, Virginia, in 1640. He had a large grant of land from the crown, and from him have sprung different families of Lewises all over the country. Samuel Gilford Lewis was a major on General Washington's staff, and distinguished himself at the battle of Germantown, Pennsylvania. His descendants lived at Washington, D. C., and at St. Louis, where they were known as editors, judges and surgeons. George Lewis, of Plymouth, afterwards at Scituate, Massachusetts, where he joined the church September 20, 1635, came from East Greenwich in Kent before 1633. Edmund Lewis, of Lynn, Massachusetts, was first at Watertown, and came over from England in 1634. John Lewis settled at Westerly, Rhode Island, as early as 1660. Dr. William Jerauld Lewis, president of the American Society of Microscopists, is descended from the Connecticut and Rhode Island families. In 1834 thirteen of the Lewis name had been graduated from Harvard, and thirty-four from other New England colleges.

(I) John Lewis was an inhabitant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634, when he is first found of record. He was admitted to the church there July 10, 1644, and soon after removed to Malden where he was one of the first settlers, in 1635-36. He had four acres of planting land and a ten acre lot on the Mystic side in 1637. In all he was the owner of six parcels of land. He must have been a man of some means. The name of his first wife was Margerite, who was admitted to the church in Charlestown, July 7, 1638. She died April 10, 1649, and he was married (second), April 10, 1650, at Malden to Mary Brown. He died September 16, 1657, at Malden. His children included: John, Joseph and Mary (twins), Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abraham, Jonathan, Mary, Hannah, Isaac and Trial.

(II) Joseph, second son of John and Margerite Lewis, was baptized with his twin sister January 29, 1640. The latter died soon after. There is no further record apparent about Joseph.

(III) Joseph (2), who was undoubtedly a son of one of the sons of John Lewis, resided in Malden and was married there to Hannah Jones. He lived several years, at least, in Woburn, for the births of his children are all recorded there. They were: Hannah, Mary, Benjamin, Joseph, Abigail and John.

(IV) Benjamin, eldest son and third child of Joseph and Hannah (Jones) Lewis, was born June 5, 1705, in Woburn, and early in life lived in the part of that town which is now Wilmington. The births of eight of his children are recorded in that town, together with his own birth. Subsequent to 1744 he removed to Billerica, Massachusetts, where the births of his last three children are recorded, the first of these being in June, 1746. He married Elizabeth Jaquith, daughter of Abraham (2) and granddaughter of Abraham (1) Jaquith, of Charlestown. Benjamin Lewis died in Woburn, September 23, 1777, and his wife died eight days later, October 1, aged seventy years. Their children were: Benjamin, Jonathan, Elizabeth, James, John, Reuben, Mary, Esther, Samuel, Sarah and Ebenezer. (The last named and descendants are noticed farther in this article).

(V) Benjamin (2), eldest child of Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Jaquith) Lewis, was born September 28, 1729, in Wilmington, and resided in Billerica. He was married April 9, 1752, to Mary Brown, daughter of Samuel and Mary Brown. She

was born December 9, 1731. Their children were: Benjamin, Mary, Asa, Sarah, Hannah, Patty, Keziah and Moses.

(VI) Moses, youngest child of Benjamin (2) and Mary (Brown) Lewis, was born April 17, 1770, in Billerica, Massachusetts, and early in life traveled up the Merrimack river and ultimately settled in Bridgewater, New Hampshire. He was married in Hill, December 10, 1795, by Rev. Enoch Whipple, of Alexandria, to Sally Martin. Their children, born in Bridgewater, were: Polly (Mary), William, Rufus G., Hiram, Eliza and Sarah.

(VII) Rufus Graves, second son and third child of Moses and Sally (Martin) Lewis, was born September 14, 1800, in Bridgewater, New Hampshire. He began his business career as a clerk in the store of Captain Daniel Smith, of New Hampton, New Hampshire, whose daughter he subsequently married. Afterwards he had stores of his own in the neighboring towns of Sanbornton and Meredith, New Hampshire. Later he became interested in land speculation in Alabama and Mississippi, which occupied his attention till the outbreak of the Civil war. He was once representative to the state legislature when the town was politically opposed to him, but he did not care to hold office. He had a great influence in all that pertained to the best interests of New Hampton. He spent some of his winters in the south where his business interests were located. He was a Whig previous to 1852, and afterwards acted with the Democrats. He belonged to the militia, and rose to the rank of colonel. In religion he was an Orthodox Congregationalist, and attended the church at Bristol. He was a devoted christian man, and for years was the wealthiest and most influential citizen in town. In 1852, when part of the famous New Hampton Academy was removed to Fairfax, Vermont, and the remodelled New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution passed under the control of the Free Will Baptists, Colonel Lewis was the largest financial contributor to the new school. He was determined that the academic history of New Hampton should not end with the departure of the old Baptists, and he became one of the most influential members of the new corporation whose charter was approved January 5, 1853. Rufus G. Lewis married, October 9, 1828, Sally Smith, daughter of Captain Daniel and Mary (Pickering) Smith; she was born in New Hampton, April 4, 1806. Captain Smith was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, January 11, 1767, and died in New Hampton, January 1, 1828. He was proprietor of the principal store in New Hampton, owned the toll bridge across the Pemigewasset, and was for years the leading business man in the town. Colonel Lewis died September 27, 1869, and Mrs. Lewis died October 15, 1878. They were survived by three sons and one daughter: Rufus S., Edwin Creswell, James Pickering and Sarah E.. Two sons are mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs.

Rufus S., eldest son of Rufus Graves and Sally (Smith) Lewis, was born at New Hampton, June 14, 1833, and died at Laconia, New Hampshire, May 22, 1887. He was a sufferer from asthma from childhood; he possessed an energetic and cultivated mind, and a warm, religious nature. He went into business in Lowell in 1856, and later in Boston. He returned to New Hampton in 1867, broken in health. In 1879 he went to Laconia where he was register of deeds for several years. He was prominent in Masonic matters, and was an eager

and profound student of the Bible. A feeble body, weakened by disease, was but a poor home for a nature so large and a mind so active as his, and the ill-starred union could only result in one long intellectual and spiritual struggle. He was a man of quick sympathies and possessed endearing social traits. He was buried in the family lot in New Hampton where kind friends brought touching tributes of respect. Rufus S. Lewis married Eliza Bean, July 14, 1856. They had one daughter born to them, Winnifrida Wallace, now wife of C. H. Turner, assistant district attorney at Washington.

Edwin Creswell, second son and only surviving child of Rufus Graves and Sally (Smith) Lewis, was born November 28, 1836, at New Hampton, New Hampshire. He was educated at the New Hampton Institute, and at Harvard University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1859, and subsequently the degree of A. M. His early life was spent at home. In 1878 he became owner of the *Laconia Democrat*, which paper he edited and published for twenty years. For many years he has been a trustee of the New Hampton Institution, and a member of the executive committee. He held minor town offices in New Hampton, and for two years was treasurer of Belknap county. He has served on the school board of Laconia, was a delegate to the Constitutional convention in 1902, and was a member of Governor Tuttle's council for two years. He has always acted with the Democratic party. He is a member of no church, but is connected with the Congregational society in Laconia. He is a Mason, and is a member of Union Lodge, of Bristol, chapter and commandery. He married, July 24, 1890, Eliza Dean, daughter of David and Sally F. (Wallace) Hilton, of Sandwich, New Hampshire. She was born December 5, 1829, and died at North Adams, Massachusetts, April 15, 1899. There are no children to this union.

James Pickering, youngest son of Rufus Graves and Sally (Smith) Lewis, was born February 10, 1842, in New Hampton, New Hampshire, educated in New Hampton Institute and was for many years clerk in postoffice department at Washington, D. C. He married Mollie Winn, of Saratoga, New York, and they had born to them one son, James P., Jr., born April 14, 1883. James Pickering Lewis died December 22, 1901.

(V) Ebenezer, youngest child of Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Jaquith) Lewis, was born December 4, 1750, in Billerica, Massachusetts, and died in a hospital at Cambridge, January 10, 1776. He was probably there in the military service, though he does not appear in the list of Revolutionary soldiers from Billerica. His nephew Benjamin served through three enlistments, and nearly every able-bodied man in the town was a soldier. Ebenezer Lewis was married September 29, 1772, to Ruth, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Corey) Parker, of Billerica. She was born July 3, 1752, and survived her marriage but a few days. He was married (second) at Groton, August 21, 1773, to Sarah Bennett, and they were the parents of two children, William and Sarah.

(VI) William, only son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Bennett) Lewis, was born March 25, 1774, in Billerica, and settled in Marlow, New Hampshire. No record of his marriage appears in the latter state, but his wife's Christian name appears as Anna in the record of their children's births, in Marlow. They were: William, John, George,



R. G. LEWIS.





Gordon and Oliver. The mother died in Marlow, in 1858.

(VII) Gurdon, fourth son of William and Anna Lewis, was born February 29, 1804, in Marlow. In the records of that town his name is frequently written with both spellings—Gordon and Gurdon. He was an industrious and successful farmer in Marlow, where he was married April 6, 1826, to Lucy Huntley.

(VIII) Francis, eldest child of Gurdon and Lucy (Huntley) Lewis, was born about 1827, in Marlow, and settled in Wisconsin. He enlisted as a soldier of the civil war there, in the Second Regiment of Volunteers, and was subsequently discharged on account of physical disability. His death occurred in Keene, in 1870. He married Mary Thompson, daughter of Christopher Thompson, of Lempster, New Hampshire, February 20, 1851, and had a family of three children, namely: Emma, who is no longer living, Lovilla and Frank T.

(IX) Frank Thompson, only son of Francis and Mary (Thompson) Lewis, was born in Marlow, this state, January 17, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Marlow and Stoddard, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. General farming and teaming constituted his principal occupation until 1893, when he located in Nashua and engaged in the livery business. Enterprising and progressive his equipment is always up to date, and reliability is, in his estimation, just as important a feature as is the character of his horses and vehicles. His stable contains fifty-five stalls and he keeps on hand from twenty to twenty-five trusty horses for livery purposes. He also boards and cares for some thirty horses for private parties, and employs an average of six experienced stable men. Politically Mr. Lewis acts with the Republican party, and has served in the common council one year, on the board of aldermen two years, and in the lower house of the state legislature one term. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, and affiliates with the Beverbrook Lodge in Keene, Nashua Encampment, No. 1, of Nashua, and Canton A, Patriarchs Militant, No. 9, of Nashua. He married, January 31, 1885, Ada Scott, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barber) Scott, of Stoddard, and has two sons—Harold W., born July 26, 1886, and Guy S., born August 4, 1897.

The family of Lewises of this sketch LEWIS seems to have been represented in Newbury for a century and a half before an ancestor left that place to seek the frontiers of the North Country. Robert Lewis came from Bristol, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, whence he moved to Newbury, where he died March 4, 1643. From him this line is probably descended.

(1) Jonas Lewis, of Newbury, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving as follows: In Captain Brattle's company, Roxbury, Massachusetts, fifteen days; Captain Batchellor's company, Reading, three months, fourteen days; Captain Kelton's company, Needham, three months, fourteen days; Lieutenant Richardson's company, Royalston, three years. In 1793 he was in Lempster, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Littleton, New Hampshire, where he resided until his death in 1833 or 1834. He was a loyal citizen and a brave soldier. He was a miller by occupation, and in politics a Whig. He married Susanna Dix, who was born in England, and came to America and lived in the

family of Captain Moses Little, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. She died in Littleton in 1837 or 1838. Their children were: Jonas, Samuel, Joel, Solomon, Tryphosa and Tryphena (twins), James, Sally, Susannah, Jasper and John.

(II) Samuel, second son and child of Jonas and Susanna (Dix) Lewis, was born in 1783. He accompanied his parents when they moved to Littleton, he being then eight years old. He resided in Littleton from 1793 until he died in 1839. He was a farmer, and in his day Littleton was a frontier settlement where there was abundance of work in clearing away the forest, and great crops on the virgin soil rewarded the farmer's industry. He married, September 9, 1800, Margaret Henry, who died in Littleton. Their children, born in Littleton, were: Alonzo, Hiram, Henry, Nancy, Mary Ann, Phebe and Valeria.

(III) Alonzo, eldest child of Samuel and Margaret (Henry) Lewis, was born in Littleton, in October, 1801. He preferred an independent life, though it involved toil, and followed farming, the occupation of his ancestors for generations, all his life, and died in Littleton, May 2, 1873. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Republican. He married Sophia Dunbar, who was born in 1802, and died in Littleton, June 15, 1871, daughter of David Dunbar. Their children were: George Dunbar and Charles Frank.

(IV) George Dunbar, son of Alonzo and Sophia (Dunbar) Lewis, was born in Littleton, March 15, 1834. He resided in Littleton from birth until 1883, when he removed to Bethlehem, where he now resides. He has been a lifelong farmer, a staunch Republican, and a consistent member of the Congregational Church. He married (first), July 19, 1857, Julia A. Mason, who was born in Lyman, January 13, 1837, and died in Littleton, December 3, 1888, daughter of Joshua and Lydia (Garland) Mason, of Lyman; (second), October 5, 1896, Sophronia L. Fisher, who was born in Dalton, October 27, 1831, daughter of Lorenzo D. and Eliza B. (Crandall) Fisher. She married (first) Jonathan W. Wallace; (second) Nelson C. Farr. The children of George D. and Julia A., all but George H., born in Littleton, are: Charles Frank, a farmer in Brownington, Vermont; he married, in 1877, Ida C. Hatch. Frederick D., who is mentioned below. Abbie, who married Fred L. Smith, of Littleton. George Henry, of Littleton. Carrie J., who married, August 18, 1885, Alonzo M. Higgins, and resides in Littleton. Harry A., farmer of Bethlehem, who married, November 16, 1892, Mabel R. Wallace. Infant daughter, died young. Walter J., who resides in Bethlehem.

(V) Frederick Dunbar, second son and child of George D. and Julia A. (Mason) Lewis, was born in Littleton, January 16, 1860. Until sixteen years of age he worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools. For five years following that time he drove a meat wagon summers, attended school springs and autumns, and taught in the district schools of Littleton winters. Possessing a good business education, abundance of energy and a sterling character, he has made every day count, and now finds himself a man of means while still comparatively young in years. He has a farm of four hundred acres on which is a fine set of buildings. One hundred acres of his land is under plough, and he cuts annually one hundred tons of hay and keeps thirty cows and other stock. He also devotes considerable attention to lumbering, and with his brother, Harry A., carries on a prosperous

provision business at Bethlehem, under the firm name of F. D. Lewis & Company. He is a successful man, and has been called often to serve as a public officer. He has been chairman of the board of selectmen several terms; has been supervisor and a member of the school board, and for ten years past moderator of the town meetings. In politics he is a Republican. He married, March 13, 1884, at Boston, Massachusetts, E. Alice Mansfield, who was born September 25, 1862, at Roxbury, daughter of Gideon and Almira (Foster) Mansfield, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have one son, Frederick William, who graduated civil engineer with the class of 1907 from Tufts College. He made an enviable record there, both as a student and an athlete. Also an adopted daughter, Fokeliena Severin, born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 24, 1888. She graduated from the high school of Bethlehem at the age of fifteen years and has since devoted her time to music. She plays the piano and violin and is an excellent horsewoman, having made an enviable reputation as a fine rider.

Among the families that settled early in New Hampshire, the greater part of which was then nothing but a wilderness, was that of Lewis, and throughout the intervening years their name has been intimately associated with the development of this section. One of the members of the family, at any rate, took an active part in the struggle for our national independence.

(I) Jabez Lewis, born about 1741, supposed to have been in the Revolutionary war, in battle against Burgoyne, married Mary Hyman or (Himan) about 1763.

(II) Frederick Stewart, son of Jabez and Mary (Hyman or Himan) Lewis, a millwright, born December 11, 1798, at Claremont, came to Newport in March, 1835. Married, 1822, Zylinda Thomas, of Claremont, born April 15, 1799. Their children: Betsey Stewart, died young; Frederick W., John Thomas, Charles H., Betsey L., married John Tilton; Harriet Z., married Roswell J. Kelsey.

(III) Frederick W., son of Frederick S. and Zylinda (Thomas) Lewis, born April 12, 1828, at Claremont, was hired out to work on a farm at eleven years of age, at twenty-five dollars per annum, and continued at farm work three years. At the age of fourteen he entered the store of Bela Nettleton, of Newport, as a clerk. At twenty-four he was admitted as a partner in the same store, where he continued until the death of Mr. Nettleton seven years later, when he purchased the entire stock and continued the business until 1863. In 1862 he was chosen cashier of the Sugar River Bank and held the position until 1865, when the bank was re-organized by him as a national bank, taking the name of "The First National Bank of Newport." He was elected cashier of this bank, which position his son now occupies. Through his efforts, mainly, in 1868, a charter was obtained for the Newport Savings Bank. The bank was organized and commenced business in September of the same year. He was elected treasurer of the institution, and held the position until his death. He served as town clerk one year, town treasurer five years and was chairman of the committee which was chosen to superintend the building of the new town hall and court house, and in the erection of which he took a lively and active interest. He was instrumental in procuring the establishment of the telegraph to Newport, and worked early and late to secure the building of the railroad

through the town. In early life he was active in military affairs, holding various commissions. He was an active and interested member of the Unitarian Church and society since its organization in Newport. Never soliciting or aspiring to political preferment, he had nevertheless frequently been nominated as candidate for selectman, representative and state councillor. His substantial and elegant residence on Cheney street was erected by him in 1876. He married, October 2, 1856, Mary J. Travis, of Natick, Massachusetts, born January 13, 1835, and she still survives. He died December 31, 1889, in Bermuda. One child, Samuel DeWolf, was born of this marriage.

(III) John Thomas, third child of Frederick S. and Zylinda (Thomas) Lewis, born August 5, 1832, died July, 1861. He was a merchant at Newport. Married, January 21, 1858, Hannah M. Karr, daughter of James and Harriet (Presby) Karr. Their children: 1. Frederick J., born in 1858, deceased; married Ida M. Beebe, of near Bangor, Maine, and they have one son, Hartwell Lewis. 2. George E., born April 14, 1861, the day and hour they fired on Fort Sumter. He was educated in the public schools of Newport, and graduated from the high school, class of 1880. After leaving school he clerked in a clothing store in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty-four entered the Savings Bank of Newport as a clerk. In April, 1890, he was elected treasurer of this institution, in which capacity he has since served. At present (1907) he is a member of the school board and was during 1905-06 town treasurer of Newport. In Masonic circles he is past master of Mt. Vernon Lodge, and member of chapter and commandery of Claremont. He is past grand representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married (first), October 14, 1889, Ida G. Dame, of Newport; she died September 15, 1895, leaving one son, George J. He married (second), December 25, 1903, Mabel L. White, a native of Marlboro, New Hampshire, and a lineal descendant of the Whites that came over on the "Mayflower."

(IV) Samuel DeWolf, son of Frederick W. and Mary J. (Travis) Lewis, was born January 3, 1867, in Newport, New Hampshire. He attended the public schools of Newport, Phillips Exeter, three years, and at the age of sixteen entered the first National Bank of Newport. He is counted among the substantial banking men of the state, having a comprehensive knowledge of this business, having filled every office up to cashier, he succeeding his father in this position. He erected several substantial buildings in Newport, which he owns, is a promoter of outside enterprises entering Newport, and is identified with every measure tending toward the improvement of the town. He enlarged the Opera House, which has one of the best stages north of Boston, and superintended the building of the two schools in Newport. He served the town as selectman for a period of four years, and was a member of Governor Rawlin's staff. Mr. Lewis was one of the organizers of the Bampton Wooden Company, an industry which has been founded upon a most substantial basis and promises to be an important manufacturing interest of the town. During Mr. Lewis' incumbency of the office of selectman he labored assiduously and effectively toward the improvement of the roads. He married, June 4, 1890, Maude Isabelle Bibby, daughter of William Bibby, born in England, and Charlotte Brown (Arnold) Bibby, who dates her ancestry back to Charlemagne (see Arnold, XXV), and is a member of

the Order of the Crown. They are the parents of one daughter, Goldina Vivian Lewis.

LEWIS The Lewis family of this sketch is descended from a Welsh ancestor who came to America in 1820. The earlier generations, time out of mind, resided in Wales.

(I) William Lewis was born, lived and died in Wales.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Lewis, was born in Wales, and died in Utica, New York. In 1820 he came to the United States, and passed the remainder of his life farming. He married, in Wales Jane Owen, who was also born in Wales. They had eighteen children.

(III) Owen J., son of William (2) and Jane (Owen) Lewis, was born in Utica, New York, January 13, 1839, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At twelve years of age he became clerk in a store, where he served until he was seventeen. He then opened a shoe store on his own account, which he carried on until 18—, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri. His trade was well managed and continued to expand until it grew into a wholesale and commission business of large proportions, and now has, besides the principal business in St. Louis, offices in New York and Boston.

Mr. Lewis resided in Boston the greater part of the year, and the remainder, during the warm season, at his summer home in Wilton, New Hampshire. For eighteen years past, ending with his death, the picturesque scenery and agreeable climate of Wilton attracted him to that town. He was a member of Trinity Church, Boston, the Merchants Club, and a Masonic lodge. He married Clara E. Proctor, daughter of Moses Proctor, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

LEWIS This family apparently has no connection with the Lewis family of Laconia, New Hampshire, but owing to insufficient date, it has been impossible to trace the ancestry of this branch.

(I) James Lewis lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was the son of James Lewis, who belonged in the western part of the state. James (2) Lewis was a farmer. His second wife was Theodosia Mackey Chorley, daughter of John Wilson Chorley. They had two children: Josephine Virginia, born September 25, 1837, married William Cowles, and lived in Somerville, Massachusetts; and James Franklin, whose sketch follows. His first wife was Mary Glover. Their children were Mary Glover Lewis, born March 30, 1822, and Hannah Seaver Lewis, born Dec. 13, 1823, also Ebenezer Lewis born Aug. 20, 1825. His first wife died October 10, 1826. James (2) Lewis died August 11, 1869, and his wife died March 30, 1866.

(II) James Franklin, son of James (2) and Theodosia Mackey (Chorley) Lewis, was born in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts, October 20, 1832. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of seventeen he learned the silversmith's trade. He worked at this for forty years. In 1895, feeling the need of a change, he came to Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, where he built a house and made his permanent home. On September 3, 1863, James Franklin Lewis married Hannah Jane, daughter of William Hunt, of England. They had five children: Jennie Frances, born May 26, 1864; Lillye Theodosia, born December 16, 1868; James Edward, born September 18, 1873; Myrtle Horbury, born November 21, 1879; Beatrice Gertrude, born April 30, 1883.

(I) John Lewis, son of Hezekiah Lewis, was

born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 15, 1775, and died in Pembroke, New Hampshire, February 23, 1850. He married, November 25, 1802, Jane Noyes, of Bow, who was born in Bow, August 10, 1782, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, December 27, 1866. Their children, all born in Pembroke, were: William, Eliza Jane, George Washington, Hannah, Noyes, John Adams, Hiram, Olive Gay, Willmene, Joseph, Benjamin, Uduay Follansbee and John Quincy Adams.

(II) Joseph, ninth child and fifth son of John and Jane (Noyes) Lewis, was born in Pembroke, July 30, 1819, and died February 22, 1875. He resided in Suncock. He married, December 22, 1842, Mary Jane Lear, who was born March 3, 1822. They had ten children: Areanna Augusta, George Alonzo, Frank Pierce, Charles Henry, Sarah Jane, Joseph Matthew, John Hiram, Fred Spaulding, Mary Olive and Julia Etta.

(III) The last named was born March 19, 1861, and married, January 10, 1885, Walter S. Cass. (See Cass, VIII.)

KENNETT The Kennetts are an old Scotch family, one of whose branches, descended from Robert, is now in New Hampshire. The industry and high character of the Kennetts have always been conspicuous virtues, and they have ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of their contemporaries.

(I) Robert Kennett is said to have come to America in 1741, and settled in Kittery, Maine, where he married Mary Fernald. From Kittery he made his way through the woods to Wolfboro, New Hampshire, where he lived for a time and then removed to that part of Eaton which is now Madison, where, says the History of Carroll County, "Robert and John Kennett were early on the soil," that is, soon after 1787. "Robert Kennett, a Scotchman, gave his name to the hill where he settled." His children were: Isabella, Polly, Annie, Betsey, Robert, killed by a playmate at nine years; Coffin and Abigail.

(II) John, son of Robert and Mary (Fernald) Kennett, raised a quite large large family near his father's homestead, and then moved to Effingham, where he died. He married and became the father of children: Robert and George (twins), Ami, John, Alva, Sewall, Belinda and Sarah.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) Kennett, was born in Madison. He was a mariner and was drowned at sea in 1847. He married Lydia Ann Gile, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gile, of Andover, Massachusetts. The children of John and Lydia were: John, Amasa and William.

(IV) William, son of John (2) and Lydia A. (Gile) Kennett, was born in Madison, November 22, 1830, and died in Conway, August 16, 1902. He owned a large and well stocked farm and was the largest lumber operator in Madison. Two years before his death he located in Conway, where he continued to carry on his lumbering and milling operations. He built the spool factory now the property of the Conway Manufacturing Company. In politics he was a Republican and served a term in the state legislature. He was a man of great activity and executive ability, and at the time of his death was the owner of a handsome property. He married Sarah E. Russell, who was born in Conway, daughter of Alvar C. and Asenath (Davis) Russell, of Conway. Five children were born to them: Alpheus Crosby, mentioned below. Frank R., once a merchant in Madison, now deceased. William C., of Conway, Ernest C., of Madison. Sarah E., Mrs. Frank L. Kendall.

(V) Alpheus Crosby, eldest child of William and Sarah Eastman (Russell) Kennett, was born in Madison, July 27, 1859. His early years were spent in attending the public schools and New Hampton Institute, from which he graduated in 1878, and in doing such work as would fall to the lot of a boy whose father had plenty of work for him on the farm, in the woods and at the mill. At seventeen years of age he became telegrapher and station agent for the Boston & Maine railroad, serving a year at Salmon Falls, four years at South Berwick, and five years at West Ossipee. In 1888 he began the manufacture of spools at Conway. His business was carried on at first on a small scale, but he succeeded so well in his enterprise that he soon doubled his capacity, and gave employment to fifty hands. As the volume of his business increased, he erected a planing mill, a box factory, and other accessories and soon did a large and flourishing business. His spools were sold from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and went to the Clark Thread Manufacturing Company, the Eureka Silk Company, the Morse & Kelly Manufacturing Company, the Wareham Point Company, the Barbour Linen Thread Company, and others. Of lumber, bark, and wood he handled immense amounts. For ten years he supplied the Excelsior Mills with five thousand cords of wood annually, and in recent years this amount rose to ten thousand cords a year. In the manufacturing of lumber he used portable saw mills and operated as many as eleven at one time. In his various industries Mr. Kennett employed three hundred men. To keep this small army busy and supply the demands of his various customers he cut over many thousands of acres of timberland. In 1903 he sold his manufacturing plants and has since dealt in timber and timberlands. He is one of the largest landowners in that portion of the state wherein he resides; and at one time he owned seven thousand acres in Chatham, twelve thousand in Jackson, five thousand in Fryeburg, Maine, ten thousand in Albany, Maine, six hundred at Hale's Location, five thousand five hundred in Freedom, fifteen hundred in Bartlett, four thousand at Stowe, Maine, fifteen hundred in Stoneham, Maine, fifteen hundred in Madison, and other tracts at Ossipee, Tamworth, and other places, the whole aggregating seventy thousand acres. In 1904 he became manager for B. F. Sturtevant & Company, manufacturers of shoe pegs, and has since directed the affairs of that large concern with signal success.

He has always been notably energetic and industrious, and these two elements in his composition associated with excellent judgment have brought him the success which has made him a leading citizen of Carroll county. His diligence and unremitting industry are made manifest by a glance at his record; he never lost a day while he was in the employ of the railroad company, and has never taken three days' vacation since he has been in business for himself. The only monetary institution in which he is interested is the Conway Savings Bank, of which he is a director. In 1892-93 he represented Conway in the house of representatives and was chairman of the committee on county affairs. In 1895 he was elected to the senate and while a member of that body served as chairman of the committee on manufactures, and was a member of the committees on finance, towns and banks. He was one of the three senators who sustained the district state tax. He introduced and brought about the passage of the state library law, obtained an amendment to the tuberculosis bill, which was vetoed, making towns pay one-third damage, and effected the passage

of the bill prohibiting the placing of saw-dust in brooks. He was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Ramsdell with the rank of colonel, and served two years. In fraternal organizations Colonel Kennett is equally as popular and prominent as in business, social, political and military circles. He is a member of Carroll Lodge, No. 57, Free and Accepted Masons, of Freedom, Maine; Signet Chapter Royal Arch Masons, of North Conway; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Rochester; and New Hampshire Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Nashua. He is also a member of Chaleur Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Conway.

He married (first), 1884, Carrie B. Gerrish, daughter of Dr. C. P. Gerrish, of South Berwick, Maine. She lived but a year after marriage. He married (second), October 31, 1888, Lora Ferren, of Madison, who was born September 22, 1870, daughter of John G. and Melissa Ferren, of Madison. They have one child, Frank Edson, born October 22, 1896.

(I) Ebenezer Averill, born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, came to Milford, New Hampshire, in 1752, and settled upon the farm now (1905) owned by Edward B. Hall, near Mount Vernon line. We have no record of the name of his wife or the date of her birth or death. His children were: Ruth, born in Topsfield; Ebenezer, born in Topsfield, December 25, 1751; David, born in Milford; Elijah, born in Milford, married May 28, 1782, Mehitabel, daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Goffe) Bradford of Milford, resided in Mount Vernon; Moses, born in Milford, married July 27, 1786, for his second wife, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Bridges of Wilton.

(II) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) Averill, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, December 25, 1751, and died in Milford, July 14, 1837. He removed with his father in 1752 to Milford, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer, and remained on the homestead during his life. He married Anna Johnson, born April, 1755, died September 15, 1839. Their children were: James Johnson, born in Milford, August 6, 1778, died July 11, 1867; he was a farmer, and resided in Mount Vernon, and in March, 1807, married Lucy W., daughter of Israel and Mary (Wallace) Burnham, of Lyndesborough. Elijah, born 1781, died in Milford, February 13, 1854, was a dealer in wood and lumber, and married, January 5, 1800, Lois, daughter of Eliphalet and Lois (—) Mace, of Milford. Eben, born August 1, 1783, Luther, born March 14, 1786, Calvin, born September 18, 1788, Aladon, born 1791, died June 20, 1865, was a miller and lived in Milford village; he married Mehitabel, daughter of the Rev. Ezra and Mary Wilmarth, of Milford. Nancy, born March 24, 1793, married, November 19, 1816, John, son of Andrew and Sarah (Hastings) Leavitt of Amherst; he resided in Amherst, and died there November 22, 1854. Alma, born October 17, 1796, married Daniel (2), son of Daniel and Rachel (Hutchinson) Johnson of Milford, resided and died there August 3, 1855.

(III) Eben, third son and third child of Ebenezer (2) and Anna (Johnson) Averill, was born in Milford, August 1, 1783, and died July 12, 1869. He was a lifelong resident of the town, a farmer living on the farm settled upon by his grandfather and afterward owned by his father. He married Fanny, daughter of William (2) and Hannah (—) Bradford, of Amherst, born March 20, 1784, died February 12, 1850. Their children were: Granville



*A. Kemmatt*







*W B Durgin*



Clifford, born in Milford, May 6, 1811; Fanny Bradford, born May 23, 1815, died September 3, 1866, married March 8, 1842, Levi Curtis; Eunice S., born February 21, 1823, died May 9, 1853; Nancy, born January 4, 1827, died April 10, 1842.

(IV) Granville Clifford, eldest child of Eben and Fanny (Bradford) Averill, was born in Milford, May 6, 1811. He was a farmer residing on the farm next south of his father's. Politically he was a Democrat, and in religious faith he was a Baptist. After the death of his wife he removed to Hooksett to live with his son Willis, and died there May 28, 1885. He married December, 1837, Caroline W., daughter of Luther and Hannah (Wallace) Averill, born October 21, 1812, died March 18, 1864. Their children are: Mary Caroline, born July 5, 1839, married June 18, 1859, Frank W., son of Joseph and Harriet (Wheeler) Mace of Amherst. Willis G., born 1841. Anna Frances, born December 15, 1843, married, July 19, 1865, Elbridge D., son of Samuel and Abigail (Howe) Clark of Wilton; after the death of Mr. Clark she married Ephraim A. Parkhurst, and resided in Amherst. Woodbury J., born October 6, 1847, died August 6, 1859. Clara T., born April 6, 1852, died June 12, 1864. Andrew Wallace, born June 6, 1856, died October 3, 1863.

(V) Willis G., second child and oldest son of Granville C. and Caroline W. (Averill) Averill, was born in Milford, April 15, 1841. He enlisted in Company A, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, in 1861, and served with his regiment until it was mustered out in 1865, participating in the battle of Fredericksburg, and other important engagements. He settled in Hooksett about 1870, and owns a farm of several hundred acres, and has been engaged in farming and lumbering. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and votes the Democratic ticket. He married, April 15, 1868, Fannie A. McPherson, daughter of William D. and Clarisa McPherson, of Bedford, born February 21, 1837. They have one child, Josephine, born August 10, 1876, wife of Willis Worthley, of Hooksett.

The name of Durgin is not a common one, though it is fairly numerous in certain parts of New Hampshire, notably Sanbornton and the Franconia valley. The first American ancestor appears to have been William Durgin, who is said to have come from England in 1690 and settled in Massachusetts. He had five children: Francis, William, Daniel, Sarah and Hannah. The identity of the christian names, Francis and William, with those of the following line leaves room for little doubt that this line is of the same stock. As in the case of most patronymics, there have been considerable variations in the spelling, Durgin, Durgan, Durgain and Dirgin, being found in some of the older records. In Colonial times Benjamin Durgan, of Rowley, Massachusetts, appears on the muster roll of Captain Joseph Smith's company, and in 1776 James Durgin was in the company of Captain Moses MacFarland, Colonel Nixon's regiment. In later times Dr. Samuel Holmes Durgin, born at Parsonsfield, Maine, 1830, has been a conspicuous figure in the medical profession, having been a lecturer at the Harvard Medical School since 1884, and president of the American Health Association. Miss Lyle Durgin, a graduate of New Hampton Institute, New Hampshire, in 1865, was a portrait painter of considerable note. She studied art in Paris where she exhibited in the Salon, but her studio in later years was in Boston, where she died in 1904.

(I) Francis Durgin, youngest of nine children of Francis and Rebecca (Durrell) Durgin, was born at Thornton, New Hampshire, March 24, 1795. It is probable that his father was one of the pioneers of that town, which was settled in 1770, and it is likely that he came from some place near the sea-coast, either in New Hampshire or Massachusetts. Although the same christian names are constantly recurring in the different generations, he was not one of the Sanbornton Durgins, whose parents, William and Hannah (Elliott) Durgin, were married in Epping in 1747, and afterwards moved with their children to Sanbornton. Francis Durgin's father died when Francis was an infant, and the latter became a farmer and settled in the northern part of Campton near the Pemigewasset river where he reared his family. Francis Durgin's first wife was Susan Foss, who died young leaving one son, Varnam Gale Durgin, who became a farmer in Thornton, where he married and had three children. For his second wife Francis Durgin married Ruth Butler, one of the younger children of John and Sarah (Poor) Butler, of Campton, this state, who was born September 22, 1796. Her parents both came from Newburyport, Massachusetts, where John Butler was born in 1758 and his wife in 1761. He was originally a sailor, and had probably seen a good deal of the world when he moved with his family to Campton in 1795. Ruth Butler was a woman of untiring industry and superior character and ability, and she trained her children to good habits, active labor and high moral standards. Francis Durgin and Ruth Butler were married on December 13, 1825, and they had four children: Susan Foss, born September 16, 1826. Harrison, born January 26, 1828. William Butler, whose sketch follows. Lucinda, born January 1, 1835, who died at the age of ten days. Susan F. Durgin married, June 3, 1847, Dr. William Augustus Smith, of Campton, New Hampshire. Deacon Harrison Durgin was a glove manufacturer, and lived in Vineland, New Jersey. He was twice married, (first), to Emeline Thornton, January 26, 1851, and (second), to Floretta Maria Taylor, of Rumney, New Hampshire, on January 17, 1877. Francis Durgin died April 28, 1861, and his widow died December 5, 1870.

(II) William Butler, second son and third child of Francis Durgin and his second wife, Ruth Butler, was born at Campton, New Hampshire, July 29, 1833. He had the advantages afforded by the country schools at that time, but he early showed himself a lad of more than ordinary ability and ambition, and at the age of sixteen went to Boston accompanied by his father, who secured for him a position as apprentice in the factory of Newall, Harding & Company, silversmiths, 12 Court Square. Here he remained five years, becoming a master in that craft with which his name was afterwards to remain associated. The temptations of the great city had no charm for him, and his life as an apprentice was as quiet, exemplary and industrious as when in later years he became the head of a great factory. In 1854, when he reached his majority, William B. Durgin thought he could see in the capital of his native state a promising field for his business. Accordingly he moved to Concord at that time, and began, on a small scale, the manufacture of silverware, laying the foundation of what was to become one of the great factories of the country. At first the business was confined to spoon making, and he did the work himself with only one assistant; but at the end of a year he began to take apprentices and teach them the art. He remained in his original shop for four years, paying a rent of seventy-five

dollars annually; but at the end of that time he built a small wooden structure on School street, and employed five or six apprentices with a few workmen. In 1867, nine years later, he built the large brick factory on School street, considered a fine structure in its day, where for thirty-seven years the business was conducted. At first Mr. Durgin occupied only a small portion of this building, and the front was used for office purposes; but his business constantly increased, and the accommodations of the School street plant had been long outgrown before it was finally abandoned in 1904. Mr. Durgin lived to see the completion and occupation of his spacious and artistic new factory, fronting White Park in Concord. This structure, one of the notable ones of the kind in the country, marked the anniversary of a half century of honorable and successful business life. Many years ago the annual product of the factory amounted to more than half a million dollars, and the wares bearing the Durgin stamp, a modest "D" in Old English, has become known not only throughout this country, but is sold in London and other foreign markets. It would have been impossible for a man of Mr. Durgin's integrity to make anything but the very best, for his name stood as a synonym for everything that was honorable. His silver became noted for artistic and original designs as well as for the highest grade of metal, and most exclusive firms in the large cities were glad to handle it.

When Mr. Durgin was a young man he united with the Baptist Church in Boston, afterwards transferred his membership to the First Baptist Church of Concord, where for years he was one of the most prominent members, serving for a long time as trustee. He was exceedingly benevolent, and contributed liberally to the founding and maintenance of all philanthropies in town like the Centennial Home for the Aged, the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital and the New Hampshire Memorial Hospital for Women and Children. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1894 served as representative to the New Hampshire legislature. The following extract from the *Concord Patriot*, written at the time of his death, sums up his life and character: "No one could meet William B. Durgin or look in his face without feeling, Here is a good man. In him the sterner and the gentler virtues were well mingled. Integrity, industry, indomitable perseverance, modesty and kindness were parts of his character. Blessed at the start with an iron constitution, his constant application taxed it to the utmost, and though he had scarcely completed his seventy-first year, he had lived the lives and done the work of several men. A man of pure and simple tastes, his three great interests were his business, his home and his church. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful, whether in art or nature. He had traveled considerably in this country, and his experience was enriched by several European trips. Sharing with all the members of his family an ardent love for the out-door life, he was a keen sportsman, and many of his friends will remember the noble specimens of lake trout and other fish that he drew from the waters of Winnepesaukee every spring. Only last fall he hunted partridges with the enthusiasm of a boy. Mr. Durgin was enabled to celebrate his golden wedding anniversary September 21, 1904, in company with her who had blessed his life for half a century; and he was permitted to see the completion of the great factory which symbolized his fifty years of successful business life, and in which he took such an honest pride. Then a-weary with weight of cares, he dropped the

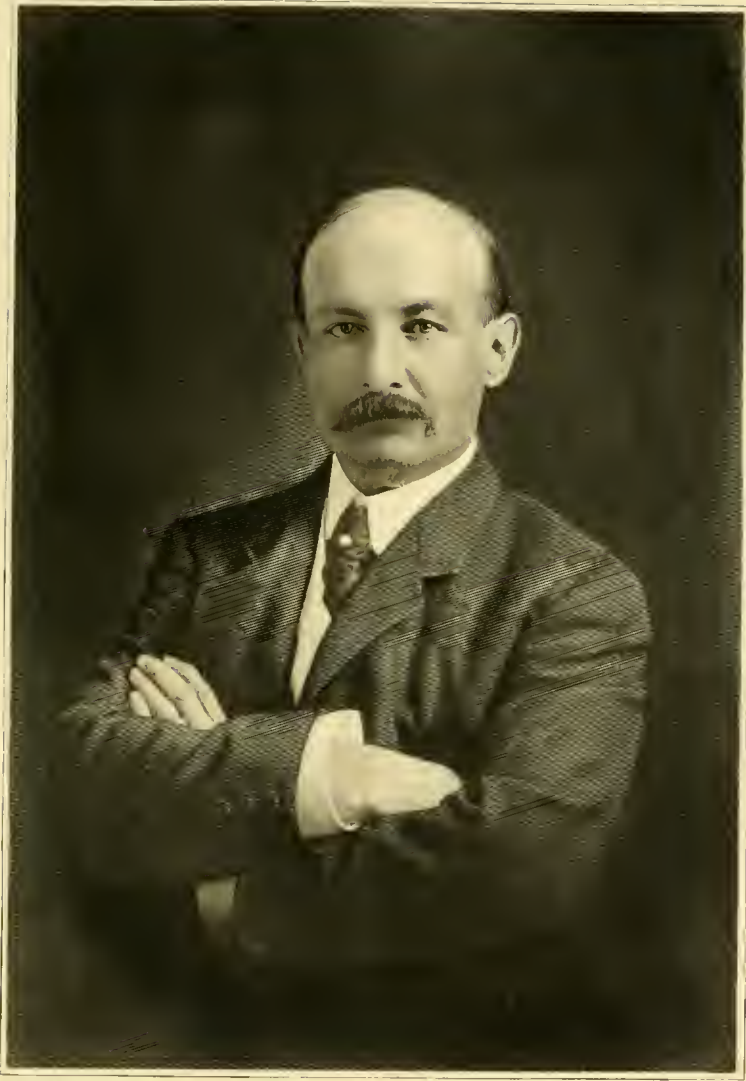
burden of life, and was gently laid to rest beside the beloved daughter, whose untimely death, in the prime of young motherhood, was a never-ending grief."

On September 21, 1854, at Boston, William Butler Durgin was united in marriage to Martha Elizabeth Travers, eldest daughter of George Martin and Martha (Lerned) Travers, who was born at Gardner, Massachusetts, January 15, 1833. Mrs. Durgin's younger sister, Mary Frances Travers, born February 26, 1842, married Horace F. Parker, son of Dr. David Parker, of Gardner, Massachusetts. They had one child, Mary Eliza Parker, born April 24, 1867, who was graduated from Wellesley College, in 1888, received her second degree from Radcliffe College, studied at Pennsylvania University, and is now (1907) professor of the art of teaching at Simmons College in Boston. Upon their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Durgin came at once to Concord to live, and soon after built the house on Rumford street, which became their permanent home. Mrs. Durgin has been a devoted wife and mother, and her kindness of heart and quiet charities have made life pleasanter for many who had no immediate claim upon her. Like her husband, she became a member of the Baptist Church early in life. With him she shared the pleasures of extensive journeys, both at home and abroad, including three European trips. Mrs. Durgin is a great admirer of the beautiful in Nature and in art, and of late years one of her pleasures has been the collecting of old china. Her cabinets hold a large and varied assortment, and her collection is without doubt the most valuable in the city, and is probably not surpassed in the state. Her benevolences, both public and private, are very large; she is a liberal supporter of all the philanthropies in the city like the hospitals, the District Nursing Association, and the Home for the Aged to which she has recently given a thousand dollars in memory of her husband, a former trustee. Whoever wishes a friend in need can find one in Mrs. Durgin.

William B. and Martha (Travers) Durgin were the parents of two children: George Francis, whose sketch follows; and Mary Susan, born August 1, 1864. The daughter was educated in the schools of Concord, including the private school of the Misses Bridge, and then spent three years at the boarding school of Mrs. Hayes in Boston. On April 6, 1887, Mary Susan Durgin was married to Richard Henry Rice, son of Albert S. and Frances (Baker) Rice, of Rockland, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Rice lived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and afterwards at Providence, Rhode Island where Mr. Rice was the senior partner in the firm of Rice & Sargent, manufacturers of stationary engines. Richard H. and Mary Susan (Durgin) Rice had three children: Phyllis, a student at Bryn Mawr College; Richard Drury and Susan Durgin. Mrs. Mary Susan (Durgin) Rice died January 24, 1895, in her thirty-first year, and is buried in the family lot at Concord.

William Butler Durgin died after a long illness at the home in Concord, May 6, 1905, and his death was followed four weeks later by that of his only son. Mrs. Durgin still lives at the home in Concord, having lost her husband and both children, but she finds the solace of her life in doing good to others.

(II) George Francis, only son and elder child of William B. and Martha (Travers) Durgin, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, April 25, 1858. He was educated in the schools of his native city, including the high school, also studied under two noted private teachers, Moses Woolson and Amos Hadley, and afterwards attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He possessed a fine



*Geo. F. Durgin*



mind with a strong literary bent, and while in school distinguished himself in writing and speaking, and at one time published an amateur newspaper in connection with his friend, Charles D. Warde. At the age of twenty he was taken into business with his father, and in time became superintendent and equal partner. To Mr. George F. Durgin's fine taste is due in great measure the artistic beauty of the hollow-ware and other expensive pieces, bearing the Durgin stamp, which became famous throughout the country. It was his ambition, like that of his father, to produce nothing but the very best, and even when this was attained, he was always striving after further excellence. But George F. Durgin's activities were not confined to silverware manufacturing alone. Endowed with fine sensibilities and an ardent love for nature, and possessed of ample means, he early became an extensive traveler, and he generously allowed his friends to share the pleasures of these trips by sending home delightful letters, showing keen powers of observation and unusual grace of style and dictation. These articles were printed in the local papers, chiefly the *Concord Monitor*, and at first related to Moosehead Lake, the Adirondacks, and other resorts more or less familiar to the traveling public. But as time went by, and Mr. Durgin had visited all the more famous places in this country and Europe, the Call of the Wild appealed to him more and more, and during the last few years of his life most of his summers were spent in Newfoundland and Labrador. On these journeys he was accompanied by his wife and daughter; in fact, the travels were originally taken for the benefit of the health of the latter. Going with guides and paraphernalia into the unexplored recesses of the woods or chartering a yacht and sailing at will along the coast of the Hudson Bay region. Mr. Durgin not only saw places and people quite inaccessible to the ordinary tourist, but he described them in a way possible only to a bright and highly cultivated mind. "His Letters from Labrador," published in the *Concord Monitor*, attracted instant attention, not only from the freshness and keenness of the author's observations, but from their mature literary style, which gave them a charm seldom found in productions of this sort. Mr. Durgin's inherent modesty led him to think lightly of these efforts, as of his other literary publications; but the interest of strangers as well as friends was so insistent, that in 1907 his mother was prevailed upon to collect the articles and issue them in a volume for private distribution. In this form they will remain, not only as a memorial to an idolized son, cut off in his prime, but as a contribution of permanent worth to the honorable collection of literary matter produced by natives of the city and state.

As might be supposed from his travels, Mr. Durgin was a fine sportsman, and excelled in hunting and fishing. He held a prominent place in Concord society; though, as he grew older, the ordinary conventional entertainments of fashionable life possessed less charm for him, and he devoted himself more to his home, his books and the out-door life. He was a member of the Wonalancet Club in Concord and of the Algonquin and New Hampshire clubs, Boston. A Republican in politics, he served as representative from ward four, Concord, but party strife had little interest for him. A man of kindly impulses and great generosity and high business honor, he bore many burdens uncomplainingly. If Mr. Durgin had been blessed with a sounder constitution and more robust health and been given

a longer lease of life, he undoubtedly would have accomplished much more for his native town. As it is, his name is one of those that will be remembered.

On February 6, 1883, George Francis Durgin married in Boston, Blanche Harriet Bellows, only daughter and eldest child of Abel Herbert and Julia Antionette (Warren) Bellows, of Walpole, New Hampshire. (See Bellows, V.) They had one child, Gladys Bellows, born June 3, 1884, a girl of gentle and lovable disposition, who is a communicant of Saint Paul's (Episcopal) Church in Concord. George F. Durgin died May 26, 1905, at his home in Concord, being released after a long illness and intense suffering, at the early age of forty-seven.

The family named Whittle is found in New Hampshire history in 1793, when William Whittle came up from Litchfield, Massachusetts, and settled in the town of Weare. There is nothing to show that he had either brothers or sisters, although undoubtedly he had, and it is more than probable that one brother at least came with him or afterward, and was progenitor of the Goffstown branch of the family of that name. It is not understood that William or any of his sons ever settled in Goffstown, but in 1825 Whittle and Parker were licensed to "mix and sell liquors" in the town during that year, and it is well known that William Whittle, of Weare, was one of the most famous tavern keepers of Hillsboro county for many years, as well as one of the most prominent Masons of his day.

William Whittle was born in Litchfield, Massachusetts, July 22, 1764, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was in trade in his native town a few years, and about 1793 moved with his family to Weare Centre. There he engaged in many occupations, being a man of uncommon business talents and perhaps, with the exception of John Hodgdon, the greatest landowner in the town. He had a large and flourishing store, conducted the tavern which had an immense patronage, it being in the time of great six and eight horse teams, numerous stages, and the great winter caravan of two-horse pungs and one-horse pods which journeyed from the north towns to the markets down country. He also manufactured potash, and was the prime mover in building the cotton factory where is now Rockland. (Weare History).

William Whittle married Rachel Parker and had five sons and three daughters, the youngest son being John Whittle, who married Susan Chase and had three children, the youngest of whom was named John. William Whittle's son John spent his life in Weare, hence could not have been the father of John Whittle, of Goffstown, the head of the branch of the Whittle family under consideration here. John of the Goffstown Whittles is said to have had three brothers, George, Thomas and William, all older than himself, while the brothers of John, the son of William, were William, Thomas, Jonathan and James. It is not impossible, however, that the sire of George, Thomas, William and John of the Goffstown family was not one of the older sons of William of Weare, although such a conclusion cannot be drawn from any now existing record, and it is more probable that the four Whittle brothers of Goffstown were sons of a brother of William of Weare; but whatever the fact may have been, the Weare and Goffstown Whittles always have been regarded as of the same general family.

(I) William Whittle, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, had four sons, George, Thomas, William and John. The date and place of his birth, the period of his life and the name of his wife are unknown.

(II) John, third son of William Whittle, was born in Goffstown. He married Betsey Thurston, of Wolfboro, New Hampshire, and had eleven children, two of whom died in extreme infancy. Those who grew to maturity were: Harrison Gray, Elizabeth, William Thurston, John Henry, Maria, Mary Jane and Nancy. Of these children only William Thurston, and his sister Elizabeth, who now is an inmate of the Gale Home for Aged Women in Manchester, now survive.

(III) William Thurston, son of John and Betsey (Thurston) Whittle, was born in the town of New Boston, New Hampshire, September 9, 1832. When a boy he attended school at the little hamlet known as Oil Mill village (so named in allusion to the extensive linseed oil factory operated there more than three score years ago). In 1850, at the age of eighteen years, he found employment as brakeman on the New Hampshire Central Railroad, between Weare and Manchester, New Hampshire, (one of the first railroads operated in the state) and later worked in various capacities from brakeman to conductor on the old Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, between Manchester in this state, and Lawrence, Massachusetts. Still later he "run" on the old Concord Railroad, and after that on the Contoocook Valley Railroad, between Contoocook and Hillsborough, New Hampshire. He "railroaded" in one capacity or another for full fifty-six years. He is one of the oldest railroad men in the country in point of years of active continued service, and was regarded as one of the most faithful and competent employees of the Boston & Maine system.

On May 17, 1851, Mr. Whittle married Eliza Jane Beard, who was born at Stoneham, Massachusetts, February 23, 1833, daughter and fifth child of Moses Beard, who moved from New Boston to Weare about 1835, and lived at the foot of Baker's hill. Their children: Herbert Henry, born February 27, 1852, died October 31, 1887; married, January 1, 1879; Caroline Eliza Jameson, of Antrim, New Hampshire, and had three children—Grace, Henry Jameson and William Thurston Whittle. Mary Beard, born August 3, 1853, married, February 17, 1874, Henry B. Eaton, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire; died June 8, 1885, leaving one child—Henry Eaton. Ida May, born May 27, 1855, married, August 26, 1873, Levi Woodbury, of Antrim, New Hampshire; died March 3, 1882.

HAZLETT The ancestor of the family of Hazlett of this article is so far unknown, but he was undoubtedly from England, though not mentioned among the early settlers of New England.

(I) Matthew Hazlett was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1743. He removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, before the Revolution, and was a signer of the "Association Test" in 1776. His unique advertisement was the first one in New Hampshire illustrated with a special newspaper cut, and appeared in the *New Hampshire Gazette*, July 17, 1767. He married in Portsmouth, December 10, 1774, Ann Frost. Among their ten children was William.

(II) William, fourth child of Matthew and Ann (Frost) Hazlett, was born in Portsmouth, Sep-

tember 16, 1780. He married Elizabeth Ham, and they were the parents of eleven children; among them William.

(III) William (2), fourth child of William (1) and Elizabeth (Ham) Hazlett, was born in Ossipee, November 18, 1808, and died in Portsmouth, February 15, 1864. He was a cabin joiner in the employ of George Raynes, shipbuilder, and worked on many famous clipperships, and also on the "Kearsarge" and "Ossipee," the famous war vessels built in the Portsmouth navy yards during the Civil war. His fourth son, William C., served on the "Ossipee," and died in 1864 from the effects of exposure while in the blockade service off Mobile, Alabama. William Hazlett married, January 8, 1834, Hannah S. Davis, of Effingham, who was born March 9, 1812, and died June 10, 1897, seventh child of William and Sarah (Bryant) Davis. They had eight children, among them Charles Albert.

(IV) Charles Albert, seventh child of William (2) and Hannah S. (Davis) Hazlett, was born in Portsmouth, July 21, 1847. His education was obtained in the city schools, and he has the first Haven medal awarded at the high school, which he won in 1863. This large octagon medal was the nucleus of what is now the largest collection of medals and coins in the state, and its possession led to large collections of stamps, autographs and rare books of Portsmouth imprint. Mr. Hazlett entered the counting room of ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin in 1863, and served as a confidential clerk for nine years, while his employer was extensively engaged in foreign shipping and domestic railroad management. In 1872 he was employed as bookkeeper and teller in the First National Bank of Portsmouth, and in January, 1884, was elected cashier, succeeding E. P. Kimball, who had served thirteen years following Samuel Lord, whose term of service was forty-seven years, the bank having had but three cashiers and four presidents since its organization as a state bank in 1824. He is a trustee of the Piscataqua Savings Bank, and executor and trustee of several large estates. He was a promoter of the Portsmouth Improvement Association, and at its organization, in 1903, was chosen president, an office he has since filled. He has served in several city offices and for thirty-six years has been agent of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

He has been trustee of the public library since 1884, when the books of the Mercantile Library Association, of which he was president, were presented to the public library; and for twenty years he has been treasurer of the trustees of that institution and had charge of the invested funds and the purchase of books. His connection with various libraries led him to suggest to Mrs. Caroline A. Weeks the erection of the Weeks Memorial Library building at Greenland, New Hampshire, which he designed, and on its acceptance by the town he was made a life trustee. He is warden of the North Congregational Parish, and has the care of its records which cover the period from the founding of the church in 1630 to the present time. He is also a trustee of the Society for the Care of South Cemetery. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and is a frequent contributor of articles on historic subjects to magazines, and was the principal author of "Portsmouth, Historical and Picturesque," published in 1902, and is now (1907) engaged in annotating Adam's "Annals of Portsmouth" and extending that work from

1823 to date. He is a constant contributor to athletic publications under the nom de plume of "Telzah." He was the pioneer wheelman of New Hampshire, being compelled to ride on an imported bicycle in 1878. At the organization of the League of American Wheelmen at Newport in 1880, he was elected a director, and afterward served several years as chief consul of the New Hampshire division. He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth; of Osgood Lodge, No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Warwick, the Country, the New Hampshire Automobile and other social clubs.

He was married in Manchester, December 10, 1884, to Josephine H. Richardson, who was born in Manchester, September 3, 1855, daughter of Edwin P. and Myra H. Richardson, of Manchester, whose ancestor settled in Charlestown, Manchester, in 1630.

Aretas Blood, son of Nathaniel and BLOOD Roxellana (Proctor) Blood, was born in Wethersfield, Vermont, October 8, 1816, and died November 24, 1897. When he was three years old his parents removed to Windsor, Vermont. Here he obtained his early literary education in the common schools of the time, which were of brief terms and generally taught by indifferently educated teachers. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. After working two and a half years at this trade he was considered a good machinist. He worked at his trade until 1840, and then went to Evansville, Indiana, where he continued his employment till June 17, 1841. The country was then still suffering from the effects of the financial panic of 1837, and many industries were almost paralyzed. There was very little to do in the west, and he went eastward hoping to find more constant and better paying employment. City after city was visited, but at each step he met with disappointment in his quest for work. Not until he reached Chelmsford, Massachusetts, did he find employment, and when he did find work he lost no time in starting to work. But he stayed here only a short time, and soon removed to Lowell, where he took a place as machinist in the Lowell Machine Shop, where he labored seven years and perfected himself in his art, becoming a skilled mechanic of the first class. A large machine shop was in process of erection at this time at Lawrence, and Mr. Blood removed to that place and engaged in the manufacture of machinist's tools for the use of the shop. Knowing from long personal use just what tools should be, he succeeded in making them in such degree of perfection that he was recognized as a man of pre-eminent ability in his line, and he soon assumed the management of the establishment there, and began the manufacture by contract of tools, turbine wheels, locomotives, stationary engines, and so on. His unremitting industry and tireless energy had been rewarded, and he was master of the business. He came in September, 1853, to Manchester, New Hampshire, and established the Vulcan Works under the name of Bailey, Blood & Company, for the manufacture of locomotives. The first location of the works was on Mechanics Row, but in the spring of the year following the opening of the business, buildings were erected on the present location, and in the same year (1854) the company was incorporated as the Manchester Locomotive Works, with Oliver W. Bailey as agent. Mr. Blood took Mr. Bailey's place in 1857, and from that time gave his

personal attention to the supervision of the works, taking up his residence in Manchester at the same time. The locomotive works are located on Canal street, and cover six acres. In 1872 Mr. Blood purchased the steam fire engine business of the Amoskeag Company, goodwill, patents, etc., and manufactured the "Amoskeag Engine," remodelled and new thereafter in everything but name. Mr. Blood proved to be one of the most successful locomotive builders in the country, and during his life manufactured at the works. He also built all kinds of hose-carriages, fire apparatus, etc. Mr. Blood was interested in numerous enterprises in which his success as a manufacturer made him a valuable factor. He was a director in the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, Massachusetts; president of the Globe Nail Company, of Boston; treasurer of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, which is doing the largest business of its kind in New England. He was director in the Merrimack River Bank from 1860 till its name was changed to First National Bank in 1865, and until 1868 a director of the latter; director in the Manchester National Bank from 1874 till 1877, and from 1877 till his death he was president of the Second National Bank.

Mr. Blood was first a Whig, and as such cast his first vote for General Harrison; and on the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Republican, and was ever afterwards a member of that party, although never an active politician. He was twice elected alderman of Manchester, and was chairman of the electors who cast the vote of New Hampshire for Garfield and Arthur. He was not a member of any secret society or religious organization. He was a man of pleasing personal appearance, his face being attractive and inspiring confidence in his integrity. He was careful, painstaking and exact in his business and possessed a rare combination of skill as an artisan with executive ability as a manager and business man. His attractive personality and thorough reliability won him many friends among the leading men of New England. He married, September 4, 1845, Miss L. K. Kendall. They had two children: Nora, wife of Frank P. Carpenter (see Carpenter, XVII), and Emma.

The Kennard family was founded on this side of the Atlantic by a sturdy English frontier settler, and his thirst for the blessings of civil and religious liberty has been inherited by his descendants, one of whom rendered distinguished services in the American navy during both conflicts with Great Britain.

(I) Edward Kennard came from the county of Kent, England, about the year 1660, and settling in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was one of the founders of its first church. His death occurred in 1694. He married, July 3, 1662, Elizabeth Martyne, daughter of the Hon. Richard Martyne, who was a member of the King's first board of commissioners, and by royal appointment the first treasurer of the province. She became the mother of six children, namely: Michael, Captain John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Richard and Mary.

(II) Michael (1), eldest child of Edward and Elizabeth (Martyne) Kennard, settled in Eliot, Maine, and in 1717 purchased the property at Sandy Hill, which remained in the possession of his descendants for more than a hundred years. He mar-

ried (first), April, 1711, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Roby) Tetherly; (second), October 21, 1734, Sarah Varney, of Dover, New Hampshire; (third), Rebecca ———. His children were: Edward, Atkins, George, Anna, Michael, Samuel, Mary, Susanna, Ruth and Elizabeth.

(III) Michael (2), fourth son and fifth child of Michael (1) and Elizabeth (Tetherly) Kennard, was born July 22, 1716, in Eliot, Maine, and passed his life in that town, where he died September 26, 1797, aged eighty-one years. He was married (intentions published June 11, 1742), to Dorcas Hammond, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Spinney) Hammond. She was born January 12, 1723, and died in 1807, at the age of eighty-four years. Their children were: John, William, Lydia, Diamond and Timothy.

(IV) Diamond, third son and fourth child of Michael (2) and Dorcas (Hammond) Kennard, was born July 11, 1753, in Eliot, and was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser in that town, where he spent his entire life and died at a great age. He was married June 20, 1774, to Elizabeth Chandler, who was born September 1, 1755, and died April 16, 1820. Their children were: Benjamin, Elizabeth, Diamond, Mary, Michael, William, Samuel, Dorcas, Ebenezer, Lydia, Joseph and Nathaniel.

(V) Samuel, fifth son and seventh child of Diamond and Elizabeth (Chandler) Kennard, was born in Eliot, Maine, and was educated in the common schools. As a young man he went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of baker and started in business for himself. He made a specialty of furnishing bread for sailing vessels, taking the orders after arriving in port, and as their stay only occupied a few days it was necessary to run the bakery day and night, and his son, John F. Kennard, recalls hearing his father recount the instances of having to work for an entire week without sleep in order to complete these orders. After remaining in Boston some years he disposed of his business and returned to Eliot. There he married the woman of his choice, Mary Fogg, of Eliot, daughter of John and Abigail Fogg. Placing their goods on an ox cart, they started on their honeymoon in March, 1815, to the town of Litchfield, New Hampshire, where he purchased a farm and there spent the remainder of his days. He died at the age of sixty-six, and his widow survived him, attaining the age of eighty-one. Their children were: John F., Diamond, Eliza Ann, Samuel, James, Joseph and Abigail.

(VI) John F., eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Fogg) Kennard, was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, March 7, 1815. He was reared and educated in his native town, and resided at home assisting his father in farming until attaining his majority. He then learned the trade of wool carding, and later operated a factory of this description for himself. After two years spent in this business he took a position on the Merrimack river, freighting brick and wood from below Amoskeag Falls to Lowell, Massachusetts. His remuneration during the summer months was twenty dollars per month, and during the winter he worked in the woods for fifty cents per day. The following year he worked on a boat running from Boston to Nashua, at one dollar a day, and the following season ran a freight boat for himself. Having accumulated a certain amount of capital he went to Litchfield, New Hampshire, purchased one hundred acres of land of his father, and made arrangements to cut off the tim-

ber and float it down the river to Lowell, Massachusetts, and in this way he managed to pay for the farm, which he sold in a cleared condition at a fair profit. He continued to purchase farms under these conditions until 1851, when he moved to Merrimack, purchased a small farm, married and began housekeeping. Finding that he could not content himself in a small way, the following year, in company with his brother Samuel, he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, well stocked, and a considerable portion being covered with timber. This timber they cut and disposed of at a good profit, subsequently selling the farm. He then returned to Merrimack, New Hampshire, and again was employed on the river, and later, in company with David Jones, he dealt in lumber, continuing the same until 1868. He then disposed of his farm and moved to Manchester, purchasing his present place of residence, which he remodeled and fitted up in a most beautiful manner. In company with his brothers, Joseph and James, he purchased what was known as the Stark block, and this they at once leased for a long term of years. Subsequently this block was torn down and a new one built on the same ground, which was destroyed by fire in 1902, and the present Kennard block was then erected by John F. Kennard and the heirs of Joseph, he having died in the meantime. In addition to this Mr. Kennard owns a number of other pieces of real estate.

Living to the years of the nonagenarian, he continued to the last strong and active, both physically and mentally, and stood foremost among the most prosperous and highly esteemed citizens. In politics he was in his younger days a Whig, but supported the Republican party from the time of its formation in 1856, and never missed an election. He was a trustee of the Hillsborough Savings Bank for many years. He was an attendant and supporter of the Baptist Church. He was always an abstainer from liquors and tobacco. He died June 15, 1907, shortly after observing his last birth anniversary, and his wife died three days later, June 18.

Mr. Kennard married, January 29, 1851, Hannah Bennett Tewksbury, born in New Boston, New Hampshire, October 27, 1819, daughter of David and Sarah (Hogg) Tewksbury. Her paternal grandfather, Abner Tewksbury, who settled in Weare, New Hampshire, in 1772, served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. He married Sarah Calef, of Hampstead, and their children were: Mary, Judith, Sarah, Hannah, David, see forward. Mr. Tewksbury died November 28, 1806, and his wife died January 11, 1832. David Tewksbury, father of Mrs. Kennard, was born September 12, 1796, settled in New Boston and was a farmer during the active years of his life. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in which he took an active part. He married (first), Betsey Lull, and their children were: Amos W., Nancy, married John Smith; James D. and Betsey, who died of spotted fever; Dorothy, married David Jones. David Tewksbury married (second), Sarah Hogg, and their children were: Sarah, died at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth, married Joseph Andrews; Rosanna, married David Jones; Mary, married Joseph Dodge, who took an active part in building the railroad from Plymouth to Boston; Jennie, married Lewis Lull; Hannah (Mrs. Kennard); Hattie, married Goodrich Chamberlain, who resides in Mont Calm, New Jersey (and the only one living besides Mrs. Kennard); David. Mrs. Sarah (Hogg) Tewksbury



died at the age of fifty-seven years. She was born in New Boston, daughter of Abner Hogg, born in Londonderry, February 15, 1759, where his father came as one of the first settlers. Abner Hogg was a lieutenant and served three years under Washington. He was a man of sterling character, respected and beloved by all who knew him. He took an active part in all the affairs of his day and time, and whether in war or peace was ever ready to do his duty. He died in New Boston at the age of eighty years. He married Rosanna Ferson, October 21, 1784, and their children were: Jennie, married Asa Andrews; Mary, married Samuel Andrews; Robert Bentley, who dropped the name of Hogg; Sarah, married David Tewksbury.

John F. and Hannah B. (Tewksbury) Kennard have had three children: Mary, born September 1, 1852, died December 25, 1853, aged fifteen months. Fred J., born in 1854, died March 30, 1881; Jennie Belle, born in 1856, died August 1, 1890; she married Charles Hayes, of Manchester, (see Hayes sketch) and their children are: John Carroll, with New Hampshire Insurance Company, of Manchester; Louise K., at Wellesly College, and Hannah Belle Hayes.

The Celtic stock of Britain, from McQUESTEN which have come many men of prominence, has furnished a large element of eminently patriotic, active, and reliable citizens to the southern portion of New Hampshire. One of the sturdy families whose ancestor was in the exodus to America nearly two hundred years ago is that of McQuesten.

(I) William McQuesten emigrated to this country from Coleraine, in the north of Ireland, about 1735, and settled in Litchfield, New Hampshire. He was a descendant of the McUisthons who went from Argyleshire on the west coast of Scotland to Ireland near the close of the seventeenth century. He is mentioned by the early writers as a man of "sterling sense and integrity." He held various offices and position of responsibility, among which was that of town clerk, the records of which office attest his faithful care. He married a Miss Arbuckle, by whom he had three sons, William, John and Simon, all of whom settled in Litchfield; and five daughters. (Mention of Simon and descendants forms part of this article.)

(II) William (2), second son of William (1) and Margaret (Arbuckle) McQuesten (see McQuesten 1), was born in Coleraine, north of Ireland, in 1732, and came with his parents to New England when three years old. He was reared and educated in Litchfield, New Hampshire, where his parents settled on their arrival, and he resided there for the rest of his life, which terminated in 1802. He married Margaret Nahor, who was born in 1738 and died in 1796. Their children were: William, David, Hugh, John, James, Elizabeth, Lucy, Sarah, Mary and Jane.

(III) James, fifth child of William (2) and Margaret (Nahor) McQuesten, was born in Litchfield. He was a lifelong resident of that town, a prosperous farmer and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, June 17, 1788, to Anne Moore a native of Bedford, New Hampshire, daughter of Colonel Daniel and Ann (Cox) Moore, and granddaughter of John and "Jenet" Moore. John Moore, who was born in Ireland in 1633, immigrated about the year 1722, accompanied by his wife and some of his children, and settling in Lon-

donderry, New Hampshire, became a prominent resident of that town. He died in his ninety-first year, January 24, 1774, and his wife died March 8, 1776, aged eighty-nine years. Their children were: William and Elizabeth, who were natives of Ireland; Robert and Daniel, who were born on this side of the ocean. Colonel Daniel Moore, Anne Moore's father, youngest child of John and Jenet Moore, was born in Londonderry, February 11, 1730. Prior to 1748 he settled in Bedford, and his farm, which he sold to Colonel Stephen Dole in 1779 for fifty-five hundred dollars (probably Continental money), was more recently occupied by Bradford Beal. He afterward purchased of David Scoby the farm which is now owned by Thomas Burns. Previous to the Revolution he served as a selectman in Bedford, and in 1775 was appointed by the provincial congress then sitting at Exeter, colonel of a regiment of militia, and was active throughout the war in promoting the enlistment of recruits and serving as paymaster. September 29, 1777, he marched with his regiment from Bedford to Bennington, and thence to Saratoga, where he assisted in forcing the surrender of General Burgoyne on October 17 of that year. He was also a member of the committee of safety in 1775. He died April 13, 1811. In 1751 he married Ann Cox, of Londonderry, who was born in 1729, and died February 14, 1804. The seven children of this union were: John, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Eleanor, Anne and William. Anne Moore, sixth child of Colonel Daniel and Ann (Cox) Moore, married James McQuesten, as previously stated, and became the mother of Daniel, William, James, John, Clifton C., Jane, Henry, Nancy, Mary S. and Martha M. (Mention of Henry and descendants forms part of this article.)

(IV) Daniel, eldest child of James and Anne (Moore) McQuesten, was born in Litchfield, December 3, 1789. When a young man he was employed at butchering in Charlestown for a time, but returned to Litchfield and established himself in the manufacture of brick, shipping his products to Lowell, Massachusetts, by boat. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and dealt quite extensively in real estate. Early in the last century he purchased the farm now occupied by his son Daniel, and he resided there until his death, which occurred September 14, 1872. In politics he was a Democrat prior to the civil war, when he became a Republican and thenceforward supported that party. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian. His first wife, whom he married December 23, 1818, was Alice Bryant, who was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, December 15, 1797, and died November 4, 1846. January 27, 1848, he married for his second wife Susan Craft, born in Washington, New Hampshire, December 3, 1804, and died May 21, 1870. His first wife was the mother of eight children, namely: Charles, Triphena W., Daniel Moore (died young), Nancy, Joseph B., Mary A., Daniel and James.

(V) Daniel (2), fourth son and seventh child of Daniel (1) and Alice (Bryant) McQuesten, was born in Litchfield, July 17, 1832. He was educated in the district school of his neighborhood, and in early life was employed upon the river. The greater part of his active life, however, has been devoted to agricultural pursuits at the homestead, which came into his possession, and he still resides there. His property comprises two hundred acres, a portion of which is covered with timber, and among the principal improvements is a two-story house,

erected by him in 1881. In politics he is a Republican. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterians. In December, 1871, Mr. McQuesten married Miss Sarah Bradt, daughter of Daniel Bradt of Litchfield, and a successful school-teacher. She died July 21, 1872, having borne one son—Daniel B., who died in infancy. On October 22, 1874, he married for his second wife Miss Kate Maria Jones, daughter of Archibald and Eunice (Robey) Jones, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. The children of this union are: Grace Louise, born June 10, 1878, now a music teacher in Manchester; and Margaret Bradt, born June 18, 1884; she attended the Boston Art Museum for two years, and received special mention in drawing in 1906.

(IV) Henry, sixth son and seventh child of James and Anne (Moore) McQuesten, was born in Litchfield, August 14, 1803. The active period of his life was devoted to farming in his native town, and his death occurred February 24, 1867. He married Elizabeth Wingate Chase, who was born in Litchfield September 14, 1801, and died November 17, 1886. She became the mother of four sons, namely: Benjamin, William, Henry Wingate and James Franklin.

(V) Henry Wingate, third son of Henry and Elizabeth Wingate (Chase) McQuesten, was born in Litchfield, January 7, 1834. His early education was acquired in the district schools, and he concluded his studies at the Manchester Academy. At the age of nineteen years he went to California, where he spent seven years in the gold diggings, and upon his return he engaged in farming at the homestead, which he inherited at his father's death. Later he settled in Merrimack Village, where he died July 29, 1902. Politically he was a Democrat. In his religious belief he was inclined to be liberal, and he attended the Congregational Church. He and his wife were members of the Grange. December 10, 1863, Mr. McQuesten married Sarah Elizabeth Jones, daughter of David and Rosanna (Tewksbury) Jones, of New Boston. She was educated at the McGaw Normal Institute, the Nashua Literary School and in Plymouth, and prior to her marriage taught school in Litchfield, Amherst, Plymouth and Montreal. She is a member of the Congregational Church. The children of this union are: Henry Wingate, Jr., born March 20, 1866; Rose Elizabeth, born February 4, 1869, died May 22, 1872; George Dow, born March 20, 1871; Frank Jones, born February 28, 1874; and David Maurice, born March 16, 1876.

(II) Simon, third son of William McQuesten, was born in 1739, in Litchfield, and died there in 1816. He was married (first) to Esther Harvell, who was born in 1738, and died in 1776. They were the parents of: John, Peter, Simon, and William. He married (second) Rosanna Nahor, of Litchfield, who was born in 1748 and died in 1785. Their children were: James, Esther, Robert and Margaret. He married (third) in 1790, Lettice, a widow of Hon. Wyseman Claggett.

(III) Robert, son of Simon McQuesten and his second wife, Rosanna (Nahor) McQuesten, was born April 15, 1783, in Litchfield, where he continued to make his home through life and died May 14, 1848. He was married on Christmas Day of 1810 to Lydia Barrett, of Hudson, and they were the parents of Isaac, Sarah, Robert, Charles, Elizabeth, Mary and Thomas.

(IV) Captain Isaac, eldest child of Robert II. and Lydia (Barrett) McQuesten, was born in

Litchfield, October 18, 1811, and died December 3, 1896. His education was confined to the common schools, which he attended eight or ten weeks each year until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to work for wages as a farm laborer, but he was an industrious and thrifty young man, and at the time of attaining his majority he was able to come into possession of the homestead of his parents upon which he ever afterward lived. In 1840 he formed a copartnership with Captain Samuel Chase, which continued twenty years. They were extensively engaged in the lumber trade, and for several years were proprietors of the store at the center of the town. On the removal of Captain Chase to Nashua the firm dissolved, in 1860, and Captain McQuesten continued the business until 1878. He was the son of parents who were poor but worthy persons, descended from ancestors whose good example and influence is still felt, and he set out in life to make the most of his opportunities. His natural good sense, integrity, and industry brought him a much greater measure of success than fell to many whose start in life was far better than his. He was interested in public questions and took a part in shaping the policy of his town. Under the old state militia he held a commission as captain in the Fifth Regiment. In politics he was a Democrat, and held numerous offices as the gift of his fellow citizens. He was representative four years, was elected road commissioner for Hillsborough county in 1849; from 1862 to 1868 was first selectman and town treasurer, and discharged the duties of those offices with fidelity and in a manner creditable to himself. In 1868 and 1869 he was the Democratic candidate for state senator. From 1870 to 1891 he was justice of the peace and quorum for the state, the principal magistrate of the town, and often employed in the writing of deeds, wills and other instruments. Captain McQuesten was one of the leading church members of his neighborhood, and from 1851 to 1896 was clerk of the Presbyterian Society, and from 1875 to 1896 was superintendent of the Sabbath school. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest inhabitants of Litchfield. He married, December 29, 1842, Margaret A. Chase, born in Litchfield, July 14, 1819, died September 20, 1899, daughter of Major Francis and Dorothy (Bixby) Chase, of Litchfield. They were the parents of three children: 1. Eugene F., see forward. 2. Francis H., born in Litchfield, April 18, 1847. He has been engaged in the lumber business for many years, and was a member of the state legislature in the eighties. He married (first) Addie Woodward, and they had one child, Harry F., born December 31, 1876, died October 8, 1901. He married (second) Katherine Frye, and they have one son, Donald F., born February 9, 1892. Mr. McQuesten and his sister, Mrs. F. L. Center, now own the old McQuesten homestead. 3. Jennie F., married Frederick L. Center.

Dr. Eugene F. McQuesten, eldest child of Isaac and Margaret Ann (Chase) McQuesten, was born in Litchfield, October 11, 1843. He received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Nashua high school in 1860. In the following autumn he enrolled at Blanchard Academy, Pembroke, and after a two years' course entered the scientific department of Dartmouth College, where he pursued his studies the two years next following. In 1864 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Josiah G. Graves,





*Isaac McQuisten*



*E. M. Duster.*



of Nashua. After taking one course of lectures at Dartmouth College he matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, where after two years of study he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1806, on the 10th day of March. In 1872 and in 1892 he took a full course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. McQuesten first practiced at Lynn, Massachusetts, but a few months later returned to Nashua, where he established himself January 1, 1867, and where he continuously resided and practiced until his death. He was then the oldest practicing physician in Nashua, though not the oldest physician in point of years, and was generally conceded to stand first among the city's medical practitioners. His clientele was very large, and included many of the foremost people in and near Nashua. He was pre-eminent in surgery, in which he became prominent for the abdominal section and the various gynecological cases coming under his care. He was widely known and frequently called to perform difficult operations in all sections of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Although Dr. McQuesten's professional talent would undoubtedly have brought him distinction, there was a kindly, sympathetic manner about him that attracted and inspired his patients with confidence in his skill, and added another element of success. His pleasing personality and recognized ability made him a favorite with the public and the medical profession, which honored him with various official positions. He was city physician in 1871; secretary of the board of education in 1871-72; representative from ward two in the state legislature in 1873-74; and secretary of the board of pension examiners from 1893 to 1897. He was a member of the American Medical Association, American Association of Railway Surgeons, the New Hampshire Medical Society, holding the office of president in 1895; the Nashua Medical Society of which he was president in 1892, and of the New York Medico-Legal Society. He frequently appeared in the capacity of expert witness in courts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and among the cases in which he was called were some of very much importance. He was a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, and Mystic Shrine. He travelled extensively both in America and in the Old World. Dr. McQuesten's practice though always large, did not keep him from taking an earnest and active part in social and political affairs, where the highest type of citizenship ought to be manifest. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party. He married, in 1868, Lizzie M. Spalding, daughter of Solomon Spalding, of Nashua. She died in 1877, and he married in 1879, Mary A. Howard, daughter of Joseph Howard, also of Nashua. She died in 1885, and in May, 1887, he married Anna E. Spalding, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 8, 1856, daughter of William R. and Mary Abby (Ham) Spalding, of Lawrence. They had three children: Philip, Josephine, and Eugene F. Dr. McQuesten died July 19, 1906, at Squirrel Island, Maine.

The descent of the Clan MacFarlane from the ancient earls of the district in which their possessions were situated is the only one, with the exception of the Clan Dannachie, which is fortified by a charter still extant.

All historians agree that the ancestor of the MacFarlanes was Gilchrist, brother of Walduin,

third earl of Lenox, the proof of which is the above mentioned charter, by which he made to his brother Gilchrist a grant "de terris superiore, Anocher de Luss" (?), which lands continued in the possession of the Clan for six hundred years, until the sale of the estate in 1784, and have at all times constituted their principal inheritance, says Brown's History of the Highlands.

(I) Daniel MacFarland, to whom the Concord, New Hampshire, family of MacFarlands trace their descent, was of the remarkable company of Scotch Presbyterian colonists who came to this country in 1718 from the province of Ulster, Ireland, where they and their fathers had sojourned about a century, having gone thither from Argyleshire, which is just across the channel, in Scotland, when James I was King of England. These colonists came over in a fleet of five ships which sailed into Boston Harbor, August 4 of the year above mentioned. It was by them that the town names of Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry and others were given. Daniel and his son Andrew, then twenty-eight years old, settled in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the original homestead is still in possession of descendants of the family. Duncan, a brother of Daniel, went to Rutland, Massachusetts. The Worcester colonists were not so fortunate as to obtain a friendly recognition from their English Congregational neighbors. They were subjected to various minor annoyances, and in 1740, after worshipping in an old garrison house twenty-one years, they commenced building a church, when the Congregationalists assembled in the night, pulled down the building and carried away the materials. Thereupon most of the Scotchmen left Worcester, but among those who remained were the MacFarlands, who appear to have shortly afterward connected themselves with the established church, First Congregationalist.

(II) Andrew, son of Daniel MacFarland, married Rebecca Grey, and died June 4, 1766, aged seventy-one years. His wife died March 20, 1762, aged sixty-two years. Their children were: William, James and Daniel.

(III) James, son of Andrew and Rebecca (Grey) MacFarland, was a farmer and lived in Worcester. He married Elizabeth Barbour, and died April 9, 1783. Their children were: Sarah, Rebecca, Robert (died in infancy), Lydia (married Matthew Gray and settled in Petersborough, New Hampshire), James, Elizabeth, Ephraim, John and Asa.

(IV) Asa, youngest son of James and Elizabeth (Barbour) MacFarland, was born April 19, 1769, and reared on his father's farm in Worcester. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1793. He was principal of Moore's Charity School at Hanover for two years, and a tutor at Dartmouth two years. March 7, 1798, he was ordained to the ministry and became pastor of the First Congregational Church of Concord, New Hampshire. His pastoral labors appear to have been of the most exhaustive character. Rev. Dr. Bouton's "History of Concord" says: He preached two sermons every Sunday, besides attending a third service. In time of revivals he preached in outer districts, after going from home to home. For three years he was chaplain of the state prison. He was a leader in vocal music, and did much to promote good singing in the church. He was a member of the Merrimac Musical Association, and at one time president of it. It is known that he performed some

missionary work in the Pequaket country about Conway, New Hampshire, and Fryeburg, Maine. He seems also to have been in demand as a preacher at ordinations. A not very extended research discloses the fact that he performed that office at Amherst (at the ordination of Rev. Nathan Lord, afterward president of Dartmouth College), Candia, Epsom, Groton, and other places. He preached many sermons in important cities and towns on special occasions. He served as trustee of Dartmouth 1809-1821 (which covered the existing period of the Dartmouth College Controversy). He was also President of the New Hampshire Missionary Society. He left the manuscripts of two thousand and fifty-four sermons, and the names of four hundred and forty-one persons were added to the church rolls during his ministry which closed in 1824. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Yale College in 1809. He died February 18, 1827. His son Asa wrote of him in 1876, "All my recollections of my father are of a very agreeable description. He was of commanding person, handsome countenance, in stature nearly six feet." He married (first), January 21, 1799, Clarissa Dwight, of Belchertown, Massachusetts. She died October 23, 1799. He married (second), June 16, 1801, Nancy Dwight, of Belchertown, who died September 8, 1801. He married (third), September 5, 1803, Elizabeth Kneeland, of Boston, who died November 9, 1838. Elizabeth Kneeland MacFarland was a woman of bright intellect, warm sympathies and devoted piety. She was prominent in all missionary matters of her time. Her memoir was published by Dr. Bouton in 1839. The children of Rev. Asa and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland were: Asa, Susan Kneeland, Elizabeth, William, Sarah Abbott, Andrew, Miriam Phillips and Clarissa Dwight.

(V) Asa (2), son of Rev. Asa (1) and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland, was born in Concord, May 19, 1804, and died December 13, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Concord and at Gilmanton Academy. In his youth he was attracted to the art of printing, and through apprenticeship in Boston and Concord became a master of the craft, so that the establishment which he set up in Concord in 1834 became widely known for correct and tasteful productions of the press. He kept a personal interest in this business until January, 1869. He was a member of the state legislature in 1859 and 1860, and state printer in 1846, 1859 and 1860. Being an easy writer, he became for two periods an editor of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, namely from 1844 to 1849 and from 1851 to 1860. A country editor was then expected to discuss a wide range of topics. This he did with marked ability, originality and diligence, never forgetting the duties of the hour, and the interests of his town. One of his biographers says of him that his work was "unexceptionable in style, candid in statement and elevated in tone." Visiting Europe in 1850, he wrote thence a series of letters, afterward printed in a book entitled "Five Months Abroad." Being a lover of home, country and friends, he left an interesting manuscript entitled "An Outline of Biography and Recollection," which was printed in 1880 as a gift to his townsmen. He was a man of the strictest integrity and everybody's friend, an early member of the South Congregational Church (formed in 1837) and for a long period one of its deacons. He married, November 2, 1830, Clarissa Jane Chase, of Gilford,

New Hampshire. Their children were Henry, Elizabeth K., Annie Avery, and William K.

(VI) Susan Kneeland, daughter of Rev. Asa and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland, was born in Concord, January 17, 1806, and died September 11, 1842. She married Rev. Edward Buxton, of Boscawen. Their children were: Elizabeth and Edward.

(VI) William, son of Rev. Asa and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland, was born in Concord, August 28, 1811, and died June 21, 1860. He was a shipmaster, commanding ships sailing out of Salem and Boston. He married Susan D. Perkins, of Salem. Their children were: William, Elizabeth Kneeland.

(VI) Sarah Abbott, daughter of Rev. Asa and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland, was born in Concord, October 25, 1815. She married George N. Guthrie, of Zanesville, Ohio, September 19, 1839. Their children were: William Edward, Clara Dwight, George C., and Sarah Elizabeth.

(VI) Andrew, son of Rev. Asa and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland, was born in Concord, July 14, 1817, and died November 23, 1891, at Jacksonville, Illinois. He was a physician of wide repute in treatment of the insane, many years in charge of hospitals in New Hampshire and Illinois. He married, October 23, 1839, Anne Peaslee, of Gilmanton, New Hampshire. Their children were: George Clinton, Harriet, Mary, and Thaddeus Fletcher.

(VI) Clarissa Dwight, daughter of Rev. Asa and Elizabeth (Kneeland) MacFarland, was born in Concord, May 13, 1822, and died June 26, 1853. She married October 18, 1842, John W. Noyes, of Chester, New Hampshire. Their children were: Elizabeth MacFarland and Nancy Aiken.

(VI) Henry, son of Asa and Clarissa Jane (Chase) MacFarland, was born in Concord, July 10, 1831, and educated in the public schools and at Pembroke Academy. At the close of his school course (1849) he worked in a printing office and book store in Concord, going thence to a place with the Concord Railroad Company. His first position was that of office boy in the office of the superintendent. In 1850 he took a position as clerk in the office of the Lake Michigan Steamboat Company in Chicago, Illinois, which ran a line of steamers on Lake Michigan. In 1858 he returned to Concord as one of the owners of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, and took the position of editorial writer and business manager of that paper, and was connected with it in various ways till 1871. In the second year of the Rebellion (1862) he entered the military service and was attached to the general staff as paymaster, where he served till 1866, a good part of the time with the Army of the Potomac. While paymaster he handled enormous amounts of money. During one period of four months his disbursements to soldiers were one million five hundred fifty-six thousand seven hundred forty-two dollars and eighty-eight cents, and total disbursements while paymaster were four million seven hundred twenty thousand nine hundred twenty-two dollars and forty-four cents, an amount nearly equalling the gold product of California in 1849. During the later months of the war he was stationed in Concord and at the war's end he remained with the *Statesman* until he went in 1871 to Boston, Massachusetts, and became cashier for the Union Pacific Railroad Company. In 1877 he was promoted to the treasurership of the company.



In 1885 he was made a vice-president and trustee of the Union Pacific road, and his disbursements while in the employ of this great corporation were two hundred forty-seven million eight hundred fifteen thousand five hundred thirty-one dollars and forty-nine cents. These positions he held till 1888, when he resigned and returned to his home in Concord. Since his return to his native city he has become interested in financial institutions and is a director in the Capital Fire Insurance Company, director in the First National Bank, vice-president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, and a member of its Investment Committee.

After returning to Concord Mr. MacFarland printed for distribution among his friends a book entitled "Sixty Years in Concord and Elsewhere," a work of over three hundred pages, describing men and events not only in New Hampshire but in other parts of the United States. It gives an account of the city of Concord, its history and growth, and the manners and customs of earlier days. The author's career and experiences while an army paymaster are described, and an account given of his acquaintance and relations with prominent army officers. His story of occurrences while an official of the Union Pacific Company and of the distinguished men, both natives and foreigners, that he met is well told and interesting. The book from preface to finis is full of information. Mr. MacFarland wrote two chapters in the "History of Concord" lately published (1895), one on railroads, and the other on canals, stage lines and taverns. While in the printing business Mr. MacFarland was state printer two years, and at another time served as alderman in Concord two years. He is now (1905) a man of seventy-four years of age, hale and hearty, and agreeable, and it is doubtless greatly due to his good health and good nature that so large a measure of success has come to him. His home has nearly always been in Concord, where he was born, and here he is highly appreciated as a citizen, and one who has a high regard for his native city and its people. He married, October 20, 1859, Mary Frances Carter, daughter of Eben Carter, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. Mrs. MacFarland is a member of the South Congregational Church, and of the Woman's Club, in both of which bodies she is an influential member.

The Dwight family have been very DWIGHT widely noted for their love of liberty, their belief in progress, and their readiness to adopt progressive ideas looking to the continued advancement of humanity and civilization. Many of the men of this family are remarkable for their natural executive ability under whatsoever conditions may confront them, whether in material concerns or matters affecting the higher interests of the community.

(I) John Dwight, the common ancestor, came with his wife Hannah and daughter Hannah, and two sons, Timothy and John, from Dedham, England, to America, in the latter part of 1634 or the beginning of the year 1635. He settled in the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, where he is found of record September 1, 1635, the day of the first town meeting, held by the twelve persons who constituted it. He was a well-to-do farmer, the second man of wealth in the town, and was eminently useful in the community. He is described in the town records of Dedham as "having been publicly useful," and "a great peacemaker." He was select-

man for sixteen years, 1630-55. He was one of the founders of the Church of Christ, which was formed in Dedham in 1638. His wife Hannah died September 5, 1656, and he married (second) a Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley. He died February 3, 1660. His children were all by his first wife: 1. Hannah, born in England, 1625; married Nathaniel Whiting, of Dedham. 2. Captain Timothy Dwight, born in England, 1629, died January 31, 1717-18. 3. John, born in England, 1632, died March 24, 1638. 4. Mary, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, July 25, 1635; she is mentioned in the town records as the first child born there; she married Henry Phillips. 5. Sarah, born June 17, 1638, in Dedham; married Nathaniel Reynolds.

(II) Captain Timothy, second child and eldest son of John and Hannah Dwight, was born in England in 1629, and came to America with his father, settling in Dedham. He was made a freeman in 1655; was for ten years town clerk; selectman for twenty-five years (1664-89); and a representative of the town to the general court, 1691-92. In his younger years he was cornet of a troop, and afterward a captain of foot. He went out ten times against the Indians, nine of whom he killed or took prisoner—such was the constant predatory warfare that they kept up against the town. It is recorded of Captain Dwight that "he inherited the estate and virtues of his father, and added to both." He is thus described in the church records: "Timothy Dwight, Esq., a gentleman truly serious and godly, one of an excellent spirit, peaceable, generous, charitable, and a great promoter of the true interests of the church and town." He married, November 11, 1651, Sarah Sibley, who died May 29, 1652. He married (second) May 3, 1653, Sarah, daughter of Michael Powell, who died June 27, 1664, and their children were: 1. Timothy, born November 26, 1854. 2. Sarah, born April 2, 1657. 3. John, born May 31, 1662. 4. Sarah (second), born June 25, 1664. He married (third), January 9, 1664-65, Anna, daughter of Rev. Henry Flint, of Braintree, Massachusetts; she was born September 11, 1643, and died January 29, 1685-86. Of this marriage were born ten children: 1. Josiah, born October 8, 1665, died young. 2. Nathaniel, born November 20, 1666. 3. Samuel, born December 2, 1668, died young. 4. Rev. Josiah, born February 8, 1670. 5. Seth, born July 9, 1673. 6. Anna, born August 12, 1675. 7. Captain Henry, born December 19, 1676. 8. Michael, born January 10, 1679-80. 9. Daniel, born September 23, 1681, died young. 10. Jabez, born September 1, 1683. Captain Timothy Dwight married for his fourth wife, January 7, 1686-87, Mrs. Mary Edwind, of Reading, Massachusetts, a widow; she died without issue, August 30, 1688. He married for his fifth wife, July 31, 1690, Esther Fisher, daughter of Hon. Daniel Fisher; she died January 30, 1690. He married for his sixth wife, February 1, 1691-92, Bethiah Moss; she died February 6, 1717-18, without issue. Captain Dwight died, full of age and honors, January 31, 1717-18, aged eighty-eight years.

(III) Justice Nathaniel, second child and son of Captain Timothy and Anna (Flint) Dwight, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, November 20, 1666. He removed to Hatfield, same state, and about 1695 located in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he passed the remaining sixteen years of his life. He was a farmer and traded, also justice of the peace, and a surveyor of land on a large scale. He was a man of considerable wealth and large

influence. Like his father and grandfather before him and like many of his descendants, he was decidedly religious in thought and conduct. He married, December 9, 1693, Mehitable Partridge, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Mehitable (Crow) Partridge, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, born August 26, 1675. Nathaniel Dwight died November 7, 1711, aged forty-five years, at West Springfield, Massachusetts, while there on business, as is believed, and was buried there. His wife lived in widowhood for forty-five years, at Northampton, and died there October 19, 1756, aged eighty-one years. Their children were: 1. Colonel Timothy, born at Hatfield, October 19, 1694. 2. Captain Samuel, born June 28, 1696. 3. Mehitable, born November 11, 1697. 4. Rev. Daniel, born April 28, 1699. 5. Seth, born March 3, 1703. 6-7. Elihu and Abiah, twins, born February 17, 1704. 8. Mehitable (second), born November 2, 1705. 9. Jonathan, born March 14, 1707. 10. Anna, born July 2, 1710. 11. Captain Nathaniel J., born June 20, 1712.

(IV) Captain Nathaniel, Jr., youngest child of Justice Nathaniel and Mehitable (Partridge) Dwight, was born June 20, 1712, in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he resided until about 1734. He then located at Cold Spring (now Belchertown), Massachusetts, where he was a farmer on an extensive scale, owning about a mile square of land, and including the tract upon which the village of Belchertown now stands. He was among the first settlers in the town; kept public house and was surveyor; was agent for Belcher, for whom the town was named; and was prominent in all town and religious affairs. "He was commissioned captain August 9, 1757, having received an order from Colonel Williams, of Hatfield, to march without delay for relief of Fort William Henry, near Lake George, which was attacked by a party of French and Indians numbering eleven thousand. The company had marching orders the same day, met the regiment at Westfield, and marched to Kinderhook, where they learned that the fort had capitulated and returned home. Captain Dwight was active and useful in the revolutionary war, and in promoting the best interests of the early settlers, and did much to advance the settlement." Captain Dwight was an earnest, practical, straight-forward man, and a devout christian. He married, January 2, 1735, Hannah Lyman, daughter of Lieutenant Benjamin and Thankful (Pomeroy) Lyman, of Northampton; she was born July 14, 1709, and died December 25, 1792, having survived her husband who died March 30, 1784. Their children were: 1. Elijah, born November 30, 1735. 2. Elihu, born March 31, 1737. 3. Captain Justus, born January 13, 1739. 4. Eunice, born May 28, 1742. 5. Jonathan, born April 3, 1744. 6. Susanna, born October 20, 1746. 7. Colonel Elijah, born January 4, 1749. 8. Josiah, born January 5, 1750. 9. Pliny, born August 11, 1753.

(V) Captain Justus, third son and child of Captain Nathaniel and Hannah (Lyman) Dwight, was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, January 13, 1739. He resided there, was a farmer, and a man of considerable wealth for those days. He served as town surveyor. He was one of the leading men of the town, especially in church affairs, and left behind him many essays on religious subjects. He married, January 19, 1763, Sarah Lamb, daughter of Daniel and Martha Lamb, of Springfield, Massachusetts. She was born in 1736, and died February 25, 1832, aged ninety-six years, her husband having

died July 27, 1824, aged eighty-five years. Their children were: 1. Elihu, born October 22, 1703. 2. William, born September 18, 1765. 3. Clarissa, born January 30, 1768. 4. Jonathan, born January 21, 1770. 5. Nathaniel, born November 21, 1772. 6. Daniel, born September, 1775. 7. Sarah, born November 5, 1778. 8. Justus, Jr., born August 20, 1781.

(VI) Nathaniel, fifth child and fourth son of Captain Justus and Sarah (Lamb) Dwight, was born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, November 21, 1772. He followed farming in his native town, and for nearly fifty years was a member of the Congregational church. He married August 12, 1804, Elizabeth Dunbar, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Dunbar, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. She was born May 6, 1783, and died March 8, 1860, aged seventy-six years, and he died November 16, same year, aged eighty-eight years. Their pastor, the Rev. George A. Oviatt, said of them in a letter: "Mr. Dwight was an extremely diffident and unostentatious man, but a man of great good sense, great kindness of heart, and unbending integrity. He was one of the most conscientiously honest men I ever knew, a sincere, humble, consistent christian, and a firm supporter of good order and of the institutions of religion. His children may well revere his memory. Mrs. Dwight was also of a retiring disposition, but possessed great worth of character, was a devoted wife and mother, and a genuine christian. The distinguished name of Dwight has been honored as borne by this family." Their children were: 1. Harrison Dunbar, born July 12, 1806. 2. Josiah Graves, born November 30, 1809. 3. Eliza, born July 6, 1812. 4. Mary, born November 30, 1814. 5. Clara, born September 6, 1818. 6. Nathaniel, Jr., born August 29, 1820. 7. Delia Maria, born November 30, 1823.

(VII) Harrison Dunbar, eldest child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Dunbar) Dwight, was born at Belchertown, July 12, 1806. He was educated in the common school and the Hadley Academy. He resided with his father assisting upon the farm until his young manhood, when he went to Hartford, Connecticut, to learn gunsmithing. After completing his apprenticeship he returned to his native town and set up a gun factory on the homestead, and became known far and wide as an accomplished gun-maker, the demand for his rifle, of superior make, extending to the far west, and the south as far as New Orleans, Louisiana. He was also extensively engaged in the lumber business, operating a saw mill as well as a carriage and wagon manufactory, and also conducted the homestead farm. When the railroad was built through his property the station and postoffice were named Dwight in his honor, and he was railroad and express agent for many years. He was a leader in all community affairs, of great public-spirit, large ability and inflexible integrity, and was held in the highest esteem by all. He never aspired to public office, and when solicited to enter upon a political career declined for the reason that his time was fully occupied with his varied business interests. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he became actively identified from the first. He was affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Enfield, Massachusetts, and was a member of the old artillery company of Belchertown. He married, November 9, 1837, Sophia Almira Cook, daughter of David White and Salome (Cady) Cook. She was born in 1818, and died January 11, 1902, long

surviving her husband, who died July 13, 1878. Their children were: 1. Josiah Edwards, born May 17, 1839. 2. Eliza Root, born May 16, 1841. 3. Clara Lamb, born March 8, 1843. 4. Mary Miellen, born July 22, 1848, died in infancy. 5. Mary Courtland, born August 26, 1850, died 1854.

(VIII) Josiah Edwards, eldest child of Harrison Dunbar and Sophia Almira (Cook) Dwight, was born at Belchertown, May 17, 1839. He received his education in the public school and Amherst Academy. He remained with his father until his sixteenth year, when he became a clerk in the fancy dry goods store of Estes H. Sanford, at Worcester, Massachusetts. After faithfully serving his employer for seven years he was received into partnership with him, and the association was maintained for three years. In 1865 Mr. Dwight located in Concord, New Hampshire, and on July 15 of that year entered into partnership with James R. Hill, acquiring a one-third interest in the business of James R. Hill & Company, harness manufacturers. The business rapidly expanded and became one of the most extensive of its class in the country. Mr. Hill died in 1884, and in 1888 the business was incorporated under the name of James R. Hill & Company, of which Mr. Dwight was treasurer until 1902, when he retired. He is a director and vice-president of the Hill Associates. He is also actively identified with various other industrial and financial enterprises, being president of the Rumford Building and Loan Association of Concord; a director of the London Harness Company of Boston; and a stockholder and vice-president of the J. C. Derby Company. The last named corporation manufacture Christian Science emblems, as authorized by Mary Baker G. Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science. Mr. Dwight has rendered efficient service to the community in various important official positions, having served as a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Concord for two years, and as councilman for a like period. He was appointed on the board of police commissioners by Governor Buzell, in 1895, and has been twice reappointed; he is a member of the board at the present time (1905), and is serving as chairman of that body. He is a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Concord, and is one of the three trustees of the church building fund. He is a Republican in politics, and an able supporter of the principles of his party, and has served as chairman of the Eighth Ward Republican Club from its organization to the present time. He is a member of Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is chairman of its board of trustees. Mr. Dwight is a worthy representative of the honored name which he bears, having the lofty traits of character which marked his ancestry. He is of genial disposition, a warm and sincere religious nature, refined tastes, and tender sensibilities. Mr. Dwight married, December 25, 1862, Lucy Jane Hill, daughter of James Riggs and Priscilla Merrill (Chapman) Hill. She was born December 12, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of Concord, New Hampshire, and Oread Institute, at Worcester, Massachusetts. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight are Mabel Sophia and Harrison Hill Dwight.

(IX) Mabel Sophia, eldest child and only daughter of Josiah Edwards and Lucy Jane (Hill) Dwight, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, February 15, 1867. She was educated in the

schools of her native city, and at Bradford (Massachusetts) Academy, and Mrs. Stearns's private school at Amherst, Massachusetts. She married Charles F. Conn, son of Dr. G. P. Conn. They reside in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and have one child, Dwight Conn, born October 7, 1890.

(IX) Harrison Hill, second child and only son of Josiah Edwards and Lucy Jane (Hill) Dwight, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, February 21, 1870. He was graduated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the high school, and took a course in a commercial college in Boston. He began his business career as a bookkeeper in the branch store of J. R. Hill & Company, of Boston. In 1897 he formed from this branch store the London Harness Company, incorporated, of which he is treasurer, and which transacts an immense business. He is Republican in politics. He married, November 5, 1896, Mary Ella Underhill, daughter of George F. and Elizabeth (Danforth) Underhill. She was born in Concord, New Hampshire, February 8, 1875. Of this marriage were born two children: Harrison Winthrop, born in Concord, November 27, 1899; Carroll, born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 8, 1901.

The origin of this name is very ancient, LUND and the lineage has been traced to William Du Lund, whose name appears in 1313 on the list of persons who were pardoned by the King of England for participating in a rebellion. The name has been identified with the Merrimack Valley from the very earliest period of its history and is still in this state.

(I) The first found of record in America was Thomas Lund, a merchant who came to Boston in 1646, bringing with him authority from certain persons in London to collect debts. He was probably the ancestor of the next named, although no record can be found to make this sure.

(II) Thomas (2), probably a son of Thomas (1) Lund, above named, was born about 1660, as established by other dates connected with his history. We first find him of record in old Dunstable which included the present town of Nashua, New Hampshire. He had children, Thomas, Elizabeth and William.

(III) Thomas (3), eldest child of Thomas (2) Lund, was born September 9, 1682, in Dunstable, and was killed by the Indians, September 5, 1724, at the age of forty-two years lacking four days. His wife's name was Elizabeth and their children were: Thomas, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Ephraim and Phineas. (Ephraim and descendants receive extended mention in this article.)

(IV) Jonathan (1), second son and third child of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth Lund, was married April 2, 1741, in Dunstable, to Jean Barnum, and evidently spent his life in his native town. His children were: Olive, Johanna, Jonathan, Mary, Oliver and Mehitabel.

(V) Jonathan (2), elder son and third child of Jonathan (1) and Jean (Barnum) Lund, was born July 24, 1747, in Dunstable, and made his home in that town through life. He was known as Captain Jonathan, and probably derived this title from service in the state militia. He was married, October 22, 1765, in Dunstable, to Olive Sargent, and their children, recorded in Dunstable, were: Nathaniel, Joseph, Olive Sargent, Elizabeth and James Taylor.

(VI) Joseph, second son and child of Jonathan

(2) and Olive (Sargent) Lund, was born December 24, 1707, in Dunstable, and undoubtedly lived all his life in that town. There is authority for the statement that his wife's baptismal name was Betsey, but no record of their marriage appears in the vital statistics of the state, neither are their children on record, but the family record shows that they had a son, Joseph S.

(VII) Joseph S., son of Joseph and Betsey Lund, was born in Nashua in 1800, and died in Concord, December 27, 1882, aged eighty-two years and ten months. He grew to manhood on a farm, and acquired such education as he could in the common schools of his time. Soon after attaining his majority he bought a farm in the southeast part of Concord, where he remained the remainder of his life. He was a man of rare shrewdness and financial acumen, and was prosperous in all he undertook. He added largely to his real estate by the purchase of woodlands. For a time after going to Concord he was engaged in boat building. After he had accumulated considerable property he had a large amount of money loaned out, and also had bank stock and interests in manufacturing concerns. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion a believer in the Universalist creed. He died possessed of a handsome property, after a residence of sixty years in Concord. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Stephen Swett. She died in 1840, leaving one child, Charles Carroll. He was married (second), in Manchester, November 23, 1846, by Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, to Phebe C. Abbott, of Concord. He was married the third time, in Manchester, April 21, 1877, by Rev. C. W. Wallace, to Widow Amanda J. Nutting, of Portsmouth, who survives him. She is the daughter of Moses and Betsy W. Allen, and was born in Hebron, Maine.

(VIII) Charles Carroll, only child of Joseph S. and Mary (Swett) Lund, was born December 9, 1832, and died December 4, 1880. He prepared for college in Orford and Pembroke academies, and in 1851 entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1855, after having completed a classical course. He was a member of the Kappa Kappa Kappa society. On returning to Concord he taught a year in the high school of that city, and also studied law in the offices of Hon. L. D. Stevens and Judge Fowler, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. Soon after his admission he opened a law office in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he practiced eight years, having for partners John B. Sanborn and Theodore French, both New Hampshire men, the style of the firm being Sanborn, French & Lund. In 1864 he returned to Concord and became the law partner of Hon. Lyman D. Stevens, his former law preceptor, the firm being Stevens & Lund. This relation lasted until 1870. Notwithstanding Mr. Lund had entered the profession of law, which he did not like, at the instance of his father, he was very successful in it, patent office cases being favorites with him, as he was fond of mathematics and mechanical employment and things pertaining to machinery.

Before going to college he had studied civil engineering, in which he was deeply interested and highly proficient and spent part of a season in actual work with Mr. Adams, the chief engineer of the Concord & Montreal railroad, which he greatly enjoyed. In 1870 he accepted the invitation of a friend, a civil engineer, to spend his vacation in the summer of that year with him in surveying the pro-

posed railroad between Concord and Rochester. This employment afforded him so much satisfaction that he determined to abandon the practice of law, and he accordingly closed his office and went to the Pacific coast, where with a corps of forty men he surveyed a line for a railroad between Portland, Oregon, and Puget Sound, which was afterward accepted and built upon in preference to several other lines which were subsequently surveyed by others. When this survey was completed he returned to Concord, and was assistant engineer in chief of the construction of the Concord water works system. He also constructed the water works system in Leominster, Massachusetts. He was afterward made chief engineer of the Concord & Montreal railroad, and as such had charge of the construction of various extensions of that road in the White Mountain region and above, including the Wing road to the base of Mt. Washington, the road to the Profile House, and the road to Lancaster, the successful and economical construction of which required engineering skill of a high order and the completion of which placed Mr. Lund in the front rank of engineers and brought him much deserved credit. Mr. Lund died at the comparatively early age of forty-eight years. Had he devoted himself to this profession earlier in life, or had his life been spared a few years longer he would, doubtless, have attained great celebrity as an engineer. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Knights of Pythias. He married, in Concord, June 17, 1860, Lydia French, who was born in Concord, March 26, 1838, daughter of Theodore and Lydia (Pollard) French, of Dunstable, Massachusetts. She was prepared for a higher course in private schools, and graduated from Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1857. Three children were born of this union: Mary (died young), Fred B., and Joseph W.

(IX) Fred B., son of Charles C. and Lydia (French) Lund, was born in Concord, January 4, 1865, prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, entered Harvard University in 1884, and graduated *summa cum laude* in 1888. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa society. Following his graduation for the literary department of Harvard he matriculated in the Harvard Medical School, where he completed the four years' course in three years, and became an interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and remained there three years. In 1893 he entered the general practice of medicine with offices in Boston, and immediately took high rank as a physician and surgeon. He now has a large and lucrative practice. He is a surgeon on the staff of the City Hospital of Boston.

(X) Joseph Wheeler, youngest child of Charles C. and Lydia (French) Lund, was born in Concord, March 14, 1867, and attended the common and high schools of Concord, and subsequently graduated from Phillips Andover Academy in 1886, Harvard University in 1890, and Harvard Law School in 1893. Since the latter date he has been engaged in a successful law practice in Boston.

(IV) Ephraim, third son and fourth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Lund, was born August 3, 1720, in Dunstable, and resided in that town. His wife's name was Rachel, and their children were: Rachel, Ephraim, Elizabeth, Stephen, Joseph, Noah, Susannah and Silas.

(V) Ephraim (2), third son and fourth child of Ephraim (1) and Elizabeth Lund, was born





Charles Taylor Lund

August 25, 1745, in Dunstable, and made his home in that town through life. He was married May 12, 1772, to Alice Wheeler, of Hollis, who was born December 1, 1745, daughter of Peter and Hannah Wheeler of Hollis. Their children were: Hannah, Sarah, Alice, Mary, Ephraim, Stephen and Ebenezer.

(VI) Stephen, second son and sixth child of Ephraim and Alice (Wheeler) Lund, was born March 3, 1789, in Hollis, New Hampshire, and passed his life in that town. He was married, June 2, 1813, in Hollis, to Mary Hardy, of that town. She was born May 9, 1793, and died October 15, 1872, a daughter of Nehemiah and Abigail Hardy of Hollis, who were married March 29, 1780. Stephen Lund resided in Merrimack, and died there December 14, 1831.

(VII) Benjamin, son of Stephen and Mary (Hardy) Lund, was born in Merrimack, September 9, 1818, and died in Nashua, April 9, 1881, aged sixty-three. At the age of sixteen he became a sailor, and followed the sea five or six years. In 1838 he settled in Milford, where he resided until 1859, when he removed to Nashua. In 1849 he went to California with the gold seekers, and remained about eighteen months. While in Milford he followed the business of wheelwright. He married, November 25, 1841, Elvira Duncklee (see Duncklee, V), who was born in Milford, August 26, 1810, daughter of David Jr. and Grissel (Burns) Duncklee, of Milford. Their children were: Mary E., Sarah Jane, John, Anna Maria, Harriet Gisey, Abbie Sophia, Charles T., Frederick, Emma Lorinda, Willie and Frederick C. Of these Mary E., Harriet G., Charles T. and Frederick C. are living.

(VIII) Charles Tyler, seventh child and second son of Benjamin and Elvira (Duncklee) Lund, was born in Milford, June 3, 1852. After attending the common schools and Crosby's Academy he went into the employ of the Nashua Lock Company, where he remained six and a half years. He next learned the carpenter's trade and formed a partnership with Horace Ashley, under the firm name of Ashley & Lund. During twelve years this firm did a large contracting business, constructing the Odd Fellows' Building, the Whitney Block, the Masonic Temple, and other well known edifices. October 3, 1893, Mr. Lund bought out the establishment and business of A. J. Rockwood, undertaker, established forty years before, which he has since carried on. Mr. Lund is a Republican in politics, and was president of the common council in 1888; representative to the legislature in 1898-99, and is a director of the Edgewood Cemetery. He is a reliable citizen, a good neighbor, and a pleasant companion. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. He is a member of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts State Embalming Associations, and is a graduate of the Oriental School of Embalming of Boston. He is a member of Ancient York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a Sir Knight and Scottish Rite Mason, and member of the Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also of Granite Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; Nashua Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias, and Eagle Council, American Mechanics. He married, July 3, 1873, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Vesta E. Nutting, who was born in Groton, Massachusetts, January 16, 1853, daughter of J. Parker and Hester R. (Lawrence) Nutting, of Groton, Massachusetts.

They have two children: Bertha E. and Lester P. Mrs. Lund is treasurer of Nashua Council, No. 25, Daughters of Liberty, and past noble grand of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, of Rebekahs.

The name Pierre (Peter) which was introduced into England by Norman French and anglicized into Pier, or Piers, is the word from which comes the name Pierson or Pearson. The family bearing this patronymic includes many citizens of high standing.

(I) John Pearson came from England and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1643, and then set up a fulling mill, the first mill for this purpose in America. He was a man of property, and active and prominent in the community. His first grant of land was in the "uplands laid out in the field called Batchelder's Plaine" and was "one house lott Containeing an Acre and an halfe lying on the South side of Richard Lighton." His name appears often in the town records as grantor and grantee of land. He was made freeman probably in 1647, and was one of the "five men," or selectmen, and as a representative of the town opposed the tyrannous acts of Sir Edmond Andros, and was fined. He was representative in 1678, and was made deacon, October 24, 1686. He died December 22, 1693. His wife's name was Dorcas. She survived him ten years, and died January 12, 1703. Their children were: Mary (died young), John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Dorcas, Mary, Jeremiah, Joseph, Benjamin, Phebe, Stephen, and Sarah.

(II) Benjamin (1), ninth child and fifth son of John and Dorcas Pearson, was born in Rowley, April 1, 1658, and died in Newbury, June 16, 1731. In 1704, he removed to Newbury, where he bought, April 2, 1705, of Francis Wainwright, a saw mill and yard on the Falls river. August 10, 1709, Eldad Cheney and others sold to Benjamin Pearson, of Newbury, "carpenter," for forty-six pounds and ten shillings, twenty-four acres of land "on ye southerly side of the Falls river." He erected a fulling mill which was in operation for many years, and soon afterward a house, which is still standing, and was recently owned and occupied by Benjamin Pearson, a descendant of the original Benjamin, who erected the house and succeeded the Cheney's two hundred years ago. Benjamin Pearson married, January 20, 1680, Hannah, daughter of Daniel Thurston; and they were the parents of: Hannah, Phebe, Daniel, Ruth, Abigail, Benjamin, Sarah, Jedediah, Mehitable, Jonathan, David, Oliver and Bartholomew, of whom all but two were born in Rowley. Hannah (Thurston) Pearson died within ten weeks after her husband.

(III) Benjamin (2), sixth child and second son of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Thurston) Pearson, was born in Rowley, August 12, 1690, and died April 5, 1774. He lived in the homestead built by his father in Newbury, and carried on the business he had established. In 1710, Benjamin Pearson, probably Benjamin (2), was one of Captain Noyes' snowshoe men, i. e. "men belonging to the North Regiment in Essex, appointed to keep snowshoes and 'Mogginsons' for use in winter campaigns against the Indians." He married Dorothy Moody, and they had two children, Isaac and Jeremiah, next mentioned.

(IV) Jeremiah, younger son of Benjamin and Dorothy (Moody) Pearson, was born and died in Newbury, where he was a farmer. He married

Elizabeth Pearson, and they were the parents of three children: Nathan, Samuel and Polly.

(V) Nathan, eldest child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Pearson) Pearson, was born January 23, 1766, in Newbury, and died in January, 1850, in Boscawen, New Hampshire. His education was obtained in the common schools of his time and locality, and one of the incidents of that locality was "Shay's rebellion," which occurred when he was a young man of twenty-one years and in which he bore a part. In 1795 he settled on Blackwater river, in the northwestern part of Boscawen (now Webster), and purchased at first a small farm, which was ultimately increased to four hundred acres. Here he spent the remainder of his active life in the usual agricultural employments, making a feature of growing and buying cattle which he drove to the markets, chiefly at Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was the first in this locality to import from Spain pure-blood Merino sheep, and did an extensive business in rearing them for breeding purposes. His stock was scattered all over the west and southwest, and the purity of the strain was kept up by his son and grandson until about 1876. Mr. Pearson married Elizabeth Thurlow of West Newbury, and they were the parents of: Polly, Betsy, Paul (died young), Paul and Nathan.

(VI) Nathan (2), youngest child of Nathan (1) and Elizabeth (Thurlow) Pearson, was born September 22, 1802, and died October 8, 1868. He had the usual common school education, resided with his father until the death of the latter, and then bought out the other heirs and continued on the homestead the remainder of his life. He was a man of few words, did his own thinking, and was independent in his opinions. He was a good friend and citizen, a constant attendant on public worship, and endeavored to supply by reading and observation the lack of opportunity for education in his earlier years. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and in politics a Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he joined the Republicans. He was elected selectman in 1841 and 1842, and representative in 1843 and 1844. Upon the division of the town, he was elected chairman of the first board of selectmen of Webster. He married, May 26, 1827, Eliza Couch, born in Salisbury, December 8, 1807, died August 17, 1877, daughter of John and Lydia (Bean) Couch, natives of Salisbury. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson had one child John C., the subject of the following sketch.

(VII) Hon. John Couch Pearson, only child of Nathan and Eliza (Couch) Pearson, was born in Boscawen, May 25, 1835. He began his education in the common schools of his native town, and continued at Kimball Union Academy and at Merrimack Institute, leaving the latter institution at the age of nineteen. After his school days he remained with his father on the old home farm until 1867, when he removed to Concord and took a position in the freight office of the Concord railroad. He stayed there but a short time, as his father's failing health necessitated his return to the homestead. After the death of his father he remained on the farm about three years, and then in 1871, in partnership with George Little, of Webster, bought out the country store at Corser Hill, in the town of Webster, where he remained in trade five years. At the end of that time (1876) he removed to Penacook, where he has since resided. His first business in the village was also in the mercantile line, in the store in the Batchelder building. He bought

out J. P. Hubbard, but continued there only one year when he disposed of the business to John McNeil. After retiring from trade he engaged in the western loan business, which he made his principal occupation for a number of years. In this pursuit he was particularly successful, for every loan which he placed was paid, both principal and interest complete, so that no customer of his ever lost a dollar on the business placed with him.

For a quarter of a century he has given much of his time and attention to public business. He has been moderator of town meetings several times, an officer of the school district most of the time, a selectman of the town of Boscawen a number of terms, a deputy sheriff of Merrimack county six years, also county commissioner, representative in the New Hampshire legislature several terms, and state senator. He is a life long Republican, and has been a member of the state central committee. He is a leading member of the Congregational Church, to which he is a liberal and prompt contributor. In addition to his labors as a public officer, he has done much work as administrator, executor, and assignee of estates, his ability, experience and sound judgment qualifying him very thoroughly for such trusts. In all these years he has been to a large extent a land owner, and carried on more or less farming. His home in Penacook, is situated on an elevation and commands a fine view of the village and its environs. He married, November 27, 1856, Elizabeth S. Colby, born in Warner, February 21, 1836, daughter of Nathan and Esther (Darrah) Colby of Warner and Bedford, and they have had four children: Carrie E., deceased; Edward N., John Walter and Harlan Colby. The sons are graduates of Dartmouth College. The eldest is secretary of state of New Hampshire. The second is engineer in charge of the Taunton division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, residing in Boston, and the youngest is city editor of the *Monitor and Statesman* at Concord.

(VIII) Hon. Edward Nathan Pearson, second child and eldest son of John C. and Elizabeth S. (Colby) Pearson, was born in Boscawen, September 7, 1859. He acquired his elementary education in the common schools, and his intermediate and preparatory education in Warner High School and the Penacook Academy, from which he went to Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the class of 1881, with commencement honors of high rank. In the same year he became a teacher in the public schools of Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained one year, and then returned to New Hampshire and settled in Concord, where he took the position of city editor of the *Concord Evening Monitor*. He was soon made associate editor, and in 1890 was promoted to managing editor, which position he held until 1898. He was also business manager of the Republican Press Association from 1892 to 1898. January 1st of the last named year he resigned these two positions to become manager of the Rumford Printing Company, a corporation organized by him to assume by purchase the general printing business of the Republican Press Association. He was elected public printer by the legislature in 1893, and re-elected in 1895. In March, 1899, he was elected secretary of state, and has since filled that place with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people of New Hampshire. He entered heartily into the plans of Governor Rollins to make "Old Home Week" a success, and rendered efficient aid to that end. He takes an



active interest in the grange organization, and is a member of Capital Grange, of Concord. Like his ancestors before him for generations, he attends the Congregational Church. Mr. Pearson's record as a journalist is that of a bright, vigorous, outspoken and honest man, who has led rather than followed current thought. His official life has been marked by courtesy and efficiency. As a citizen he takes a pride in upholding the highest type of American institutions.

Mr. Pearson married, December 6, 1882. Addie M. Sargent, daughter of Cyrus E. Sargent, at Lebanon, New Hampshire. (See Sargent). They have four children: Edward N., Robert H., John W. and Mildred.

This name is derived from Reginald, and appears in Domesday Book as Ragenald and Rainold. It is most frequently written in modern times as Reynolds, which is varied in the early New England records by the forms Renold and Renolds. Another variation is that of Runnells, which is followed by the form herein treated.

Bowditch, who is not recognized by Greek and Latin scholars as an authority upon the origin of names, has a tradition which is accepted by some members of the family. According to him the name is of Scotch origin, derived from the word Runnel, which means a small brook or rivulet. The word is found in the poetry of Sir Walter Scott, and also in the later writings of Hugh Miller. In his "Suffolk Surnames" he calls Runnells "A name taken from the face of nature." The family tradition insists that this tribe is of Scotch extraction, while those of similar names are for the most part English and Irish. There is little doubt, however, that they all came from England into Scotland and Ireland.

(I) Samuel Runnells, born about 1674, near Port Royal, Nova Scotia, was of Scotch descent, his grandfather probably having been one of the band of Scotch settlers who migrated to Nova Scotia with La Tour in 1628. They landed at Port Royal and built the "Scotch Fort," which was captured and dismantled by Sir William Phips and English troops from Massachusetts, May 20, 1690. The defenceless inhabitants were soon after attacked by pirates, the crews of two vessels, and among these who escaped in boats are said to have been Samuel Runnells and his brother. He settled in Bradford, Massachusetts, where he married and built a home, which was standing as late as 1840. He accumulated considerable property in Bradford, and later was interested in the settlement of Concord, New Hampshire, although he never lived there for any length of time. However, he purchased some real estate there and built a house which he afterward sold. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Bradford, and bore the title of sergeant. His death occurred in Bradford, October 27, 1745. He married, in 1700, Abigail Middleton, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who was born in Boston, March 22, 1680, and died in Bradford, October 11, 1753. She was the daughter of William Middleton, the immigrant, and his wife Elizabeth. His gravestone was found in 1850 in the wall of the tower of the Old South Church. The children of these parents were: Stephen, born May 14, 1703; Samuel, December 17, 1706; John, March 9, 1710, died within a year; John, born April 8, 1711, died July 6, 1713; Job, born June 18, 1712; Sarah, October 31, 1716;

Abigail, November 11, 1722; Ebenezer, November 20, 1726.

(II) Ebenezer, eighth child of Samuel and Abigail (Middleton) Runnells, was born in Bradford, November 20, 1726, and died in Haverhill, August 4, 1795. He was a blacksmith and lived in Haverhill. He was engaged in ironing vessels, and was also a partner in a firm of shipbuilders at Newport. He was successful financially, and purchased much real estate in Haverhill. In Hollis, New Hampshire, February 5, 1777, he purchased the property, a part of which has ever since been kept in the family, but he did not live there, at least to the extent of settling his family. During the Revolution he served on committees to care for soldiers' families, but his trade made him exempt from actual service. He married (first), Abigail Sollis, of Beverly; (second), Hannah Smith, of Haverhill, who was born May 31, 1742, daughter of Samuel Smith and Hannah Page, granddaughter of Samuel Smith and Abigail Emerson, great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Smith and Elizabeth Ladd; and therefore a descendant of John Page, Ezekiel Worthen, George Martin, Michael Emerson, Daniel Ladd, Thomas Whittier, and John Webster, all well known characters in the early history of Massachusetts. She died in Haverhill, March 29, 1814. The children of this marriage were: Samuel, born March 15, 1767; Thomas, February 7, 1769; Nathaniel Stevens, June 23, 1771; Daniel, October 22, 1773, died September 22, 1774; Daniel, December 18, 1775; Ebenezer, 1778; Hannah, April 22, 1783, died February 22, 1787; Hannah, born July 12, 1787.

(III) Samuel (2), first child of Ebenezer and Hannah (Smith) Runnells, was born in Haverhill, March 15, 1767, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, June 5, 1834. He inherited from his father a farm in Hollis, New Hampshire, where he afterward resided; also, the mill site on the Nashua river where he built saw, grist and carding mills, known as Runnells' Mills near the bridge called Runnells' Bridge. He married, in Hollis, September 20, 1791, Abigail Smith, who was born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, January 29, 1768, and died in Hollis, December 30, 1848, aged eighty-one. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, and her paternal ancestry was the same as that of Hannah Smith, her husband's mother. Her mother was Lydia Page, a descendant of John Page. The children born to Samuel and Abigail were: Frederick, born June 28, 1792; Ebenezer, July 8, 1794; Hannah, July 27, 1796, died March 18, 1836; Persis, born August 29, 1798; Bethia, December 1, 1800; Susan, January 29, 1803; Samuel, June 22, 1805, died July 27, 1806.

(IV) Ebenezer, second son of Samuel and Abigail (Smith) Runnells, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, July 8, 1794, and died there September 26, 1865, aged seventy-one. He inherited the farm and mills from his father, and carried on the mill business. The mill privilege was sold to the Nashua Manufacturing Company, in August, 1865, shortly before his death, but the farm still remains in the family. He married, December 30, 1828, Lydia Lawrence, of Littleton, Massachusetts, who was born in Littleton, November 9, 1794, and died in Hollis, December 8, 1857. She was a daughter of Timothy Lawrence and Molly Sawtell, granddaughter of Jonathan Lawrence and Tryphena Powers, a descendant of John Lawrence, Richard Sawtell, Walter Powers, Simon Stone, John Wilson, John Poulter, Henry Farwell, Samuel Morse, Ralph Shep-

ard, Thomas Foster and Francis Eliot. Her father and both grandfathers were in the Revolution, and one at least of her great-grandfathers served on committees during that war. Ebenezer and Lydia had six children: Lydia Abigail, born July 12, 1830, died April 1, 1833; Charles Smith, born June 7, 1831; Daniel Frederick, born March 25, 1833, see forward; Mary Abigail, born July 5, 1835, died March 25, 1859; Lydia Ellen, born October 30, 1837; Sarah Elizabeth, born October 14, 1840, died September 1, 1845.

(V) Charles Smith, eldest son of Ebenezer (2) and Lydia (Lawrence) Runnells, was born in Hollis, June 7, 1831, and died in Hollis, October 30, 1886. He was educated in the common schools of his native town. He learned the milling business in his father's mills, and succeeded him in the milling industry, living his entire life in Hollis. In politics he was a Democrat, and he attended the Congregational Church. He was a man of industrious habits and high character, and successful in business. He married, at Hollis, February 6, 1867, Fidelia A. Wheeler, who was born in Hollis, June 22, 1843, daughter of Silas S. and Joanna (Bridges) Wheeler, of Hollis. They had one child, Charles Henry, who was born in Hollis, May 17, 1871. He married, October 27, 1897, Mattie M. Foss, who was born in Stanstead, Canada, November 6, 1871, daughter of Hiram M. and Martha B. (Davis) Foss, of Stanstead, Canada, where they passed away.

(V) Daniel Frederick, second son and third child of Ebenezer (2) and Lydia (Lawrence) Runnells, was born in Hollis, March 25, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of Hollis and at the academies in Hancock and Francess town. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of the firm of Sawtell & Runnells, of Hollis, and continued there until the firm dissolved, shortly before he removed to Nashua in 1858. In 1860 he established a clothing business at the corner of Main and Water streets. In 1863 he accepted Charles L. Chase as a partner and the firm took the name of Runnells & Chase. In 1865 the business required larger quarters and was moved to the Noyes Block, and in 1872 the firm built a section of the new Merchants' Exchange block, and moved into it. In 1878 Mr. Chase retired and Mr. Runnells continued the business alone. In 1883 Luke A. Farley was admitted to a partnership in the business. After a few years Mr. Farley retired from the business and Mr. Runnells has since continued it alone. Mr. Runnells has been continuously in business longer than any other merchant in Nashua. He is a gentleman of spotless character and reputation, of sterling worth and excellent business standing. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the city, its growth and various public enterprises, and has always stood ready to help in all charitable and philanthropic movements, financially and otherwise. In politics Mr. Runnells is a Democrat, but he is not a politician. He represented Ward Seven in the legislature, and received the nomination in his district for senator. He attends the Pilgrim Congregational Church, and is interested in several public institutions. He is a trustee of the Nashua Public Library, of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and of the Hunt Home for Aged Couples. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9; Israel Hunt Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond

Consistory, Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree, of Nashua; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Concord. He is also a member of Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in Hollis, September 9, 1858, Sarah E. Farley, who was born in Hollis, June 9, 1834, and died in Nashua, June 5, 1906. She was educated in the public schools of Hollis and at Milford Seminary. From the time of leaving the seminary until her marriage she taught in the public schools of Hollis, New Hampshire, and Dunstable, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Enoch Farley and Abigail Hardy, and granddaughter of Benjamin Farley and Anna Merrill. Her four great-grandfathers, Ebenezer Farley, Phineas Hardy, David Merrill and Thomas Wheat, were all in the Revolution, two of them having fought in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Her great-great-grandfather, Lieutenant Benjamin Farley, also did service in the Revolution, though he won his title during Indian troubles in the first military company of West Dunstable. Another great-great-grandfather, Stephen Merrill, died in the service at Fort William Henry, 1756.

The first of the family in this country was George (I) Farley, son of Fabian and Jane (Hungerford) Farley, a descendant of a younger brother of William the Conqueror. He was born about 1617 and came to Massachusetts, and settled in Woburn in 1639, but was one of the first settlers of Billerica. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, and was prominent in both Woburn and Billerica, and served on important committees. He married Beatrice Snow, February 9, 1643, and died in Billerica, December 27, 1693.

(II) Caleb, son of George and Beatrice (Snow) Farley, was born in Woburn, April 1, 1645, and married, November 3, 1669, Lydia More, daughter of Golden More. He lived in Billerica and Roxbury, and was instrumental in the first settling of the town of Bedford. He died in Roxbury, March 16, 1712.

(III) Benjamin, son of Caleb and Lydia (More) Farley, was born in Billerica, February 8, 1685, and died in Roxbury, March 12, 1717. He married Anna Dunton, October 29, 1707.

(IV) Lieutenant Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Anna (Dunton) Farley, was born in Billerica, August 28, 1708. He married Joanna Page, daughter of Christopher Page, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, December 23, 1789.

(V) Ebenezer, son of Benjamin and Joanna (Page) Farley, was born in Hollis, September 19, 1747. He married, in 1766, Betty Wheeler, daughter of Simon and Dorothy (Worcester) Wheeler, of Concord, Massachusetts. He died January 28, 1827.

(VI) Benjamin, son of Ebenezer and Betty (Wheeler) Farley, was born in Hollis, February 1, 1767. He married, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, January 1, 1780, Anna Merrill, daughter of David and Mary (Watson) Merrill. He died in Hollis, April 27, 1827.

(VII) Enoch, son of Benjamin and Anna (Merrill) Farley, was born July 22, 1798. He married, April 16, 1822, Abigail Hardy, daughter of Moses and Abigail (Wheat) Hardy. He died April 9, 1840. He was the father of Sarah E. (Farley) Runnells, who numbered among her colonial ancestors, George Farley, Thomas Hardy, Nathaniel

Merrill, Moses Wheat, George Wheeler, John Gage, Abraham Temple, John Bailey, Thomas Flagg, Rev. William Wooster, Richard Wait, John Kent, Richard Kimball, John Wright, Joseph Dakin and Nathaniel Page, the last being the owner of the "first battle flag of America," now preserved at Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Runnells was active and prominent in society, church and organized charitable and benevolent work. She was an interested member of the ladies' organization connected with the Pilgrim Church, which she attended, and in former years was an active worker in the Pearl Street Congregational Church before its union with the present Pilgrim Church. In later years her efforts were especially directed to the work of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Nashua Home for Aged Women. She had been president of the local Woman's Relief Corps, was department president of the order for New Hampshire in 1891, and was a member of the National Council, Woman's Relief Corps, in 1892-93. At the time of her death she was president of the Home for Aged Women, an office she had held for over fifteen years, and had contributed largely to the success of that institution. She was one of the trustees of the John M. Hunt Home for Aged Couples, and was a member of the Nashua Woman's Club, of the Fortnightly Club, and of the Matthew Thornton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was identified with various other public and private charities, and kept abreast with the times in all matters of social, literary and educational interest. As an individual she was of a quiet disposition, but as a member of several organizations her influence for good was far reaching. She was a woman of the truest type, a devoted wife and mother, and one who through the organizations with which she was affiliated and in the daily walks of life, constantly proved her worth as a woman. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Runnells, all in Nashua. Four of these—Belle Maude, Myrta Belle, Nellie Grace and Josie—died young.

(VI) Florence Abbie Runnells, second child of Daniel F. and Sarah E. (Farley), married, July 18, 1888, Edward F. Bryant, of Chicago, Illinois, now president of the Pullman Loan and Savings Bank. She is a graduate of Wellesley College. She is prominent in society and club work, and has been president of the Chicago Wellesley Alumnae Association. The children born of this marriage, all born in Chicago, are: Donald Runnells, student at Dartmouth College, class 1910; Dorothy Frances, student at Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wisconsin; and Marian Farley.

(VII) Katherine Lawrence Runnells, fourth child of Daniel F. and Sarah E. (Farley) Runnells, was educated at Wellesley College. She has written some interesting short stories and articles, and is prominent in club and educational work, and an officer in several charitable organizations. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also of the Society of Colonial Dames. She is said to have thirteen ancestors who were patriot soldiers in the Revolutionary war. With the ancestry from which she is descended it is natural that she should be interested in genealogy.

(VIII) Frederic Daniel, first son and fifth child of Daniel F. and Sarah E. (Farley) Runnells, was educated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the class of 1893. He graduated from the Boston University Law School in 1898 and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in

March, 1899. Returning to Nashua he opened an office in that city, where he has since pursued the practice of his profession with energy and gratifying success. In politics he is a Republican. Public questions have received his careful consideration, and he has responded to the call of his party to serve the public, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1902, and has discharged the duties of police commissioner since his appointment to that office, January 1, 1904.

Like most of the English surnames, LYMAN this has passed through many changes in settling down to the present orthography. It has been written Lehman, Layman, Lye-man, Lawman, Lemon, Leman, and de Le Man. The French, supposing the name to be derived from l'aiman, have written it L'aiman. In America the name has taken the forms: Liman, Limen, Limon, Limmon, Lemon, Leamond and Lemond. The first fifty years of the occurrence of the name in the town and church records of Northampton, Massachusetts, it was generally written Liman. Early in the eighteenth century it took the form Lyman, which has since obtained. The first record of any landholder of this name in England is in Domesday Book, where Leman is mentioned as having held lands in parcery of King Edward.

(I) Richard Lyman, the immigrant, and patriarch of all the Lymans of English descent in America, was born in High Ongar, Essex county, England, about twenty-five miles southeast of London. The dates of his birth and marriage are unknown. He married Sarah Osborne, daughter of Roger Osborne, of Halstead in Kent. He sold his lands in the parish of Ongar in August, 1631, and embarked with his wife and children on the ship "Lion," William Pierce, master, sailing from Bristol for New England. The wife of Governor Winthrop, and Eliot (afterward the Apostle to the Indians), were on the same ship. Ten weeks later, November 2, they arrived at Boston, where they were received with salutes of many guns and fed on the fat of the land. Richard first became a settler in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and with his wife united with the church at what is now called Roxbury, John Eliot being the pastor. June 11, 1635, he was made foreman by the general court, and October 15, 1635, he and his family joined the company of one hundred persons, constituting the company of Rev. Thomas Hooker, and went to Connecticut, where the party founded Windsor, Hartford and Weathersfield. The journey from Massachusetts was made in about fourteen days, the distance being more than one hundred miles through a trackless wilderness. They drove with them about one hundred and sixty head of cattle and subsisted largely on the milk of the cows. Richard Lyman suffered greatly in the loss of his cattle on this journey, which strayed and were never found again. His name is on the list of the original proprietors of Hartford, 1636. His relative proportion of the land obtained from the Indians was a fair average of that of the other proprietors. The house lot on which he settled, as appears on the ancient plat of Hartford for 1640, was on the south side of what is now Buckingham street, between Main and Washington streets. His will, the first on record at Hartford, is dated April 22, 1640, and the inventory of his personal estate was made September 6, 1640. He died in August, of the same year. The children of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, were:

William (died young), Phillis, Richard (died young), William, Richard, Sarah, Anne (died young), John and Robert.

(II) Lieutenant John, eighth child and fifth son of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, was born in High Ongar, September, 1623 and came to New England with his father. In 1654 he settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he resided till his death August 20, 1690, at the age of sixty-seven. He was in command of the Northampton soldiers in the famous Falls fight above Deerfield, May 18, 1676. His epitaph was rudely cut on his gravestone as follows: "Lieutenant John Liman aged 66 yer Dyed Augst the 20th 1690." He married Dorcas, daughter of John Plumb of Branford, Connecticut. Their children were: Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Moses, Dorothy, Mary, Experience, Joseph, Benjamin and Caleb.

(III) Moses (1), fourth child and second son of John and Dorcas (Plumb) Lyman, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, February 20, 1662, and died February 25, 1701, aged thirty-nine. His wife's baptismal name was Ann, and she is said to have come from Long Island. She married (second) Jonathan Rust. Their children were: Ann, Moses, Hannah, Martha (died young), Martha, Bethia, Sarah, Elias. Only three of these children lived to adult age.

(IV) Captain Moses (2), second child of Moses (1) and Ann Lyman, was born February 27, 1689, and died March 24, 1762, aged seventy-three. He married, December 13, 1712, Mindwell Sheldon, who died May 23, 1780, aged eighty-eight. Their children were: Moses, Elias, Theodosia, Phebe, Noah, Isaac, Simeon, Hannah, Seth and Job.

(V) Deacon Elias, second son and child of Captain Moses (2) and Mindwell (Sheldon) Lyman, was born September 30, 1715, and died in 1803, aged eighty-eight. He was early chosen a deacon of the church and was a delegate to the provincial congress, at Concord, Massachusetts, October 11, 1768. With several of the town he was one of a committee of correspondence; and in 1775 was a member of the provincial congress which met at Cambridge. He was a frequent member of the legislature, and one of the committee of safety in the Revolutionary war, in addition to many important offices in which he was employed during his long and useful life. He has been described as having been in old age tall, stout, and venerable in form, grave and sedate in demeanor and reverentially regarded by his family and friends. His descendants are very numerous, exerting a commanding influence in the various occupations and professional pursuits of life. He married Anne Phelps of Northampton. Their children were: Stephen, Timothy, Eunice, Anne, Elias, Noah and Joel.

(VI) Deacon Stephen, eldest son of Deacon Elias and Anne (Phelps) Lyman, was born in Northampton, September 8, 1742, and died December 11, 1810. Soon after his birth he was taken by his parents to Southampton, where he lived till about 1767; he then removed to Merrifield (afterward named Chester), where he lived and cleared the land which was then a wilderness, being one of the first settlers in the town. The following account gives a vivid description of the conditions of life in Mr. Lyman's time. "Dea. Stephen and his bro. Timothy began public life together as the first settlers of Merryfield, now Chester, a mountain town 17 miles west of Southampton, their native place. Tall, stalwart, young men, with strong

hands and hearts, they went out into the wilds together and cleared from the native forest adjoining farms on which they lived through life. Their way was through an unbroken forest with no track for their guide but that of the bear and the deer. A single camp chest contained their frugal outfit, a few loaves of Boston brown bread, a cheese, a ball of butter, and two or three tow shirts, each grasping one handle of the chest with one hand and carrying his ax in the other, they set forward in 1763, for their wild mountain land home. As they rested at frequent intervals they marked the trees with their axes to guide their way back to their native place. Their farms were given them on condition that each one, within the space of three years from June, 1762, should build a dwelling house on his lot 24 ft. by 18, and 7 feet stud, and have 7 acres well cleared and brought to English grass, or ploughed, and actually settled by a family on the farm and continue such family for a period of six years, and within 8 years settle a Protestant minister. Stephen and Timothy are recorded among those who organized the Congregational Church in Chester, November 14, 1769, of which the former was a deacon." Stephen Lyman married, October 23, 1770, Anna Blair, of western Massachusetts, who died December 16, 1778, and (second), July 10, 1786, Hannah Clark of Southampton. His ten children were: Gaius, Crispus, Stephen, Clarissa, Noah, Burnham, Chester, Anna, Electa and Samuel.

(VII) Noah, fifth child and fourth son of Deacon Stephen and Anna (Blair) Lyman, was born October 2, 1778, and died December 11, 1866, aged eighty-eight. He resided a few years in Norwich, Massachusetts, then about 1812 removed to Columbia, New Hampshire, where most of his children were born. For a gun and a horse he bought a large tract of wild land, on which he lived through life. He married, (first), March 10, 1804, Clarissa Granger, of Worthington, who died June 30, 1828; and (second), Olive French. He had thirteen children, the last two by his second wife. They were: John S., Elias, Elvira, Stephen, Wharton, Noah, Caleb, William G., George B., Clarissa A., Charles C., Olive and Mariana.

(VIII) John Scott, eldest child of Noah and Clarissa (Granger) Lyman, was born October 30, 1801, in Northampton, and went to Columbia when about twelve years old. He was a farmer and carpenter, and erected frames for buildings. He took an active part in town politics, and was deputy sheriff of Coos county for some years. He married Emily Schoff, January 27, 1831, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Diana, married Chase H. Smith. 2. John, born July 4, 1834, killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, August 20, 1862. 3. Prudentia A., born April 26, 1836, died young. 4. Casandana, born January 10, 1838, married, November 28, 1867, Samuel Austin, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. 5. Lucretia A., born October 24, 1839, married Bela Vining. John Scott Lyman married second, Caroline Matilda, widow of Stephen Lyman, and daughter of Levi and Caroline (Cleveland) Smith, of Hanover, New Hampshire; she had by her first marriage three daughters: Lucia, Adeline and Phebe D. To John Scott and Caroline (Smith) Lyman were born three children: William C., mentioned below; Elvira, born March 30, 1848, died young; Horace G., born September 23, 1851, lives at Lakeport.

(IX) William Caleb, eldest child of John Scott and Caroline Matilda (Smith) Lyman, was born



*William C. Lyman*



June 20, 1845, on the farm where he now resides. He was educated in the common schools. He owns and conducts the homestead farm, and also works as carpenter. He is successful in business, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as selectman three terms, 1879, 1897, 1898. He was also a member of the legislature in the session of 1907. He is a member of Stratford Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, and of Jewell Grange No. 245, Patrons of Husbandry, of South Columbia. He married, December 30, 1880, Ella S. Cook, who was born October 16, 1857, daughter of John Cook, of Columbia. They have one child, Lena, born May 21, 1890.

James Freese, the progenitor of the  
**FREESE** Freeses of New England, was born about 1641. He received a seat in the meeting-house at Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1667; common rights in 1669; and took the oath of allegiance December 26, 1677. He built vessels in "Jamaico" about 1678. He married Elizabeth ———, by whom he had a son James, who according to Savage was probably the one who was killed by the Indians in 1689. James (2), Lieutenant, was married, and left a son Jacob.

(I) Jacob, son of James (2) Freese, was born September 29, 1685. He settled at the landing at Hampton, where his grave is still marked by a stone with legible inscription. He married Rachel, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Partridge) Merrill, about 1710, and died November 5, 1727. His wife was born April 27, 1687. Their children were Joseph, Benjamin, Jonathan, Jacob, Rachel, Elizabeth, Anna and Catharine.

(II) Jacob (2), fourth child of Lieutenant Jacob (1) and Rachel (Merrill) Freese, was born October 10, 1716, O. S. He removed from Hampton to Epping, married there, and had a son Andrew.

(III) Andrew Freese, son of Jacob Freese, was born in Epping, October 1, 1747, and removed to Deerfield, October 19, 1775. He married Shuah Thurstin, of Epping, who was born February 8, 1748. Their children were: Sarah, who died young; Sarah, Anna, Jacob (3), Gordon and Dudley. He died October 19, 1814.

(IV) Jacob (3), fourth child of Andrew and Shuah (Thurstin) Freese, was born in Deerfield, October 29, 1778. He married Eunice, daughter of Benjamin James, and died August 14, 1843. She was born February 20, 1783, and died July 3, 1865. Their children were: Andrew; Benjamin; Joseph Warren, who died young; Jacob (4), died young; Jackson; Eunice James; John McCleary, and Clara Ann, who is unmarried and lives on the homestead in Deerfield.

(V) Jackson, fifth child of Jacob and Eunice (James) Freese, was born May 13, 1816, and grew upon his father's farm. In his younger days he was employed as teamster for the factory company from Pittsfield to Dover, and also in Massachusetts. Removing to Newmarket he was for a time watchman, and subsequently kept an inn two years at Northwood. In 1852 he went to Pittsfield, and was stage driver from Pittsfield to Dover till 1871. During this time he never had an accident, never carried a note book, never missed an errand, and was never late unless on account of storms. One morning he carried the mail on foot for five miles from Barnstead. He had a host of friends, and the road was always made clear so that he could pass by. After 1871 he was occupied in farming till his death, July

21, 1896. He was a member of the Second Advent Church, a Democrat, and represented his town in the legislature, 1860-62. May 25, 1849, he married Martha E., daughter of Joseph H. and Maria M. (Smith) Hanscomb, of Deerfield, who was of English descent. The children of Joseph H. and Maria M. Hanscomb were: Martha E., who was born in Lyman, Maine, June 9, 1827, and when eight years old moved to Newmarket, New Hampshire; Charles H. Hanscomb, Rhea S. and Lucinda L.

(VI) George Edwin Freese was born in Northwood, February 7, 1850. When two years old his parents removed to Pittsfield, and he was educated in the schools there. He was a jeweler by trade. He married Mary, daughter of James Young, April 29, 1871. He died April 25, 1875, leaving one son, Courtland Frank Hearl. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Freese were John P. Young, James Bachelor, Charles Frank, both of Pittsfield, and Addie B. Loud (widow), of Boston, Massachusetts.

(VII) Courtland Frank Hearl, son of George E. and Mary (Young) Freese, was born January 9, 1872, in Pittsfield, in the same house in which he now lives, still sleeping in the same room. He was educated in the schools of Pittsfield, learning the harness trade under B. M. Tilton, and remained with them till 1886. Eventually he purchased the business, and in 1901 he purchased the business of the Globe Manufacturing Company, making firemen's waterproof quick-hitch suits, formerly doing business in Lynn, Massachusetts. The company is represented in every state in the union, and also Cuba.

Mr. Freese was married on the anniversary of his birth, January 9, 1893, in Pittsfield, to Dora M. Smith, of Chichester, daughter of James W. and Elizabeth (Fellows) Smith. He and his wife are members of the Second Advent Church. He is superintendent of the Sabbath school, and clerk of the church. They have one child, George Edward Freese, born October 19, 1893. Mrs. Freese has two sisters, Mabel Wentworth Smith, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Arvilla Brown Smith, of Pittsfield.

About 1719 many Scotch-Irish, or  
**DARRAH** Ulster Presbyterians, began to come to America. This was "The beginning of the largest exodus from Europe to America that ever took place before the nineteenth century," says John Fiske, the famous historian. More than half of the Presbyterian population of Ulster came to this country, where it formed more than one-sixth of our entire population at the time of the Declaration of Independence.

Along with this tide of immigration, which in part came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, was the Darrah family. The name of Charles Darrah, first and second, appears first in the early records of that town. Arthur Darrah, first, second and third, were also property owners at the same period. From there the family removed to Litchfield, where they "sustained important offices" from an early date. During this period the Revolutionary war began. Immediately upon hearing of the battles of Lexington and Concord, Robert, William and Arthur enlisted, joining the Londonderry militia, and hurried to Boston, where they took part in the battle of Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston which followed. William remained in the service during numerous campaigns, going to Quebec under General Montgomery, and afterward is recorded in Revolutionary

rolls as promoted in Colonel Nichol's regiment of militia, and finally, in 1777, in General Washington's Life Guard. Lieutenant James Darrah, first, was also enlisted subject to general orders in colonel's place, 1780.

(I) Robert Darrah settled in Litchfield, where he married Miss J. McKean, and had children: Elizabeth, Robert, John, James, Polly, Peggy, Jane and Naomi. His wife died and he married (second) a Miss Blood. Their children were: David and Samuel.

(II) Lieutenant James, son of Robert and J. (McKean) Darrah, was born in Litchfield, 1754, and settled in Bedford, 1790. He married Miss S. Kidder and had eight children: Sarah, Jane, James, John, Robert K., Isaac, Polly, and Thomas M.

(III) James, eldest son of Lieutenant James Darrah, came to Bedford, New Hampshire, with his father, and together with his brother cleared a tract of land, living for a time in a log cabin, and later building the house in which his son was born. He married Submit Walker, daughter of Isaac Atwood. They had fourteen children: Sarah K.; William; Clarissa; Sophia P.; Nancy; Ismena; Esther; Hannah; Mary; James; Lucinda T.; John H.; Adaline P.; Polila P. William and Hannah died infants; the other twelve married and had families.

(IV) James, tenth child and second son of James and Submit (Walker) Darrah, was born March 15, 1818, in Bedford, New Hampshire. He was reared on a farm, which vocation he followed through life, being one of the substantial and successful agriculturists of his native town. His entire life was spent upon the home farm, and he died 1875, at fifty-seven years of age, in the same house in which he was born. He married first, Frances Blood, and had a daughter, Mary Frances. He married second, Cynthia W. Wallace, daughter of George O. and Olive (Wilkins) Wallace, of Bedford, born May, 1827. She died September 29, 1901. The children of this marriage were: Charles James, see below. Ella C., died at nineteen years. William W., living in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, where he is manager of a large estate. Fannie A., a teacher in Cambridge, Massachusetts, public schools. Jessie M., died aged twenty-six years.

(V) Charles James, eldest child of James and Cynthia W. (Wallace) Darrah, was born May 1, 1846. He grew up on his father's farm, and was educated in the district school, and later at the Merrimack Normal Institute and New Ipswich Appleton Academy. In the winters he taught school and assisted on the farm the remainder of the year until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to Manchester and was engaged as a clerk in the grocery business, in 1870, and followed it for ten years. Then he engaged with E. M. Slayton as traveling salesman, continuing in this for ten years. In 1880 he entered the employ of William Corey, manufacturer of knitting machine needles, in Manchester, becoming manager of the factory, which position he has since held. This company was made a stock company in 1890, and since then he has also discharged the duties of treasurer of this concern. Under his management the business has increased more than double. In 1880 they employed forty-eight hands, and now (1907) employ over one hundred, the business being in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Darrah is a member of the Democratic party, and has served as alderman from the Fourth ward. He was made a Mason in 1879 in Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, and subsequently a member of Mount Horeb

Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; has been thrice illustrious master of Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; and is also a member of the Calumet Club, of Manchester, of which he has been president. Mr. Darrah is a pleasant gentleman, a good citizen and a thorough business man who has achieved success through his own efforts. He married, December 9, 1874, Caroline A. Cook, born in Provincetown, Massachusetts, November 3, 1853, daughter of Harvey and Susan Cook, of Manchester. They have two children: James Harvey, born October 21, 1880, now a traveling salesman with a New York concern, and Mabel, born June 28, 1882, graduate of Manchester high school and normal school at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, now a teacher at Arlington, Massachusetts. Two other children died young.

(III) Isaac, sixth child and fourth son of Lieutenant James and ——— (Kidder) Darrah, was born in Bedford, and was a farmer. He married Rachel Watts, of Londonderry, and had eight children: Isaac W., Martha W., Mary Ann, Sarah S., Rufus F., Wingate M., Calista and Juliet.

(IV) Wingate Milton, third son and sixth child of Isaac and Rachel (Watts) Darrah, was born in Bedford, May 3, 1831, and died in Bedford, November 8, 1900. He was educated in the common schools of Bedford and at the academies at Hampton and East Andover. At the age of twenty-one he left the paternal homestead and for a time was employed as a section hand, and later as a brakeman on the railroad. After eight or ten years' service in the latter employment he removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, and worked for George Horn, slate and gravel roofer, for four years. From that place he went to Haverhill and started in the same line for himself. After three years of successful business there he returned to Bedford to take charge of the home farm, on the death of his father and mother. He resumed the roofing business in Concord later, and at a still later date extended the business to Manchester, where he had an office. He was very assiduous in his attention to his work, and did a large and flourishing business in various parts of the state, and left a very comfortable property at his death. He became the owner of the old homestead his grandfather had owned, a place of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, in Bedford, to which he added some outlying pieces of woodland. He resided there at the time of his death. He was a Republican in politics and a steadfast friend of public education. For some years he held the office of district school committeeman and clerk. For two winters he conducted a private school, and donated tuition to those who were not able to pay for it. He was a member of no religious organization, but attended service at the Baptist Church, Manchester. He married, July 27, 1856, Sarah E. Batchelder, who was born in Newmarket, July 6, 1838, daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. (Durgin) Batchelder, of Newmarket, both parents being natives of Northwood. They were the parents of nine children: Edison B., Frank B., Walter E., Fred C., George W., Minnie W., Jennie E., Mertie M., and Sadie M. The first two and the fourth are deceased. The fifth and sixth reside in Concord, the latter being the wife of Harry D. Hutchinson. The last three reside with their mother in Manchester.

(V) Walter Everett, third son and child of Wingate M. and Sarah E. (Batchelder) Darrah, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, November 24, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at



McGaw Institute at Reed's Ferry, and later at Pinkerton Academy, Derry. His youth was spent on the farm upon which he resided until 1876, when he removed to Concord. Learning the art of roofing with his father, he was associated with him in the work, to the management of which he succeeded after his father's death, and has carried it on with a vigor that has made his name and work well known throughout the state and a large part of New England. The following list comprises some of the buildings he has covered: The railway station at Manchester; the Mt. Washington Hotel; the New Manchester Mill; several buildings of St. Paul's School; the Sulloway Mills at Franklin; the Elm Woolen Mills at Tilton; the Mayo Knitting Machine Company's building, and the Franklin Needle Works buildings, at Franklin; Dexter Richards Sons' Company's Mill at Newport; J. A. Henry's pulp mill at Lincoln, all in New Hampshire; the grand stand of the athletic field of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine; the school house at Revere, Massachusetts; the First National Bank of White River, and the bridge at Stewartstown, Vermont.

Mr. Darrah is a very active, energetic and successful business man. He is a Republican and has been active in politics, and represented Ward six, of Concord, in the legislature in 1898-99. He is a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Harmony Colony, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers. He married, July 23, 1881, in Manchester, Sarah Augusta Lane, daughter of Oliver and Sarah Ann (Brown) Lane, of Hampton, New Hampshire (see Lane, VII). They have three children: Everett M., Ralph W., and Harold I.

This ancient New England name is HAPGOOD of English origin and is first found in Massachusetts, whence it has spread out over various sections of the United States. It has been identified with social, material and moral progress, and has contributed its share to the growth of the nation.

(I) Shadrach Hapgood was born about 1642 in England and embarked at Gravesend, May 30, 1656, for New England in the ship "Speedwell," Robert Locke, master. The vessel arrived at Boston, in July, and Shadrach Hapgood soon took up his residence on the south side of the Assabet river, about one and one-half miles south of the first meeting house. He had a lot of fifty acres and for two or three years engaged there in farming. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, and was among those killed in that struggle. He was married October 21, 1664, at Sudbury, to Elizabeth Treadway, daughter of Nathaniel and Sufferance Treadway. She was born April 3, 1646, and was the mother of Nathaniel, Mary, Thomas and Sarah. She was residing at Sudbury when she received the sad news of her husband's murder by the Indians. Her elder daughter married John Whitney, and the younger married Jonathan, his brother.

(II) Thomas, second son of Shadrach and Elizabeth (Treadway) Hapgood, was born April 1, 1660, in Sudbury, where he resided. He was married in 1690-91 to Judith Barker, who was born April 9, 1671. Their children were: Cyrus, Sarah, Judith, Elizabeth, Thomas, Hepzibah, John and Huldah.

(III) Thomas (2), second son and fifth child of Thomas (1) and Judith (Barker) Hapgood, was born April 18, 1702, in Sudbury, and lived in Shrews-

bury. He was married August 12, 1724, to Demaris Hutchins, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. She was born March 12, 1705. Their children were: Ephraim, Solomon, Asa, Elijah, Seth, Joab, Demaris and John.

(IV) Lieutenant Asa, third son and child of Thomas (2) and Demaris (Hutchins) Hapgood, was born December 6, 1728, in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, and settled on his father's homestead in that town. He was required to pay to each of his brothers and sisters a considerable sum in consideration of retaining the homestead. About 1754 he sold the estate to his brother Jacob and removed to Rutland District, now the town of Barre, Massachusetts, which was incorporated in 1756. About 1763 he began to be conspicuous in the management of affairs in the Rutland District. A meeting was called February 23, 1773, "to consider a circular letter from the town of Boston concerning the State and rights of the Province." The letter was referred to a committee of which Asa Hapgood was a member. A warrant for a town meeting issued March 15, had this article. "To see if the District will petition the Great and General Court to be set off as a town." Asa Hapgood was placed upon a committee to present this petition and an act granting the same was passed at Salem, June 14, 1774, and signed by the governor three days later. Asa Hapgood was chosen chairman of the committee of safety in 1775, and of the committee of correspondence, and was also chairman of the board of selectmen of the Rutland District. In April, 1779, the legislature voted to call a convention of delegates from the towns to a meeting at Cambridge on the first of September following for the purpose of framing a form of government. In this important convention Lieutenant Asa Hapgood was a delegate from Barre. He appears as a private on the muster and pay rolls of Capt. William Henry's company, Colonel Whiting's regiment, for service in Rhode Island. The time of the enlistment was May 3, 1777, and he was discharged July 5 of the same year. He died at Barre, December 23, 1791. He married Ann Bowker, who was born September 4, 1728, and their children were: Levinah, Thomas, Betsey, Sophia, David, Asa, John, Anna, Windsor and Artemas.

(V) David, second son and fifth child of Lieutenant Asa and Ann (Bowker) Hapgood, was born May 10, 1757, in Barre, and left home at the age of twenty-two years and purchased a large tract of land, twelve miles west of Windsor, Vermont, near the center of the present town of Reading. He immediately commenced improvements and was distinguished for his enterprise, courage, energy and perseverance. At that time there were but two families in the region and these were distant in opposite directions for several miles from his location. He labored here alone during the first season, and ere he had completed his harvest news reached him that the settlement at Royalton, twenty-five miles north of Reading, had been destroyed by Indians from Canada and many of the three hundred inhabitants massacred and others taken captives. Trusting in his solitude for defence he did not flee, until returning to his cabin after a temporary absence he found the savages had plundered it. He immediately returned to Massachusetts and spent the winter of 1778-79, and enlisting young men of Worcester county to accompany him, he returned in the spring to his former home. These included his brother Thomas; here they endured privations and hardships

which are not now experienced by the settlers of new countries, and prepared the way for large and prosperous settlements. This was organized in 1780 and David Hapgood was elected a selectman and constable. The subsequent history of Reading recognized him as its most efficient founder. On June 5, 1780, with his brother Thomas, David Hapgood purchased the whole right of land in the township of Reading, Vermont, consideration being £150. On June 27, 1781, David purchased from his brother a tract of land probably his right in this township, for 1,185 pounds, lawful money. This was undoubtedly the highly depreciated colonial currency of the Revolutionary year. David Hapgood erected the first frame building and opened the first tavern in the place, and the earliest town meetings were held in his house. He was early chosen representative and for a series of years served as magistrate, being also known by the title of Esquire Hapgood. As his children attained their majority he divided his estate among them, each of the first two sons receiving one hundred acres of the south part of his farm and the three others receiving the homestead. He lived to see his family comfortably settled in life. He married Sally Myrick, of Princeton, Massachusetts, who was born April 6, 1726, and died August 7, 1826. Their children were: John, David, Sally Myrick, Lucinda, Betsey, Artemas, Tidelia, Bridgman, Lucy and Dexter.

(VI) Bridgman, fifth son and eighth child of David and Sally (Myrick) Hapgood, was born August 13, 1790, in Reading, Vermont, and was duly apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Edmund Durrin, Esquire, a woolen manufacturer at Weathersfield, Vermont. From 1820 to 1824 he was an invalid, and on regaining his health embarked in the mercantile business at Reading, in which he was successful. In 1832 he established in the adjoining town of Bridgewater a branch store, erecting a mill in Plymouth nearby for the manufacture of potato starch. In the meantime he had purchased of the heirs of his brother Artemas, the ancient homestead of his father, and he became extensively engaged in farming. In 1830 he was appointed postmaster at Reading, and in 1836 was made justice of the peace, holding this office for a period of seven years. In 1837-38, he was a representative in the legislature and served ten years as town clerk. For nine years in succession he was chairman of the board of selectmen, and for five years was trustee of the surplus revenue. He often served as county road commissioner and was a director of the County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was repeatedly appointed as executor of wills and administrator of estates, which indicates the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen. In the great financial crisis of 1841-42 he suffered reverses in business and met with heavy losses. In 1844 he disposed of his mercantile and farming interests at a sacrifice, and in 1853 removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he established a hardware store two years later. He dealt largely in agricultural implements and mechanical tools and conducted a successful business. He died January 8, 1877, and was buried with the honors of the Masonic fraternity of which he was a member. He was married April 19, 1829, to Elizabeth Morrison, of Reading, Vermont, who was born June 24, 1807, and died February 9, 1830. He was married (second) June 29, 1835, to Laura M. Weston, who was born April 17, 1808, and died October 24, 1860. The only child of the first wife, Harriet Elizabeth, died in infancy; Sarah, the eldest

child of the second wife, also died young. Mary Ella receives further mention below. Edgar Lyman was appointed postmaster at Claremont and received his appointment in 1874 by President Grant. He died unmarried. Laura Elizabeth died at the age of eighteen years.

(VII) Mary Ella, third child of Bridgman Hapgood and second daughter of his second wife, Laura M. (Weston) Hapgood, was born February 5, 1838, in Reading, Vermont, and received her education in the public schools of that town. She was married October 14, 1863, at Claremont, to Henry A. Dickinson (see Dickinson).

The Guppeys are said to be of Flemish origin and were weavers. In the latter part of the sixteenth century a number of them went from Flanders to England, settling in Wilts and Devon, where the majority of them engaged in the manufacture of cloth, and some became mariners. The family are noted for their longevity.

(I) Joshua Guppey emigrated to New England in the year 1700, and settled in Beverly, Massachusetts. He did not cross the ocean for the purpose of escaping religious persecution, but was attracted by the civil liberty enjoyed under a simple form of government, and having brought with him the necessary appliances for weaving cloth, he engaged in that occupation. While on his way to the country a warm personal friendship sprung up between him and Dr. Devereaux, a fellow-passenger, and after the death of the physician, which occurred some years later, Mr. Guppey married his friend's widow. The children of this union were James and Joshua, twins.

(II) Captain James, son of Joshua Guppey, the immigrant, was born at Beverly, in September, 1732. From Captain Gage, a close personal friend of the family, he acquired a knowledge of navigation and the working of a ship, and at an unusually early age he became an able master-mariner. He commanded merchant vessels hailing from Salem and Portsmouth, in which he made numerous voyages to the West Indies and South America with varying fortune, and during the American Revolution he was captured by the British. For a period of twenty-seven months he was confined on the old Jersey prison-ship, where he was forced each day to witness the removal of the bodies of fellow-prisoners who had died from the effects of ill treatment, and his only prospect was that he too would soon follow, but he was one of the few fortunate ones who were able to withstand the hardships until the close of hostilities, when he was released. About the year 1767 he purchased a farm in Dover, New Hampshire, and upon his return from captivity he settled there. He lived to be over ninety-three years old, and his death occurred in Dover, March 7, 1826. He married Jane Ladd, of Portsmouth, and his children were twelve in number.

(III) John, son of Captain James and Jane (Ladd) Guppey, was born in Portsmouth, July 3, 1768. He resided at the homestead in Dover, and in addition to farming was a successful lumberman. He died April 3, 1856, at the age of eighty-seven years. In February, 1811, he married Hannah Dame, of Kittery, Maine, John and Hannah (Dane) Guppey were Quakers and worshipped at the Friend's Meeting. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Sarah Ann, born April 5, 1812, married Captain Samuel Henderson and died December 26, 1900. George Fox, born June





*J. J. Cupper*



*Joseph D. Cuppuy*



3, 1814, died December 26, 1838. Abigail Dame, born April 19, 1817, married Dr. Charles Trafton, of South Berwick, Maine, February 19, 1845. Joshua James, born August 27, 1820, died December 8, 1893. Joseph Dame, born February 11, 1823, again referred to. John D., born September 3, 1823, died November 1, 1844. Hannah Esther, born July 31, 1828. Jeremy Balknap, who with Abigail D. and Hannah E. are the only survivors.

Judge and General Joshua James Guppy, late of Portage, Wisconsin, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1843; after completing his law studies he went west, settling at Portage City, Wisconsin. He was four times elected judge of the county court of Columbia county, Wisconsin, in 1850-54-66-70. From 1858 to 1861 he was superintendent of schools for Portage City, Wisconsin, and was again elected in 1866 and 1869. He entered the army, and September 13, 1861, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving under General O. M. Mitchell in 1861-62 in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. July 17, 1862, he was promoted colonel of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiment and rendered distinguished services, commanding the regiment in the assault on Vicksburg, in December, 1862, and in the final assault and capture, July 4, 1863, succeeding the battles of Post Arkansas, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge and others, in all of which he bore a part. After the capture of Vicksburg his regiment was transferred to the Department of the Gulf. He and his regiment won special commendation at the battle of Grand Coteau, Louisiana, for the gallant and resolute manner in which they held the enemy in check, and history writes that the right of General Burbridge's army was saved from utter destruction by the devoted bravery of this regiment. In this action Colonel Guppy, after being severely wounded, was taken prisoner. He was kindly treated by his captors, and was exchanged in January, 1864. At the close of the war he was post commander at Paducah, Kentucky. June 15, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, "for gallant and meritorious service" in the field. As a soldier General Guppy was noted for his fine physique and soldierly bearing, strong character, inflexible purpose and rugged honesty, and he was universally beloved. He died in Portage, Wisconsin, in December, 1893, and his remains were brought to Dover, New Hampshire, and interred beside those of his parents and grandparents.

Hon. Joseph Dame Guppy completed a special course in mathematics, and became a successful school-teacher. He subsequently acquired political prominence, serving with ability as county commissioner, delegate to the constitutional convention, and as mayor of Dover for the years 1879 and 1880. He was a man of strong upright character and possessed of rare executive ability. His record as a public official was without blemish.

(IV) Jeremy Balknap Guppy, youngest son of John and Hannah (Dame) Guppy, was born in Dover April 6, 1831. He pursued the usual branches of study taught in the public schools. From his youth to the present time he has devoted his energies to agriculture, and at his father's death he succeeded jointly with his brother Joseph D. to the possession of the homestead. He is unmarried, and he and his two sisters—Mrs. Trafton and Miss Hannah Esther Guppy—constitute the oldest living family in Dover. The Guppy house on Port-

land street was erected in 1690 by one Captain Heard, a descendant of whom sold it to Captain James Guppy, in 1767, as previously stated, and it is in an excellent state of preservation. Its massive timbers are finished with a beaded edge, the hallway is panelled from the floor to the ceiling, and from it leads a winding staircase to the floor above. The living room has a large fireplace which occupies nearly two-thirds of the side of the room. Much of the rare old furniture was either bought by the captain at the time of his marriage, or was heirlooms from his parents, and the paintings, curios and bric-a-brac were collected during his many voyages to Europe and other parts of the world. Among the most prized of this valuable collection are six heavy mahogany chairs with leather seats fastened with brass nails, which were a wedding gift from Captain Gage. In addition there are massive mahogany tables, and a secretary with its lines of artistically inlaid work. In the quaint old parlor hang paintings of King George III, and Queen Charlotte, which were brought from England by Captain Guppy in 1760, the year the King and Queen were crowned. In the center of the parlor is a small curly maple table which Captain Guppy always carried in the cabin of his ship. The ship made many trips to the West Indies while in charge of Captain Guppy. On the little table stand a handsome punch bowl and salver which Dr. Jeremy Balknap presented to the captain upon returning from one of his long cruises. It was in return for the many presents of choice liquors that the captain brought him on his return from each voyage that the famous minister presented him with the bowl and salver.

After the Declaration of Independence, Captain Guppy gave up the sea and devoted his time to farming. In August, 1782, the government sent him to the friendly French fleet on the coast as a competent and trustworthy pilot, and he brought the five vessels of the fleet into Portsmouth harbor, and remained there three months as the confidential adviser of the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

After leaving the sea, as well as for years before, Captain Guppy literally filled his mansion with articles of great value. Among his collection are many silver candlesticks and snuffers, silver tea sets, a green Delft dinner set, china, terra cotta and pewter. One piece which is among the most conspicuous is a tall china coffee pot with a white ground, covered with bright decorations in terra cotta, blue and yellow. It has a picture on its sides of three young women representing war, peace and industry. This was brought across the Atlantic in 1684. In the living room is a tall eighteenth century clock, brought from England by John Guppy shortly after his marriage. In the chambers are quaint stands, bureaus, chairs, tables, a canopy bed, fire buckets, and a water set of Napoleon pink ware. Almost without exception these remarkable furnishings are in the same positions they were placed in a century or more ago, and as long as the old occupants of the homestead live, they will never be disturbed. With each and every piece of the old furnishings there is a history of some sort, and Mr. Guppy and his two sisters are familiar with all the details. The history of each was passed down during the two generations by Captain Guppy himself, and as he was very particular to have a certain place for each and every bit of movable property he owned, the present generation have been equally as exacting.

The American Fifeelds are of Scottish descent and the surname they bear is understood to have been originally a union of the name of the county of Fife in Scotland with the name of Field. The accepted common ancestor of the family in this country was William Fifeeld, who came over in the ship "Hercules" in 1634, and probably was at Ipswich first, next at Newbury and removed thence to Hampton in New Hampshire in 1639. In 1641 he was admitted freeman. The record of his death, December 18, 1700, mentions him as "ould William Fifeeld—above 80." His wife's given name was Mary, and she died November 9, 1683. Their children were: Benjamin, William, Lydia, Elizabeth, Hannah and Deborah.

Giles Fifeeld is supposed to have been a brother of William the ancestor, but did not appear in New Hampshire until some years after the latter. His wife was Mary Perkins, daughter of Abraham Perkins, and lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, as late as 1657. Their daughter Mary was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1695, and besides her they had a son Richard, who was born in Charlestown.

Benjamin Fifeeld, son of William and Mary Fifeeld, married Mary Colcord, and had eight children, among them a son Benjamin, who died unmarried. William Fifeeld, son of William and Mary, and brother of Benjamin just mentioned, married Hannah Cram, and had seven children, but none named Benjamin. Several grandsons of William the ancestor married and had children, but the name of Benjamin does not appear among them.

There is a tradition in some branches of the Fifeeld family that John and Moses Fifeeld came from England sometime during the first half of the eighteenth century and settled in Concord, New Hampshire. It is said too that Moses afterward lived and died in that town, while his brother John went to Vermont and founded a branch of the family in that region. This tradition is true, as the Concord records show the birth of both Moses and John in that town and the fact that they were sons of Benjamin Fifeeld; but who this particular Benjamin was and whence he came is not easily determined, although he undoubtedly was a descendant in the third or fourth generation of William, who came over in 1634 and settled in Hampton in 1639.

(I) Benjamin Fifeeld was at Rumford (Concord), New Hampshire, January 2, 1747-48, and joined with others in the petition to Governor Wentworth to furnish a guard for the grist mill at that place; he also signed the association test. He died at Concord, March 8, 1794. He married Hannah Peters, who died March 8, 1794. Their children: Mary, born April 1, 1748, married Ezra Carter. Obadiah P., born August 31, 1749. William, born May 6, 1751. Hannah, born December 21, 1752. Benjamin, born October 4, 1754, settled in Salisbury, New Hampshire; married (first) Mehitable Bean, and (second) Susanna Choate, of Chelsea, Vermont. Jonathan, born August 9, 1756. Sarah, born July 13, 1758. Paul, born August 5, 1760, married Temperance Thurber, and settled in Maine. John, born May 20, 1762, married Phebe Fry. Moses, born August 11, 1764, afterward lived in Plainfield. David, born January 16, 1767, settled in Plainfield. Shuah, born January 27, 1769, married Zeneth Wheeler, of Concord, and removed to New York.

(II) John Fifeeld may be regarded as the founder of the Vermont branch of the family, although

others of the same name may have gone there to live; but little is known of this John other than is mentioned here. The first name of his wife was Hepzibah. The children of John and Hepzibah Fifeeld were as follows: Patty, born November 30, 1788, died May 4, 1846. Silas, born February 20, 1790; died December 14, 1876. Janes, born June 18, 1793, died March 14, 1874. Robert, born February 23, 1796, died in 1859. Ira, born September 24, 1798, died June 9, 1859. Sophia, born September 12, 1801, died April 25, 1868. Adams, born May 22, 1804, died in 1883.

(III) Adams Fifeeld was born in the town of Vershire, Orange county, Vermont. His wife, Mary (Wilson) Fifeeld, daughter of John and Anna Wilson, was born in Bradford, Vermont, May 15, 1799, died December 27, 1880. Adams and Mary had four children, all of whom were born at what is known as east hill in the town of Chelsea, Vermont. Children: Elizabeth, born July 1, 1831, deceased. John S., born October 3, 1834, removed to Chicago, Illinois. Dana, born September 23, 1836, now living in Laconia, New Hampshire. Edward R., born June 21, 1841, deceased.

(IV) Dana Fifeeld, third child and second son of Adams and Mary (Wilson) Fifeeld, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, and was given a good education in the common schools of Orange county. On September 3, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company 1, Fourth New Hampshire Infantry, for three years' service and on the organization of the company was appointed corporal. He proved a good soldier both in camp and in action, and served with credit until an unfortunate sunstroke unfitted him for further duty and in consequence he was discharged and sent home. During the latter part of the war he again entered the service in the First Vermont Frontier Cavalry, and took part in the defensive operations along the Canadian border about the time of the raid on St. Albans and the threatened invasion of that state by a confederate force sent into Canada for that purpose. He remained in service six months on his second enlistment and then was mustered out and went back to his home. In the spring of 1861, previous to his first enlistment, Mr. Fifeeld had come to the vicinity of Haverhill, New Hampshire, which fact accounts for his entering the army from this state. Before the war and afterward he engaged in farming pursuits, and in 1867 he came to Plymouth, New Hampshire, and settled on a farm. In 1880 he returned with his family to Chelsea, remained there about five years and in 1885 came back to this state and located permanently in Laconia. He always has been an industrious man, and now (1907) at the age of seventy years he still works at whatever he can find to do. For eleven years he worked as a machinist in the car shops. Mr. Fifeeld is a member of John L. Perley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is a Republican.

On November 26, 1857, Mr. Fifeeld married Julia A. Pillsbury, of Haverhill. She was born November 13, 1841, a daughter of Moses and Roxanna (Collis) Pillsbury, and a descendant of an old family in the vicinity of Alexander and Haverhill. Dana and Julia A. (Pillsbury) Fifeeld have three children: 1. Mattie Eliza, born March 31, 1859, married, December 25, 1875, Edward P. Chapman, of Rumney, New Hampshire, who died April 28, 1906, and had six children: Waterman E., Lettie (died in infancy), Dana A., Philip G., Julia D., Frank L. 2. John D., married, July 15, 1888, Carrie J. Strong, of South







*Geo. A. Blanchard.*

Newbury, Vermont, who died May 23, 1906, having borne her husband two children: Lee W., born October 25, 1894, died February 19, 1902, and Edna May, August 20, 1896. 3. Willie W.

Among the early New England families this name has given many useful citizens of all portions of the United States. It has furnished divines, college presidents, publishers, inventors, and active and progressive men to nearly every State in the Union, and is to-day among the leaders of thought and action in every walk of life.

(I) Thomas Blanchard, emigrant ancestor of the principal family of the name in New England, was probably from Andover, England. In 1639, leaving Hampshire with his wife Agnes and children, he sailed in the ship "Jonathan" for Boston. His wife died during the voyage. He landed June 23, 1639, in New England. He lived for a time in Braintree and Malden, and in February, 1651, purchased for two hundred pounds a house and two hundred acres of land on the Mystic side of Charlestown, where he continued to reside until his death, May 21, 1654. His second wife Mary survived him and died 1663. His sons were: John, George, Thomas, Samuel, Nathaniel and Joseph. (Samuel and descendants receive mention in this article).

(II) Deacon John, eldest son of Thomas Blanchard, was made a freeman in 1649, and was among the largest landholders of Dunstable (now Nashua), but the time of his settlement there is not shown. He was one of the original proprietors of the town, and was elected a selectman at a proprietors' meeting in 1683. He was among the founders of the church there in 1685, and it may be presumed that he was then a resident. His will was made March 13, 1693, and was proven April 10, 1694. It shows his wife's name to have been Hannah and names children: Benjamin, Joseph, James, Thomas, Elizabeth (Parish), Hanna (Reed), Sarah, Mary and Nathaniel. Beside various home lots, meadows and other lands, his will disposes of four hundred acres lying east of the Merrimack river. In dividing lands between the two eldest sons, he stipulates that if either dispose of his land, he shall give first tender to the other. The will is an excellent sample of the quaint documents of his time.

(III) Captain Joseph, second son of Deacon John Blanchard, was married May 25, 1696, to Abiah Hassell, daughter of Joseph Hassell, one of the first settlers of Dunstable. She survived him nineteen years, dying December 8, 1746, aged seventy years. He passed away in 1727. Their children were: Elizabeth, Esther, Hannah, Joseph, Rachel (died in infancy), Susannah, Jane, Rachel and Eleazer (died one year old).

(IV) Colonel Joseph (2), only surviving son of Captain Joseph (1) and Abiah (Hassell) Blanchard, was born February 11, 1704, in Nashua (Dunstable), and died April 7, 1758. He married Rebecca, daughter of Jonathan (2) Hubbard, who survived him many years, passing away April 17, 1774. (See Hubbard, IV.) Their children were: Sarah, died twenty years old; Joseph; Eleazer and Susannah, twins; Rebecca; Sarah, died in infancy; Catherine; Jonathan; Sarah; James; Augustus; Caleb and Hannah.

(V) Augustus, fifth son and eleventh child of Colonel Joseph (2) and Rebecca (Hubbard) Blanchard, was born July 29, 1746, in Dunstable, and died February 27, 1809, in Milford, New Hampshire.

For a short time he lived in Merrimac, whence he removed in 1776 to Milford, and was a farmer in that town. His last years were passed in the village of Milford. He was a member of the committee appointed at a parish meeting of the southwest parish of Amherst, August 17, 1793, to petition for a separate town, and two months later he was made one of a committee of three with powers to act in the matter. The organization of the town was perfected in March of the following year, and Augustus Blanchard was made first selectman and town clerk. In August of the same year he was one of a committee to divide the town into school districts. At the annual March meeting in 1797 he was chosen representative for the towns of Milford and Brookline, and when the town of Milford was allowed an independent representative in 1799, Captain Blanchard was chosen to fill the office. He was known by the title of Captain, which must have arisen through service in the militia, as no record of his service in the Revolutionary army appears. He married Bridget, daughter of Colonel Zaccheus and Esther Lovewell, of Dunstable. She was born in 1748, and died November 25, 1836, in Milford, aged eighty-eight years. Colonel Zaccheus Lovewell was a son of John Lovewell, born in England before 1650, and his wife, Hannah. John Lovewell died about 1754, and was said to have been one hundred and twenty years old. Colonel Zaccheus gained his title by service in the French war. Captain Blanchard's children were as follows: Sarah, Priscilla, Augustus, Hannah, Esther, Bridget, Rebecca, James, George, Jonathan (died three years old), Porter, Jonathan and Katherine.

(VI) Esther, fourth daughter and fifth child of Captain Augustus and Bridget (Lovewell) Blanchard, was born May 4, 1774, and died December 8, 1834. She was married January 26, 1796, to Roger Perkins (see Perkins, V).

(VI) Porter, fifth son and eleventh child of Captain Augustus and Bridget (Lovewell) Blanchard, was born August 16, 1788, in what is now Milford, and died in Concord May 25, 1871. He early acquired the trade of cabinet-maker and became a skilled workman. He invented a most successful churn and began its manufacture in Concord, where he continued until his death. The "Blanchard churn" became a staple article all over the world, and was almost exclusively used in the United States among large dairymen, bringing to its inventor and manufacturer a large income. Mr. Blanchard was a regular attendant of the North Church in Concord, of which his wife was a member. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Republican principles in public affairs. He was married, November 4, 1810, to Anne Stickney Souther, who died before 1867. They had three sons, Charles, Thomas and George Augustus. The first was a prominent railroad man, and lived and died in Concord. The second followed the sea some years and then located at Manchester, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the manufacture of cabinet ware.

(VII) George Augustus, son of Porter and Anne S. (Souther) Blanchard, was born October 8, 1824, in Concord, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native city. He fitted for college at Fryeburg, Maine, but the confinement of study proved injurious to his health, and he turned his attention to business. For some years he was employed as a woodworker in the Abbott-Downing carriage shops, and soon after reaching the age of

thirty years he went to Springfield, Ohio, where he was employed as clerk in a railroad office. His pleasant disposition and efficient service made him a useful man, and he soon found opportunity to better himself. He was induced to go to East Dubuque, Illinois, where he acted as shipping clerk for a line of steamers plying the Mississippi river, and was a very popular official. His close application to business began to tell upon his vitality, and he made a tour of Europe, lasting nearly two years. Returning to Concord he found that his father needed his services, and he sacrificed some very flattering business prospects to be of use here. In the last years of Porter Blanchard the son was his chief aid, and the latter continued the business after his father's death. In the course of its career the factory was burned out three times, and after the third loss Mr. Blanchard transferred the business to a stock company and retired from its management, retaining an interest. In 1893 he went to Boston and became eastern representative of the manufacturers of the Mosely folding bath tub, and so continued with success until his death, March 13, 1897. His body was brought to Concord and deposited in beautiful Blossom Hill cemetery. Mr. Blanchard was a Unitarian in religious belief, and for many years in early life was organist of the church at Concord, and he was also an earnest member of the Sons of Temperance. He possessed very fine sensibilities, and was one of the most cultured men of his town. While working in the carriage shops he accumulated an excellent library, purchased from the earnings of his daily toil, and in later years his was said to be the best private miscellaneous library in the state. He was appreciative of fine thoughts, as well as fine bindings. Without any training he began playing a church organ at the age of thirteen years. His home was adorned with many fine gems of art, in paintings and other accessories of a refined life. Of very sunny temper, never pessimistic, with a keen sense of wit and humor, he was quick at repartee, and was a favorite in every circle that he entered. While he took no active part in political movements, he held fixed principles and opinions, and supported Republican policies. In the practical affairs of life, he always sought to do what seemed for the best. His inability to pursue a college course was a great disappointment to him, and he refused a most pleasing offer of a diplomatic secretaryship in Europe because his duty seemed to be at home. His memory will long live in the hearts of his acquaintances. Mr. Blanchard was married December 31, 1849, to Frances Ann Brown Sargent, daughter of Dr. John L. Sargent (see Sargent, VI). She was born August 11, 1829, in Tamworth, New Hampshire, and survives her husband, residing in Concord. Two daughters were given to them, namely: Lucretia Tilden and Grace. The former resides in Belmont, Massachusetts, and the latter is librarian of the city library of Concord.

(11) Samuel, fourth son of Thomas Blanchard, born in England, August 6, 1620, lived in Charlestown until 1683, and subsequently in Andover, where he died April 22, 1707. He was a husbandman, and owned land in Andover as early as 1662. He settled there with his family June 10, 1686. He married, January 3, 1654-55, Mary Sweetser, daughter of Seth Sweetser, of Charlestown, who died February 20, 1669. He married, second, June 24, 1673, Hannah Dogget, daughter of Thomas Dogget of Marshfield. She survived him and died,

July 10, 1725, in her seventy-ninth year. (Mention of her son, Thomas, and descendants forms part of this article.)

(III) Jonathan, son of Samuel and Mary (Sweetser) Blanchard, born May 25, 1664, married May 26, 1685, Anna Lovejoy, daughter of John Lovejoy, of Andover.

(IV) Stephen, son of Jonathan, born in Andover, 1702, resided and died in his native town. He married, August 10, 1724, Deborah Phelps, and they had sons Nathan and David, and settled in Wilton, New Hampshire.

(V) David, second son and child of Stephen and Deborah (Phelps) Blanchard, born in Andover, April 10, 1740, was a husbandman and lived in Andover, Massachusetts, until 1780, when he removed to Wilton, New Hampshire. He married, November 11, 1760, Margaret Doliver, and they were the parents of eight children.

(VI) Nathan, son of David and Margaret (Doliver) Blanchard, born in Andover, June 30, 1772, was drowned, September 24, 1806, in the Contoocook river, in Henniker, while logging. He settled in Henniker about 1795, and resided on his farm in the plain east of the village. He married, July 2, 1795, Anna Sawyer, of Hopkinton, born in Hopkinton, March 18, 1773. Their children were: Anna B.; Sallie; Miriam; Elizabeth B.; Nathan; Sawyer and Lavinia.

(VII) Sawyer, sixth child and second son of Nathan Blanchard, was born August 14, 1804, in Henniker, and died March 5, 1875. He received a common school education, and worked on a farm till twenty-one years of age, with his maternal grandfather. He went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and worked in a bobbin factory ten years; then returning to New Hampshire, he learned the tanner's trade of Captain Richard Ayer, of Concord, but did not continue long at the business. Turning his attention to carpentry he erected most of the houses on Academy Hill, in the vicinity of the present residence of Walter Blanchard. He was married October 10, 1833, to Caroline Green Morrison, who died October 4, 1835, aged twenty-two years, leaving no issue. He married (second) June 30, 1837, Rebecca Huse, born in Hopkinton, December 25, 1810, daughter of James Huse, a farmer. She died November 9, 1882. They had three children: George S.; Thomas; and Walter Scott, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Walter Scott, third child and son of Sawyer and Rebecca (Huse) Blanchard, was born in Concord, February 4, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and business college of Concord. In 1872 he went to East Boston, Massachusetts, and spent the two following years in conducting a grain store, in partnership with Frank R. Morrison, under the style of Morrison & Blanchard. Returning to Concord, he engaged in the grocery business in 1874, and continued till 1905, when he retired. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Blanchard had a small farm which he cultivated. Upon the death of his father he inherited from him a considerable estate in Concord, the care of which has consumed much of his time. Mr. Blanchard has been an industrious and successful business man, and his habits and character are such as to have secured him the friendship and respect of a large circle of friends. He is a Republican, and a member of the Unitarian Church. While in East Boston he joined Eastern Star Lodge, No. 143, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is now





*Amos Blanchard*

a member. He married, June 29, 1876, Ella A. Templeton, born March 21, 1847, daughter of Charles Templeton, machinist, of Concord, and his wife Mary. They have two children: Huse Templeton, born May 13, 1879, architect, now (1906) studying his profession in Paris, France, and Marie Ethel, born September 6, 1882, at home.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Samuel and Hannah (Dogget) Blanchard, was born April 28, 1674, in Charlestown, and lived in Andover, where he died March 17, 1759, almost eighty-five years old. His estate was inventoried at two hundred and ninety-nine pounds, fifteen shillings and two pence. He was married March 12, 1699, to Rose Holmes, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Arnold) Holmes of Marshfield. She died in Andover, August 27, 1714, and he married (second) September 21, 1715, Hannah Going, a widow of Lynn, who died June 25, 1724. He married (third) February 21, 1726, Judith (Buckman) Hills, widow of Zachary Hills of Malden. He died December 1, 1767.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Rose (Holmes) Blanchard, was born January 15, 1701, in Andover, and was a farmer in that town. He was married October 7, 1731, to Elizabeth Johnson, probably a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Hawks) Johnson. He died November 25, 1779; she died April 22, 1783.

(V) Aaron, son of Thomas (3) Blanchard, born Andover, July 22, 1740, married, January 5, 1762, Nellie Holt, who was the mother of thirteen children, dying May 5, 1788. He married, second, September 21, 1789, Mehitable (Moor) Chase, widow of Emery Chase. By this marriage she was the mother of two sons. He lived many years in Andover, near the line of Tewksbury. About 1795 he removed to Washington county, New York, and died in Hartford, New York, October 28, 1801. His widow Mehitable died in Dracut, Massachusetts, January 3, 1820.

(VI) Emery Chase, son of Aaron and Mehitable (Moor) Blanchard, was born in Andover, New Hampshire, about 1790. His father died in 1801, and his widowed mother returned to Massachusetts, and lived in Dracut. He received a common school education, learned the carpenter trade, and worked in Boston a year and in Lowell six years. In 1815 he removed to Windham, New Hampshire, and there conducted the business of carpentry and building in connection with his younger brother Benjamin. He also lived at Methuen and Lowell, dying in the latter place aged about fifty years. He was a Democrat. He married, in Lowell, Dolly Wheeler of Salem, New Hampshire, and they had seven children: Cyrus Wheeler; Elvira Howe; Sylvania; Tryphena; Phebe; Amos, and Sarah.

(VII) Amos, second son and sixth child of Emery C. and Dolly (Wheeler) Blanchard, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, July 6, 1830. He attended school in Lowell, and when twelve years old took employment in a grocery store. Ten years later he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and bought a grocery store on Main street, which he conducted for five years. At the end of that time he became a commercial traveler. After pursuing that calling for several years he bought a place just above the present site of the Odd Fellows' Home, where he carried on a business three years. In 1877 he bought the place where he now resides, and his son Mark conducts a store. There he was

engaged in trade until he retired and relinquished the business to his son. Mr. Blanchard is a good citizen, and has been a careful business man, possessing the confidence of his fellow citizens. In religion he is a Congregationalist. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, was clerk of his ward three years, and has been nominated for alderman, representative and other offices, which he declined. He is a member of Iron Hall Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also of the Sons of Temperance and the Temple of Honor. He married (first) 1851, Frances Adelaide Morse, born in Frankestown, November 1, 1820, daughter of Mark and Rebecca (Campbell) Morse. She died March 5, 1890, and he married (second), September 14, 1892, Arlie Ann Brown, born April 12, 1844, of Claremont, New Hampshire, daughter of Hial and Sarah (Batchelder) Brown. The children all by the first wife, are: Mark Morse; Walter I.; and Eveline Grace.

(VIII) Mark Morse, eldest child of Amos and Frances A. (Morse) Blanchard, was born in Concord, May 28, 1856. After attending the common schools until he was eighteen years old, he took a place in his father's store, and from that time until Amos Blanchard retired from business they were associated as employer and clerk or as partners. He is now the proprietor of the store formerly occupied by his father. He has passed his whole life in Concord, where he is a well-known and respected citizen. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a member of the South Congregational Church, and of the American Mechanics, a fraternal order. He was married September 8, 1885, at Concord, to Ida May Hull, born August 7, 1864, at Derby, Vermont, daughter of James and Margaret (Hearst) Hull. They have two children: Margaret Frances, born July 7, 1886, and Mildred Adelaide, June 15, 1898.

(VIII) Walter Irving, M. D., second son of Amos and Frances A. (Morse) Blanchard, was born October 31, 1862. He graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College, November 8, 1883. He married, June 20, 1887, Dorah Lena Devens, of Brooklyn. He is a practicing physician in Boston, Massachusetts.

(V) Simeon Blanchard was born June 11, 1747, in Groveton, Massachusetts, and may have been a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Johnson) Blanchard. He was a farmer and settled in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. He served a short term of enlistment as a revolutionary soldier in 1777, and died June 29, 1822. He was married February 28, 1776, to Elizabeth Shattuck, who was born June 11, 1751, in Pepperell, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shattuck) Shattuck. She survived him nearly twenty-two years, and died April 9, 1844. Their children were Simeon, Betsey, Levi, Louisa, Sarah, William, James and Charlotte. The first settled in Roxbury, New Hampshire, the second son in New Ipswich, the fourth son in Peterboro, New Hampshire.

(VI) William, third son and sixth child of Simeon and Elizabeth (Shattuck) Blanchard, was born May 3, 1788, in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and died there. He passed his entire life in New Ipswich, and was a successful farmer. He married Susan Farnsworth, who was born March 29, 1802, daughter of Jonathan and Susanna (Brewer) Farnsworth, of Woodstock, Vermont. Their children were: Louisa, Susan, Harriet, William H., Ebenezer H., Mary Ann, Andrew, Asenath, Henry, Jerc-

miah and Lurena. All of these eleven children lived to maturity and were married.

(VII) William H., eldest son of William and Susanna (Farnsworth) Blanchard, was born in New Ipswich, February 8, 1816, and died there November 1, 1859, aged forty-three years. He was a farmer by occupation and a respected member of the Baptist Church. He married Hannah Conrey, who was born in Hollis, April 27, 1815, daughter of John and Roxey (Pease) Conrey, of Hollis. Four children were born to them: Josephine L., born September 17, 1842, died December 16, 1854; Edwin, whose sketch follows; Jennie H., born September 27, 1854; Susan J., born April 13, 1858, died April 16, 1863.

(VIII) Edwin Franklin, only son of William H. and Hannah (Conrey) Blanchard, was born on his father's homestead, in New Ipswich, February 18, 1845. For a time he was employed in a chair factory at New Ipswich, and then worked as a carpenter. At nineteen years of age he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and served from August, 1864 to July 16, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He served at Washington, District of Columbia, and in Virginia. Mr. Blanchard has always possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens, and has been entrusted with the administration of various estates. In politics he is a Republican and has been a member of the board of selectmen of New Ipswich seven years, and during five years of that time he was chairman of the board. He was elected to a seat in the legislature in 1904, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1902. He is a member of Bethel Lodge No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of New Ipswich, and of Jonas Nutting Post No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic. He married, October 21, 1868, at Mont Vernon, Mary E. Knowlton, who was born in New Ipswich, October 24, 1850, daughter of William R. and Sarah (Taylor) Knowlton. Three children were born to them: Susie E., born July 25, 1869, married Elwood E. Livingston, of Greenville, New Hampshire, and died July 6, 1903. Edith A., born March 1, 1874, married Charles W. Woodward, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Alice M., born February 23, 1877, married Charles Hardy, of New Ipswich.

(Second Family.)

The name of Blanchard is of BLANCHARD French origin. In early English the word was derived from a trade, and meant a bleacher. The family is quite numerous in Cumberland county, Maine, where several of the name have held prominent positions during the last century. As might be expected from the nearness to the sea, several captains are found among the Cumberland Blanchards. Captain Joseph Blanchard, youngest child of Nathaniel and Christian (Loring) Blanchard, born in Cumberland, June 17, 1803, made eighty-four voyages to the West Indies, more than any other sea-going man in Maine. He also made thirty voyages to Europe during the forty years that he followed the sea. Captain Reuben Blanchard, eldest of the twelve children of Beza and Prudence (Rideout) Blanchard, born in Cumberland, August 24, 1794, was another man of wide experience on the sea. He went to South America, as well as to Europe and the West Indies.

(I) Cyrus Blanchard was born in West Cumberland, Maine. He lived in that town all his life,

where he followed farming. He married and became the father of six children: Joseph Y., Daniel, Albion, Charles, Lydia and Nancy. Cyrus Blanchard died at West Cumberland, Maine.

(II) Joseph Y., eldest son and child of Cyrus Blanchard, was born in West Cumberland, Maine, in 1826. He was a mason by trade, and he followed that in connection with farming all his life. He lived on the old homestead. He married Abbie N. Libby, daughter of Nehemiah and Pamela Libby, of Scarborough. They had three children: Dr. Roscoe G., see forward; one son, who died in infancy; Alva J., a farmer of Maine. Joseph Y. Blanchard was a Republican in politics, and he attended the Baptist Church. He died at West Cumberland, December, 1859, at the early age of thirty-three years. His wife died August 18, 1906, aged eighty-two years and ten months. She was a member of Free Baptist Church.

(III) Roscoe G., eldest child of Joseph Y. and Abbie N. (Libby) Blanchard, was born in West Cumberland, Maine, July 24, 1853. He was six years of age when his parents moved to Saco. He graduated from the Biddeford high school in 1871. He then took a commercial course at Gray's Business College in Portland, and for seven years acted as bookkeeper and cashier for Chadburn & Kendall, dry goods dealers of Portland. In his spare hours he read medicine with Dr. Edward Kimball, and attended lectures at the Portland Medical College. Later he entered the Medical School of Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1884. He began his professional career at Dover, New Hampshire, where he has remained ever since, having built up a large and successful practice. He is a member of the Maine Medical Society, of which he was president for two years; the Strafford District Medical Society, of which he was secretary for two years and of the Dover Medical Society. He was secretary of the latter organization for five years, and president for two years. He is a member of New Hampshire Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. Blanchard is prominent in Masonic circles. He is a member of Strafford Lodge and Belknap Chapter, past thrice illustrious master of Orphan Council, and Knight Templar of St. Paul's Commandery, of which he was eminent commander for two years. He is a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In Scottish Rite Masonry Dr. Blanchard has received the fourteen degrees of the Lodge of Perfection, the two of the Princes of Jerusalem, two of the Chapter of Rose Croix, and all those of the Consistory of New Hampshire, including the thirty-second. September 16, 1902, he was honored by the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, in session at Providence, Rhode Island, with the thirty-third and highest degree of the Order creating him a sovereign grand inspector general and member of the supreme council. Dr. Blanchard belongs to Beacon Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Portland, Maine, and is also a member of Portland Encampment. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Wentworth Hospital, and is on the surgical staff. He married Laura B. Hodgdon, daughter of Zina H. and Rinda (Reed) Hodgdon, of Westport, Maine (see Hodgdon). They have one child, Florence L., born February 27, 1883. She is a graduate of the Dover high school, and of Bradford Academy, Haverhill, Massachusetts.







Ernest J. Hibley



Louise D Sibley



The surname Sibley may be compounded of the words *sib* and *lea*, the former meaning relationship or alliance, or in earlier times peace, and the latter a field; hence the words used in combination may mean kinsmen's land. Perhaps several kinsmen lived together in the same place, or on the same *lea*. If the earlier meaning of the word be adopted the interpretation may be *peace-lea*, or land of peace; perhaps because of the harmony of the people, or because of the place was exempt from war. This interpretation of the meaning of the name is conjectural, but is in harmony with the deductions of scholars who have made careful study of the origin of patronymic surnames both in Great Britain and on the continent.

The description of the Sybly arms in "Burke's General Armory," is "Per pale azure and gules a griffin passant between three crescents argent." In heraldry the griffin, which is an imaginary animal, half eagle and half lion, denotes strength and swiftness. The close agreement of the armorial bearings of the families of Sibley and Sybly seems to show that one of the names is a variation of the other, the latter probably being a corruption of the former; but it is certain that Sibley is of considerable antiquity, as it is found in the "Rotuli Hundredorum" of the reign of Edward I (1272-1307) in the counties of Huntington, Kent, Oxford, and Suffolk, where it is spelled Sybeli, Sibeli, Sibely, Sibili, Sibilie, Sibli; and where the name Sibley does not seem to occur. The Public Records published by the records commission spell it Sibille, in the reign of Richard II (1377-1399); and Sybile in that of Henry V (1413-1422); and in that of Elizabeth (1558-1603) it is Sybley, Sibley and Sibly; and once (with an alias) Sybery. (Extracts from Sibley genealogy).

The first Sibleys in America came over in the fleet of 1629 and settled in the plantation at Salem. It is said that they were from the north part of England or the south part of Scotland or that they came from Northamptonshire. Their names were John and Richard Sibley, both having wives, and they all united with the church at Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 21, 1634. (Richard and descendants receive extended mention in this article.)

(1) John Sibley is the sixteenth on the list of members of the first church in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1636 he was selectman of Salem, and in the same year he had half an acre of land granted to him at Winter Island Harbor "for the fishing trade and to build upon," and another grant of fifty acres at Manchester, Massachusetts, where he settled in 1636, and was selectman and at one time deputy at the general court. He was an extensive landowner, and died there in 1661, the inventory of his property mentioning nine children, five girls and four boys. His widow Rachel brought the inventory into court, and "ye Court doe order that ye estate be left in ye widoe's hands to bring up ye children till ye Court take further order." The names of the four sons of John and Rachel (one authority mentions her name as Mary) were John, born March 4, 1648, and was captain, selectman, etc.; William, born July 8, 1653, yeoman and butcher; Joseph, born 1655 and was a fisherman; Samuel, born February 12, 1657.

(11) Joseph, son of John Sibley, was a fisherman and on his return from a fishing voyage was impressed on board a British frigate and put to hard service for seven weeks before he was released and allowed to return home. His wife was Susanna

Follet, by whom he had seven children, six sons and one daughter. This Joseph was the father of the Sutton family of Sibleys, and it appears that all the brothers settled in that town and three of them—Joseph, John and Jonathan—were among the thirty families who were entered as settlers in the four thousand acres. Samuel's name appears soon after as occupying a place with his brother Joseph. In the order of birth the children of Joseph and Susanna (Follet) Sibley were as follows: Joseph, born November 9, 1684; John, September 18, 1687; Jonathan, May 1, 1690; Samuel, 1697; William, September 7, 1700; Benjamin, September 19, 1703; Hannah, married, August 10, 1722, Ebenezer Daggett.

(III) Joseph, son of Joseph and Susanna Sibley, married a wife Mary and had children, and but little else is known of him. His children were: Joseph, born 1709; John, August 2, 1711; James, 1714; Jonathan, September 11, 1718.

(IV) Jonathan, youngest son of Joseph and Mary Sibley, married, December 3, 1739, Hannah Burnap, and had children: Jonathan, born February 10, 1741; Reuben, February 20, 1743, died November 17, 1810; Huldah, September 13, 1745; Paul, born April 26, 1748; Gideon, November 20, 1750; Tarrant, September 1, 1754.

(V) Reuben, second son and child of Jonathan and Hannah (Burnap) Sibley, married, January 30, 1765, Ruth Sibley, who died November 30, 1814. Their children: Reuben, born October 25, 1765; Phoebe, November 5, 1767; Solomon, October 7, 1760; Jonathan, February 4, 1772, married, April 8, 1798, Tirza Lamson; Martha, February 24, 1774; Nathaniel, April 20, 1776, died March 31, 1859; Hannah, March 27, 1778, married, May 3, 1798, Amasa Roberts; Ruth, March 13, 1780, married, July 5, 1803, William Warren Rice; Huldah, August 6, 1782, married, December 10, 1804, Moses L. Morse.

(VI) Reuben, eldest of the nine children born to Reuben and Ruth Sibley, was born October 25, 1765, married, November 16, 1784, Elizabeth Marble, who died December 22, 1804. They had children: Jonathan, born February 5, 1785; Ezra, September 21, 1787; Phoebe, July 2, 1789; Betsey, October 22, 1791; Simeon, January 29, 1794; Abigail, November 20, 1804.

(VII) Ezra, second son and child of Reuben and Elizabeth (Marble) Sibley, was born September 21, 1787, and was a scythemaker, an occupation which appears to have been followed by various other members of the family, although Reuben Sibley, Ezra's father, was a farmer in Sutton, Massachusetts, and also in the town of Jay, Maine, where he afterward moved; and with his farm Reuben Sibley also conducted a ferry. Like his father, Ezra Sibley was an excellent man, industrious and honest, and lived an upright life. He died March 13, 1830. His wife was Marcia Taft, born December, 1783, and died September, 1820. They had two children, Ezra T. and Eveline Sibley. Eveline Sibley was born December 9, 1819, and died December, 1872. She married Lowell Sweetzer, of Wakefield, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Ezra Taft, only son and elder child of Ezra and Marcia (Taft) Sibley, is a descendant of the eighth generation of John Sibley, of Salem and Manchester, Massachusetts, and one of the many of his descendants whose endeavors in life have been rewarded with substantial success. He was born in Auburn, Massachusetts, February 3, 1817, and when a boy attended school in Millbury and Ashbridge,

Massachusetts, but was still quite young when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of scythe making. He served out his apprenticeship in Millbury and became a practical, competent workman. After leaving Millbury he went to New London, New Hampshire, and was twenty-eight years old when he left the latter town and took up his residence in Newport, New Hampshire, and entered into partnership with Sylvanus Larned in operating a scythe factory at Northville. This was in 1845, and three years afterward, in 1848, Mr. Larned died and Mr. Sibley then formed a partnership with Mr. William Dunton, which was continued until 1851, when Mr. Sibley became sole proprietor. As sole owner and manager Mr. Sibley continued the manufacture of scythes in Newport more than twenty years, and in 1873 enlarged the works and took his son as partner. After that the business was continued on a larger scale than ever before and brought good returns to its owners. The firm was not materially changed until 1891, when the senior partner, Ezra T. Sibley, he who had been its practical head in every detail of both manufacture and business for half a century, retired from active pursuits to enjoy the comforts of a well earned competency. Many years ago Mr. Sibley took considerable interest in public and political affairs in Newport, and in 1853 was one of the selectmen of the town. In 1872-73 he represented Newport in the state legislature. He still retains his old time interest in public affairs, but because of his advanced age is content to stand aside in favor of the younger element of the townspeople. For many years he has been one of the directors of the First National Bank of Newport. Mr. Sibley is ninety years old, and up to the time he was seventy-five was a hardworking man, whether as employee, partner or sole proprietor. On July 19, 1838, he married Lydia D. Gay, of New London, New Hampshire. She was born March 10, 1820, and died in Newport, September 19, 1904. Of seven children born of this marriage only two are now living, Amelia R. and Frank A. Sibley.

(IX) Amelia Roxana, daughter of Ezra T. and Lydia D. (Gay) Sibley, was born at New London, New Hampshire, April 7, 1840. She married, November 2, 1857, Samuel W. Allen, of Wells, Maine, born there November 7, 1834. In August, 1855, Mr. Allen removed from Wells to Newport and was employed in the Sibley scythe factory until 1871, when he built and afterward operated a saw mill at Northville. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen: Fred A., Carrie B., Cora D., George A., Hattie S., Mary G., Gertrude E., Bertha A. and Leon Allen.

(IX) Frank Arthur, younger of the children of Ezra T. and Lydia D. (Gay) Sibley, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, January 28, 1851, and received his education in public schools and the academy of New London, New Hampshire, also attended the high school of Providence, Rhode Island, and Boston Conservatory of Music, and was proficient both on the piano and violin. He is the most expert organist in the state. He began business as partner with J. H. Brown in the hardware trade in Newport, and later was partner in the same line with M. E. Hatch until 1873, when he joined his father and took a working interest in the scythe works of which the latter was then sole proprietor. His connection with the works still continues, and since the retirement of his father in 1891 he has been its active managing head. Mr. Sibley married, June 19, 1884, Mary Matilda Putnam, born March 27,

1860, daughter of Marshall and Mary Matilda Putnam. Mr. and Mrs. Sibley have three children: Homer Taft, Helen and Dean Sheridan Sibley. Homer T., born March 1, 1887, is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1907, with degree of A. B., (Phi Beta Kappa); Helen, born August 8, 1889, is a student at the Elms School, Springfield, Massachusetts, and after 1907, will continue her studies at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts. Dean Sheridan, born Oct. 25, 1894, is a student in the Newport high school. Mrs. Frank A. Sibley is a graduate from Kimball Union Academy, class of 1883, and was a successful teacher, in the public schools of New Hampshire both before and after her graduation.

(Second Family.)

(I) Richard Sibley, "trailmaker," was SIBLEY in Salem in 1656. What relation, if any, he sustained to John of Salem is not known: perhaps both were sons of John of Charlestown. He and his wife Hannah were in Salem in 1656, as appears from the charges against them in an old account book of Curwen Head, early in 1676, his inventory being of June 30, 1676, when all his children and his wife were living. The children of Richard and Hannah were: Samuel, Hannah, Sarah, Damaris, John, Mary and Elizabeth.

(II) Samuel, eldest child of Richard and Hannah Sibley, was born 10, 1, 1658. He is named in his father's will as being the eldest son, and had a double share of the property. There is a tradition that he was killed at Haverhill, Massachusetts, while throwing water on the meeting-house, which had been set on fire by the Indians, August 29, 1708. He resided in Salem and was probably under Major Turner, upon the arrival of whose men the whole body of the enemy commenced a rapid retreat. Many persons from Salem were then killed. He had no children born after that time. The inventory of his estate is dated December 8, 1710. July 7, 1712, letters of administration were "granted unto John Sawyer and Sarah Sawyer, alias Sibley, former widow." He married in Salem, Sept. 13, 1695, Sarah Wells. She afterward married John Sawyer, of Newbury, blacksmith, to whom she was published, November 26, 1710, perhaps the John Sawyer who died in Newbury, March 27, 1756. She spent her last days with her son Jonathan Sibley, at Stratham, New Hampshire. Children of Samuel and Sarah, as collected, are Hannah, Richard, Sarah, Jonathan, Samuel (died young), Samuel.

(III) Jonathan, fourth child and fourth son of Samuel and Sarah (Wells) Sibley, was born November 26, 1701, and was probably taken by his mother after her second marriage to Newbury. He resided in Amesbury in 1723 and in Newbury in 1726. After his marriage he settled in Stratham, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and a maker of chairs and wooden heels. The hill where he lived is still called Sibley Hill, and the inhabitants to this day gather pond lilies from the roots which he planted in a running brook in the vicinity. Many amusing and some ridiculous stories are told about him. It is even asserted that he whipped his beer barrel because it worked on Sunday; and his cat because she caught a mouse when he was at prayers. Becoming embarrassed, and indebted to a physican and Baptist preacher, named Shepard, he exchanged with him his farm for one in Poplin, where he died December 18, 1770, about a year afterward, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He





*Franca A. Sibley*





*Homer Taft Sibley.*







Dear Sheridan Sibley.



Helen Libbey.



is said to have been quite petulant, and his wife to have been a very worthy, pious woman. There is a tradition that a short time before his wife died, the question was put to her whether she thought her husband was a Christian, and she replied, "If he marries after I am gone, and his wife pays all my debts, he will probably die a Christian." He married (first), November 27, 1730, Hannah Goodridge, of Newbury, born February 1, 1713, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Frazer Goodridge, of Newbury. Samuel Goodridge, born August 15, 1681, was son of Benjamin, who married (second) November 16, 1678, Sarah Croad; and Benjamin was son of William Goodridge. Hannah Frazer, born August 31, 1692, third child of Calin Frazer, who married Anna Stuart, November 10, 1685, married Samuel Goodridge, June 30, 1710. Not long before his decease Jonathan Sibley married an "execrable" woman, born November 15, 1719, named Patience Thurrell, probably from Newbury. Her extravagant profession of Christian conversion and reformation prevailed more with him, as he became somewhat childish, than the advice and opposition of all his friends and neighbors. She died November 16, 1820, over 100 years old, at Poplin, where she had been a pauper twenty-seven years. If tradition is true, before her husband died she paid all the first wife's debts, with compound interest. The children of Jonathan and Hannah were: Abigail, Hannah (died young), Jonathan (died young), Hannah (died young), Daniel (died young), Anna, or Nancy, Molly or Mary, Jacob, and Samuel whose children follow:

(IV) Samuel (2), ninth and youngest child of Jonathan (1) and Hannah (Goodridge) Sibley, was born February 23, 1751. His father gave him land at Meredith, where he was one of the earliest settlers, and died September 16, 1838, aged eighty-seven. He married, October 30, 1775, Sarah Don, of Kensington, who was born December 17, 1757. He was short, and his wife was tall. At the wedding, a young woman, not fancying this inequality, in a moment of delay while they were on the floor, seized a wooden oven-lid about two inches thick, and pushed it against his heels. He stepped upon it, and thus the pair stood at equal height while the ceremony was performed. When Mr. Sibley moved to Meredith there was but one log cabin at Meredith Bridge. His nearest neighbors were three miles on one side, and four on the other. He carried his corn ten miles on his back to mill. He got his salt from Exeter on horseback after he was able to hire or keep a horse. In 1789 he went to Exeter for salt. Neighbors were then nearer and he got Benjamin Perkins, who lived within a half mile, to assist his wife, if need be, in keeping off the bears, which made dreadful havoc in his corn. It was a beautiful still moonlight evening in the month of October, that she heard a destructive crashing in the cornfield. Leaving her four children in bed, Mrs. Sibley called to her aid Mr. Perkins, and with his loaded gun he went into the field, found the bear, and discharged his weapon at it. The bear, badly wounded, moved off as fast as he could. Mrs. Sibley pursued him, caught him by the leg as he was climbing over a log, and held on till Perkins came up and dispatched him by cutting his throat with a jackknife. The children of Samuel and Sarah were: Josiah Dow, Richard, Mary, Sarah, Benjamin and Nancy.

(V) Richard (2), third child and second son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Dow) Sibley, was born in

1782. He was a rafter from Exeter and Portsmouth, and was drowned in a squall while picking up driftwood on the Piscataqua river. He married in 1808, Polly French, of Newmarket. Their children were: Josiah, Nancy, Mark and Sophia.

(VI) Mark, third child and second son of Richard (2) and Polly (French) Sibley, settled in Wakefield, and there married Mehitable Wiggin, by whom he had ten children: Richard, Abial, Mark, John, Charles, Addie, Sarah, Mancy, Adah, and Clara.

(VII) Richard Frederick Dow, eldest child of Mark and Mehitable (Wiggin) Sibley, was born in Wakefield, in 1832. After attending the public schools for a time he went to Boston, and was employed in the meat business about sixteen years. After the death of his father he returned to Wakefield and took control of the homestead farm, which he carried on till his death, which occurred June 20, 1892, in the sixtieth year of his age. He bought and sold farms, and in that way acquired a good property. For many years he cultivated two large farms. In politics he was a Republican, and as such was repeatedly elected selectman. Toward the end of his life he became a member of the Advent faith, and did much for his church. He married, at Springdale, Maine, in 1855, Emma Buswell, of Acton, Maine. The children of this union, all born in Wakefield except Fred D., are: Cora, Nellie, Forrest, Mehitable, Addie, Frank, Ida, Fred D., Ernest.

(VIII) Fred Dow, eighth child and fourth son of Richard F. D. and Emma (Buswell) Sibley, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 4, 1875, and was taken when he was two years old to Wakefield, New Hampshire, where he attended school. At seventeen years of age he engaged in farming, but a year later he left that employment and became a dealer in ice. Two years later he exchanged that business for employment on a railroad. After seven years service he had saved sufficient money in 1903 to purchase the wood and coal business of C. A. Wiley, and has been successfully engaged in that line since that time at Sanbornville, Wakefield. In politics, like all his family, Mr. Sibley is a Republican. He is a member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor and past representative to the grand lodge. He married, in Norway, Maine, September 18, 1902, Sarah Longley, daughter of Luther Longley, of Raymond, Maine.

This name, originally spelled

STEWART Steward, is derived from the occupation of him who first used it.

The steward of an estate was a man of consequence in the days when surnames were assumed as well as since. One family of Stewarts furnished four kings of England.

(1) Jonathan Stewart, born in Dunbarton, August 5, 1780, died in West Concord, September 1, 1873, aged eighty-four. His early years were spent in Dunbarton, from which he removed to Andover, where he lived from 1833 to 1864. From the last date to his death, in 1873, he lived in West Concord. He was a lifelong farmer. His political creed was Republican. He married Sarah Hazzard, born in Springfield, March 6, 1798, who died in West Concord, December 3, 1875, aged seventy-seven years. They were the parents of ten children: Sophronia, Eri W., Annie, James (died young), Betsy, Jonathan Morrill, Susan, James, Marion S. and Benjamin, who died young.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(II) Jonathan M. (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Hazzard) Stewart, was born in Allenstown, October 30, 1826, and died in Concord, December 31, 1880, aged sixty-three. He attended the common schools for a number of years, and at the age of eighteen went to Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of carpenter. After a residence of six years at that place, he went to East Cambridge, where he was employed two years in an organ factory. From there he went to Westfield where he was employed the two following years in similar work. Returning to New Hampshire he settled in Andover, where he kept a store three years, and then removed to West Concord, where he was engaged in farming for the following fourteen years. In 1880 he bought Bryant Stearns' carpet store, and the following year bought out and combined with it Young Brothers' furniture store, and carried on the large business thus founded with success until his death, in 1886. After death of Mr. Stewart a stock company was formed to continue the business under the name of J. M. Stewart and Sons Company, in which Mrs. Stewart is now the owner of a controlling interest. Mr. Stewart was a good business man, a high-minded citizen, and a consistent member of the North Church (Congregational). His political faith was Republican, and for two years he was assessor in ward three, in Concord. He married Marietta E. Sanborn, born in Lempsster, March 11, 1838, only child of Stephen S. and Mary (Shepherdson) Sanborn (see Sanborn, VII), and they had two children: Arthur C., born in West Andover, July 12, 1858, is a partner in the firm of J. E. Symonds & Company, of Penacook. He married, July 8, 1886, Helen Speed, of Concord, and they have three children: Arthur R., Russell and Louise Abbott. Elmer M. Stewart, the second son, born in West Andover, June 22, 1861, died in Concord, August 28, 1892.

From the records of Manchester it appears that this name was among the early ones of the Colony and it has been identified with the history of Massachusetts as a state and with New Hampshire and most of the states of the Union. It has been prominent in military and civil service, in the propagation of churches and schools and in many worthy lines of endeavor.

(I) Ralph Shepard came from Stepney, England, sailing from London in the ship "Abigail" in 1635, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. At that time he was twenty-nine years of age and his wife, Thanks, was twenty-three. They were also accompanied by their daughter Sarah aged two years. He lived in Rehoboth and at Weymouth, having children born in both places, and passed his last years in Malden, Massachusetts, where he was buried September 11, 1603, at the age of ninety. The children whose births are above noted were Isaac, Trial, Abraham, Thanks and Jacob.

(II) John Shepard, who was probably the son of Ralph Shepard, was born about 1640, and died in 1699. He resided in Concord, and was married in 1661 to Sarah daughter of Thomas Goble, of Concord.

(III) Daniel, son of John and Sarah (Goble) Shepard, was born about 1671, and resided in Concord where he was married May 1, 1701, to Mary Smedley, born February 28, 1670, daughter of John and Sarah (Wheeler) Smedley. The births of their seven children are recorded in Concord, namely:

John (died young), Mary, John, Daniel, James, Dorothy and Martha.

(IV) John (2), second son and third child of Daniel and Mary (Smedley) Shepard, was born May 30, 1706, in Concord, Massachusetts, and was an early settler in what is now Amherst, New Hampshire, removing thither about 1741. The record of the land sales show him to have been an extensive dealer in real estate. He built mills on the Souhegan river, which were long known as Shepard's Mills, and resided on a tract of land given him by the proprietors of the town. He was a prominent and useful citizen, but was one of the four men who refused to sign the "Association Test" in March, 1776. He was married (first) to Lydia Hartwell, who was born May 2, 1709, in Concord, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Stearns) Hartwell. No record appears of her death. Colonel Shepard is known to have had a second wife, Sarah (French) Shepard, who was born in 1722. There were ten children, and judging from the dates it is probable that the four youngest belonged to the second marriage, but that is not certainly known. The children were: John, born in 1730, Lydia, 1735, married — Howe, and died June 14, 1791. Abigail, April 6, 1738, married — Stevenson, and died in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, August 23, 1822. Benjamin, March 18, 1744, whose sketch follows. Samuel, 1746, died January 12, 1835. Mary, September 21, 1749, married Jacob Hildreth, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and died there January 22, 1823. Sarah, October 17, 1757, married Stephen, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Harris) Kendrick, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and died there September 5, 1840. Jotham, June 22, 1761, died young. Rachel, April 5, 1762, married, July 4, 1781, Samuel Dodge, Jr., and died July 23, 1785. Daniel, September 25, 1764, married, May 25, 1792, and died September 22, 1794. The eldest children were born in Concord, Massachusetts, and the others in Amherst, New Hampshire. Colonel John Shepard died November 29, 1785. His widow survived him seven years, dying October 21, 1792.

(V) Benjamin, second son and fourth child of Colonel John and Lydia (Hartwell) Shepard, was born March 18, 1744, in Amherst, New Hampshire. He married Lucy Lund, and they settled in the south part of Amherst on what is known as the "Honey Pot" farm. They had four sons: James, born June 14, 1777. William, July 20, 1780, married — Lund, and settled in Vermont. John, September 22, 1783, whose sketch follows. Benjamin, March 24, 1786. Benjamin Shepard died March 26, 1810. His widow died twelve years later, November 6, 1822.

(VI) John, third son of Benjamin and Lucy (Lund) Shepard, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, September 22, 1783. He married, June 4, 1811, Lucy Blanchard Nichols, daughter of Benjamin and Elmira (Blanchard) Nichols, who was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, April 18, 1791. They settled in the north part of Bedford in 1824. They had nine children: Rebecca, born September 20, 1812, died May 20, 1840 unmarried. Lucy M., November 25, 1814, died October 5, 1865, unmarried. John W., August 27, 1816, married (first) Silvana Field, October 18, 1837; married (second) Mary Carleten, who died in 1903. Andrew A., mentioned below. Stillman A., mentioned below. Clarissa D., July 13, 1823, died August 10, 1840. Benjamin A., August 10, 1827, died September 3, 1851. Mary Ann, February 16, 1830, lived in Winchester, Mas-







Betsy B. Shepherd

sachusetts, and died in 1902, unmarried. Orleana J., July 12, 1833, died September 25, 1857, unmarried. John Shepard died in Bedford, New Hampshire, May 11, 1870. His widow died March 31, 1874.

(VII) Andrew A., second son and fourth child of John and Lucy Blanchard (Nichols) Shepard, was born at Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, July 22, 1818. He was a real estate broker and leather merchant. He lived in Winchester, Massachusetts, forty years, and in 1891 came from Nashua to Milford, New Hampshire. He was twice married. His first wife was Harriet E. Brown, to whom he was united on January 1, 1850. On March 29, 1893, he married Lucy A., widow of Edward P. Sawtelle, and daughter of Wilder and Julia Ann (Clark) Reed, born in Merrimack New Hampshire, July 31, 1838. There were no children. He died January 1, 1899.

(VII) Stillman Addison, third son and fifth child of John and Lucy Blanchard (Nichols) Shepard, was born January 18, 1821. He lived in Bedford, New Hampshire. He was a farmer, and was also quite extensively engaged in the lumber business. He was a selectman in 1861. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and were always ready to assist in any good cause. Mr. Shepard was active in filling the town's quota when the second call for soldiers was made during the Civil war. In 1853 he married Betsey Jane Nichols, daughter of Captain Benjamin Nichols, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They have one child, Harry Addison, whose sketch follows. Stillman A. Shepard died June 4, 1800, aged sixty-nine years, and his widow died in 1897, aged sixty-three.

(VIII) Harry Addison, only child of Stillman A. and Betsey Jane (Nichols) Shepard, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 22, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Bedford and Manchester, New Hampshire. He became a farmer and lived on the old homestead until 1900, when he moved to Milford, where he has since resided. While in Bedford he was elected a supervisor, and he was a member of the Presbyterian Church of that place. In August, 1897, he married Mina B., daughter of Samuel J. and Mercy W. (Perry) Snowe, of Barrington, Nova Scotia. They had one child, Lucy J., born September 10, 1903, died February 11, 1906. (Second Family.)

Several emigrants of this name arrived in New England from the mother country at about the same time. The family now under consideration is no doubt descended from early settlers in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and its ancestral line herewith presented has been traced as far back as existing records will permit. The orthography here used is, in all probability, the original spelling of the name, which in common with many English patronymics has been subjected to variations.

(I) Samuel Sheppard (or Shepherd) was a resident of Haverhill and Salisbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1673. The records of Haverhill show that on July 14, of that year he married Mary Page, widow of John Dow, daughter of John and Mary (Marsh) Page, and granddaughter of Robert Page, of Ormsby, one of the pioneer settlers of Hampton, New Hampshire. She was baptized May 3, 1646, in Hingham, Massachusetts, and married (first), October 23, 1665, in Haverhill, John Dow, son of Thomas Dow, early settler of Newbury. Samuel Sheppard subscribed to the oath of allegiance at Haverhill, in 1677, and died in Salisbury, June 13,

1707. His widow survived him over ten years, passing away February 2, 1718. His children were: Mary, Bethia, Samuel, John, Israel, Sarah, died young; and Sarah.

(II) John, second son and fourth child of Samuel and Mary (Page) Sheppard (or Shepherd), was born April 21, 1682, in Haverhill. He removed to Salisbury, where he probably died in 1732. He was a soldier of the Salisbury Foot Company in 1702. He married, in Salisbury, 1711-12, Rachel Morrill, born August 24, 1692, in Salisbury, baptized September 25, 1692, tenth and youngest child of Isaac and Phoebe (Gill) Morrill (see Morrill II). Their children were: Samuel, Eliphalet, John, Isaac and Abner.

(III) Isaac, third son of John and Rachel (Morrill) Shepherd, was born in Salisbury, July 23, 1721. His intention to marry Martha Brown, of Kensington, New Hampshire, was entered November 19, 1747. Their children were: Samuel, Isaac, Oley, Betsey, Anna, Lucy and Sarah.

(IV) Captain Isaac, second son of Isaac and Martha (Brown) Shepherd, was born December 8, 1755. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was a resident of Deerfield, New Hampshire, and served in Captain Daniel Gordon's company of Colonel David Golman's regiment. He subsequently served several terms upon the board of selectmen in Deerfield, was also chosen grand juror, constable, collector, town auditor, and representative to the legislature for the years 1808-09-10, and again in 1812. He married, October 19, 1778, Comfort Dam (afterwards spelled Dame), and the names of his nine children were: John, James, Patty, Mary, Isaac, Ezra, Joseph Hill, Polly and Sarah Perkins.

(V) James, second son and child of Captain Isaac and Comfort (Dame) Shepherd, was born in Deerfield, 1782, died September 29, 1822, aged forty years. Having completed his education he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Deerfield, and became a successful merchant. His citizenship was of a character well worthy of emulation, and his death was the cause of general regret. He married Polly Nealy, daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Shaw) Nealy, of Nottingham, New Hampshire, who were the parents of six children, namely: Polly, born July 29, 1786; Samuel, May 9, 1791; John, October 22, 1793; Henry, July 8, 1796; Daniel, October 19, 1799; Sallie, January 22, 1803. Joseph Nealy, one of seven children, born in 1762, served in the Revolutionary war; he married Rachel Shaw, of Epping, New Hampshire. James and Polly (Nealy) Shepherd were the parents of seven children, four of whom attained years of maturity, as follows: Lucy Ann, Mary, Sarah and Betsey B. The mother of these children died at the age of eighty-five years.

(VI) Betsey Butler, only surviving child of James and Polly (Nealy) Shepherd, was born October 20, 1818. She attended the common schools adjacent to her home, Dr. Hilliard's select school, South Newmarket Academy and New Hampton Academy. Provided with an excellent education and possessing the various other qualifications necessary for teaching, she acquired success in that field of usefulness. In 1843 she began teaching in Manchester, whither she had come from Newmarket in 1839, and for ten years was among the corps of instructors in the South grammar school. She then resigned and later went to Brooklyn, New York, where she taught for a period of two years, after which she returned to Manchester, where she has resided ever since, and where she enjoys the

esteem and good will of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Miss Shepherd is a member of the First Congregational Church, and of Molly Stark Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

There is well founded evidence that SHIPMAN Isaac H. Shipman was a lineal descendant from Edward or Edmund Shipman (as the name was later written), who came from England, according to best authority, and settled first in Saybrook, Connecticut. He soon removed to Westminster, Vermont, being one of the earliest settlers of that town, and where members of the family still live. In 1652 Edward Shipman married (first) Elizabeth Comstock, who died in 1659. He married (second) Mary Andrews. His children by the first marriage were: Elizabeth, Edward and William. By the second they were: John, Hannah, Samuel, Abigail and Jonathan.

(I) Abraham Shipman, the first of this family from whom an unbroken line is traced, was born May 19, 1742, probably in Westminster, Vermont. He married Esther Hyatt. Their children were: Abraham, John, Ruth, Polly, Esther Butler, Alvin and Charles.

(II) John, second son of Abraham and Esther (Hyatt) Shipman, was born June 22, 1771, in Westminster, Vermont, and died June 18, 1871, in North Springfield, Vermont, having attained the great age of one hundred years lacking four days. He was a man of marked business ability. For many years he ran a four-horse team from Vermontown to Boston, taking large quantities of country produce to market and exchanging it for general merchandise. Mr. Shipman was also intrusted with the important commission of conveying specie to Canada banks. The country at this time being sparsely settled, the journey was a perilous one, and he always had a companion, both men heavily armed, and in addition to this precaution they were accompanied by two mounted horsemen, one riding ahead, and one in the rear of the team containing the money. On putting up for the night at a tavern, they barricaded the door of their room with the heavy coin. Mr. Shipman helped in the construction of the first bridge that was built across the Connecticut river at Westminster, laying the first stringer. Although he was a man of sterling integrity, he was not a member of any church until after seventy years of age, when he and his wife were converted and baptized under the labors of their son, the subject of this article. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican. John Shipman married Lucy Hatch, born May 27, 1774, and died March 13, 1857. They were the parents of twelve children: Polly, John, Louisa, Asher, Esther Hyatt, Orpha, Matilda, Louisa, Isaiah Hatch, Lydia, Asher Southard and Lucy.

(III) Isaiah Hatch, son of John and Lucy (Hatch) Shipman, was born October 15, 1810, in Westminster, Vermont, and died April 25, 1872, in Lisbon, New Hampshire. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Andover, Vermont, where he worked on the home farm and attended the common schools until he was eighteen years of age. He possessed a very active temperament, and it is said of him that he was "naturally imaginative, of a kindly nature, that he was impatient of stagnation, and this was characteristic of his whole life, even to the end." He loved life, and made the most of his opportun-

ities which were largely those of his own creation. Mr. Shipman went to Springfield, Vermont, in 1828, and entered the employ of Oliver Cook, whose daughter he later married. Here he remained seven years. The home of Mr. Cook was one in which religious instruction was made emphatic, and this influence became an important factor in shaping the future life of Isaiah Shipman. He began the study of theology, and in 1840 was ordained a minister of the Christian Baptist Church. Henceforth "the ministry and his home life became the two havens of his earthly journey." The first church of which he had charge was at North Springfield, Vermont. A little later he embraced the Second Advent doctrine, under William Miller. In 1844 he removed to Sugar Hill, Lisbon, New Hampshire, and became the pastor of the Advent church in that place, and where he preached for about one quarter of a century with the exception of the years 1850-51, when he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, to preach for the Second Advent Society in that city, returning to Sugar Hill in the fall of 1851. From Sugar Hill he went to Waterbury, Vermont, and assumed a pastorate there. His health failing, he went south to Culpeper, Virginia, and remained one year, returning to Lisbon much improved in health, and built a church which he occupied until he was obliged in consequence of illness to abandon the pastorate, and the church property was turned over to the Congregationalists, who have since occupied it. During all his ministry, Mr. Shipman was a very successful revivalist, being called to hold meetings in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and also in Canada, and at one time he supplied the pulpit in Boston for Rev. J. V. Hines, a prominent Adventist and editor of the *Advent Herald*. In all his life he was ever a wise counselor and friend. He was said to have officiated at more funerals and married a greater number than all the other clergymen in the towns where he lived, and he was frequently called to settle controversies in other denominations. In the Congregational Church in Lisbon there is a tablet bearing the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Rev. Isaiah Shipman, who built this house of worship. Let not his good name perish among the people." And his monument bears the fitting tribute: "They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever."

November 17, 1835, Isaiah Shipman married Charlotte R. Cook, daughter of Oliver and Polly (Bruce) Cook, of North Springfield, Vermont. Mrs. Cook was the daughter of Benjamin Bruce, a revolutionary soldier, an aide or body servant to General Washington. Mr. Bruce was a Scotchman, and dated his ancestry back to the lineage of Robert Bruce. Mrs. Shipman was a woman of rare loveliness of character, and the home was an ideal one. There were six children in this family, and it was one of more than ordinary intelligence, viz.: 1. Christian C., born September 25, 1836, in North Springfield, Vermont. She was educated in the common schools in her home town, in the public and high schools of Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, and at the academy in Chester, Vermont. She married, November 4, 1856, James G. Moor. (See Moor). They resided for a few years at Franconia, New Hampshire, when they removed to Lisbon. Mrs. Moor is a woman who possesses executive ability in a marked degree. She was for many years very active in the social affairs of Lisbon. She raised the money for the public library, and was the treasurer of the build-





CHARLES E. SEWARD.

LUCY C. SEWARD.

ALFRED SEWARD.

ing committee, and for twenty-one years a member of the book committee. She was also on the school board for several years. In consequence of the failing health of her husband, Mrs. Moor has practically the charge of the large business interests he so ably developed. She embraced the Christian faith in 1884, and was a pioneer in the movement in Lisbon. Nearly all the members of her father's family finally became members of this denomination. 2. Emily R., born September 14, 1838, and died in Lisbon, October 19, 1891. She married, January 10, 1858, Arthur C. Wells. 3. Sylvia A. Shipman was born June 19, 1841, and died August 31, 1901; August 27, 1859, she married Moses N. Howland. 4. James F., oldest son of this family, was born September 18, 1844. He is a business man in Waterbury, Vermont. He married (first) Julia Sargent; (second) Mary Fogg. 5. Mary Ellen, born November 7, 1846, married, December 25, 1874, William P. Dillingham, ex-governor of Vermont and at present serving a term in the United States Senate. Mrs. Dillingham is deceased. 6. Charles H., youngest child of Isaiah and Charlotte (Cook) Shipman, was born May 5, 1849. He married Ellen Keith, October 14, 1874. They reside in Montpelier, Vermont, where Mr. Shipman is engaged in the boot and shoe business.

"A series of names," says Charles SEWARD Wareing Bordsley, in "English surnames," "some of them connected with the heroic and legendary lore of Northern Europe, were formed from the root 'sig'—conquest. Many of these maintained a position as personal names long after the Norman invasion of England, and now exist in our directories as surnames. Nevertheless, they are all but invariably found in their simple and uncompounded form. Our 'Sewards' 'Sewards' and 'Sawards' represent the chief of these. It is found in England in the seventh century, and was a great Danish name."

(I) Thomas Seward came from England in the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Pepperell, Massachusetts, where he died August 19, 1757, aged about twenty-eight. His wife was Hannah, who died at Sullivan, March 23, 1787, at the house of her son, Deacon Josiah Seward, in her fifty-eighth year. Her maiden name is supposed to have been Hannah Martin.

(II) Captain Samuel, son of Thomas and Hannah (Martin) Seward, was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, April 12, 1757, and died suddenly at the village of Stoddard, New Hampshire, while on business there, December 8, 1833. He was with his brother, Deacon Josiah, at the battle of Bunker Hill. They marched with and under the celebrated Colonel Prescott, of Pepperell. Josiah and Samuel Todd were residents of that part of Stoddard, New Hampshire, which is now a part of Sullivan, in 1786, and both signed the petition for the incorporation of Sullivan, August 22, 1786. Samuel was a captain in the old Sullivan militia. He was several times a representative from Sullivan to the general court, and held all the important town offices. He married, March 27, 1783, Olive Adams, of Pepperell, who was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, March 4, 1758, and died in Sullivan, July 8, 1852, the oldest inhabitant of the town, and the last survivor of the original covenanters of the first Congregational Church of that town. They had nine children:

(III) Abijah, son of Captain Samuel and Olive (Adams) Seward, was born in Sullivan, January 24,

1795, and died there September 2, 1877, aged eighty-two. He was a farmer. He married, March 20, 1820, Roxanna Fay, of Fitzwilliam, who was born in that town, April 24, 1798, and died in Sullivan, July 24, 1880, aged eighty-two. They had six children.

(IV) Alfred, son of Abijah and Roxanna (Fay) Seward, was born in Sullivan, September 8, 1825, and died in Walpole, New Hampshire, September 23, 1862. He was a farmer and lumberman, and owned a sawmill in Sullivan. In 1859 or later he removed to Walpole and devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture. In politics he was a Republican. He attended the Christian Church of which his wife was a member. He married, June 14, 1854, Louisa Phebe Ball, who was born in Walpole, December 13, 1834, and died in that town, February 18, 1897, aged sixty-two. She was the daughter of Levi A. and 'Caroline (Hooper) Ball. Two children were born of this union: Frank, who lives in Walpole and Charles E., whose sketch follows. She married second, William Hall. By the union of Mrs. Seward with William Hall there was one daughter born, Percy Louisa, May 26, 1870, and died April 21, 1892. William Hall died January 26, 1892, and Mrs. Hall died February 18, 1897, aged sixty-two years.

(V) Charles Ellery, second son and child of Alfred and Louisa P. (Ball) Seward, was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, August 19, 1862, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. After his marriage he settled on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, formerly the property of William B. Hall, three and one-half miles south of Walpole village. For some years he kept a large flock of sheep and grew middle wool, and also bred Chester White hogs. In late years these industries have become unprofitable, and he has given them up and now has a dairy of twelve cows. In politics he is a Republican, and has been active in political and social circles. In 1903-04-05 he was selectman. He is a charter member of Kilburn Lodge, No. 102, and Rebekah Lodge, No. 89, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of Walpole Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 125, of which he has been overseer and steward, and in which he held the office of master in 1902 and 1906. He married, September 9, 1884, Lucy C. Hall, who born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire December 13, 1862, daughter of Charles B. and Sarah J. (Hancock) Hall, of Surry and Walpole. They have one child, Alfred, born October 1, 1888, now (1907) attending Oberlin Business College, Albany, New York. The records of the Hall family date back only to the settlement of the town of Walpole, New Hampshire, 1750. Among its early settlers was one Jonathan Hall, several children and his mother, Mrs. Philip Hall, who was born 1684 and died in Walpole, 1774. The first family, according to tradition, settled in Massachusetts and were of Scotch descent. Jonathan Hall settled on land two miles southeast of the present village of Walpole, where he resided up to the time of his death. He was born in 1711, and died in Walpole, New Hampshire, 1802. His son, Jonathan, Jr., lived on the homestead until about 1812, when he removed to Williston, Vermont, where he spent the remainder of his life. Jonathan Hall (3) was born on the homestead, May 15, 1782, where he remained till 1808, when he removed to Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He married Phebe Britton, of Easton, Massachusetts, born October 1, 1786, married, April 10, 1806. Jonathan (3) died in

Westmoreland, December 11, 1852, and was buried in Surry, New Hampshire.

Phebe Hall died in Westmoreland, August 6, 1853, and was also buried in Surry. Henry B. Hall, son of Jonathan (3) Hall and Polly Blasdel, of Charlemont, Massachusetts, were married in 1826; Polly died January 31, 1855. Henry B. married for his second wife Eliza C. Allen, September 9, 1855. By first union five children: George, born December 21, 1826, died May 28, 1831; Charles B., September 27, 1830, died February 9, 1907; James G., June 1, 1832, died 1907; Joshua and Mary Ann (twins), May 15, 1834; Joshua died October 18, 1834; Mary Ann died February 26, 1837. Charles B. Hall, second son of Henry B. Hall, and Sarah J. Hancock were married February 13, 1851. Their children: Otis, born March 6, 1852, was a locomotive engineer on the Vermont Central railroad, was killed by the explosion of his engine at Eagleville, Connecticut, December 4, 1896. He married Ellen Wilbur, who with two children survive. Mary A., born April 23, 1854, married Fred S. Moors, has two children: Charles E., born October 12, 1878, Carrie M., January 21, 1882. Horace H., born August 1, 1856. Addie R., born September 17, 1858, married William Lawrence, September 9, 1884. Emma J., born September 13, 1860, married Charles H. Thatcher. Lucy C. (Mrs. Seward). Albert, born June 7, 1871, killed by a railroad accident, at Lebanon, Connecticut, August 15, 1901. Bennie I., born September 13, 1873, was accidentally killed with his brother Otis at Eagleville, Connecticut, December 4, 1896.

STOUGHTON The Stoughtons are a family of remote antiquity in county Surrey, England. In the reign of King Stephen (1135-54) Godwin de Stocton lived at Stocton in that county. During the reign of Edward I, Henry de Stocton received the royal license to embark one hundred and sixty acres of land there. In the early part of the eighteenth century, a younger branch of the family became seated at Saint Johns, county Warwick, occupying a large and ancient mansion originally the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist. The site of the old Stoughton Manor in Surrey is near the Church of Stoke with its Stoughton Chapel, where many ancient monuments of the family can be seen. The arms of the Stoughtons are: Field azure, a cross engrailed, ermine; crest, a robin redbreast.

(I) Thomas Stoughton came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630 or 1633, and moved to Windsor, Connecticut, about 1640. His first wife was a Miss Montpeson, of county Wilts, England, who died in that country. After his arrival in Dorchester he married Mrs. Margaret Barret Huntington, whose husband, Simon, was a fellow passenger with Mr. Stoughton on the voyage over, and died before reaching land. There were three sons by the first marriage: Rev. John, of Aldermanbury, London; Ensign or Ancient Thomas and Colonel Israel. The latter two came to Dorchester with their father, and Colonel Israel Stoughton quickly became a man of mark in the Massachusetts Colony. He left a large property, and like his son, Governor William Stoughton, made generous bequests to Harvard College. Thomas (1) Stoughton died March 25, 1661, at Wind-or, Connecticut.

(II) Ancient or Ensign Thomas (2), second son and child of Thomas (1) and ——— (Montpeson) Stoughton, came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, and

to Windsor, Connecticut, with his father. He was evidently a man of property and social distinction. The old Stoughton house or Stone Fort, a notable building in Windsor till it was pulled down in 1809, was erected and first occupied by Ensign Thomas (2). This famous structure was built in two portions, the earlier of stone and the later of wood. The stone part had two small, diamond-paned windows only, but there were numerous port-holes under the eaves. Its heavy, oaken door was studded with iron spikes, and bore many a hack from Indian tomahawks. The modern or wooden part had a hung chimney containing a stone which was rudely cut with the owner's initials and the date, 1669. The figure three underneath was said to mean that this was the third chimney built after the house was raised, the others being rude affairs. On November 30, 1665, Thomas (2) Stoughton married Mary, daughter of William Wadsworth. There were seven children: John, Mary, Elizabeth, Captain Thomas, Samuel, Israel and Rebecca. Thomas (2) Stoughton died September 15, 1694, leaving an estate inventoried at about one thousand pounds. His widow survived him, and up to 1707 did a considerable business in loaning money on mortgages. She died February 8, 1711-12.

(III) John, eldest child of Ensign Thomas (2) and Mary (Wadsworth) Stoughton, was born June 20, 1657, at Windsor, Connecticut. He became a leading man in East Windsor, serving as selectman, and being frequently mentioned in the records of the day. He married (first), Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Moore) Bissell, who died July 17, 1688, leaving two sons, John and William. He married (second) Sarah Fitch, January 23, 1689. They had ten children: Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rebecca, Ann, Nathaniel, Hannah, Mary, Martha and Rachel. John Stoughton died May 24, 1712.

(IV) Nathaniel, second son and sixth child of John and Sarah (Fitch) Stoughton, was born June 23, 1702, at East Windsor, Connecticut. He is mentioned in Rev. Timothy Edward's Rate Book as paying his rates in shoes from 1725 to 1740, which would perhaps indicate his occupation. On September 11, 1729, he married Martha, daughter of John Ellsworth, of East Windsor. They had ten children: Oliver, Lemuel, Gustavus, Captain John, Alice, Joseph, Ann, Alice, Nathaniel (2) and Martha. Captain John was educated at Yale College, studied law, and rendered meritorious service in the French war. He settled upon lands given him by the Crown, still known as Stoughton Patent, between Lakes George and Champlain. He was drowned in Lake George in November, 1766. The date of Nathaniel (1) Stoughton's death is unknown, but his will was dated June 13, 1753.

(V) Nathaniel (2), sixth son and ninth child of Nathaniel (1) and Martha (Ellsworth) Stoughton, was born March 6, 1746, at East Windsor, Connecticut. In 1764 he with his brother Lemuel owned a store in East Windsor. In February, 1781, Nathaniel (2) moved to Weathersfield, Vermont, where he cleared land and built a log house. He was one of the thirteen original proprietors of the town, and soon acquired prominence there. He was town clerk, for many years the only justice of the peace, and for eighteen years representative to the general court. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He kept a general store in connection with his farm, and is remembered as a very austere man. On September 3, 1773, Nathaniel (2) Stoughton married Abigail Potwine, eldest child of Rev. Thomas Potwine,



of East Windsor, Connecticut, who was born April 3, 1755. She seems to have been a remarkable woman, for she lived till April 26, 1848, completing ninety-three years, and having had one hundred and ninety-eight descendants—eleven children, seventy-five grandchildren, one hundred and nine great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. The children of Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Potwine) Stoughton were: Abigail, Nathaniel, Lydia, Martha, Sarah, John, Thomas P., Richard M., whose sketch follows; William P., Daniel and Alice. Nathaniel (2) Stoughton died February 6, 1815.

(VI) Richard Montgomery, fourth son and eighth child of Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Potwine) Stoughton, was born at Weathersfield, Vermont, March 10, 1792. He was a carpenter and builder, and lived in various towns of the state. Up to 1836 he had lived at Reading for two separate periods, and at Westfield between times. He then spent a year at Quechee, in the town of Hartford, where he superintended the carpenter work on a woolen mill. In 1834 he went to Sharon, where he remained ten years, and then removed to Royalton, in order to educate his children at the academy there, and this place became his permanent home. Mr. Stoughton was a Democrat till the Civil war, when he joined the Republican party. While at Westfield he served as deputy sheriff. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and always a leader in the choir. He taught singing school and had considerable musical ability. On May 6, 1813, Richard M. Stoughton married Polly G. Fay, of Reading, Vermont, who was born October 6, 1795. There were nine children: Nahum F., Maria M., William P., Marcia M., Henry C., Daniel G., Pamela W., Horace E. and Homer R. Of the daughters, Maria M. married Elias Alexander; Marcia M. married Spencer Howe; and Pamela W. married Philemon N. Cobb. Two of the sons were in the Civil war. Henry C. was captain in a Michigan regiment, but was discharged after a year on account of poor health. Homer R. went out as captain of the Second United States Sharpshooters and came back as colonel. He served in the Army of the Potomac and was twice wounded. Richard M. Stoughton died at Royalton, Vermont, September 11, 1870. His wife died in 1888.

(VII) Daniel Goddard, fourth son and sixth child of Richard M. and Polly G. (Fay) Stoughton, was born in Reading, Vermont, January 23, 1826. He attended the common schools at Reading and Quechee, and studied at Royalton Academy one year. He followed farming at Royalton and Hartland, Vermont; and Millbury, Massachusetts, till 1850. He then went to Worcester, where he took charge of a large farm for four years, engaged in the grain business for seven years, and for the succeeding four conducted a retail milk business. He then went into the railroad service for a time, becoming station agent at South Royalton, Vermont, for four years, and station agent at Charlestown, New Hampshire, for twenty-one years. In November, 1865, he bought a farm of one hundred and seventy acres near the village of Charlestown, which he cultivated for forty years, or until January, 1905, when he retired. His son and family reside with him. While farming he made a specialty of dairying, and kept an average of twenty-five cows. Mr. Stoughton is a Republican, and attends the Congregational Church. He was a member of the school board for eleven years, and was chair-

man for ten years. October 7, 1856, Daniel Goddard Stoughton married Caroline L. Patch, daughter of William W. and Sarah (Willard) Patch, of Worcester, Massachusetts. They had one child, George Henry, whose sketch follows. They also adopted a child, Flora M. Howe, who lives with them at the present time.

(VIII) George Henry, only child of Daniel Goddard and Caroline L. (Patch) Stoughton, was born in South Royalton, Vermont, July 11, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and assisted his father in railroad work till 1886. He then went to Boston where he was employed by the Fitchburg railroad for several years, going thence to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he remained two years in the general freight auditor's office of the Boston & Albany; thence to Albany, New York, where he had charge of the local freight office for two years. He came back to Charlestown and bought out a harness shop, which he conducted for four years. He was then employed in the Connecticut River National and Savings Bank of Charlestown four years, and at the end of this time bought out an insurance business, which he has since conducted. He represents the New Hampshire, the Granite State, the Home Insurance Company of New York, the Etna of Hartford, Phoenix of Hartford, Continental of New York, and the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia. He has been in the undertaking business since 1903. Mr. Stoughton is a Republican in politics, and served as selectman in 1895 and 1907. He is interested in fraternal organizations, and belongs to Faithful Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Charlestown, of which he is past and present master; to Webb Chapter, of Claremont; and to Columbian Council and Sullivan Commandery, of Claremont; also to Charlestown Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Charlestown. On October 29, 1890, George Henry Stoughton married Ella Frost, daughter of Lyman C. and Nancy E. (Churchill) Frost, a native of Springfield, Vermont. They have five children: Howard, Eliot Frost, Carolyn, Edith Frost and Lyman Daniel. The family attends the Congregational Church.

This name seems to have undergone a slight modification since its arrival in America. It was early located in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and has sent out worthy descendants throughout New England and the United States. It has been identified with the pioneer development of New Hampshire, and still furnishes worthy citizens to the commonwealth. The name first appears in Amesbury, Massachusetts, as Wathen, or Wathin, but the present form has been in use for centuries, and will be uniformly used in this narrative. We find an inventory of the estate of Margaret Wathen, a widow of Salem, recorded July 20, 1644. The first mention of the family appears to be in 1631, when the first child of George Wathen was recorded. He was a member of the Salem church in 1641, and his last child was recorded in 1645. The record appears of Ezekiel Wathen in June, 1656, when he was apprenticed by the court until he was of age, to Thomas Avery. History gives the name of Captain George Worthen, killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. There is in the Bunker Hill monument two relics, a sword and flintlock musket said to have been the property of this George Worthen.

(I) Ezekiel Worthen, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, received land in that town in 1663, and is recorded as having a meeting house seat in 1667. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1677, signed petition in 1680, and made his will there May 5, 1715. This will was probated August 6 of the following year, and it is presumable that his death occurred 1716. He was married December 4, 1661, to Hannah, daughter of George and Hannah Martin. She was born February 1, 1644, in Salisbury, and survived her husband about fourteen years, dying June 29, 1730, at the home of her son-in-law, Samuel Fowler. Their children were: Hannah, John, Thomas, George, Ezekiel, Mary, Samuel, Dorothy, Judith, Deborah. (Ezekiel and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(II) George, third son and fourth child of Ezekiel (I) and Hannah (Martin) Worthen, was born December 15, 1669, in Amesbury, and was a "husbandman" in that town. In 1708 he was registered among the "Snow-Shoe Men," defenders against Indians. His wife bore the baptismal name of Anne, and their children were: Priscilla (died young), Priscilla, Anne, Charles, George, Deborah, Judith and Aquila.

(III) George (2), fifth child and second son of George (1) and Anne Worthen, was born March 20, 1709, in Amesbury, which town was his abiding place throughout life. He was married, intention published December 8, 1730, to Mariam Barnard, born September 10, 1711, in Amesbury, daughter of Tristram and Ruth Barnard, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Barnard, a pioneer of that region. (See Barnard).

(IV) Barnard, son of George (2) and "Mariam" (Barnard) Worthen, was born September 24, 1744, in Amesbury, and spent his life in agriculture in the vicinity of his birth. He married, June 11, 1767, Dorothy Bagley. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

(V) Jacob, son of Barnard and Dorothy (Bagley) Worthen, was born April 16, 1780, in Amesbury, and resided in that town until after the spring of 1812, when he removed to Sutton, and about 1820 to Springfield. In 1823 he removed to the Otterville neighborhood in New London, where he built a residence and lived for many years. He removed to Sunapee late in life and died there February 9, 1879, but was buried in New London. He married (first) Betsy, daughter of Thomas and Betsy (Sargent) Sargent. She was born March 7, 1791, and died December 21, 1823. He married (second) Irene (Merrill) Dow, widow of Jesse Dow, Jr., who died in December, 1852. He married (third) Mrs. Mary (Burpee) Abbott, widow of Theodore Abbot, and lived on her farm in Sunapee. Jacob and Betsy had two children: Albert S. and Thomas S.

(VI) Albert S., elder of the two sons of Jacob and Betsy (Sargent) Worthen, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, January 21, 1812, and died May 12, 1885. When a lad he accompanied his parents in their migration to New Hampshire, and was quite young when they settled in New London. He grew up to a sterling manhood and citizenship in his adopted town. Trained in habits of diligent industry, he was a landholder in 1836, and resided at "Lakeside." He was highly respected by his fellow citizens, being chosen by them to fill several offices of trust and responsibility. Later in life he sold his place to his son-in-law, John Pressen, but he and his wife had their home and died there. He married, April 20, 1834, Sally Abbott, who was born

August 1, 1814, and died in July, 1891. She was buried on her seventy-seventh birthday. She was the daughter of Theodore and Mary (Burpee) Abbott, the latter a woman of great vigor and energy, who trained her family to useful manhood and womanhood. After the death of her husband, Mary (Burpee) Abbott married Jacob Worthen, father of Albert S. Worthen. The children of Albert S. and Sally (Abbott) Worthen were: 1. Lorenzo, deceased. He was educated in the common schools and began his business career in Newport, New Hampshire, in the woolen mills. Later he went to the Nomaska Mills, in Manchester, where he was the second in charge, and was the first to weave fancy ginghams. He also conducted a boarding house for the corporation, later went west, and subsequently returned to Manchester. Still later he went to Hillsboro Bridge, where he was also engaged in mill work, and there spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring July 28, 1906. 2. James B., was for a time engaged in the mills at Manchester, and is now a farmer. 3. Betsy R., married John Pressen, deceased, who was a farmer. She resides in North Sutton, New Hampshire. 4. Eugene B., see forward. 5. Marietta Abbott is the widow of David H. Bean, resides in Manchester. 6. Al is a farmer of New London, New Hampshire. 7. Byron is mentioned below. 8. Cora E., married John W. Clay and resides in Sutton Mills, New Hampshire. 9. Jacob N. died in infancy.

(VII) Eugene B., third son and fourth child of Albert S. and Sally (Abbott) Worthen, was born in New London, August 21, 1846. He acquired his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty years left the farm and took up his residence in Manchester. There he entered the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and was employed first as filling boy, then as loom fixer, third hand, second hand and finally as overseer. He was advanced to the last mentioned position in 1887, and has now held it for a period of twenty years. He has charge of the department of fancy weaving, where three hundred and fifty laborers operate one thousand and two looms in a single room. Mr. Worthen's steady attention to business and thorough reliability have placed him in a position of responsibility to which only a few of the thousands of operatives of the great mills ever attain. He has discharged the duties of his position with such efficiency as to gain him the fullest confidence of his employers both as to skill and integrity. From early manhood he has been an active participant in politics and has acted with the Republican party. He held the office of councilman for four years, and has been a prominent figure in the Republican conventions of the city, Hillsboro county and the state for many years. He is an Odd Fellow, and has filled some of the highest offices in the gift of this order in the state. He became a member of Wildey Lodge, No. 45, of Manchester, about 1870, and was afterward its noble grand. He is a member of Mount Washington Encampment, No. 16, of which he is a past chief patriarch. He was elected grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of New Hampshire in 1904, and was re-elected to that office in 1905, this being the only time this honor has been twice conferred on the same individual in New Hampshire. He now (1907) fills the office of grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is also a member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, of the American Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master. He attends the Franklin Street Church. Mr. Worthen





Hon Bryan Worthen

married, at Manchester, August 21, 1873, Mrs. Mary F. Ford, widow of Henry Ford, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and daughter of Thomas Law, of Massachusetts, and they have children: 1. Henry A., assistant civil engineer in the city of Manchester. He married Gertrude Porter. 2. Shirley F., in the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company.

(VII) Hon. Byron, youngest surviving son of Albert S. and Sally (Abbott) Worthen, was born in New London, June 3, 1853. He inherited from both of his parents the virtues of industry, honesty and frugality, together with vigorous health and a splendid constitution, and was better equipped for his life work than many of those whose inheritance consists of houses, lands and gold. His education was obtained in the district school and his athletic exercise on the farm of his father, conducted in a very practical manner, developed him physically and mentally into self reliant manhood. At the age of twenty-three he entered the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in Manchester, where his industry and faithful attention to the interests of his employers were observed and duly appreciated. He was advanced steadily from grade to grade, and in 1883 was made superintendent of wheels and shafting, and is still filling this position of responsibility and trust at the present time. Mr. Worthen is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and in the realm of politics his fellow citizens have recognized his ability and worth. He was elected as a member of the board of aldermen for two successive terms—1891-94. Upon the resignation of the mayor, Hon. E. J. Knowlton, in 1894, Mr. Worthen was elected chairman of the board and served as mayor during the remainder of the term with credit to himself and his party. At the close of this term he gave to the public press a full statement of the financial condition of the city. Manchester was again in need of the services of Mr. Worthen in 1896, when he was made a member of the street and park commission. Upon the expiration of a term of six years he was re-appointed and has continued in that office up to the present time. He takes the greatest interest in the work of this commission, especially in the improvement of the parks of the city. He is the president of the American Park Association, having held the office of vice-president for the two preceding terms. He was elected a member of the state senate in 1906, and there his sound judgment and business ability found a worthy field of labor. A Republican newspaper says editorially: "Senator Worthen did not get the committee assignments he would have received if he had been a Republican, but no one was more sensible, practical or better informed, and no one worked harder for his constituents. He stood four square for the interests of Manchester every time, and made friends who were very helpful when they were needed. Our city has had few better Senators than Byron Worthen." His religious affiliations are with the Universalist Church, and he is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Past grand of Wildey Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chief patriarch of Mount Washington Encampment, No. 16, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of Passaconaway Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men.

He married, in Tilton, New Hampshire, October 30, 1877, Mary A. Mathes, born May 26, 1855, and they have had two children: 1. Sadie Ellen, born October 15, 1880, married Arthur G. Seaman, of Brooklyn, New York. 2. Harold Mathes, born September 14, 1892, a student in the Manchester high

school, and a member of the class of 1910. Mrs. Worthen is the daughter of John and Eleanor (Morgan) Mathes, of Columbia, New Hampshire, the Mathes family having come to the state with the Mason colony. John Mathes was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, removed to Columbia, and was there engaged in farming from 1849 to 1862. He was a member of the Christian Church, in which he held the office of deacon, was Democratic in his political affiliations, and filled at various times all the local offices, being prominent in the public affairs of the community for many years. Mrs. Mathes died in 1890 at the age of sixty-six years. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living at the present time. 1. Cynthia, married Rodman P. Powers, now deceased. 2. Mary A., married Mr. Worthen, as mentioned above. 3. John M., is a hotel proprietor in Bethlehem, New Hampshire. 4. Katherine, married Henry Burbank, now deceased, of Bloomfield, Vermont. 5. Julia G., died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Worthen reside in a beautiful home on Lake Avenue Heights, and are noted for the gracious hospitality they extend to a large circle of friends.

(II) Ezekiel, fourth son and fifth child of Ezekiel and Hannah (Martin) Worthen, was born May 18, 1672, and resided in Amesbury. He was married December 26, 1704, in Amesbury, to Abigail, daughter of John and Martha Carter, of Salisbury, and granddaughter of Thomas Carter, a pioneer of that town. (See Carter). She was born March 7, 1686, in Salisbury. Their children were: Mary, Jacob, Ezekiel, Thomas, Abigail, Hannah, Martha, Mehitable, Anne, Samuel and Ephraim. (Mention of Thomas and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Ezekiel (3), second son and third child of Ezekiel (2) and Abigail (Carter) Worthen, was born March 18, 1710, in Amesbury, and was lieutenant in the expedition against Louisburg in 1745, and a member of Captain Prescott's company. He married Hannah Currier, daughter of William and Rachel (Sargent) Currier, and granddaughter of Thomas Currier, of Amesbury. (See Currier II). She was born January 26, 1711, in Amesbury.

(IV) Thomas, son of Ezekiel (3) and Hannah (Currier) Worthen, was born August 24, 1765, in Amesbury, and was an early settler of Corinth, Vermont, whence he removed to Bradford, in the same state. He married Susanna Adams, and their children were: Enoch, Sarah, Mary, Lydia, Thomas, Susannah, Joseph, Hannah, Jesse, John, Amos, George.

(V) Thomas (2), fifth child of Thomas (1) and Susanna (Adams) Worthen, was born March 13, 1794, in Corinth, Vermont, and was reared in Bradford. He made his home in Thetford, and was engaged in agriculture. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, in which he long served as steward. He married Betsey Hewes, and their children were: William, Joseph, Mary, Caroline, Ellis, Harry and Harriet.

(VI) Joseph, son of Thomas (2) and Betsey (Hewes) Worthen, was born February 12, 1818, in Bradford, Vermont. He grew up in Thetford, Vermont, and received his education in the common schools. He settled in Thetford, on a farm of one hundred and thirty acres, and was a very industrious man. He gradually added to his holdings until he was one of the largest land owners of the town. He died June 6, 1894. He was an old fashioned Democrat in political principle, and was respected

for his integrity and blameless life. He served as town lister in Thetford, and was for twenty-five years overseer of the poor. He was married January 7, 1845, to Elizabeth Chase, who was born April 27, 1823, in Bradford, Vermont, and died April 23, 1889, in Thetford. Their children were: Thomas, Joseph, Harriet, John, Jennie, and George.

(VII) Thomas Wilson Dorr, eldest child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Chase) Worthen, was born October 3, 1845, in Thetford, Vermont, and attended the local schools, including Thetford Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872. His boyhood was spent upon a Vermont hill farm, and he was early introduced to the duties which fall to the lot of the farmer's son. Industry was a first principle, and has characterized his entire life. During the time that he was pursuing the academy course he was engaged at intervals in teaching country schools, and his way through college was earned by further teaching, a part of which was performed in Lebanon, New Hampshire. For two years succeeding his graduation he was principal of the high school at Woodstock, Vermont. From 1874 to 1876 he was a tutor in mathematics at Dartmouth College; from 1876 to 1878 tutor in Greek; from 1878 to 1879, tutor in Greek and mathematics; from 1879 to 1883 was instructor in mathematics, and assistant professor of mathematics from 1883 to 1893. Since the last named date he has been at the head of the department of mathematics in his alma mater. He was also instructor in gymnastics from 1875 to 1893. Professor Worthen is not only an able instructor, but an active citizen, and takes a keen interest in promoting the welfare of the community, the state and the nation. He is an ardent believer in the principles expounded by the Democratic party, and is active in its councils. Since 1897 he has been justice of the police court in Hanover, and has served as precinct commissioner. He represented the town in the legislature of 1905-6, and was a member of the committee on education and rules. In the election of 1906 he was the candidate of his party for senator from the Third district, and reduced the normal Republican majority in the district of thirteen hundred to less than five hundred. In 1904, when he was candidate for representative, the entire Republican ticket, both state and national, with the exception of representative, was carried in Hanover by a large majority. The election of Professor Worthen was a tribute of the community to him as a man, and he was the first Democrat to hold that office from Hanover for twenty-six years. He began his service in the legislature by returning the pass proffered to him by the railroad, and paid his own fare to and from Concord. It did not require any legislation to abolish the pass system as applied to him. As a member of the committee on education, he rendered valuable service to the schools of the state, and on every question of good government he was found on the right side. He has ever stood as an advocate of the various reforms demanded in the late political platforms, and these could be speedily adopted, were men of his sturdy principles selected to make the laws.

Professor Worthen has been an active worker in teachers' institutes, in which he has become thoroughly familiar with the educational needs of the country towns. He has served as clerk on the college faculty, inspector of buildings, director of the gymnasium, and director of the summer school for teachers. He is a trustee of the Mary Hitchcock hospital, and the Howe Library of Hanover, and of

Thetford Academy. He has been eleven years deacon in the college church. It has well been said of him: "He is distinctly a man of affairs, energetic, practical, reliable; and he has always given freely of his abundant energy to the community. He has never been an office-seeker, but wherever hard work was to be done without pay he has been ready."

Professor Worthen has been much employed in the settling of estates and other probate work, and his administration as justice of the peace has been characterized by the promotion of peace rather than litigation. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Kappa Kappa societies of Dartmouth, of the American Mathematical Society, of the Dartmouth Scientific Association (in which he has filled all the offices), and of the New England Association of Mathematical Teachers (in which he is one of the council).

Professor Worthen was married (first), August 20, 1874, to Louise Maria Wilcox, daughter of B. D. Wilcox and Adeline (Dodge) Wilcox. She was born July 24, 1850, in Thetford, Vermont, and died March 1, 1878, in Thetford. He was married (second), July 22, 1885, to Elizabeth Almira Washburn, who was born May 26, 1852, in Woodstock, Vermont, daughter of Governor Peter T. and Almira (Hopkins) Washburn. The first wife was the mother of one child, Louise Wilcox, born February 24, 1878. The second wife was the mother of three children, Thacher Washburn, born September 19, 1886, in Woodstock, Vermont; Joseph Washburn, January 21, 1888, and Mary, May 17, 1892, in Hanover.

(III) Thomas, third son and fourth child of Ezekiel and Abigail (Carter) Worthen, was born February 3, 1712, in Amesbury, and resided in Haverhill. He was among the first settlers in Chester, New Hampshire, and was an active citizen of that town and a prosperous farmer. He died in 1775. That he was a prudent and careful man is shown by the fact that his will was made in 1769. It was proved September 1, 1773. His widow Dorothy survived him about thirty years, and died in 1803, aged ninety-nine years. He must have been twice married previous to that, as the records of Amesbury show the following children born of his wife Lydia: David, Thomas and Ezekiel. The same records show that his wife Abigail bore him Abigail in May, 1741. The son Thomas and daughter Abigail were probably dead in 1769, as they are not mentioned in his will. This document mentions grandsons Michael and Thomas Worthen, sons Ezekiel and Samuel, and several granddaughters.

(IV) David, son of Thomas and Dorothy Worthen, resided through life in Chester, on additional lot 3, where his sons succeeded him. His wife Dorothy was a daughter of Enoch and Abial (Sanborn) Colby, of Chester. She was born January 5, 1730, and died August 15, 1816. David Worthen died November 19, 1766, and his widow subsequently married Jacob Chase, Esq., of Chester. David's children were: Michael, Dorothy and David.

(V) Michael, eldest child of David and Dorothy (Colby) Worthen, was born January 6, 1758, in Chester, and resided in that town upon the paternal homestead. He died in 1840, at the age of eighty-two years. He was married in 1778 to Dorothy Brown, and their children were: Lydia, Isaac, Dorothy, Betsy, David and Lucretia.

(VI) Isaac, eldest son and second child of Michael and Dorothy (Brown) Worthen, was born February 4, 1781, in Chester, and settled in Candia.

He followed teaming for some years in Massachusetts, from Lynn to Salem, later driving a conveyance of his own and conveying people from Stanstead county, Canada, to Lowell, Massachusetts, a distance of two hundred miles. Later he followed farming, and then retired, spending his last years at the home of his grandson, George B. Worthen, in Hatley, province of Quebec, where he died, aged ninety-three years. He married Hannah, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Mary (Locke) True. Their children were: True, Matthew, John, Sarah, Betsy, Sanborn, Bela and Gilman. (Mention of Sanborn appears in this article).

(VII) True, eldest child of Isaac and Hannah (True) Worthen, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, April 1, 1804, and died in Hatley, province of Quebec, June 4, 1900, aged ninety-six years. At the age of fifteen he removed with his father and the other members of the family to Stanstead county, province of Quebec, Canada, then but little better than an unbroken wilderness, filled with wild animals, and located on the north side of Massawippi Lake. His schooling was the little he got in the states before going to Canada, but throughout his life he was an untiring reader, and acquired in that way a great deal of useful information, and became thoroughly conversant with the Bible. Before he was twenty-one years old he had cleared a farm and set out an orchard, which he afterward sold. Later in life he cleared another farm and set out another orchard. Horticulture was his pride, and his were two of the best orchards in that region. He was a successful farmer, and was particularly prosperous during the years of the Civil war in the United States, when farm produce of all kinds brought high prices. His methodical way of conducting business and his natural financial shrewdness made him one of the most successful farmers in his region. He retired from active work many years before he died, and spent his time in pleasant ways. In religion he was first a Baptist, but late in life became a believer in the Adventist faith.

He married Minerva McConnell, of Hatley, Stanstead county, who died February 10, 1888, aged seventy-nine. She was the daughter of Thomas and Roxanna (Hovey) McConnell, her father being a native of the north of Ireland, and her mother of Windsor county, Vermont; her brother, John McConnell, was a prominent citizen of the province, a member of the Canadian parliament two terms (four years each), and colonel of the Stanstead militia. She had a good education, of which she made good use in instructing her younger brothers and sisters. Seven children were born of this marriage: 1. Mathew, died young. 2. Cyrus, died 1869. 3. Mary, died young. 4. Hannah, died young. 5. George, see forward. 6. Wright, resided in Manchester, died 1903. 7. Frank, resides in Airs Cliff. 8. Sanborn T., see forward.

(VIII) George, third son and fifth child of True and Minerva (McConnell) Worthen, was born in Hatley, province of Quebec, February 23, 1842. He followed farming. He went to Windsor, Vermont, and was with his uncle Sanborn in the gun works for one year. During the Civil war he served for twenty months as a private in Company D, First Regiment Vermont Cavalry. He returned to Manchester, and later spent a year in Contoocook, with his uncle, engaged on looms. He then bought the farm where his uncle formerly lived, which he cultivated for a time, then returned to the parental home and cared for his parents until their death, when he

removed to Airs Cliff, his present residence. He married Henrietta Hurd, who was born in Newport, Canada, and they have one son, Scott Sanborn.

(VIII) Sanborn True, youngest child of True and Minerva (McConnell) Worthen, was born in Stanstead county, province of Quebec, September 5, 1850. At the age of eighteen he left home and came to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he became a machinist apprentice in the Manchester Locomotive Works, where his brother Cyrus was employed. Cyrus died a year later, and Sanborn continued at the trade until 1870, when he engaged in carpentering, which he followed until 1885. In 1883 he began contracting, and became one of the leading builders of the city. Among the edifices he erected were the Swedish Lutheran Church, the Hazelton Block, and the Emergency Hospital, and others—in all about one hundred of the best of the present buildings in Manchester. In 1896 he built the handsome four-story family hotel, "The Worthen," which he has since conducted. It is of brick, contains sixty-four rooms, and has all modern conveniences, including electric light generated by a dynamo on the premises. He owns three farms in Mont Vernon, comprising two hundred and six acres, with large orchards producing a thousand barrels of apples a year, besides peaches and various kinds of small fruits. He also keeps fifteen Jersey cows and hundreds of chickens, which contributed to supply the hotel. Mr. Worthen is a director in the Manchester Building and Loan Association, and a member of the Manchester Board of Trade. He is affiliated with Wildey Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand; Mt. Washington Encampment, No. 16, of the same order, in which he has passed all the chairs, and is past chief patriarch; Agawam Tribe, No. 8, Improved Order of Red Men; and Amoskeag Grange. He married, in Hatley, province of Quebec, September 12, 1876, Mary Parnell, born there July 24, 1855, third child of Thomas and Nancy (Turner) Parnell. (See Parnell). She is a member of Social Degree Rebekah Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Worthen have no children, but they had in their home from her ninth to her eighteenth year Mrs. Worthen's youngest sister, Cora, to whom they afforded an excellent business education.

(VII) Sanborn, sixth child and fourth son of Isaac and Hannah (True) Worthen, was born in Stanstead county, province of Quebec, in 1813, and died at the home of his son, Dr. B. S. Worthen, in Spencer, North Carolina, February, 1905, aged eighty-two years. He learned the machinist's trade at Clinton, Massachusetts, and worked in the locomotive shops in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Manchester, New Hampshire. He afterward engaged in sewing machine and gun work at Windsor, Vermont, where for six years he had a contract for building the Clark & Kelsey machine, one of the many chain-stitch machines of that time. From 1861 to 1865 he made Enfield rifles, one of the best infantry arms of the Civil war period, and when this market was closed by the return of peace he built hand looms for four years, from 1865 to 1869, at Coaticook, province of Quebec, and from 1869 to 1871 he was one of the firm and superintendent of the Keebles, Osborn & Co's manufactory in Guelph, Ontario. In 1872 he removed from Guelph to North Carolina, on account of impaired health. In 1874 he organized a company for the manufacture of sewing machines—the Carolina—this being the first machine manufactured in a southern state. In the eighties he lo-

cated at Bakersville, North Carolina, where he assisted his son, Dr. B. S. Worthen, in the drug business, also publishing a newspaper and still selling a few machines. For some years before his death he lived retired, at Estatoe, surrounded by the Great Smoky and Blue Ridge mountains. He occasionally wrote articles for the *Sewing Machine Times*, *Manufacturers' Record*, and other papers, and at the time of his death had partially prepared a history of his sewing machine work in North Carolina. He promoted the Carolina Machine Company, a corporation capitalized by four business men of Shelby, North Carolina. He purchased and installed the machinery, brought two sons who had learned the trade with him, and an expert tool maker from Canada, and began work on machine manufacture with unskilled help from the neighborhood. The first machine was produced in June, 1874, all the work on it except drop forging the shuttles being done on the place. The average number of men employed was fifteen. In 1879 the most prominent stockholder in the company withdrew, and the business was closed out. The "Carolina" was very popular in the state, and took first prize over the leading machines of that day at the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Fair. Mr. Worthen was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Son of Temperance, and was much interested in the affairs of those orders. He left a wife and four children and many grandchildren in North Carolina and the northern states.

Mr. Worthen married Lucinda S. Taylor, born in Vermont, a daughter of David and Nancy (Sias) Taylor, her mother being a descendant from a Marquis of France. Mr. Worthen was the father of six children, of whom four are living: 1. Sias, who in the Civil war served in the First Regiment, Vermont Cavalry, was captured, and died in Andersonville prison. 2. Edgar Clinton, who was the first male born in Clinton, Massachusetts, after the village was given that name. He was foreman of the Lydell shops in Charlotte, North Carolina. He later received a patent on a cotton press which he manufactured. He died suddenly of pneumonia. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He married Alice Meecelean, of North Carolina, and had three children: Herbert Sias, married and residing in Buffalo, New York; Laura, deceased; and True, residing in Charlotte, North Carolina. 3. Dr. B. S., of Spencer, North Carolina, druggist, and secretary, treasurer and manager of the Spencer Drug Company. He married Lizzie Leacy, of Tennessee, and has three children—Flora, Marie and Alice Ruth, all living in Spencer, North Carolina. 4. Mary Alice, a woman of literary attainments; having written a volume and a number of poems which have been published and have had wide circulation. She is the wife of George Walton, a merchant of North Carolina, and has five children: Stella, who married John Miller and has three children: Mahel, Paul and John, reside in San Francisco, California. George Sanborn Walton, married Alberta Latchford; is engaged in the men's furnishing goods business in Norfolk, Virginia. Ethel, Jessie, Katherine, who married Wilbur Blakelee, from Connecticut, now living in Baltimore, and has one child, Kenneth Worthen. 5. Harry Bela, a contractor and farmer at Estatoe, North Carolina; has held all the county offices, including that of sheriff; he married Pattee Cox, of North Carolina, and had five children: Fred, deceased; Flossie, True, Lionel and Benjamin. 6. Charles Stewart, a printer and reporter; is now at Brockton, Massachusetts; he married Lilly Green, of Portland,

Maine, and they have children: Edgar Sias, Albert and Hazel.

The Gordon name is one of the most ancient in England, and is now represented in the peerage by the Earl of Aberdeen. The family is of Norman origin and dates back to very early times. In 1150 Richard de Gordon, knight banneret, granted to the monks at Kelso lands at Gordon near Huntley Strather. There were several early American immigrants of the name, and their descendants can be found in all parts of the country, especially in the South. The Gordons in America are for the most part of Scotch origin, some of them being the progeny of an immigrant who came from Scotland by the way of England, while others are of Scotch-Irish descent. The first of the name in New England was Edmund Gordon, who came in the ship "Susan and Ellen," in 1635. A John Gordon was residing in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1682, and a Nicholas Gordon was in New Hampshire in 1689. Nathaniel Gordon, born in Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1700, emigrated in 1749 to join his eldest son Samuel who had preceded him. Nathaniel was accompanied by his other children, whose names were John, Jane and Hannah. He and his son Samuel went to Dunstable, Massachusetts, where they entered the employ of one William Gordon, a merchant of that town, and presumably a relative. John, son of Nathaniel Gordon, was a brewer, and between the years 1750 and 1760 became associated in business with the famous patriot, Samuel Adams, in Boston. Five of this name were graduated from Harvard University down to 1834; three were graduated from Yale and Dartmouth, and five from other colleges.

(I) Alexander Gordon, the first of the name in New Hampshire, was a member of a Highland Scottish family which was loyal to the cause of the Stuarts. While a soldier in the royalist army of King Charles the Second, he fell into the hands of Cromwell as a prisoner. After being confined in Tuthill Fields, London, he was sent to America in 1651, and held a prisoner of war at Watertown, Massachusetts. In 1654 he was released and went to Exeter, New Hampshire, where the town gave him a grant of twenty acres of land ten years later, and he became a permanent resident. He engaged in lumbering upon the Exeter river, and was a successful and exemplary citizen. In 1663 he was married to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Lysson, and they had six sons and two daughters.

(II) Daniel, youngest son of Alexander and Mary (Lysson) Gordon, was a native of Exeter, and resided in Kingston, where he was a blacksmith. He was married in 1708 to Margaret, daughter of Matthew Harriman, of Haverhill, and granddaughter of Leonard Harriman, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1640, and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts. Daniel Gordon's children, born in Kingston, were: Mary, Margaret and Alexander.

(III) Alexander (2), only son and youngest child of Daniel and Margaret (Harriman) Gordon, was born January 26, 1716, in Kingston, and settled in Salem, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. He was married (first), June 22, 1742, to Susanna Pattee of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and she bore him seven children, namely: Daniel, Jonathan, Phineas, Susanna, Alexander, Benjamin and Phebe. His second wife, Hannah Stanley of Beverly, Massachusetts was the mother of nine children, as follows:



Hannah, Lydia, Sarah, Benjamin, Willard, Betsey, Henry, John H. and Wells.

(IV) Jonathan, second son and child of Alexander (2) and Susanna (Pattee) Gordon, was born December 5, 1744, in Salem, where he resided. He was married there September 3, 1767, to Esther Saunders. Their children were: David, Phineas, Peaslee, Jonathan, Alexander, Jeremiah, Isaac, Abigail, Betty, Esther, John and Molly.

(V) Phineas, second son and child of Jonathan and Esther (Sanders) Gordon, was born April 18, 1770, in Salem, and was a pioneer settler in Bath, this state. For a time he lived in the adjoining town of Landaff, and returned to the vicinity of his birth about 1828. He was a successful farmer, and died September 7, 1863, over ninety-three years of age. He was married November 17, 1791, to Joanna Pattee, who was the mother of his twelve children. She died January 2, 1827, and he was married before the close of the same year to Polly Balch, of Windham. She was born January 16, 1783, in Beverly, Massachusetts, daughter of Major Caleb Balch, and was many years a teacher in Windham. His three youngest children were born in Landaff and the others in Bath, namely: Savory, Hannah, Nancy, Phineas, Sylvester, Esther, Mary, Abigail, Sybil, Rosanna and John.

(VI) Savory, eldest child of Phineas and Joanna (Pattee) Gordon, was born July 22, 1792, in Bath, and died January 20, 1881, in Landaff. He was married in Bath, January 2, 1815, to Sally Powers, and they were the parents of nine children, namely: Savory, Joanne, Sullivan, Francis, Russell T., Daniel Pattee, Patience, Sarah E. and Jane.

(I) Daniel P., fifth son of Savory and Sally (Powers) Gordon, was born in Landaff, New Hampshire, March 17, 1827, and died September 19, 1905. He was a man of intellect, and his educational acquirements were much beyond the average for his day. He was a school teacher all his life, and was general superintendent of schools for several years. He was active in politics, and held all the town offices, and was representative of the New Hampshire legislature for three terms. He was a Master Mason, and a leader in the Methodist Church. Daniel P. Gordon married Maria H., daughter of Sylvanus Blandin, of Bath, New Hampshire. There were two children: Rufus Noyes, whose sketch follows; and H. B., who is now a druggist at St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

(II) Rufus Noyes, eldest child of Daniel P. and Maria (Blandin) Gordon, was born at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, November 28, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, and clerked in a hotel at Littleton for six years. In 1892 he returned to his native town of Bethlehem and started his present hotel, the Mount Washington. This is located near the Maplewood, at the eastern end of the street, accommodates seventy-five guests, and is one of the most attractive of the many summer resorts in that beautiful town. Mr. Gordon has served three times as selectman, and has also been school commissioner and school treasurer, and is an enterprising, well read and intelligent man. He married Effie B., daughter of Charles L. Bartlett, of Bethlehem.

The family now being considered is probably descended from Alexander Gordon of Exeter.

(I) William Gordon, of Exeter, was a Revolutionary soldier and is credited with eight years service in the Continental army. A record of his birth is not at hand. He was married March 27,

1788, to Joannah Ladd, born February 7, 1768, daughter of Daniel and Susannah (Dow) Ladd. Daniel Ladd, who served in the expedition against Louisburg in 1743, was captured by the enemy and sent as a prisoner of war to France. He finally returned and settled in Deerfield, New Hampshire.

(II) Simeon Ladd, son of William and Joannah (Ladd) Gordon, was one of the pioneer paper manufacturers of New Hampshire, in which he was associated with his brother-in-law, Moses Cheney, and his successes and vicissitudes form an interesting chapter in the history of that industry. For many years he resided in that part of Holderness which is now Ashland. His death occurred in 1876. He married Ruth Cheney, who was born about 1791, daughter of Elias and Sarah (Burbank) Cheney, and they were the parents of eight children: William, Henry Ladd, Sally, Ann Maria, Clemmie, Mary Ladd, Hannah M. and Emma.

(III) William, eldest son and child of Simeon L. and Ruth (Cheney) Gordon, was born in Ashland, April 11, 1821. Learning the paper-maker's trade he eventually engaged in that business on his own account, and for many years was prominently identified with that industry, establishing mills in various places in this state. About the year 1857 he engaged in the paper manufacturing business in Canaan, and carried it on successfully until the breaking out of the Civil war when he rented his mill in order to enlist in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and was chosen captain. At the siege of Port Hudson he was severely wounded and left on the field for dead, but ultimately recovered and was finally mustered out with an honorable record. After his return from the army he resumed the management of his paper mill in Canaan, but sold the plant in 1870 to Messrs. George and Bugbee and established a mill in Andover, New Hampshire, for the manufacture of straw wrapping paper. He subsequently engaged in the hotel business, first at what is known as the Potter place in the town of Andover, New Hampshire, and later at Canaan. In politics he was a Republican, and while residing at the Potter place he served as postmaster. In his religious belief he was a Free Will Baptist. His business prominence and military record gained for him a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the state, and he is especially remembered by his more intimate friends as a talented musician. Mr. Gordon died in Canaan, August 16, 1904. He was married in Bridgewater, this state, October 5, 1843, to Augusta J. Sleeper, who was born either in Bristol or Alexandria, New Hampshire, October 17, 1823, and prior to her marriage resided in Hermon, Maine. She died March 21, 1897. Mrs. Gordon was the mother of six children: Charles Sleeper, Clemmie A., Frank Leslie, Willie, Mary Ella and George Henry.

(IV) Charles Sleeper, eldest son and child of William and Augusta J. (Sleeper) Gordon, was born in Ashland, New Hampshire, November 8, 1844. Having completed his education at the Canaan Union Academy he entered his father's paper mill as an apprentice, but did not remain there for any length of time, as prior to his majority he became an employee at the well known Willard Hotel in Washington, and remained at that hostelry some eight years. In 1871 he went to the Arlington Hotel, where with the exception of eighteen months he was employed in a responsible capacity for a period of twenty-seven years, and his long connection with these principal hotels of the national capital natur-

ally brought him in contact with many noted men, including statesmen, politicians, leading army and navy officers, and distinguished foreigners. From 1900 to the present year he has been much of the time associated in a clerical capacity with Senator Gallenger, of New Hampshire; was for four years door-keeper and in charge of the west end of the lobby of the United States Senate Chamber; and is now serving as messenger of the Senate committee which frames the laws governing the District of Columbia. Politically Mr. Gordon is a Republican. He is a Master Mason and belongs to Summit Lodge, No. 98, of Canaan. He attends the Congregational Church.

On November 9, 1866, he was united in marriage with Matilda A. Bucklin, daughter of Alanson and Sarah (Cole) Bucklin, of Grafton, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of two children: Grace Augusta, born July 1, 1867; and Charles Henry, born October 7, 1886. Both attended the Washington public schools, and Charles H. is a graduate of the Bliss Electrical School.

A large number of persons of this name **STONE** in the United States are descended from two English immigrants who like the great majority of those who settled in America in early days, came here on account of their religious belief. The family has been particularly strong in men who became locally prominent, both in early and late times.

(I) Rev. Timothy' Stone, a non-conformist minister in the West of England, had three sons: Simon, Gregory and Samuel, all of whom came to New England. (Gregory and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(II) Deacon Simon Stone embarked at London, England, April 15, 1635, for New England, in the ship "Increase," Robert Lea, master. At this time he was fifty years of age, and was accompanied by his wife, Joan (Jane in the records) aged thirty-eight, and their five children. Gregory Stone, a younger brother of Simon, was also one of the company.

Simon Stone settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he took the freeman's oath, May 25, 1636, and was a deacon in the church, and selectman seven years between 1637 and 1656. He died in Watertown, September 22, 1665, aged about eighty years. His will was proved October 3, 1665, the inventory of his estate being £127 17s. He married in England, as suggested, Joan ———, and they had seven children: Francis, Ann, Simon, Marie, Jo. (John), died young; John and Elizabeth.

(III) Simon (2), second son and third child of Simon (1) and Joan Stone, was born in England, and came to America with his parents at the age of two years. He was a member of the church, a man of substance and character, was many times selectman and town clerk, and was a member of the general court from Watertown in 1678-79-80-81-82-83-84-80-89-90. He died February 27, 1708, aged about seventy-seven years. He married Mary Whipple, who died June 2, 1720, aged eighty-six. They had these children: John, Matthew, Nathaniel, (died young), Ebenezer, Mary, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, David, Susanna and Jonathan.

(IV) Ebenezer, fourth son and child of Simon (2) and Mary (Whipple) Stone, born in Watertown, February 27, 1663, died at the age of eighty-five years. He bought thirty acres of land in New Cambridge (Newton) in 1686, and settled there.

He owned a house supposed to have been built by Richard Parke, which was probably his first residence in the town. In 1700 he sold that place and removed to the eastern part of the town and built another house. He was a man of much influence, and held many public offices; was selectman ten years, deacon, representative nine years, and councillor. A letter written by him and dated February 27, 1748, (his eighty-fifth birthday) is composed in a good and firm hand. He died October 4, 1754, aged ninety-two. He married (first), 1686, Margaret Trowbridge, born April 30, 1666, daughter of James and Margaret (Atherton) Trowbridge, of Dorchester, afterward Newton. She died May 4, 1710, and he married (second), Abigail Wilson (?). She died 1720, and he married (third), April 8, 1722, widow Sarah Livermore. The children all by the first wife, were: Ebenezer, Margaret, Samuel, John, Nathaniel, Mindwell, David, Mary, Simon, James and Experience.

(V) Samuel, second son and third child of Hon. Ebenezer and Margaret (Trowbridge) Stone, born in Newton, July 1, 1690, settled in Framingham, where he was the owner of an estate which was sold by his heirs in 1748. He was selectman in Framingham in 1722, and twice thereafter. He married, in Watertown, May 21, 1716, Hannah Searle, of Roxbury. She died November 4, 1724, and he married (second), November 25, 1725, Mary Haven. He died August 30, 1726, and his widow married September 24, 1734, Deacon Ephraim Ward, of Newton. The children of Samuel and Hannah (Searle) Stone were: Hannah, Mary, Esther, Matthias, Nehemiah and Samuel.

(VI) Matthias, eldest son and fourth child of Samuel and Hannah (Searle) Stone, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 23, 1723, was left without a father at the age of three years. When five years old he went to live with his great-uncle, Deacon David Stone, a blind man, and remained with him until about twenty-three years old, when he went to Worcester. From that place he moved to Barre, and was deacon in the Congregational Church there. He removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1770, and was for more than twenty years one of its most prominent and valued citizens. While there he was moderator of the town meetings in 1774-77-79-81; was selectman in 1774-75-76-77-79-80-82; was member of the committee of safety for Claremont, 1776; circulated the test oath and reported the members who signed and those who declined, 1776; and was delegated to the convention which convened at Exeter in 1788 to consider the constitution of the United States. He opposed its adoption in the present form to the last. He was also a justice of the peace, and as such officiated at many marriage ceremonies. The town of Claremont paid for bounties and hire of soldiers during the Revolution, £1563 9s 4d 1far. Matthias Stone was one of the fifty-three persons who paid this amount, and his tax was £40, the average amount paid being a little less than £30 per capita. A controversy arose in Claremont in relation to the Congregational meeting house, which continued some years. During this time Mr. Stone erected a suitable building for the purpose, and offered to donate it to the town for a meeting house. At a town meeting called to consider the matter, it was voted not to accept the gift probably on account of the location—and the structure was never used as a place of worship, but was removed to his farm, where it now stands, and has been used as a barn. Four of his





*Charles F. Stone.*

sons removed to Cabot, Vermont, when that town began to be settled, and about 1790 or later he joined them, and there died at the age of ninety-one years. He married, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Susan Chadwick, by whom he had fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters. His wife died, and he afterward married Huldah Fletcher.

(VII) Colonel John, son of Deacon Matthias and Susan (Chadwick) Stone, born in Claremont, New Hampshire, January 15, 1775, removed to Cabot, Vermont, in 1797, and began clearing a farm on the ground now occupied by the Lower Village Cemetery, then an unbroken wilderness from Cabot to Marshfield. Three of his brothers also settled in Cabot. He was a man physically and mentally strong, and became a prosperous farmer and a prominent man in military affairs. He rose from private to colonel of the First Regiment, Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Vermont Militia, and was said to be one of the best commanders of the brigade. He died February 20, 1856, and his wife on February 22. Both were buried in the same grave, on the spot where he began clearing his farm. He married, in 1803, Betsy Huntoon, of Kingston, New Hampshire, and to them were born seven sons and three daughters, four of the sons being Congregational ministers. Their names were: John, Betsey, Levi H., Mary, James P., Hiram, Moses, Matthias, Jr., J—— and Cynthia. All grew to adult age, and seven raised families, and their average age at death was seventy-six years. Not one of the sons used tobacco or ardent spirits, or gambled.

(VIII) Rev. Levi H., second son and third child of Colonel John and Betsey (Huntoon) Stone, was born in Cabot, Vermont, December 18, 1806, and died January, 1892, in Castleton Vermont. His education was acquired at the common schools and from a private tutor. At the age of about twenty-eight he entered the ministry, and in the fall of 1839 was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in his native town of Cabot. Here he labored successfully six years, and then removed to ——, where he preached with great success the following decade, and then went to Northfield and preached eight years, and finally to Paulet, Vermont, where he ministered to the spiritual wants of a congregation for five years, when, on account of failing health and the coming of age, he resigned the ministry after preaching the word thirty-three years.

Mr. Stone was a strenuous advocate of temperance, and an uncompromising and aggressive abolitionist. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he went to the front as the chaplain of the First Vermont Infantry, a three months' regiment, and served for the time of enlistment. He was then fifty-four years of age, and suffered from the effects of the climate, else he might have returned to the service. He was a man well liked by the members of his church and community, his services were always in demand, and he was always busy. He was never idle for want of a place to preach. He was a representative type of the New England Congregational minister of his time; and an easy and eloquent platform speaker.

He married (first), Mary Clarissa Osgood, born in Cabot, Vermont, 1806, died in Cabot, 1843, daughter of Solomon and Ruth (Marsh) Osgood, and they were the parents of the following children: Harriet, married Bradford Barker; Parsons; Lauriston L.; James P.; Clarissa; John H.; Solomon O.; Charles F. He married, again, Lucy Laiton, born in Nashua, New Hampshire, 1823, and died in

Northfield, Massachusetts, 1866; and they had three children: Clara, George W. and Martin L.

(IX) Charles Francis, youngest child of Levi H. and Mary C. (Osgood) Stone, was born in Cabot, May 21, 1843. He passed his early years on a farm and in the common schools of his native town. He prepared for college at Barre (Vermont) Academy, and then entered Middlebury College in 1865, graduating with the class of 1869. He defrayed the expenses of his college course by teaching school. After graduation he studied law in the office of Hon. J. W. Stewart, of Middlebury, and at the same time filled the position of principal of the graded school at Middlebury. In 1870 he removed to Laconia, New Hampshire, where he pursued the study of law in the office of Judge Ellery A. Hibbard, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, beginning the practice of law in the same year as the associate of George W. Stevens. He was then alone in business for a time, and in 1880 formed a partnership with E. P. Jewell, under the firm name of Jewell & Stone. This partnership continued until 1894.

Mr. Stone was chairman of the Democratic state committee from 1882 to 1890, and served in the legislature in 1883-4, and in 1887-8. In the latter session he took a prominent part in championing the "Atherton bill" as against the "Hazen bill," two antagonistic measures bearing upon railroad interests in New Hampshire. He was president of the Laconia board of education for several years. In 1892 he was the nominee of his party for congress and made a remarkable contest for that office. In a district where there are forty-five thousand votes and a large Republican majority, he came within a matter of six hundred votes of being elected. In 1894 without solicitation on his part, he was commissioned by President Cleveland naval officer of the port of Boston. This place he filled four years, and at the same time did considerable practice in the courts of Belknap county. He was nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket in the fall of 1898 and received a very flattering vote, receiving a majority of the votes polled in Laconia, in Belknap county, and in the city of Manchester, all of which are normally Republican by a good majority. At the following session of the legislature, 1898-9, he received the full party vote for United States senator. In 1901 he was appointed one of the judges of the superior court and still fills that position. He was counsel for the Laconia Street Railway Company, and is now a director of that organization and of the First National Bank of Laconia, and trustee of the Citizens' Savings Bank. Judge Stone is a member of Laconia Grange, and of the Belknap County Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and has been a Mason over forty years, having been received into that order in 1865, while a student at Barre. He is now a member of the Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7, and Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia. He is also a member of Chocorna Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Laconia.

Nature has liberally endowed Judge Stone with those qualities that assure to their possessor success in life. He has a genial temperament and a pleasing personality that attract men, and his upright character and correct deportment make one, once his friend, always his friend. He is popular, as has been demonstrated by the votes he has received in political contests. As a citizen he has been distinguished by his unblemished character, his broad

views and his support of those ideas that stand for what is best in American citizenship. As a lawyer he is thoroughly prepared for whatever may arise in the conduct of a case; a rapid thinker, and a clear and persuasive speaker. As a judge, he is studious, fair, honest and well-balanced, rapid and logical in his conclusions and correct in his decisions. Judge Stone married, first, July 27, 1870, at Royalton, Vermont, Minnie A. Nichols, born at Sudbury, Vermont, October 15, 1848, died September 22, 1875. They had one child, Flora Minnie. He married, second, September 12, 1896, Isabel M., widow of Benjamin Muncie, and daughter of Colonel Noah E. Smith, of Laconia, New Hampshire. She was born in the City of Mexico in 1845. (See Smith).

Noah E. Smith (father of Mrs. Stone), was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, in 1808. His grandparents were among the earliest settlers of that town, riding from Exeter to their new home, the wife upon a pillion, in the fashion of the day, hearing an infant in her arms.

The couple located on land at the head of Round Bay, near the present Lake Village. Here Noah's father was born, and being the first male child born in Meredith, the town gave him one hundred acres of land—the tract now known as "Hadley Place," on the west shore of Long Bay. When Noah was ten years old his parents removed to Gilmantown, and here he remained until of age, when he left the paternal roof to seek his fortune. He went to New York City, where a company was being formed to operate a stage line from Vera Cruz, upon the coast, to the City of Mexico, and of this line Smith soon after became the general superintendent and executive officer of the company, and soon after his appointment made the acquaintance of Santa Anna, who was then about to be inaugurated president of the Republic, for his first term. After operating the stage line for three years, it was sold to a company of Mexicans, and Smith decided to return home, but another company being formed in New York, he was induced to remain as director of the new line. After directing the new line for several years, Smith went into business for himself, and engaged extensively in the buying and selling of mules and horses. He also had extensive dealings with the Mexican government, and supplied it with many horses for the army, and not only did he become prominent in business circles, but established intimate relations with the people among whom he dwelt, and had an extensive acquaintance, and was on the most friendly terms with those high in authority.

For some time after the breaking out of hostilities upon the Rio Grande, Smith was unmolested, but he was finally ordered to leave the city, and did so, conveying at the same time important dispatches to General Scott, at Pueblo, also giving Scott valuable information as to the location of the Mexican army, and finally became Scott's guide, and was attached to his staff as interpreter, and was with Scott in all his engagements and on his entry to the City of Mexico. After the close of the war, Smith returned to the United States. Soon after Smith's return to New Hampshire he joined a party of gold seekers and with them went to California by way of Cape Horn in a steamer called the Oregon, but after a stay of some time in California was obliged to return home on account of sickness. In 1852 he was appointed mail agent for the Pacific Coast, and his duties led him repeatedly to Aspinwall and occasionally to San Francisco, but after a service of three or

four years he resigned and returned to Gilmantown. The latter years of his life were spent with his daughter, Mrs. Munsey, at Laconia.

(II) Gregory, son of Rev. Timothy Stone, sailed from Ipswich, April 15, 1635, in company with brother Simon and landed in Boston. He settled in Cambridge, where he was admitted a freeman May 25, 1636; united with the church shortly afterward and became a deacon. In 1638 he represented Cambridge in the general court. He resided in the vicinity of Mt. Auburn, and his death occurred November 30, 1672, at the age of eighty-two years. He was married in England to Lydia Cooper, who accompanied him to America, and died in Cambridge, June 24, 1674. Their children were: John, Daniel, David, Elizabeth, Samuel and Sarah. (Mention of Samuel and descendants appears in this article).

(III) John, eldest son and child of Gregory and Lydia (Cooper) Stone, was born in England, about 1619, and sailed from London at the age of sixteen years. He resided in Cambridge with his father until attaining his majority, when he went to Sudbury as one of the original proprietors, but subsequently removed to Framingham. At the death of his father he returned to Cambridge. Besides his property in Sudbury, which he sold to John Moore in 1645, he acquired by grant six acres in "Natick Bounds." In 1654 he was town clerk in Framingham, and in 1656 he secured from the general court the confirmation of a purchase from the Indians of land at the falls of Sudbury river, and more land was granted him in 1658. In the records of 1659 the road to John Stone's house is referred to in the description of property in the bounds of Natick Plantation. He was a church member and appears in the records as both elder and deacon. He was elected a representative to the general court, from Cambridge, in 1682-83, and he died May 5, of the latter year. His will was dated April 16, 1683, and recorded June 1. He married Anne How, probably a daughter of Elder Edward How, of Watertown, and was the father of ten children: Hannah, Mary, Daniel, David, Elizabeth, Margaret, Tabitha, Sarah, Nathaniel and John.

(IV) Nathaniel, third son and ninth child of John and Anne (How) Stone, was born May 11, 1660. He resided in Framingham, where he served as a selectman from 1706 to 1710 and was admitted to the church, May 16, 1725. His will was made June 23, 1732, and probated November 2, of that year. He married, April 25, 1684, Sarah Wayt, of Malden. She bore him eight children, whose names were: Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Isaac, John, Mary, Sarah and Hezekiah.

(V) Hezekiah, sixth son and eighth child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Wayt) Stone, was born in Framingham, March 4, 1710-11. He received from his father the homestead, known as "Bridgefield," together with the latter's interest in Baiting Brook meadow. He was chosen a selectman, 1759, and served two years. He subsequently removed to Oxford, Massachusetts and died there July 18, 1771. He married Ruth How, of Sudbury, and she became the wife of Deacon Brancroft, of Ward. Hezekiah Stone was the father of eight children: Eliphalet, Jesse, Hephzibah, Ruth, Sarah, Lois, Israel and Hezekiah.

(VI) Deacon Eliphalet, eldest child of Hezekiah and Ruth (How) Stone, was born in Framingham, December 5, 1735. In 1771 he went to Marlboro, New Hampshire, where he purchased of his brother-in-law, Moses Goddard, a tract of land located in

the vicinity of Stone Pond. The farm which he cleared was recently owned by Clark Hill. For many years he was deacon of the church in Marlboro, and he died there February 9, 1817. He married Lydia Goddard, born September 4, 1737, daughter of William and Keziah (Cloyes) Goddard, of Berlin. She died March 18, 1821. The children of this union were: Calvin, Beulah, John, Shubael, Cynthia, Ruth, Abigail, Luther, Patty and Asa.

(VII) Captain John, second son and third child of Deacon Eliphalet and Lydia (Goddard) Stone, was born at Framingham, 1764. He settled north of Stone Pond, directly on the line between Marlboro and Dublin. Although but a boy, John Stone, like many others of the youth of New England, enlisted as a soldier in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war, and his daughter, Ruth Helen, widow of the late Fred H. Rogers, of Bellows Falls, is an interested member of a Boston Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. On March 12, 1788, he married for his first wife Elizabeth Stanley, who died November 4, 1813, and he subsequently married Mrs. Rebecca (Coolidge) Ward. She died October 24, 1856. The children of his first union were: John, died young; Polly, Betsey, Abigail, Andrew, Martha, Silas, Aaron, Mahala, died young; Mahala, Lydia, Emeline and Louisa. Those of his second marriage were: John Curtis, Caroline E., Ruth Helen and George H. Captain John Stone died April 14, 1849.

(VIII) John Curtis, eldest child of Captain John and Rebecca Stone, was born in Marlboro, August 22, 1819. He was a painter and paper hanger, and resided in Marlboro his entire life, which terminated May 12, 1892. He was twice married. April 17, 1856, he married Ellen M. Fay, who was born in Framingham, January 25, 1831, and died February 19, 1866. His second wife, whom he married October 20, 1866, was Marion E. Munroe, born December 25, 1846. His first wife bore him six children: Malora R., born February, 1857, married Lyman E. Bigelow. Elsie J., born June 15, 1858, married Arthur J. Clapp, of West Upton, Massachusetts, and resides in Franklin, that state. Della M., born April 28, 1860. George Fay, the date of whose birth will be recorded presently. Louisa S., born December 20, 1863, died May 27, 1865. Lizzie M., born September 5, 1865, died February 21, 1866. The children of his second union are: Nellie M., born October 8, 1867. Frank Leslie, born February 14, 1869. Eddie M., born October 12, 1870. Herman C., born August 9, 1872. Freddie Elmer, born December 25, 1874, died February 18, 1876. Winfield M., born August 29, 1881. Clifton Elmer, born 1890, died in infancy.

(IX) George Fay, eldest son and fourth child of John Curtis and Ellen M. (Fay) Stone, was born in Marlboro, February 18, 1862. His studies in the public schools were supplemented with a commercial course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and his early business training was acquired in the grocery store of Clinton Collins, of Marlboro. He was subsequently employed in the same line of trade by George Davis, with whom he remained for three years, at the expiration of which time he accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods store of C. B. Collins & Company, of Marlboro. In 1891 he went to Keene, where for the succeeding three years he was a clerk in the Boston Branch Grocery Store. Entering the employ of Nichols & Wardwell, Keene, he remained with them for eleven years, and in company with John H. Smith succeeded to

the business, which he is now conducting with gratifying success. Under the old town government he served as a selectman for six years; was for two years a member of the city council from ward 3; has been a member of the fire department since 1892, and ranks as second lieutenant. Mr. Stone is now (1907-08) a member of the general court. He affiliates with the Order of the Golden Cross and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is now (1907) a member of the Encampment, Monadnock, No. 10, and Friendship, Rebecca, No. 6, and is a member of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Stone married, December 29, 1886, Lucy Emma Morse, born in Marlboro, March 11, 1862, daughter of Granville and Achsah (Gates) Morse.

(III) Samuel, fourth son and fifth child of Gregory and Lydia (Cooper) Stone, settled at Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, Massachusetts, prior to the year 1700, and was the progenitor of the Lexington Stones, who became quite numerous. For the purpose of distinguishing one from another they are designated in the early town records as John Stone, East, and John Stone, West, etc. They were prosperous, influential and highly reputable people.

(VI) Captain George, probably a great-grandson of Samuel Stone, was born in Lexington, March 21, 1760. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Continental army and left the honorable record of having served five years in the war for national independence, during which he participated in the important military operations resulting in the surrender of General Burgoyne; was also in several other notable engagements, including the battles of Brandywine, Stillwater and Monmouth, in which latter encounter he was wounded; and in common with the rest of the patriots under General Washington, endured the privation and exposure at the memorable winter encampment at Valley Forge. On account of the comparative worthlessness of Continental currency he found himself practically penniless at the close of the war, and although compelled to suffer the pangs of miserably required service together with the poverty resulting therefrom, he left to his posterity the ever-enduring honor of being descendants of a Revolutionary patriot. It is stated upon good authority that Captain Stone's pay, which he received in federal currency on being mustered out, was valued at twenty cents in good money. In addition to a robust constitution he possessed an inherent ambition to get on in the world, and penetrating the then wilds of New Hampshire, he acquired twenty acres of unimproved land in Boscawen. Through industry and judicious management he subsequently increased his landed possessions, and becoming affluent for a farmer of that period was able to give each of his children a homestead. He died in West Boscawen, December 8, 1834. His first wife, whom he married about the year 1788, was Hannah Lovering, of Kingston, New Hampshire, who died December 27, 1826, aged sixty-five years, and in 1830 he married for his second wife Abigail Currier, of Canterbury, this state. Her death occurred April 18, at the age of sixty-six. His children, all of whom were of his first union, were: Sarah, John, Amos, Polly, Peter, George W., Hannah and Royal.

(VII) John, second child and eldest son of Captain George and Hannah (Lovering) Stone, was born in Boscawen, February 28, 1792. He resided in Webster, New Hampshire, for many years, and occupied a comfortable homestead on Battle street, where he died January 25, 1870. During the War of

1812-15 he was drafted and served in the army, doing garrison duty at Portsmouth. He married Submit Sweatt, who was born in West Boscawen, June 16, 1795, and died in Webster, February 11, 1881. She was the mother of two sons, Benjamin and Hiram G.

(VIII) Hiram G., youngest son of John and Submit (Sweatt) Stone, was born in Webster, May 24, 1822. He resided at the homestead in Webster, and became a farmer of unusual ability, being particularly partial to horticulture and raising apples on an extensive scale. As an authoritative writer on native fruits and kindred subjects he attained much favorable notoriety and was considered an expert in all matters relative to his special branch of agriculture. He lived to be nearly seventy years old, and his death occurred at the family homestead in Webster, December 26, 1891. January 26, 1847, he married Mary Ann Coffin Ticknor, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, who died November 10, 1856, and on December 5, of the following year, he married for his second wife Lucinda Lane, of Epsom, this state. His first wife bore him two children: Melvin T., who will be again referred to; and Mary Ann Ticknor, who was born August 18, 1856 (died September 21, 1870).

(IX) Melvin Ticknor Stone, M. D., eldest child and only son of Hiram G. and Mary A. C. (Ticknor) Stone, was born in West Boscawen, July 28, 1854. Having pursued the regular course of study at the New Hampton Institute, he began his professional preparations, which were completed at Dartmouth College with the medical class of 1880, and immediately locating in Troy he entered upon his professional duties with a spirit of enthusiasm which practically assured a substantial success. The acquisition of a lucrative practice is attended with many difficulties, and can be only accomplished through the exercise of superior professional skill and an unquestionable honesty of purpose. The fact that he has labored in one field of operation for more than a quarter of a century is fairly conclusive proof that these essential qualities predominate in his character, and the spark of ambition which served to brighten his path during the days of his early professional struggles, may also be considered as one of the chief elements of his success.

Although in every well regulated community there is no partiality displayed between citizens of the learned professions and the ordinarily educated business man or farmer in the distribution of public offices, yet there is not unfrequently a perceptible leaning on the part of the majority of voters toward the college-bred man, especially when the latter's professional reputation is augmented by personal popularity, and, according to information at hand, Dr. Stone seems to belong to this category. He has served as health officer from 1880 to the present time; was superintendent of public schools from 1882 to 1885 and member of the school board from 1886 to 1892; has officiated as town clerk from 1888 to date; was trustee of the public library from 1891 to 1906, and supervisor of the check list from 1896 to 1898; was representative to the legislature in 1887, and a delegate to the constitutional convention at Concord in 1902. For the past twenty years he has acted as a justice of the peace and a notary public. In politics he is a Republican. During the Harrison administration he was chosen a member of the board of examining surgeons in pension cases. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the New Hampshire State, Connecticut Valley

and Cheshire County medical societies. In the Masonic order he is far advanced, being a past worshipful master of the Blue Lodge in Troy, and a member of Cheshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Hugh de Payen Commandery of Keene, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, of Nashua. He also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. He has been engaged quite extensively in the settlement of estates, and is particularly interested in local history, having compiled an excellent "History of Troy," which was published in 1897.

On January 26, 1882, Dr. Stone married Cora Mabel Whitney, born in Francestown, May 29, 1858, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah Frances (Taylor) Whitney. Her father was born in Troy, November 26, 1827, and her mother, who was born in Francestown, October 23, 1820, died April 6, 1899. Dr. and Mrs. Stone have had three daughters, namely: Mary F., born April 29, 1886, died April 5, 1891; Mildred Ticknor, born March 17, 1891; and Dorothy C., born April 25, 1896, died August 20, same year.

The name of Forsaith originated in Scotland and is of great antiquity. During the great religious upheaval which so violently agitated the Scotch Protestants in the seventeenth century it was allied with the Covenanters, and those of its representatives who were determined to live up to the teachings of the Presbyterian doctrine sought a refuge in the north of Ireland, where the prospects of religious liberty were much brighter. The exodus from Scotland to Ireland was at a later period followed by another hegira from the latter country to America, and many of these sturdy people found homes in New Hampshire. These immigrants were the progenitors of many distinguished Americans.

(I) William Forsaith, a native of north Ireland, was the son of Matthew Forsaith, who came from the north of Ireland and settled in Chester, and from him have descended a large number of the name in this country. William Forsaith came as an infant to New England about the year 1742, his parents settling among the Scotch-Irish compatriots in Londonderry, or the immediate vicinity. He was an industrious farmer, and a man of unquestionable integrity, whose strongly defined character has been transmitted to his descendants. His wife was before marriage Jane Wilson, and he had a family of seven sons and three daughters.

(II) Josiah, seventh child and youngest son of William and Jane (Wilson) Forsaith, was born in Derry, 1780. He was graduated from Dartmouth College with the class of 1807, and immediately turned his attention to educational pursuits. Teaching school, however, was to him but a temporary occupation as he was desirous of entering the legal profession, and having completed his preparations and secured admission to the bar, he located for practice in Goffstown, remaining for a time and then removing to Boston. In 1822 he went to Newport, New Hampshire, where he transacted with success a general law business for a period of twenty-four years, or up to his death. In politics he was an active supporter of the Whig party, and in addition to holding numerous town offices served one term in the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature. Joseph Forsaith died in 1846. In 1822 he married Maria Southworth, who became the mother of six



children, three of whom died in childhood, another, the eldest son, died quite late in life, and two are now (1907) living—Judge William J. Forsaith, of Boston, who is referred to at greater length in the succeeding paragraph, and his younger brother, Edward. Mrs. Maria Forsaith died 1890, aged eighty-eight years.

(III) William Josiah, son of Josiah and Maria (Southworth) Forsaith, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, April 19, 1836. He began his education in the Newport public schools, later studied at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, from which he was graduated, then entered Amherst, remaining two years, and entering Dartmouth as a junior took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1857. The following January he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Burke and Waite, of Newport, with whom he was a student for about one year, at the expiration of which time he entered the office of B. F. Hallet, in Boston, and in the fall of 1859 became a student at the Harvard Law School, remaining there one full term. He then entered the office of Messrs. Ramsey and Morse, of Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in May, 1860. He practiced law in Boston for the succeeding ten years, or until 1872, when he was appointed a special justice of the Boston municipal court for a period of four years, and also served as trial justice of the juvenile court which, by act of the legislature, is now presided over by a justice appointed solely for that purpose. In 1882 he was appointed as associate justice of the municipal court of the city of Boston, and has since served upon the bench, a full quarter of a century. Both in years and in point of service Judge Forsaith is probably the oldest municipal justice in Massachusetts.

Judge Forsaith was married in 1865 to Annie Veazie, of Bangor, Maine, daughter of John W. Veazie, of that city, and a granddaughter of General Veazie, a prominent financier of Bangor in his day and one of the wealthiest men in the Pine Tree State. The children of this union, all of whom were born in Boston, are: William Veazie, born in 1867; Marian Bartlett, born in 1871; and Annie Southworth, born in 1875. Mrs. Forsaith died in 1889.

This is one of the many New England GRIMES land names which have undergone great modifications in spelling. It is of Scotch origin and was originally spelled on its arrival in this country, Graham or Grayham. It is frequently written in the Scotch annals Graeme and it is found connected with important events in that country as well as the United States. Its representatives in New Hampshire have been noted for their intelligence, industry and executive ability.

(I) The first of whom any definite record can now be found was Francis Graham, who was among the large colony that came from North Ireland in 1718 to settle in New Hampshire. The record of the proceedings of the selectman of Boston, under date January, 1720, is the following: "Sundry passengers who came from Ireland with Captain Dennis and arrived here November last" to which is appended the names of twenty-one men, among whom is that of Francis Graham. The records of Boston also state that "Francis Graham married Mary Dieky, January 20, 1731." This marriage was performed by Rev. John Moorehead, who officiated in that capacity for many of the Scotch-Irish in and about Boston. Francis Graham settled in that vicinity, living for a time on Noddle's Island, now

East Boston. There a son was born in 1747. A daughter, Ann, was also born. She subsequently married Deacon William McKean and settled in Deering, New Hampshire, where she died in 1825 at the age of eighty-two years. Deacon McKean was the son of Samuel McKean and the last named was a nephew of the celebrated James McKean, a pioneer proprietor, and long a magistrate of Londonderry, New Hampshire.

(II) Francis, son of Francis Graham, was born in 1747, in what is now East Boston, and lived for a short time in Londonderry, New Hampshire. About 1765 he settled in Deering, nearly opposite the present village of Hillsboro Bridge, one and one half miles distant from that town. About this time his name began to be called Grimes and he accepted this pronunciation and adopted the present spelling. The hill on which he settled was long known as Grimes Hill. He signed the Association Test in Deering in 1776. His wife was Elizabeth Wilson of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of John, James and Ann. The last named became the wife of Deacon William McKean, settled in Deering, New Hampshire, and died in 1885, at the age of eighty-two years. Deacon William was a son of Samuel McKean, who was a nephew of the celebrated James McKean proprietor and long a magistrate of Londonderry, New Hampshire.

(III) John, eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, was born August 11, 1772, in Deering, and long lived on what is known as the McNeal place in that town. For a time he was a merchant and hotel keeper in Francestown, and about 1836 removed to Hillsboro Bridge, where he was engaged in farming and rearing cattle. He died there October 17, 1851. He was a liberal minded man and on one occasion on account of assisting a sick individual on his way he was arrested for traveling on Sunday. He was a member of the Congregational Church and was an ardent Whig but refused any public station. He was the friend of progress and encouraged the maintenance of schools and everything that tended towards the advancement of the community. His wife, Elizabeth Wilson, was born August 19, 1773, and died in 1850, about seventy-seven years old. Following is a brief mention of their children. Hiram, the eldest, is the subject of the following paragraph. Jane became the wife of James Butler and died in Hillsboro Bridge. Susan married Alden Walker and was the mother of Admiral John G. Walker, who was prominent in the United States Navy. She died in Hillsboro Bridge, as did also Francis. David W. died in Burlington, Iowa. Sarah C. died unmarried about 1884. James Wilson, the youngest, was graduated from Dartmouth College in the same class with Hon. Samuel C. Bartlett and "Long" John Wentworth of Illinois. He was governor of the state of Iowa from 1854 to 1858, and represented that state in the United States senate for the ten years from 1859 to 1869.

(IV) Hiram, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Grimes, was born September 17, 1798, and was educated in the common schools and Pinkerton Academy. In 1882, he bought a farm in Hillsboro adjoining the land owned by his father on the eastern border of the present village of Hillsboro Bridge, and resided there until his death, November 5, 1885. He was industrious and frugal, intelligent and forceful, and won from the soil a competence for himself and family. He was

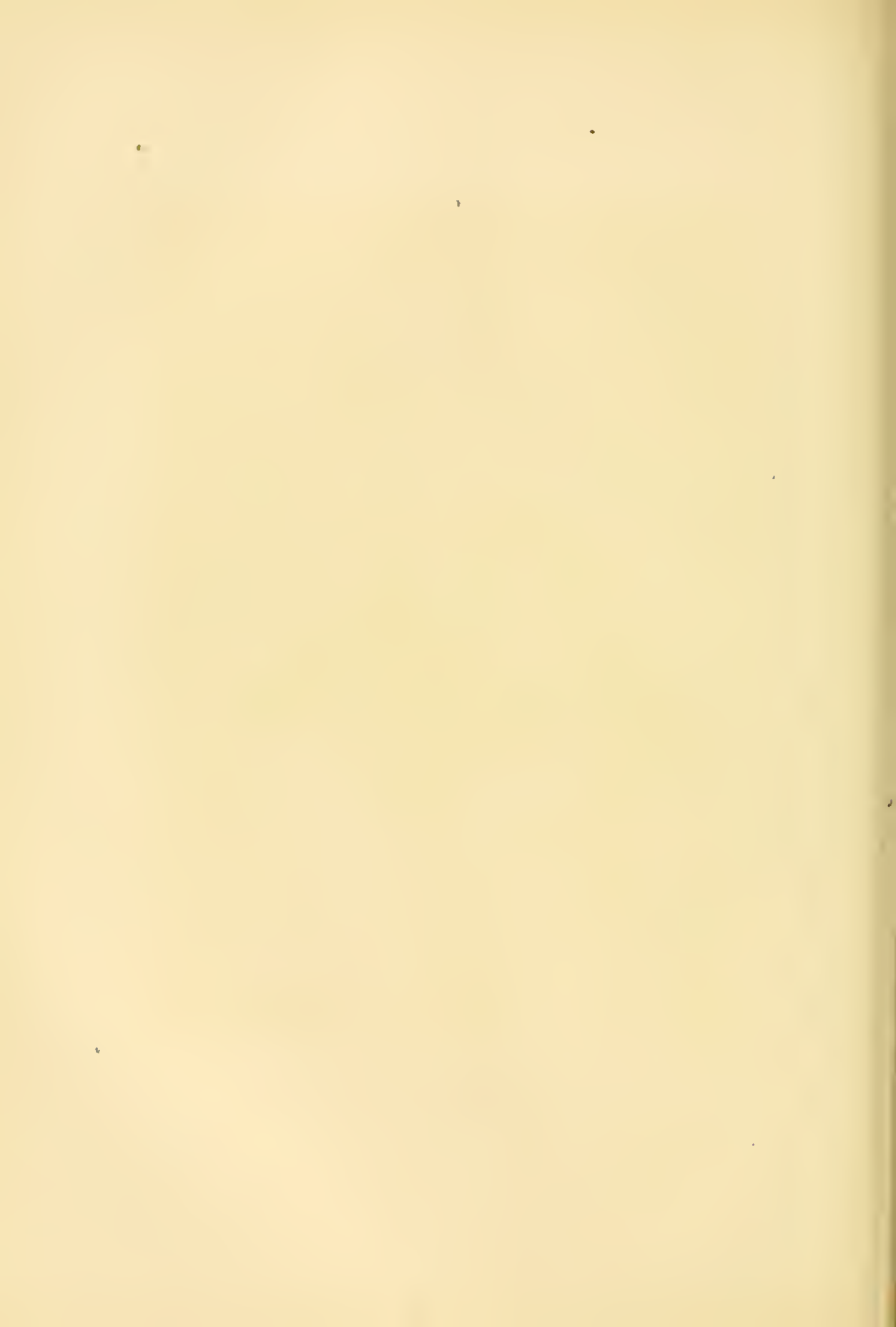
warmly attached to his family, fond of his home and took little part in public affairs. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of the entire community. Mr. Grimes was a regular attendant at and supporter of the Congregational Church. He married, December 9, 1823, to Clarissa, daughter of Dr. James and Nancy (Wilson) Forsaith. She died March 9, 1873. Their first child, a daughter, died when only two months old; the second, John, died in Hillsboro; Nancy Jane, the third, is the widow of David B. Burbank and resides at Hillsboro Bridge; Elvira Elizabeth died unmarried about 1898; James F. is the subject of the succeeding paragraph; Clarissa A. resides in Hillsboro Bridge.

(V) James Forsaith, second son and fifth child of Hiram and Clarissa (Forsaith) Grimes, was born May 19, 1835, in Hillsboro, and has passed nearly his entire life in that town. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm and the educational advantages afforded by the district schools of the time were supplemented by attendance at academies at Gilmanton, Hopkinton and Washington. At a very early age his summers were occupied by labor upon the farm and he thereby gained a vigorous body and habits which resulted in a successful business career. In young manhood he spent his winters in teaching in the district schools of his own and adjoining towns, beginning at the early age of sixteen years. He gained an excellent reputation as a scholar and disciplinarian and his services were frequently sought by localities in which those qualities were desirable. In 1859, while teaching in Hillsboro Village he began the study of law with Francis N. Blood, an attorney of that place and this he continued until the opening of hostilities in the civil war. After the firing upon Fort Sumter, he was the first of his native town to volunteer in the defense of the Union. About this time, through the influence of his uncle, who was then United States senator, his name was presented for a captain's commission in the regular army and he immediately began to take private instruction in order to fit himself for the discharge of the duties of this responsible position. On August 5, 1861, he was commissioned as captain in the Seventeenth Regiment, United States Infantry, immediately joined his command at Fort Preble, Maine, and was shortly detailed as a recruiting officer. He acted in this capacity for a short time in his native place and afterwards at Ogdensburg, New York. He became impatient to participate in the actions of the field and endeavored to secure the influence of a friend to obtain an order to that effect. In writing to him upon this subject, his uncle, Senator Grimes, said, "A good soldier obeys orders but seeks none. I cannot agree with many of our public men that this war will be brought to a speedy close. I think we shall have a long and bloody war and that you will see all the fighting that you desire before it is over. Wait patiently, your time will come." In due time Captain Grimes joined his regiment which was a part of the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated with it in some of the most severely contested battles of all the conflict. During the latter part of the war he was much of the time in command of his regiment and led it into what will be known as the "Memorable Battles of the Wilderness." At Spottsylvania, Virginia, he received a wound and was carried from the field. After being ordered to Washington, he refused a leave of absence in order that he might return to his

duty in the field. The surgeon declined to acquiesce in this and he was "returned to duty at his own request." While his regiment was preparing to move to Petersburg, he rejoined it at Cold Harbor, Virginia. The Seventeenth suffered heavy losses in the campaigns of 1863-64, especially in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad and Chapel House. At the close of the latter engagement, October 1, 1864, the regiment could muster only twenty-six men able to bear arms, and in consequence of this depletion of its numbers it was detailed for duty as guard at headquarters and soon after ordered out of the field for the purpose of recruiting. About November 1, 1864, it arrived in New York, and there was employed under command of Colonel Grimes in guarding noted prisoners and performing garrison duty until October of the following year. It was subsequently stationed at Hart's Island in New York harbor, engaged in organizing and drilling companies until the regiment was ordered to Texas in the summer of 1866. From Galveston Colonel Grimes proceeded by rail to Brenham, and thence marched over a hundred miles across the country to Austin, Texas, arriving about the first of November. In the spring of 1867, Colonel Grimes was appointed judge advocate of a military commission presided over by Major-General Alexander McDee Macoock. This was convened by order of General P. H. Sheridan, at Austin, Texas, for the purpose of trying criminal cases under the Reconstruction Act of congress. Colonel Grimes served in that capacity for several months. From October, 1867, to April following the Colonel was in command of the post at Nacogdoches, in north-eastern Texas, and was subsequently in command of a post at Ringgold Barracks, on the Rio Grande River. The long and arduous service in that torrid region had somewhat impaired his health, and upon the advice of a physician he proceeded north on a leave of absence and returned to his duties in the fall of 1868, much improved in condition. He was then stationed at Brownsville, Texas, but the climate was soon found to be deleterious to his health and he was again granted a leave of absence. He reached home August 1, 1870, and in consequence of his impaired health he resigned from the service on the first of the following January, after nearly ten years of military activity. In September, 1866, upon the reorganization of the army, Colonel Grimes was transferred to the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and in May, 1869, to the Tenth. He was commissioned major by brevet, to rank from August 1, 1864, "for gallant services at the Battle of Spottsylvania and during the present campaign before Richmond, Virginia." From March 13, 1865, he ranked as lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Thus was a faithful and deserving soldier rewarded. He now took up his residence in Hillsboro, and has since resided there in the enjoyment of that peace and prosperity which came upon the nation in a measure through his own efforts. Having a competency, he is able to give of his time to the promotion of every interest of the community in which he lives, and he is an honored and respected citizen of his native town. While at home on a leave of absence Colonel Grimes married, September 8, 1864, Sarah Ann Jones, of Hillsboro, daughter of Eben and Mary (Carr) Jones, of that town. She was his companion in the military life of Texas and con-



*James F. Grimes.*







*James W. Grimes.*

tinued by his side as helpmeet and companion until March 15, 1906, when she passed away at her home in Hillsboro Bridge. A brief mention of their children follows: James Wilson, born November 21, 1865, is engaged in the practice of law in Boston. John Harvey, born March 25, 1867, now resides in Hillsboro, and is engaged in the operation of a saw mill. Warren Parker, born October 12, 1868, is a practicing physician in Hillsboro Bridge. Mary Carr, born August 27, 1871, resides at home. Henry Clitz, born October 21, 1872, died at the age of sixteen years. Clara Forsaith, born January 27, 1875, resides at home. Cecil P., born June 29, 1878, resides in Penacook, New Hampshire.

(VII) James Wilson Grimes, eldest child of Colonel James F. and Sarah Ann (Jones) Grimes, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 21, 1865, and obtained his literary education in the common schools of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and at Phillip's Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In 1890 he graduated from the Boston University Law School, and soon after went to the state of Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar. Finding that the west did not meet his expectations, he staid but a short time, and then returned to Boston and was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1891, and immediately entered upon the practice of law in Boston. His course in business has been successful, as has also his course in politics. He is a Republican, and on settling in Reading, where he resides, he at once took a part in political affairs and soon became a local leader. In 1897 he was elected from Woburn and Reading to the legislature, and reelected in the years 1898 and 1899. In 1906 he was nominated for senator from the seventh Middlesex district, and elected in November of that year, and served as chairman of the committee on street railways, and also a member of the committee on legal affairs and printing, and special recess committee on insurance. At the end of his term he was re-elected in 1907 to serve in the senate during the years 1908-09. In finance as well as law and politics he has found favor, and he is vice-president and a director of the First National Bank of Reading, and a trustee of the Blackstone Savings Bank of Boston. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and has served one term as president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Reading. He is a member of General Reynolds Camp, Sons of Veterans, and of the Loyal Legion. He is also a member of the following divisions of the Masonic order: Good Samaritan Lodge, of Reading; Order of the Eastern Star, of which he is a past worthy patron. He is a member of Security Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; New Hampshire, Home Market, Middlesex and Republican clubs; Meadow Brook Golf Club, and the Suffolk and Middlesex Bar Associations.

This old American name is now widely distributed throughout New England and the entire United States, and is borne by many honorable and worthy citizens. It is of English origin, and was early transplanted to American shores.

(I) Thomas Sleeper was born about 1616, and was a resident of Hampton, New Hampshire, soon after the settlement of that town in 1638. Land was granted to him as early as 1646. In the latter part of his life he lived on what is now known as Shaw's Hill. His was then a frontier house, no

other family living so remote from the main settlement. From him and his descendants that part of the town was called "Sleepertown," since corrupted into "Sleepytown." He died July 30, 1696, and his family afterwards removed to the newly incorporated town of Kingston. His wife Joanna died there February 5, 1703, at the age of eighty years. She was buried in Hampton. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Ruth, John, Moses, Aaron and Luther.

(II) Aaron, third son and sixth child of Thomas and Joanna Sleeper, was born February 20, 1661, in Hampton, and died in Kingston, May 9, 1732, aged seventy-one years. He was married May 23, 1682, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Partridge) Shaw, and granddaughter of Roger Shaw (see Shaw, I), and had a second wife, Sarah, who bore him two children. The first wife was the mother of seventeen children. They included Moses, Thomas, Aaron, Joseph and John (twins), Samuel, Elisha, Hezekiah, Ebenezer, Jonathan and Abigail.

(III) Moses, son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Shaw) Sleeper, was born January 2, 1684, in Hampton, and resided in Kingston, where he died January 13, 1754. He was married January 9, 1714, to Mary, daughter of Captain Jonathan Sanborn. She was born March 20, 1698. They had fifteen children.

(IV) David, son of Moses and Margaret (Sanborn) Sleeper, was born November 16, 1721, in Kingston, and settled immediately after his marriage in Sandown, New Hampshire. He cleared and improved a good farm in Sandown, and through industry and thrift accumulated what was considered at that early day a handsome fortune, which he distributed among his children as they began life for themselves. He was prominently identified with the early civic affairs of Sandown, and also with the Baptist Church of which he was one of the leading supporters. As commander of the local militia company he hastily assembled his command on hearing the news of the battle of Lexington, and marching to Boston reported for duty in defense of national independence. He was untiring in his efforts to perfect the moral training of his children, all of whom inherited his honesty, integrity and other commendable virtues, and in addition to providing them with a goodly share of the goods of this world, he left them the honorable record of having lived an upright and conscientious life. He died in Sandown, October 18, 1780. His first wife, whom he married November 24, 1743, was Margaret Scribner, and his second wife was Ruth Jenness, who was born March 29, 1735, and died July 6, 1823. Of his first union there were four children, and his second wife bore him sixteen children. Six of his sons and two of his daughters settled in Bristol, New Hampshire, namely: Gideon, Peter, Moses, John, Daniel, Samuel, Mary (who married Theophilus Sanborn), and Ruth (who married James Ingalls). Some of his children settled in Vermont, others went to Maine and Canada and one located in Plymouth, this state. (Mention of his sons David and Benjamin and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(V) Peter, third son of David and Margaret (Scribner) Sleeper, was born in Sandown, May 27, 1746. Going to Bristol in 1769 as a pioneer, he erected a log house on the west side of what is now High street, and two years later brought his wife and infant son to reside in his new home.

A few years later he erected the first frame house on the east side of the road, which is still standing, and is now or was recently occupied by Gideon Boardman. He subsequently opened a tavern, which he carried on for many years. He was the first constable and tax collector in Bristol, served as a selectman in 1764, entered the Continental army during the Revolutionary war as sergeant in Captain Walker's company, and during this exciting period town meetings were held in his house. He was afterwards actively identified with the state militia, serving as major of the Second Battalion, Eighth Regiment, and lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment. It is said of him that on one occasion he roasted an ox for the purpose of supplying his command with a bountiful repast. Colonel Sleeper died in Bristol, September 11, 1826. He married Mary Sanborn, daughter of Daniel Sanborn, of Kensington, New Hampshire, and her death occurred October 27, 1834, at the age of eighty-three years. She became the mother of eleven children, all of whom were natives of Bristol, except Peter, the first born.

(VI) Peter (2), eldest son and child of Peter (1) and Mary (Sanborn) Sleeper, was born in Sandown. He went to Bristol from Oxford, Maine, where he married and had a family of ten children, namely: Peter A., who settled in Bristol, Daniel, who went to Vermont, Nathan, who married Fanny Jones, of Portsmouth, and died in that city, July 22, 1855 (N. B. Dr. Thomas P. Shaw, of Lowell, Massachusetts, is one of his descendants). Captain Moses West, who served in the War of 1812, was afterwards an officer in the state militia, and resided near Danforth Brook; he married Ruth Worthen, Sherburn T., who died in Louisiana. Sanborn, who married twice and was the father of three children, Anna, who became the wife of Ichabod C. Bartlett, and had seven children. David, who settled in Canada, married Susan Harriman, who bore him six children. Abraham, who married a Miss Telford and located in New York state. Jonathan E., who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph.

(VII) Jonathan E., youngest son and tenth child of Peter Sleeper (2), was born August 6, 1780. He went to Belleville, Canada West, but eventually returned to New Hampshire and died in Concord, January 24, 1873. He married Adelia Sweep, and had a family of eleven children.

(VIII) Charles Wellington, son of Jonathan E. and Adelia Sleeper, was born in Bristol, February 25, 1847. He was a harness maker by trade and for many years conducted a thriving business at Concord with James R. Hill. Some years ago he retired from active business pursuits and is now living in retirement at Franklin. He affiliates with the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married Clementine Thompson, of Franklin, New Hampshire, daughter of Asa P. Thompson. She became the mother of two sons, both born at Franklin, New Hampshire: Alvah G., who will be mentioned at greater length presently; and Fred A., born May 14, 1876, a tool and die maker in Boston.

(IX) Alvah Guy, son of Charles W. and Clementine (Thompson) Sleeper, was born in Franklin, October 23, 1872. His early education was acquired in the public schools, from whence he entered the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in

1899. While at Dartmouth he officiated as organist in the college chapel and church. Deciding to enter the legal profession he took the regular course at the Boston University law school, graduating with honors in 1902, and since his admission to the Suffolk bar, which took place in January, 1903, he has been engaged in general practice both in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, having an office in Boston. Mr. Sleeper for the past seven years has been the organist at the Bromfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston. He is quite well advanced in the Masonic Order, and is a member of D. K. E. in Dartmouth College.

(V) David (2), son of David (1) and Mary (Scribner) Sleeper, was born 1748, and first settled on the homestead at Sandown and removed thence to Vershire, Vermont, and returned to Sandown, where he finished his days. The vital records of the state are singularly silent about this family.

(VI) Joseph, supposed to have been a son of David (2) Sleeper, was born September 10, 1782, but the records do not indicate the place of his birth (presumably Sandown; recorded in Gilford). He married Susanna, daughter of Simeon and Miriam (Morrill) Hoyt (see Hoyt, VI). They had children: Lucinda, Henry and Susanna.

(VII) Henry H., only son and second child of Joseph and Susanna (Hoyt) Sleeper, was born December 6, 1812, in Gilford, New Hampshire, where he resided. He married Caroline Robie, who was a descendant of an old Maine family of that name, and had three children: Charles H., Joseph Franklin, and a daughter who died young.

(VIII) Charles H., son of Henry H. and Caroline (Robie) Sleeper, was born August, 1836, in Gilford, and was a farmer in that town during the earlier part of his business life. He married Angenette True, of Lincoln, Maine. They have one son, Charles E.

(IX) Charles E., son of Charles H. and Angenette (True) Sleeper, was born in Gilford, November 29, 1862, and has spent his life in that town and Laconia, engaged in agricultural pursuits. For many years Charles H. Sleeper has taken an active part in public affairs, and served several years as selectman in Gilford, and also represented that town in the state legislature. His present residence is in Lakeport, one of the suburbs and a ward of the city of Laconia, and his son occupies the old homestead in Gilford. Mr. Sleeper is an Odd Fellow, a Republican in politics, and a Unitarian in religious preference. Charles E. married Ida A., daughter of John and Hannah (Sherwood) Goodwin, of Warren, New Hampshire, and has four children: Maud E., born May 8, 1891; Hannah D., born July 19, 1893; Frank D., born May 7, 1898; Charles H., born August 15, 1904.

(V) Benjamin, fifteenth child of David (1) and Margaret (Scribner) Sleeper, was born January 17, 1771, in Sandown, and died at Compton, Province of Quebec. He was married in 1796, to Betty Hills, but no record of their children appears.

(VI) Josiah, son of Benjamin and Betty (Hills) Sleeper, was born April 3, 1798, in Sandown, and lived for many years in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He died December 10, 1881, in Sunapee, New Hampshire.

(IV) Benjamin (2), son of Josiah Sleeper, was born August 13, 1810, in Compton, Province of Quebec. He married Eliza Ann Nevers, born







J. Frank Seaway

January 20, 1811, and died October 12, 1848. They were the parents of four children, namely: Benjamin R., Walter H., Henry and George T.

(V) Benjamin R. Sleeper was born September 24, 1836, in Sunapee. He is a farmer and manufacturer of rakes. He was married to Mary Batchelder, only daughter and second child of Nathaniel and Sarah (Trask) Batchelder, of Sunapee (see Batchelder, VIII). They reside on the farm belonging to Mrs. Sleeper, which was inherited from her grandfather, a pioneer settler there.

There are several families of this SEAVEY name in New Hampshire, descended from different sons of the pioneer ancestor. They have been energetic and industrious business men, artisans and agriculturists, and have borne their share in the clearing away of the forests and the development of American civilization.

(I) The first of this name who settled in the region of Portsmouth, which in pioneer times was for years an attractive fishing station, was William Seavey, who was sent from England in 1631 to the Piscataqua by Captain John Mason. He was a man of activity and good judgment, and was prominent in the community, and one of its prudential managers. He was a selectman and otherwise of confidence in the settlement, and in 1660 was an elder in the church. He died about 1688. The name of his wife is not on record. His children were: William, John, Stephen and Elizabeth. From William and John Seavey have sprung a large number of descendants, many of whom live at Portsmouth and the not far distant towns, but not all of the descendants of the immigrant can be traced. It is fair to presume, however, that all the Seaveys of ancient lineage in Portsmouth, Rye, and other neighboring towns are of the same stock.

(II) Thomas Seavey, probably a relative of William Seavey, with his wife Tamsen lived on the north side of Seavey creek while William lived on the south side. Thomas was called "cousin" in an affidavit made by John and Elizabeth, the children of William.

(III) Samuel, son of Thomas and Tamsen Seavey, was rated in Portsmouth in 1717. In 1731 he deeded all his land and personal property to his son Samuel, who was, possibly, the only living child at that time. No record of his marriage is found. He probably died very soon after the deed of 1731.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) Seavey, was born about 1685, and with his wife Abigail lived in Rye. They were married, probably, in 1711. He died in 1761 and his will, dated April 1, 1760, was proven September 30 of the following year. He had nine children born between 1712 and 1735, namely: Ithamar, Samuel, Sarah, Henry, Mary, Abigail, Mehitabel, Jonathan and Moses. (Mention of Samuel and descendants appears in this article.)

(V) Ithamar, eldest child of Samuel and Abigail Seavey, was born January 27, 1712. He removed from Rye to Rochester before 1746, in July of which year he was one of the petitioners of Rochester to Governor Wentworth, requesting that soldiers be stationed at the garrison house there to guard the inhabitants. He married Mary Fuller, and they had seven children: Comfort, Mary, Elizabeth, Mehitabel, Abigail, Jane, and Samuel,

whose sketch follows. They are buried on the home farm now owned by Charles H. Seavey.

(VI) Samuel (2), youngest child of Ithamar and Mary (Fuller) Seavey, was born in Rochester in 1747, and died in 1826, aged seventy-nine. He was a Revolutionary soldier. May 29, 1775, he enlisted and his name appears on the pay roll of Captain Henry Elkin's company, of Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment, August 1, 1775. In North Hampton, January 5, 1776, he and others authorized Captain Moses Leavitt "to draw all our billeting money due from the Province of New Hampshire." September 23, 1776, at Portsmouth, he acknowledged receipt of six pounds bounty, and two pounds and ten shillings lawful money for billeting allowed by the general court to the soldiers raised to reinforce the army in New York. September 8, 1777, he acknowledged as an "enlisted soldier" in Captain Joseph Pierson's company, twenty-five shillings lawful money for travel or billeting money to Rhode Island. He is on the muster roll of Captain Pierson's company, as engaged from June 25, 1777, to December 18, 1777, "six months and five days"; and the record also states that he "enlisted July 11, on duty." He married, in 1801, Rebecca Tasker, who was born in 1769, and died in 1852, aged eighty-three. They had three children: Samuel F., Jonathan T. and Mary Ann.

(VII) Samuel F., eldest child of Samuel (2) and Rebecca (Tasker) Seavey, was born September 28, 1806, and died December 26, 1877, aged seventy-one years. He always resided on the old homestead in Rochester, and was engaged in farming. He married, January 1, 1837, Eliza K. Ham, who was born January 28, 1815, and died February 10, 1894, aged seventy-nine. They had eight children: James Frank, Mary J., Elizabeth A., Albert F., Charles S., Joseph W., Charles H., and one which died in infancy. James F., Albert F. and Charles H. are mentioned later on. Joseph W. born April 4, 1849, married (first), February, 1874, Nellie R. Newlin. She died August 22, 1879, and he married (second) Jessie Scott McCulloch. There was one child by the first wife, Fred. Fuller, born August 16, 1879. He married, September 8, 1903, Faye Woodruff.

(VIII) James Frank, eldest son and child of Samuel F. and Eliza K. (Ham) Seavey, was born in Rochester, August 14, 1838. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and at Franklin Academy, Dover. At the age of nineteen years he began work in Dover as a clerk in the store of A. H. Tash & Company. After eight years service in that position he started in business with his brother, Albert F., under the firm name of J. Frank Seavey & Company, and carried on a clothing business on the corner of Second street and Central avenue, which continued until 1902, when they sold out. He then engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of The J. Frank Seavey Lumber Company. This company has done an extensive business, being one of the firms most largely engaged in cutting lumber in eastern New Hampshire. Mr. Seavey also conducted a livery stable for many years, and has been connected with other business institutions in various capacities. He is president of the Dover Navigation Company, a position he has held for many years; is president of the Dover Co-operative Bank, and trustee of the Wentworth Home for aged people.

He is a lifelong and staunch Republican, and

has been a counselor in his party and an incumbent of various offices of honor and trust for many years. He has been a member of the Dover common council, was treasurer of Strafford county three years, 1869-1872, representative from ward two in the legislature, 1878-1881, was elected senator in 1881, and again in 1883, and member of the governor's council in 1902. Mr. Seavey is a courteous man, positive but not brusque in the expression of his views, a deep thinker and a correct reasoner, and a pleasing and sensible talker. His sound judgment in financial affairs, and his activity in business have made him one of the leading citizens of Dover in business and social circles. His experience and influence in these spheres have made the necessity of his presence to be felt in the councils of his party, and he has been a member of the Republican state committee thirty years. In fraternal circles he is no less popular and influential than in the others mentioned, and his membership in secret societies is comprehensive. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite degrees, and a member of the following named Masonic bodies: Strafford Lodge, No. 29, Belknap Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, and New Hampshire Consistory, Scottish Rite. He is a member of Weohammet Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Coheco Encampment. He is a Pythian and a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 6, and has been grand chancellor of the order in the state. He is also a member of Wonalancet Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men. He believes in the value and indispensability of the church and church influences, and is an attendant and liberal supporter of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover, in which his wife was a worker and a member for more than forty years.

He married, April 20, 1863, Sarah F. Webster, who died March 26, 1900, aged sixty-two years. She was a daughter of Daniel K. and Hannah (Ham) Webster, of Dover. Two children were born of this union: Grace Webster, now the wife of Montgomery Rollins, son of ex-Senator E. H. Rollins. Walter Ham, who is a member of the firm of E. H. Rollins & Sons, bankers, of Boston.

(VII) Albert F. Seavey, fourth child and second son of Samuel F. and Eliza K. (Ham) Seavey, was born on the old homestead near Rochester, December 29, 1843. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began work as an operative in a shoe factory in Dover, where he was employed four years. May 10, 1866, he entered into a partnership with his brother, J. Frank Seavey, in the retail clothing business. They opened a store in Dover, and were together under the firm name of J. Frank Seavey & Company for thirty-five years. Mr. Seavey was also a partner with his brother in the lumber business, and since 1902 in lumber business alone. As a business man Mr. Seavey is one of the oldest and best known in Dover. His word has always been as good as his bond, and either was as safe as cash in the hand. Besides doing a lively business in his mercantile and lumbering lines, Mr. Seavey has taken an active part in politics. He has always been a Democrat, sound to the core, and a believer in the principles enunciated by the fathers at the foundation of the party. He has been called to fill offices, and served as a member of the legislature in 1874-75,

and was a member of Governor Weston's staff in 1874, with rank of colonel. Municipal politics have not been overlooked by him, and he has served two terms in the council of the city of Dover. He was made a Mason at the age of twenty-one years, and has attained the thirty-second degree in that order. He is a member of Strafford Lodge, No. 29, of Dover; Belknap Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar; and the New Hampshire Consistory of the Scottish Rite, of Nashua. He is a member and past chancellor commander of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 6. Knights of Pythias, and a Knight of the Uniform Rank. He is a member of the Fraternal Insurance Order of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Albert F. Seavey married, July 31, 1883, Marietta, a daughter of Charles F. and Rebecca (Webster) Fogg, of Eppen, New Hampshire. They have five children: Alice M., born June 26, 1884; Marion W., February 10, 1887; Harold L., December 29, 1889; Helen Grace, October 22, 1891, deceased; Catherine F., May 27, 1895.

(VII) Charles Henry, fifth son and seventh child of Samuel F. and Eliza K. (Ham) Seavey, was born in Rochester, May 27, 1851. He grew up on the old farm, was educated in the common schools and at Rochester Academy, and after leaving school turned his attention to market gardening, in which he was engaged exclusively until 1886. At that time, in company with his brothers, under the firm name of Charles H. Seavey & Company, he began to carry on an extensive lumber milling business in Maine and New Hampshire, operating most of the time five mills and cutting about ten million feet of lumber annually. This partnership terminated in 1900, and since that time Mr. Seavey has operated independently. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and in 1888-89 represented Rochester in the legislature. He was elected member of the town council from ward three, and served the four following years. He was a charter member of Coheco Grange, No. 86, Patrons of Husbandry, organized in 1876, in which he still retains his membership. At twenty-one years of age he became a member of Motolina Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now also a member of Norway Plains Encampment, and also of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias, and Dover Lodge, No. 184, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He married (first), April 29, 1879, Clara A. Allen, who was born in Rochester, May 20, 1855, and died April 19, 1894, daughter of Amasa and Elizabeth (Blaisdell) Allen, and granddaughter of William and Sarah Allen, of Rochester. He married (second), October 26, 1898, Sadie Flagg Kelley, who was born in Madbury, December 10, 1869. The children by the first wife are: Ralph F., married, January 20, 1902, Ada Eldora White, and they have one child, Walter Allen. Ruth K., died June 3, 1886. Maud B., born July 23, 1885. Charles S.

(IV) Samuel (3), second son and child of Samuel (2) and Abigail Seavey, was born May 18, 1714, in Rye. No record of his wife appears. His children were: Deborah, Hannah, Isaac (died young), Margaret, Isaac, William, Sarah, Ruth, Henry Dow and Benjamin.

(V) Isaac, second son and fifth child of Samuel (3) Seavey, was born 1752, in Rye, and was a pioneer settler of Pittsfield, New Hampshire. He

was a Revolutionary soldier and was captured and held sometime a prisoner by the British forces. He served in New Hampshire under Governor Wentworth and was known as "Governor's Isaac," to distinguish him from other members of the family bearing the same name. He married Abigail Worcester, and their children were: Dr. Joseph, Y. Rachel, Samuel and Betsey.

(VI) Betsey, youngest child of Isaac and Abigail (Worcester) Seavey, was born 1796 in Pittsfield and died in that town, December 6, 1872. She was the wife of Joseph Elliott (see Elliott, III), and was the mother of twelve children.

(I) Joseph Seavey, probably a son of Andrew Seavey, the brother of James, Sr., resided in Pelham, New Hampshire.

(II) Nathan Butler, son of Joseph Seavey, was born in Pelham, August 3, 1802, and died in Pelham, March 11, 1885, aged eighty-three years. He was a wheelwright by trade, and resided all his life in Pelham. He married Elmira F. Swan, born in Andover, Massachusetts, June 17, 1814, daughter of Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Allen) Swan, and died June 18, 1885. They had three children: Henry, deceased, Charles L. Leora A., deceased.

(III) Charles L., second son of Nathan B. and Elmira F. (Swan) Seavey, was born in Pelham, March 26, 1839. He was educated in the public schools, learned the trade of wheelwright from his father, and followed that occupation until 1895. He has been a successful business man, and is highly respected by his fellow townsmen. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1883 was elected selectman and again in 1896, and still fills that place. In 1887 he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, and was a member of the committee on elections. He is fond of the society of his fellows, and is a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of East Derry, New Hampshire; and of Merrimack Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

Mr. Seavey married (first), 1866, Clara A. Spaulding, born in Pelham, 1841, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Gibson) Spaulding, of Pelham. She died 1903. He married (second), July 13, 1905, Emma Matilda Huhley, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 11, 1867, daughter of David and Sarah (Huhley) Huhley, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

This name is traced back in Wales HAINES to A. D., 607. In the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries it was variously written in England as Eines, Eynes, Heynes, Heanes, Haines, and Haynes, but the pronunciation was probably the same in all. Einion, Prince of Powys, was distinguished in the wars against Henry I of England, A. D., 1100-1135. Some members of the family served with the Crusaders, and were granted coats of arms, in token of appreciation of their services; the first was conferred about A. D., 1300.

(I) Deacon Samuel Haines came to New England in 1635, with John Cogswell, of Westbury, Wiltshire, England, a cloth manufacturer, with whom he had "served his time," learning the trade, as was the old custom. They came on the ship "Angel Gabriel" which sailed from King's Roads, Bristol, England, June 4, of that year, and from Mil-

ford Haven, Wales, on the 22d of the same month. After a voyage of ten weeks and two days from Bristol, they were wrecked at Pemaquid, now Bristol, in the "great hurricane" of the following August 15. An account of this wreck is given in the genealogy of Cogswell in this work, which see. Samuel Haines accompanied his master to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and remained with him one year to complete his apprenticeship, and then went to Dover and settled with Captain Thomas Wiggin's Company on Dover Neck. There he remained two years, and then returned to England and married Ellenor Neate, in the church at Dilton, Wiltshire, near Westby, where he had previously lived. The old parish register of Dilton, hamlet of Westbury, county of Wilts, Anno Domini, 1638, has this: "William Hocketts and Jane Pierce were married the first day of April. Samuel Haines and Ellenor Neate were married the same day." It is probable that Samuel Haines made that visit on purpose to be married, as the ceremony in the church occurred a few weeks after his arrival there. After passing the "honey moon" in his own home, the young couple sailed for New England, and in the course of several weeks arrived at Dover Neck and set up housekeeping in a house he built on ten acres of land the town had granted him on Low street near the Old Meeting House. Later the town granted him twenty acres on the west side of Back river. He had for neighbors William Furber and John Tuttle. In 1640 the citizens of Dover formed a combination for government, as there was then no well established government to rule over them. Samuel Haines was one of the signers, on October 16 of that year, and remained on Dover Neck ten years or more, as he was taxed there in 1649. He took a deed November 18, 1650, from Captain Francis Champernoon, of Portsmouth, then called Strawberry Bank, a farm "by ye name of Capt. Champernoon, his fiarme, lying and being on ye southeast side of ye Greate baye, for and in consideration of the sum of Ninetic pounds Sterling," etc. On September 12, 1653, the town granted him ten acres "at the bottom of Great baye over against Capt. Champernoons." July 5, 1660, he was granted ninety-one acres more. Later he received other grants of land, so that he became possessed of several hundred acres, all in the vicinity of Great Bay, in that part of old Portsmouth, now Greenland. On that farm he spent the years of his life, from 1650 till his death, about 1686; a most beautiful locality, the village of Greenland. In 1671 he was ordained deacon of the North Church by the "imposition of hands and prayer." Henceforth he was known as Deacon Haines. During his thirty-six years' residence on Champernoon farm Great Bay, Deacon Haines took an active part in the public affairs of the town. In 1653 he was elected one of the selectmen of Portsmouth, which office he held ten years in succession. In 1675 the town granted to "Deacon Haines ye privilege of hitching his horse in ye Pound on Sundays for shelter and protection." It was a long distance from his farm to the North Meeting House, which stood where the North Church now stands on Market Square, Portsmouth, and the vote of the town indicates that the deacon attended meetings in rough and stormy weather, and took good care of his team. The date of the deaths of Deacon Haines and his good wife is not recorded, but they were both dead before 1690, and they were buried on a bold prom-

ontory, jutting a little into the Winnicut river, in the ancient burying ground of the first settlers, but a short distance from the old Haines homestead. To Deacon Samuel and Ellenor (Neate) Haines were born three children: Mary, Samuel, and Matthias, whose sketch follows:

(II) Matthias Haines, youngest child of Deacon Samuel and Ellenor (Neate) Haines, was born on the Champernoon farm in 1650. He settled on a farm near his father. He was not only a farmer, but also a lumberman, and owned a part of a sawmill on the Winnicut river, where in the spring of the year, when the snow was melting and the pond had a good head of water, he did a rushing business sawing logs into boards and other merchantable shape. He was juryman in 1683, and from time to time held various town offices. He was a member of the North Church, Portsmouth, where he and his brother and sister had been baptized. The records show that he was a good citizen and caused no trouble that brought him into courts. He married, December 28, 1671, Jane Brackett, daughter of Anthony Brackett, of Portsmouth. They had four children: Samuel, Joshua, Matthias and Jane.

(III) Matthias (2) Harris, third son and child of Matthias (1) and Jane (Brackett) Haines, was born on the farm in Greenland, about 1680, and died in 1771, aged ninety-one. He served his time as usual, and learned the "joiner" trade, and was a famous housebuilder in his day. He resided in Greenland all his life. In various legal transactions, deeds, etc., he is called "housewright." He owned a quarter part of the grist mill on the river there, but does not appear to have been a "miller." He deeded this to his son John, April 15, 1755. He married, about 1716, Hannah Johnson, daughter of John and Hannah (Lewis) Johnson. Mr. Johnson was a miller. Hannah died May 4, 1755. The eight children of this union were: Lewis, Hannah, Matthias, Eleanor, Jane, Martha, John, and Abner, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Abner Haines, youngest child of Matthias (2) and Hannah (Johnson) Haines, was born in Greenland village in 1724, and died about 1788, aged seventy-four years. He was a farmer and resided in Greenland until 1772, when he bought in Canterbury one hundred and twenty acres of land from Jeremiah Clough. In the same year he removed from Greenland to Oxford, but did not remain there long, for the next year he settled on his land in Canterbury, where he resided the remainder of his life. In Greenland he was one of the respected and trusted citizens. He held various town offices; he was one of the committee of the North Church to provide for the ordination of Rev. Samuel McClinck, which occurred November 3, 1756. He was executor of his father's estate in 1771. May 28, 1772, he and his wife deeded ninety acres of land in Winnicut river and Great Bay to Ichabod Weeks, brother of Mrs. Haines, a physician in that town. He married, July 27, 1746, Sarah Weeks, who was born in 1727, and died in 1795, daughter of Walter Weeks, of Greenland. They had nine children: Samuel, Richard, Matthias, Walter, Stephen, Josiah, Hannah, Sally and Mehitable.

(V) Stephen Haines, fifth son and child of Abner and Sarah (Weeks) Haines, was born in Greenland, May 23, 1759, and died in Northfield, February 3, 1807. When his parents removed to Canterbury he went with them, married there, and settled on a farm in Northfield, a few years later. He was one

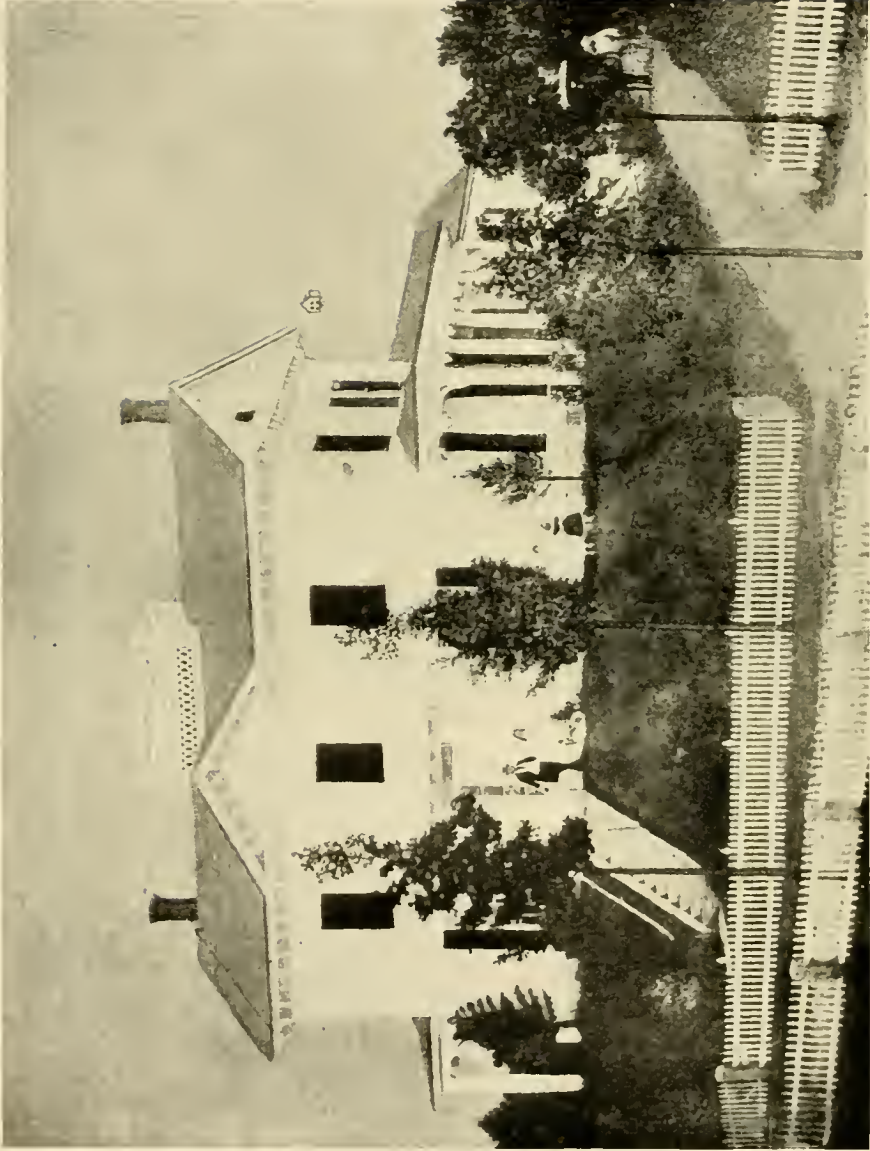
of the prosperous and respected citizens. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and one of the patriotic men of the town who aided the cause in various ways besides carrying a musket. He married, December 12, 1779, Hannah Carter, born July 20, 1759. They had five children: Walter, Sally, Stephen, Hannah, and Thomas Clough, who is next mentioned.

(VI) Thomas Clough Haines, youngest son of Stephen and Hannah (Carter) Haines, was born in Northfield, June 19, 1798. On August 12, 1846, he went under his mill to take a bath early in the morning. The miller in the grain room, being ignorant of Mr. Haines' bathing in the millrace, hoisted the gate and started the mill; the flood of water drowned him. Mr. Haines was a farmer and a miller, a man of great business ability and excellence of character. He was especially fond of horses, and had the best that could be had in that town or the country around. He married, February 17, 1820, Deborah Drew Rogers, born May 13, 1800, and died June 29, 1868, daughter of Samuel Rogers, of Northfield. She was of the ninth generation from John Rogers, the martyr. They had two daughters: Hannah and Alice Allen. Hannah was born May 20, 1821. She married (first), Darius Winslow, September 26, 1843, and they had one daughter, Ella Laville, born June 1, 1846, who married Hon. W. H. C. Follansby, of Exeter. She married (second), December 30, 1850, John Smith Dearborn. (See Dearborn, VII). Alice Allen was born March 28, 1822. She married, January 1, 1847, Cutting Follansby, of Sanbornton Bridge. He died September 14, 1875, leaving one son, Charles Haines Follansby.

The list of original members of the First BASS Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, which was organized as early as 1632, contains the names of Samuel Bass and his wife Anne. These emigrants, who were the first of this name in New England, arrived from England probably in 1630, and settled in the vicinity of Hog Bridge, Roxbury. It is thought that they brought with them at least one child and perhaps more. Samuel was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634. A letter of dismissal and a recommendation from the Roxbury church to the church in Braintree, dated July 5, 1640, was given them, and they removed to that part of Braintree which is now Quincy. Being a man of considerable mental vigor Samuel Bass became a leading spirit in the public affairs of the settlement, which he represented in the general court for twelve years from 1641, and he lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. He was chosen the first deacon of the church in Braintree, and at the time of his death which occurred December 30, 1694, he had served in that capacity for more than fifty years. His wife died September 5, 1693, aged ninety-three years. Their children were: Samuel, Hannah, Mary, John, Thomas, Joseph and Sarah. The births of one hundred and sixty-two of his descendants, including children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, took place during his life, and it is quite probable that Deacon Bass was the progenitor of all who bear the name in America. As they increased in numbers they scattered themselves throughout New England, and are now to be found in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

(I) The first Bass of the line herein traced





LULLWOOD, HOMESTEAD OF O. W. LULL, ESQ.

WITH HIS FAMILY AND THEIR HOME IN 1857.



found of record in New Hampshire, was Warren Bass, who resided for several years in Lyman, New Hampshire, where his children were born. The records give no clew as to his own place or time or birth other than that approximated by the death of his children. They were: Marietta A., Elizabeth Ann, Emeline, Naomy, Warren, Billings Hobart, LaFayette, Pebueus, Cornelius Vanness, born from 1813 to 1827. The records of Lyman show that Warren Bass of New York, was married in Bath by Rev. D. Sutherland, to Naomy Hall, of Lyman. These are probably the parents of the above named children.

(II) LaFayette, third son and seventh child of Warren and Naomy (Hall) Bass, was born August 15, 1825, in Lyman, New Hampshire. In 1861 he went to Detroit, Michigan, but returned to his native state the following year, locating in Haverhill, and in 1876 he removed to Fremont, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1891. He was twice married and his first wife was Alice C. Hobart, daughter of Frank L. Hobart, of Bath. For his second wife he married Jane Lindsey, second child of Justin Lindsey, of Newbury, Vermont, the latter having been the fourth child of Samuel Lindsey, who settled at Newbury in the year 1800. Mrs. Jane (Lindsey) Bass became the mother of three children, namely: Justin Lindsey, Jennie (who is the wife of W. H. Merrill) and Van Ness.

(III) Justin Lindsey Bass, eldest son of LaFayette and Jane (Lindsey) Bass, was born in Haverhill, April 23, 1863. Provided with a good education and a sufficient amount of natural ability to make his own way in the world, he, in 1885, went to Lancaster, where he occupied the position of clerk at the Lancaster House for the succeeding five years. He next engaged in mercantile pursuits as a traveling salesman for a Whitefield concern, handling crackers and kindred products, and was thus employed for a period of two years. Returning to Lancaster in 1893 he purchased a grocery establishment and has ever since applied himself to that line of trade, building up a flourishing business and realizing good financial results.

Mr. Bass is a prominent Mason, belonging to North Star Lodge, chapter and commandery, and to Mount Sinai Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church. He married Miss Patcher, daughter of Charles J. Patcher of Whitefield; their children are Donald, Priscilla and Lucia.

This old family is numerously represented throughout the United States, but the name is rarely found in the New Hampshire records. A few facts, however, have been gleaned which are herewith noted.

(I) David Lull resided in Weare, New Hampshire, with his wife, Mary Cilley, who was a native of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Their children were: David, John Cilley, Mary, Moses, Sarah, Nathaniel, Jesse, Betsey, Lewis, Willard (died young), Gilman, Jefferson and Willard.

(II) Moses, third son and fourth child of David and Mary (Cilley) Lull, was born April 17, 1789, in Weare and resided in that town. His wife's name was Lucinda Caldwell, but no record of their children appears.

(III) Lieutenant Colonel Oliver Woodbury Lull,

son of Moses and Lucinda (Caldwell) Lull, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, January 14, 1826, and was killed at Port Hudson, Louisiana, May 27, 1863. Until eighteen years old he lived on the farm with his parents, attended the schools while they were in session and assisted in the farm work the remainder of the time. In 1844 the family removed to Manchester, and there the young man continued his pursuit of knowledge, and graduated from the public schools in that city and Framingham, Massachusetts. While in the latter town he read law in the office of Train & Esty. Returning to Manchester, he continued his law studies in the office of Hon. David Cross, for whom he ever cherished unbounded esteem and admiration, and whose influence over him was most salutary. In May, 1851, he was admitted to the bar of Hillsboro county, and opened an office and began practice at Milford. He was also admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He was a hard student, was capable of intense application and concentration of mind, had a good memory, an analytical mind and pursued his studies with a logical and assiduous pertinacity that made him master of ever proposition he took up. His pursuit of his profession was zealous and successful. "As a lawyer," says one in writing of him, "considering his age and experience, he had few, if any superiors." He infused into his practice the same enlivening energy and strong determination as that which had marked his previous career. Although an unflinching and tireless opponent, he was a considerate and faithful counselor. He commanded a large share of business in his vicinity, and his practice was successful to an eminent degree. He was a good citizen, a kind and faithful husband, an indulgent parent, a true friend. He possessed the highest social qualities and no one enjoyed life better than he, and no one was calculated to make those about him more happy. When the war began, he realized that if the South was successful in its effort to dissolve the Union, the consequences to both parties would be very harmful and far reaching. He was patriotic and determined to do all he could for the preservation of the Union as it was, and at once became an able and efficient supporter of the loyal cause. At an informal meeting of the citizens of Milford, held on April 22, 1861, a committee consisting of George Daniels, William Ramsdell, Oliver W. Lull, Daniel Putnam and Clinton S. Averill was appointed to act in behalf of the town in relation to all matters connected with the enlisting and equipping of a company of volunteers, and furnishing aid and support to the families of such enlisted members as belong to the town." At a legal town meeting on May 11, the committee made a report of their labors up to that time, which was sanctioned by the town, and the committee retained in office for further service. But work merely of this kind was not entirely satisfactory to one whose ardent and patriotic nature longed for active participation in suppressing the rebellion. He was one of the first to offer his services to the state, and his influence was felt far and near in raising recruits. October 1, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Berry, lieutenant colonel of the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment. Before starting for the front his fellow townsmen presented him with a sword, sash and belt, and General Stark with thirty other citizens of Nashua gave him a splendid horse. Captain John M. Stanyan drilled the Milford recruits of the Eighth New Hampshire in Milford. He received his military training in the

academy in which Clinton S. Averill was educated (The Norwich, Vermont). The regiment was mustered at Manchester. From there it went first to Fort Independence, Boston harbor, and thence in two divisions under General Butler sailed for Ship Island, where it remained until after the surrender of New Orleans. They then went to Louisiana, where Colonel Lull was appointed provost judge of Thibodeaux, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and credit. He was afterwards appointed to a place on the staff of General Weitzel, by whom he was mentioned with great praise. The regiment took part in several engagements, among which were the battle of "The Cotton" and the battle of "Besland." Colonel Lull was a large man and rode a white horse, and the two made a very conspicuous mark. Rebel sharpshooters often tried to shoot him but failed. Once while riding along a large shell passed very close to him; coolly taking off his hat he saluted the messenger of death. On the morning of May 27, 1863, a general advance was ordered on the rebel works at Port Hudson for the purpose of driving the enemy within their inner works. Lieutenant Colonel Lull was temporarily serving on the staff of General Emory, but Colonel Fearing being in charge of the brigade, he voluntarily returned and took command of his own men. The contest was sanguinary. The Federal first line of battle was almost destroyed, then the Eighth was ordered to charge. With a wild yell they swept forward over the bodies of the fallen, drove the Confederates in confusion through the tangled abatis and almost annihilated the Tenth Arkansas which occupied the position. Much of the fighting was hand to hand, and the slaughter was fearful. While waving his sword and shouting "Forward, Eighth New Hampshire!" Lieutenant Colonel Lull fell mortally wounded. As he was carried back from the field, he forgot his sufferings and the danger he was in, and said "Don't let the regiment break; we must conquer them." He had been shot by a minie rifle ball, which entered his thigh and ranged into the abdomen. He was shot at ten o'clock in the forenoon and died about two of the same day, having suffered intensely in the meantime. When informed by the surgeon that he must soon die, he said "Thank God! I die for my country." His body was brought to Milford the next autumn, and buried with impressive military honors. The principal address of the occasion was made by Colonel Lull's old law preceptor and bosom friend, Judge David Cross. Over his remains is a tall shaft of white marble inscribed "I am willing to give all that I have, all that I am, or expect to be, for my country in this, her hour of danger, asking only that the dear old flag may be my winding sheet," words which he had written in response to the address of the citizens of Nashua who had presented him with the white steed. On June 25, 1868, a post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Milford, and in honor of their courageous and patriotic townsman who had given his life for the Union, the veterans who constituted its membership named it Oliver W. Lull Post No. 11.

Mr. Lull married, in 1848, May Augusta, daughter of William Presbury and Sarah R. (Cressey) Hoyt, of Bradford, granddaughter of General Stephen Hoyt, of Bradford, and great-granddaughter of Dorcas Presbury, the first white woman that went to Bradford, and the only one there for two years.

It is related of her that while her husband was away from home on a hunting trip, a large black bear put in an appearance and proceeded at once to the hog pen to appease his hunger. Mrs. Presbury, though slight of build, took an ax, gave him battle and quickly dispatched him. There were born of this marriage, two children. Only one daughter now remains, Ada Georgiana, the wife of M. J. Gray, formerly of Crested Butte, Colorado, and little Nell, who sleeps beside her father and grandparents, who loved her so well. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Lull studied in both schools of medicine, being graduated at the Woman's Homeopathic Medical College in New York City, April 10, 1869. After a successful practice of twelve years, she made a tour of Europe for the purpose of rest, and was absent from her home for more than a year. While there she spent several weeks in Vienna, visiting the principal medical schools in that city. At other times, as opportunity offered, she visited medical institutions at various other places. Since her return personal business has required so much of her attention that she has not found time for active practice, but feels the utmost interest and enthusiasm in her profession.

At the state organization Mrs. Lull accepted the position of senior vice-president, but the failure of the president-elect to attend, thrust her into the working place, and she was eventually the first department president. In the autumn of 1880 Woman's Relief Corps No. 5 was organized at Milford, of which Mrs. Lull became a member. To her energy was owing the early success of the corps.

Standing in the grounds and due west of the handsome residence of Mrs. Lull, affording a pleasant view from the street and surrounding neighborhood, is a fountain presented by Mrs. Lull and dedicated to the memory of the men of Milford who died in the Rebellion. The structure is of bronze, twelve feet in height, standing on a granite foundation placed in the center of a circular basin, about forty feet in circumference. The fountain outlets for the water display are numerous, and above and below them are attached electric lights. Around the outer edge of the basin, space has been allowed for the permanent location of tablets from every state in the Union, a number of which are now in position. On the east side of the foundation is a tablet inscribed "Memorial Fountain, dedicated by Oliver W. Lull Post, G. A. R., on the One Hundredth anniversary of the town, June 26th, 1894." On the north side is a tablet with this inscription: "Our patriot dead, they still live in words the truest, deeds the noblest, and in love that is eternal." The legend on the tablet on the west side is: "In honor of the gallant men from Milford, who pledged or gave their lives for liberty and in defense of the Union;" and on the south tablet: "Liberty, Heroics of the Revolution, 1776-1781, on land and sea. Patriots of 1812, Union." Standing near the fountain is a sun dial bearing this inscription: "I note not the hours except they be bright, Lux et Umbra Vicissim sed Semper Amor." This fountain was formally dedicated on centennial day, in the presence of a large concourse of the citizens of Milford and surrounding towns, by Oliver W. Lull Post with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Lull is the author of the "Book of the Fountain," which gives a full history of the same. In the year 1900, Mrs. Lull attended the reunion of the Daughters of the Confederacy,





Garrison Truly  
O. W. Lull.



Mary Augusta Hoyt Lusk.



held at Corsicana, Texas, and presented to them a flag which had been captured by the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment, at Port Hudson, and which was among the effects of Colonel Lull when they arrived at his home. The flag was received by Miss Nell Nance, of Palestine, granddaughter of Judge John H. Reagan, in behalf of the Texas Division.

In the North Riding of Yorkshire, England, lies the district of Cleveland, from which is derived the family name, and although neglected geographically it has been deemed sufficiently beautiful, popular and interesting to inspire three histories, a work on the dialect peculiar to its inhabitants and a geological treatise. The founder of the family in New England came from the county of Suffolk, and a research among the records of births, marriages and burials from 1542 to 1612, preserved at the ancient church of St. Nicholas in old Ipswich, that county, would probably throw some light upon their English ancestors. Beside Ex-President Grover Cleveland several other Americans of this name have won national distinction.

(I) Moses (or Moyses) Cleveland (sometimes written Cleaveland), the common ancestor of the Cleavelands of New England, was born at Ipswich, in Suffolk, probably in 1621, and at the time of his emigration from London (1635) was an indentured apprentice to a housewright. He was made a freeman in Woburn, Massachusetts, at the time of his majority in 1643, and he died there January 9, 1701-02. According to the Woburn records he acquired some political prominence, and was admitted to full communion with the First Church in Charlestown in 1692. On September 26, 1648, he married Ann Winn, born about 1626, either in England or Wales, daughter of Edward and Joanna Winn. His eleven children, all born in Woburn, were: Moses, Hannah, Aaron, Samuel, Miriam, Joanna, who died at the age of six years; Edward, Josiah, Isaac, Joanna and Enoch.

(II) Sergeant Samuel, third son and fourth child of Moses and Ann (Winn) Cleveland, was born in Woburn, June 9, 1657. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, where he derived his military title, and about 1780 he went to reside in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, where he purchased land the following year. He subsequently became one of the pioneer settlers in Canterbury, Connecticut, whither he was joined by his brother Josiah, who also went there from Chelmsford. Sergeant Samuel Cleveland died in Canterbury, March 12, 1735-36. His first wife, whom he married in Chelmsford, May 17, 1680, was Jane Keyes, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, October 25, 1660, daughter of Solomon and Frances (Grant) Keyes, and she died without issue, November 4, 1681. He married (second), in Chelmsford, May 22, 1682, Persis Hildreth, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hildreth. She was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 8, 1660, died in Canterbury, February 22, 1698. In 1699 he married for his third wife Mrs.

Margaret Fish, of Canterbury, a widow. The children of his second marriage were: Persis, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth and Mary. Those of his third marriage were: Abigail and Timothy.

(III) Sergeant Joseph, second son and third child of Sergeant Samuel and Persis (Hildreth) Cleveland, was born in Chelmsford, July 18, 1689, and died in Canterbury, March 11, 1766. He married February 7, 1710-11, Abigail Hyde, born in Cambridge, August 8, 1688, daughter of Jonathan and Dorothy (Kidder) Hyde. She died in Canterbury. He married (second) Sarah Ainsworth (or Ensworth), born in Plainfield, June 12, 1699, daughter of Alexander Ainsworth, and her death occurred in Canterbury, June 21, 1761. His children, all of his first marriage, were: Ephraim, Jonathan, Benjamin, Dorothy, John, Elijah, Persis, Ezra and Samuel.

(IV) Samuel, youngest child of Sergeant Joseph and Abigail (Hyde) Cleveland, was born in Canterbury, June 7, 1730. In 1753 he received from his father the title to a tract of land in Royalton, Vermont, whither he removed prior to 1792, and he died there in September, 1809. He married (first) May 7, 1751, Ruth Derby, born in Canterbury, September 26, 1732, died August 13, 1782, daughter of William and Elizabeth Derby. He married (second), March 11, 1784, Anna Welch. She survived him, becoming the second wife of Samuel Denison, who died at Castleton, Vermont, in 1824. Another account states that Mrs. Anna (Welch) Cleveland married Luther Grover, of Bethel, Vermont, and as the death of Samuel Cleveland's second wife occurred in that town, she was perhaps married a third time. The children of Samuel Cleveland's first union were: Joseph, Mary, Jedediah, Abigail, Zeruiah, Samuel, William, Arunah, Chester and Vester (or Sylvester). His second wife bore him two children, Ruth and Hiram.

(V) Jedediah, second son and third child of Samuel and Ruth (Derby) Cleveland, was born in Canterbury, May 8, 1756. He accompanied his parents to Royalton and died in that town, February 19, 1829. He married, in Connecticut, about the year 1785, Elizabeth Cleveland, daughter of Curtis and Elizabeth (Lord) Cleveland. She was baptized in Brooklyn, that state, May 25, 1760, and she died in Royalton, July 5, 1828. Jedediah and Elizabeth Cleveland were the parents of six children, namely: Jedediah, Elizabeth, Ruth, Curtis, Lucy Elnette and Norman.

(VI) Jedediah (2), eldest child of Jedediah and Elizabeth (Cleveland) Cleveland, was born in Royalton, November 27, 1786. In 1847 he removed to a farm in Northumberland, New Hampshire, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated January 2, 1865. He married for his first wife, January 16, 1814, Mrs. Harriet Douglas Randall, born January 9, 1796, daughter of Dr. Elias and Hannah (Brown) Douglas. She died March 14, 1841, and October 26, of the same year, he married for his second wife Anna Hubbard, born May 21, 1791. His children, all of

his first union, were: William Lord, Harriet Amelia, Charles Douglas, Norman Curtis, Jedediah Allen, Hiram Edward, James Reed, Elias Randall, Caroline Lucinda, Adoniram Judson and Harriet Elizabeth.

(VII) Norman Curtis, third son and fourth child of Jedediah and Harriet (Douglas-Randall) Cleveland, was born in Royalton, Vermont, October 14, 1819. He resided for some years upon a farm in Northumberland, whence he removed to Dover, and he died at Lake Shetek, Minnesota, January 8, 1873. July 6, 1843, he married, at Lancaster, Martha Augusta Smith, born in that town, June 22, 1823, daughter of Allen and Adeline (Perkins) Smith, and her death occurred there December 10, 1852. His second wife, whom he married January 5, 1854, also in Lancaster, was Eliza Ann Plaisted, born in Jefferson, New Hampshire, June 12, 1830. His first wife bore him two children, namely: Charles Austin and Ellen Augusta. His children by his second marriage, all of whom including their mother now reside in the west, were: George, Ida, Frederick Norman, Frank Allen, Forest Randall, and Curtis Judson.

(VIII) Charles Austin, eldest child of Norman C. and Martha A. (Smith) Cleveland, was born in Lancaster, June 10, 1844. He went to reside in Dover during his boyhood, but returned to Lancaster at the age of seventeen years and took a position as clerk in the grocery and provision store of James A. Smith. He subsequently established himself in the same line of trade, which he conducted for a number of years, and from 1880 to 1886 served as register of deeds for Coös county. After the destruction by fire of the Coös county court house he was appointed special register for the purpose of restoring the records of land titles destroyed, and after the completion of this work he went to New York City, where he engaged in the real estate business. Returning to Lancaster in 1890, he became connected with the Lancaster Savings Bank and the Lancaster Trust Company, the latter of which he assisted in organizing. He remained actively engaged with these banks until 1898, when he entered the dry goods trade as a member of the firm of Cleveland & Gould, and this concern is still carrying on business. Mr. Cleveland is still a director of the Lancaster Trust Company and a trustee of the Savings Bank. In politics he is a Democrat, and as a member of the lower house of the state legislature, to which he was elected in 1886, he figured conspicuously in the railway controversy in 1887. In the Masonic Order he has attained high rank, being a past master of the Blue Lodge and high priest of the chapter, has occupied all of the chairs in the commandery, except that of eminent commander, which he purposely avoided by waiving his right in the line of election, and he is a member of the council of Royal and Select Masters, North Star Lodge of Perfection, Raymond Consistory (32d degree), Nashua, and Aleppo Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, Boston. He married Sarah B. Twitchell,

daughter of Hiram Twitchell, of Lancaster, and has one son, Fred Charles.

(IX) Fred Charles, only child of Charles Austin and Sarah B. (Twitchell) Cleveland, was born in Lancaster, October 24, 1872. His early education was acquired in the public schools, and having prepared for college at the Lancaster Academy he entered Dartmouth, from which he was graduated in 1895. He was a law student in the office of Messrs. Shurtleff and Sullivan at Lancaster, and after his admission to the bar in 1898, he became the law partner of Mr. Sullivan, with whom he was associated until 1901. From the latter year to the present time he has practiced his profession in Lancaster alone, conducting a profitable general law business, and his legal attainments are fast obtaining the recognition which they deserve. Some time since he was retained as associate counsel with Philip Carpenter, of New York City, in the Percy Sumner Club fisheries case, brought to determine whether certain designated waters are within the jurisdiction and control of the government, or are owned by a private association. This case is now awaiting decision in the United States circuit court of appeals. Mr. Cleveland has been secretary and treasurer of the Lancaster board of education for eleven years, and has been a candidate for solicitor on the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Lancaster Club. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopalians.

In 1890 he married Mertrude E. Moses, daughter of Charles E. Moses, and has one child, Dorothy, born October 23, 1904.

The Hammond family, whose HAMMOND ancestor came to New England in the very early settlement of the country, has retained and transmitted from generation to generation the characteristics that distinguished its members as far back in the past as there is any record. This record is a long and honorable one, telling of men moral to a remarkable degree; honest, honorable, independent in thought and action; industrious, shrewd, and energetic; patriotic and brave; prominent in the communities where they dwelt, and often leaders of their fellows.

(I) William Hammond, the emigrant ancestor of the Watertown, Massachusetts, branch of the family in America, was born in Lavenham, county of Suffolk, England, where he was baptized October 30, 1575. He was the only surviving son of Thomas and Rose (Trippe) Hammond, his younger brother Thomas having died in infancy. He was left an orphan by the death of his father in 1589, and very little can be learned about his early life. He married there, June 9, 1605, Elizabeth Paine, and their children were all born in Lavenham. It is uncertain just when he came to America, as no record has been found, but there are records in Boston of a William Hammond as early as 1632, and this may have been the same man, or it may have been the William Hammond who settled in Lynn in 1636, and who is supposed to have been the



eldest son of William of Watertown, born in Lavenham in 1607. The first positive records of this William Hammond are to be found in Scituate, Massachusetts, prior to 1636, the name being found there as "Hamans." Deane's "History of Scituate" says "he soon deceased or removed" from there, and it was undoubtedly at about this time (1636) that he became a settler in Watertown, as no record of an earlier date has been found of him there. He probably located in Watertown at about the same time as did his brothers-in-law, William Paine and Dr. Simon Eire, all of whom seem to have followed their brother-in-law, John Page, who was one of the first settlers. His older children seem to have come with him two or more years prior to the arrival of his wife and younger children, who came to America in the ship "Francis," from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634. William Hammond was admitted freeman in Watertown May 25, 1636, and was grantee of seven lots and purchased three lots before 1644. His homestead of forty acres was situated on the west of Common street. He owned three lots in Pequisset meadow. His forty-acre homestead passed to his grandson Thomas, March 10, 1642; in the division of lands, he was granted lot No. 76, in the fourth division, containing one hundred and sixty-five acres, and this, with his other holdings, made him one of the largest land owners in the town. In religious matters he was not in sympathy with his Puritanical neighbors, and May 27, 1661, the houses of old Warren and Goodman Hammond "were ordered to be searched for Quakers," for whom they were known to have considerable sympathy. No clergyman of the name has been found among the descendants, but on the other hand, no criminal records have been found. The search has been very thorough and complete, and the freedom from any taint of crime or known immorality must prove very gratifying to the descendants. The will of William Hammond is on file at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, dated July 1, 1662, proved December 16, 1672. The inventory of the estate showed property valued at four hundred and fifty-seven pounds, and included three hundred and thirty-one acres of land. He had given lands to his son Thomas prior to his death in 1655, and on December 12, 1647, he had given Thomas a letter of attorney to obtain possession of lands in Lavenham, England, which were then possessed by his (William's) mother, Mrs. Rose Stewart. Elizabeth, the wife of William Hammond, was forty-seven years old when she came to America with her three younger children. She was born in Nowton parish, near Bury St. Edmunds, county of Suffolk, England, in 1587, and was the daughter of William Paine. Anthony Paine, living in Nowton parish, had a son William, baptized December 2, 1565. William Paine had five children baptized at Nowton parish, all of whom came to America and were for a time, at least, residents of Watertown: Phebe, Elizabeth, Dorothy, William and Robert. Her brother, William Paine, came to America in 1635, and settled in Watertown, where

he was one of the largest proprietors in 1636-37, but he soon removed to Ipswich and settled there with his brother Robert. He was a merchant and large land owner, a public spirited man and very popular in the affairs of the colony. About 1652 he removed to Boston, where he died in 1660. Her sister, Dorothy Paine, married Dr. Simon Eire, who was one of the early settlers in Watertown until his removal to Boston about 1645. Phebe Paine married John Page, one of the first settlers in Watertown and the first constable, having been appointed by the court in September, 1630. He died in Watertown, December 18, 1686, aged about ninety years. She died September 25, 1677, aged eighty-seven years. William Hammond died in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 8, 1662, and his widow Elizabeth died September 14, 1670. Their children were: William, baptized September 20, 1607; Amme, baptized November 19, 1609, died June 7, 1615; John, baptized December 5, 1611, died August 16, 1620; Anne, baptized July 14, 1616; Thomas, see forward; Elizabeth, born 1619; Sarah, baptized October 21, 1623; John, baptized July 2, 1626.

(II) Thomas, fifth child of William and Elizabeth (Paine) Hammond, was baptized at Lavenham, England, September 17, 1618; he died at Watertown, Massachusetts, December 10, 1655. He married about 1654, Hannah Cross, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, April, 1636; baptized in Hampton, October 9, 1638; died March 24, 1656-7, daughter of John and Hannah Cross. Thomas Hammond seems to have been an active, enterprising man during his short career. It appears that he visited England in 1648 and on his return brought to America some merchandise for sale. In the inventory of his estate, made December 22, 1655, the principal items amount to four hundred and sixty-five pounds, including land and improvements in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and housing and land in England, at Lavenham, valued at one hundred and twenty pounds and renting at fourteen pounds a year. He also owned land in Watertown where he lived. His widow survived him but little more than a year, her death occurring March 24, 1657. Her will, in which she left a goodly property to her son, was made only five days before her death. Thomas and Hannah (Cross) Hammond left one child, Thomas.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Cross) Hammond, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, July 11, 1656, was a posthumous child, having been born seven months after the death of his father, and being doubly orphaned by the death of his mother when he was but little more than eight months old. His grandfather, William Hammond, died when he was but four years old, and his Grandmother Cross surviving but a few years, it is probable that his uncle, Lieutenant John Hammond, of Watertown, took charge of his bringing up and education. He appears to have been much better educated than the average man of his time. He was a fine penman, as is shown by specimens of his handwriting which are still in existence. It seems that

he had some military training in his younger days, probably owing to the influence of his uncle, Lieutenant John, and he is credited with service in King Philip's war, in the companies of Captain Joseph Syll in 1675, and Captain Joseph Cutter in 1676. It is probable that he took an active part in military affairs later in life, as he is mentioned as "Lieutenant" in the records of Ipswich. Growing up as he did without parental restraint, he early learned self-reliance and became one of the most active, enterprising men of the locality in which he lived. He appears to have lived in Ipswich on the old Cross farm after his second marriage until about 1690, when he removed to Watertown, where he had considerable property interests. He was admitted freeman April 18, 1690, and continued to reside there until about 1706, when he returned to Ipswich and spent the remaining years of his life on the old farm situated near the west end of Muzzey hill, adjoining the town of Rowley. He was a large owner of real estate, as is shown by the Essex registry of deeds. A large part of this he deeded to his children at different times. Thomas Hammond married (first), August 21, 1677, Elizabeth Noyes, date of birth unknown, who died April 4, 1679, without issue. He married (second), December 16, 1679, Sarah Pickard, born January 31, 1656-57, died January 16, 1712-13, daughter of John and Jane Pickard, of Rowley, Massachusetts. He married (third), October 17, 1713, widow Hannah (Platt) Lancaster, baptized February 23, 1678-79, daughter of Ensign Abel and Lydia (Platts) Platt, of Rowley, Massachusetts, and widow of Samuel Lancaster, who was drowned in Rowley river, September 19, 1710. There were seven children of the second, and two of the third marriage. (Mention of Nathaniel and descendants forms part of this article). Thomas Hammond and wife Sarah were buried in Rowley cemetery, where their headstones are yet to be seen.

(IV) David, second son and fifth child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Pickard) Hammond, was baptized November 23, 1690, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died September 22, 1765, in Rowley, same colony. He was a farmer living near the boundary line between Ipswich and Rowley, and there was continual controversy between these two towns as to which included his farm. This was not finally settled until some years after his death. According to the records, on May 5, 1784, this farm then occupied by his eldest son was "sette off" to Rowley. On this account some of the children of his family were recorded in both towns while some appear only in the church records of Rowley, of which he was a member. It is possible that he had other children, of whom no record is now to be found. He was married (first) July 11, 1719, to Mary Platts, who was born June 29, 1684, in Rowley, daughter of Samuel and Phillipa (Phelps) Platts of that town. She died in March, 1747, and he married (second) August 6, 1748, Elizabeth Platts, who was born February 8, 1699, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Platts) Platts. All his children were born of the first wife, namely: David,

Jonathan, Mary, Sarah, Phineas and Johanna.

(V) David (2), eldest child of David (1) and Mary (Platts) Hammond, was born August 17, 1720, in Rowley, and died in that town January 3, 1797. He resided on the paternal homestead and was a prominent man and active citizen, taking a deep interest in its affairs, both civil and military. He was a soldier of the French war and was among those found on the list of Captain John Northend's company, May 16, 1757. He is also credited with eighteen months' and fifteen days' service, as a private in Captain William Angier's company, from April 17, 1756, to September, 1760. He also served for a short time in the Revolutionary Army, as a private in Captain Robert Dodge's company, Colonel Ebenezer Francis' regiment, November 29, 1776. He was married (first) September, 1743, to Susanna Harris, who died December 31, 1780, and he married (second) December 1, 1782, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood. He was her third husband. Her first was Isaac Burpee, who died before 1771, and she married (second) September 9, 1771, Thomas Wood, who died May 20, 1779. She died October 21, 1815, in Rowley, at the age of ninety-two years. David Hammond's children, born of the first wife, were: Phineas, Mary, Thomas, Susannah, John, Sarah, Johanna and David.

(VI) David (3), youngest child of David (2) and Sarah (Harris) Hammond, was born November 13, 1757, in Rowley, and died in December, 1840, in Bow, New Hampshire, nearly eighty-three years old. About 1777, or soon after, he left Bow, and lived for a time in Salem, New Hampshire. He enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from that town and was mustered in by Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Gale, July 21, 1779, for the town of Plaistow. He was a private in the fourth company, third New Hampshire regiment, under Colonel Alexander Scammel, and continued in the service until the close of the war, receiving a pension until his death. In 1791, he purchased a farm on Wood Hill, in the town of Bow, New Hampshire, now occupied by his descendants, and there spent the balance of his life. He was married (first) to his cousin, Patience Harris, of New Salem, New Hampshire. She died about 1790, leaving two or three children but the names of only two have been found, though there is a tradition that there were two daughters. He married (second) about 1791, Hannah Eastman, who was born October 18, 1769, and died July 19, 1844. She was a daughter of Stephen and Anna (Colby) Eastman, of Bow, who removed from that town to Sutton, Vermont (see Eastman VI). There were two children of the first marriage and eight of the second, namely: Phineas, Mary, David, Stephen, Anna, Hannah, Naomi P., Eli E., Thomas W. and Jonathan.

(VII) Thomas W., fifth son and ninth child of David (3) Hammond and seventh child of his second wife, Hannah Eastman, was born August 14, 1809, in Bow, New Hampshire, and resided in that town until his death. He occupied the paternal homestead at the foot of Wood Hill, in Bow. He

was married in 1832, to Lucy Quimby, of that town, who was born April 6, 1809. Their children were: Susan H., Charles F., Thomas A., David M. and John C.

(VIII) Charles F., eldest son and second child of Thomas W. and Lucy (Quimby) Hammond, was born September 30, 1834, in Bow, and resided on the paternal homestead in that town. He was town clerk in 1892, and also served as postmaster at Bow postoffice. He was married April 29, 1860, to Fanny J. Lord of Dunbarton, who was born May 5, 1835, daughter of John and Mary (Collins) Lord. Their children were: Sarah, Lucy, Laura A. and Junia.

(IX) Laura A., third daughter and child of Charles F. and Fanny J. (Lord) Hammond, was born April 3, 1864, and became the wife of Willie F. Page, of Dunbarton, where she now resides. (See Page, second family IX).

(IV) Captain Nathaniel Hammond, sixth child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Pickard) Hammond, was born May 29, 1691, and baptized with his brother Jonathan, in Watertown, Massachusetts, July 25, 1697. He lived in Ipswich, Massachusetts, until 1724. About this time he moved with his family to Littleton, Massachusetts, where he continued to live until 1730 or after. In 1736 he erected the first house in Lower Asheulot (now Swanzey), New Hampshire, but held nominal residence at Littleton for some time longer. At a meeting of the proprietors of the "Lower Township" June 27, 1734, held at Concord, Massachusetts, Nathaniel Hammond was chosen moderator, and at the same meeting was made one of a committee to manage the prudential affairs of the said township. In 1734 he was appointed on a committee "to lay out the interval land in the township into sixty-three equal lots." There are other mentions in the records of his appointment to similar duties. He was a large land owner, he and his sons owning at one time about three thousand acres of land in Swanzey, besides considerable tracts in other towns in New Hampshire and Vermont. In 1747 the inhabitants of Swanzey were all driven out from their homes by the Indians, who burned the town. The Hammonds, however, soon returned, with the exception of the two younger children, who remained at Ipswich. Nathaniel Hammond married (first), in Rowley, Massachusetts, published January 30, 1713-14, Bridget Harris, born December 17, 1692, died 1731, daughter of Deacon Timothy and Phebe (Pearson) Harris. He married (second), March 8, 1732, Mrs. Abigail (Hildreth) Chamberlain, born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, October 20, 1691, died in Swanzey, New Hampshire, August 20, 1745, widow of Thomas Chamberlain, of Littleton, and daughter of Joseph and Abigail Hildreth. Nathaniel Hammond was the father of eleven children. He is always mentioned as "Captain" Nathaniel in the records of that period and was a man of indomitable will, and a natural born leader in every enterprise. He was essentially a pioneer, and was one of the most prominent men in the affairs of the early settlers. He was well educated for the time and an excellent penman, as is shown by the

records now extant. He was generally clerk of the proprietors' meetings, and served on nearly every committee chosen by the early settlers.

(V) Deacon Thomas, third child of Captain Nathaniel and Bridget (Harris) Hammond, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, October 31, 1719. He married (first) in Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 21, 1741, Martha Olmsted, born in Brookfield, Massachusetts, September 16, 1721, died at Swanzey, January 3, 1744, daughter of Captain Jabez and Thankful (Barnes) Olmsted. Her father was a very shrewd man as well as prominent in military affairs. After her death Mr. Hammond married (second) in Dedham, Massachusetts, February 4, 1745, Abigail Farr, of unknown parentage. She died August 9, 1772, and he married (third), June 16, 1774, widow Priscilla Hale, of Boxford, Massachusetts, daughter of Captain Stephen and Hannah (Swan) Peabody, and widow of John Hale. She survived him. He was the father of seven children.

(VI) Aaron, eldest son of Deacon Thomas and Martha (Olmsted) Hammond, was born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, October 7, 1742, and died in Gilsun, New Hampshire, April 7, 1818. He married in Swanzey, April 28, 1771, Rachel Woodward, born 1743, died in Gilsun, New Hampshire, December 6, 1812, parentage unknown. Aaron Hammond sold his lands in Swanzey in 1782 and purchased lands in that part of Gilsun which has ever since borne the name of "Hammond Hollow." He took an active part in organizing the Congregational Church in Gilsun and was one of the signers of the charter. He paid the sum of "Six Pounds, thirteen shillings for pew No. 1," at the first sale of pews. He was tithing man from 1789 to 1793; on school committee in 1790; moderator in 1791 and selectman four years. He was the progenitor of all the Hammonds in Gilsun. This has always been one of the leading families of the place and, though mostly scattered at present, those who have gone to other places have maintained the reputation of the family elsewhere. His wife, Rachel (Woodward) Hammond, was one of the most respected and influential women of the town. Seven children were born to Aaron Hammond and his wife.

(VII) Josiah, third child of Aaron and Rachel (Woodward) Hammond, was born at Swanzey, New Hampshire, March 28, 1775, and died at Gilsun, New Hampshire, August 15, 1851. He married, November 28, 1799, Melitable Bill, born June 1, 1778, died June 8, 1857, daughter of Ebenezer and Rachel (Root) Bill. She was descended on both the paternal and maternal sides from ancestors who came to England as early as 1635 and 1637. Josiah bought the north part of his father's farm in Gilsun and lived there the remainder of his life. He served the town as moderator for many years, was town agent in 1824, town clerk fifteen years, selectman many years, tithingman and on school committee several years and was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1830. He was not orthodox in his religious views but was not aggressive. Before the abolition of church rates in New

England a widow, with a family of small children, lived in Gilsum and could not raise the money to pay her church rates. Her only cow, the chief means of support for herself and family, was seized and sold to satisfy the claim. Josiah Hammond bid off the cow and told the widow to drive her home and keep her until he called for her. He never called for the cow, and the widow continued in peaceable possession, as she could not be seized again on account of the ownership being vested in Squire Hammond. He was a large and powerful man, a thrifty farmer and a progressive citizen. Only two children were born to Josiah and Mehitable Hammond: George Washington and Otis Gardiner.

(VIII) Otis Gardiner, second of the two sons of Josiah and Mehitable (Bill) Hammond, was born in Gilsum, New Hampshire, March 2, 1810, and died there April 22, 1849. He married, May 21, 1829, Eunice Ware, born in Gilsum, New Hampshire, July 13, 1806, died at Concord, New Hampshire, May 3, 1886, daughter of Elijah and Anna (Hathorn) Ware. Otis G. Hammond was a farmer and built his house in Hammond Hollow, Gilsum, New Hampshire, in 1829. He was a successful school teacher for many years and served as superintending school committeeman. He was one of the first to join the Washingtonian movement, and was an earnest worker in the cause, being quite successful as a temperance lecturer in this and neighboring towns. He served the town as moderator and selectman and was commissioned justice of the peace. His wife was noted for her kindly disposition. Though she survived him thirty-seven years, she never married again. They were the parents of two children: Isaac Ware and Albert Otis.

(IX) Hon. Isaac Ware Hammond, the elder of the two sons of Otis G. and Eunice (Ware) Hammond, was born in Gilsum, New Hampshire, July 9, 1831, and died at Concord, New Hampshire, September 28, 1890. He married March 16, 1863, Martha Washington Kimball, born January 28, 1836, daughter of Benjamin and Olive (Price) Kimball, of East Concord, New Hampshire. Mr. Hammond spent his boyhood and acquired a common school education in the village schools, and afterward attended Mount Cesar Seminary in Swanzey and the Marlow Academy. Not being inclined to farm life, he entered the employment of the Cheshire Cotton Mills, at Jaffrey, as bookkeeper and paymaster. Here he remained a year and a half, and then went to Keene, where he spent the next year and a half as salesman in the dry goods store of J. W. Briggs & Company. From there he went to Boston, where he was employed as salesman and bookkeeper in the dry goods establishment of Libby & Brothers, and subsequently became an expert bookkeeper on private accounts. On account of poor health he left Boston and went to northern New York and kept a general store at Rouse's Point and Fort Covington until 1857, when he returned to New Hampshire and located at Concord. Here he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war, employed as a salesman by John P. Johnson, a prominent dry goods dealer.

He responded to the President's call for three months' men in 1861 but was not mustered. A short time afterward he received from Colonel Cross the appointment of commissary sergeant in the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, then being formed. He enlisted September 25, 1861, was mustered in October 26, and served his three years' term with this famous regiment, known as the fighting regiment of all the federal forces. He was discharged October 29, 1864. Mr. Hammond's brother, Albert O. Hammond, enlisted in Company M, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, in 1864. He was captured and sent to Andersonville prison, where he was so reduced by starvation that he died September 12, 1864, shortly after being transferred to Savannah, Georgia. After the expiration of his military service Mr. Hammond resided in East Concord for a short time and in 1868 removed to Manchester, where he successfully carried on a small farm in the district known as Hallsville, impaired health induced by army life making outdoor life necessary to him. He also improved his time by learning the carpenter's trade. He returned to Concord in 1874 and followed his new occupation until disabled by a fall from the roof of a building, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In 1877 he was appointed deputy secretary of state and continued in that office by successive reappointments for ten years. In June, 1887, he was elected librarian of the New Hampshire Historical Society and served the society for three years until he was compelled by failing health to resign. During this time he edited Volume IX of the collections of the society. In 1881 he was appointed editor of state papers, and during the remainder of his life he compiled and edited Volumes XI to XVIII of the state papers of New Hampshire, including the Revolutionary rolls, which comprise Volumes XIV to XVII, inclusive. He was deputy marshal for taking the census of 1870; member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1876; commander of E. E. Sturtevant Post No. 2, Grand Army of Republic, of Concord; secretary of the New Hampshire college of electors in 1884; vice-president of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company. He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; honorary member of the Maine Historical Society; and was elected a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Although not a man of college education, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College in 1883. He was a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, and served as marshal of the lodge for several years. During his army service he was secretary of one of the "traveling lodges" then in existence in the field. Five children were born to Isaac W. and Martha W. (Kimball) Hammond: Clarence Everett, died in infancy; Harry Pearl; Otis Grant, see forward; Winthrop Channing and Arthur Howard, who died in infancy.

(X) Otis Grant, third child of Hon. Isaac Ware

and Martha W. (Kimball) Hammond, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 4, 1869, and was educated in the public schools of Concord and at Trinity College. After his father's death in 1890 he carried on the editing of the New Hampshire state papers until the appointment of his father's successor, Hon. A. S. Batchellor, who immediately appointed Mr. Hammond as his assistant, a position he still holds. He entered the New Hampshire militia service in 1891 as first sergeant, was commissioned second lieutenant May 16, 1893, first lieutenant December 28, 1894, and captain May 23, 1895, and served as captain of Company E, First New Hampshire Volunteers, in the war with Spain. Captain Hammond is assistant librarian of the New Hampshire State Library, and a passed high priest of Trinity Chapter, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, January 19, 1898, Jessie Annah Prescott, daughter of Samuel F. and Mary A. (Day) Prescott, of Concord. They have one child: Priscilla, born in Concord, August 7, 1900.

This old and honorable family, representatives of which have gained distinction in military, political, professional, business and civil life, traces its ancestry to Peter Branch, of Holden, England, carpenter, who sailed for America in the ship "Castle," 1638, and died on board ship. He married, January 14, 1623, Elizabeth Gillame.

(II) John Branch, son of Peter Branch, the emigrant, came to America with his father, in 1638, settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Marshfield, Massachusetts, and was the owner of Branch Islet there. He married, December 6, 1652, Mary Speed.

(III) Peter, son of John Branch, born Marshfield, Massachusetts, May 28, 1659, died in Preston, Connecticut, December 27, 1713. He was one of the founders of Preston, 1683, owned Branch Hill, was a large land owner and influential citizen of Preston, and was at Norwich, 1680. He married, about 1684, Hannah Lincoln, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Austin) Lincoln, and granddaughter of Thomas Lincoln, "the miller," who built and owned the mill at Taunton, in which the three commissioners from Boston met King Philip for an explanation of his hostile maneuvers.

(IV) Samuel, son of Peter Branch, born Preston, Connecticut, September 3, 1701, died there, 1756. He married, May 23, 1728, Anne, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Lamb, of Groton and Mystic, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Daniel Lamb, of Watertown, Massachusetts. Isaac Lamb was one of the organizers of the First Baptist Church in Connecticut.

(V) Samuel (2), son of Samuel Branch, born Preston, Connecticut, August 6, 1729, died there February 15, 1773. He married, March 17, 1752, Hannah Witter, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gore) Witter, granddaughter of Ebenezer and Dorothy (Morgan) Witter, and descendant of Josiah and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Witter and of Wil-

liam Witter, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was persecuted for religious opinions, 1651.

(VI) William, son of Samuel Branch, born Preston, Connecticut, September 3, 1760, died in Madison, Ohio, April 13, 1849. At the age of sixteen he was drafted and sent to old Fort Trumbull, where he remained until the spring following, when he enlisted under Captain Leffingwell to go to Rhode Island, but an elder brother interfered and he returned to Norwich. He enlisted April 1, 1777, to serve during the war under Captain Jedediah Hyde in Colonel John Durkee's Connecticut regiment, and was discharged from Captain Samuel Cleft's company in Colonel Zebulon Butler's Connecticut regiment upon the disbanding of the army at West Point, July 7, 1783, where he received a badge of merit from General Washington for his faithful service. He was at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777; Fort Mifflin, November 17, 1777; Monmouth, June 28, 1778; wintered at Valley Forge; was with Washington in the forced march from the north to Yorktown under the immediate command of General Hamilton; was one of the picked men of the Connecticut troops who made the final assault on the redoubts; was present during the trial and execution of Major Andre and was one of the three guards who took him from the gallows. He settled in Cayuga county, New York, 1790, raised a company of volunteers, of which he was captain in the war of 1812.

He married, November 27, 1796, Lucretia Branch, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Tracy) Branch, and descendant of Samuel and Esther (Richmond) Tracy, Jonathan Tracy, Thomas Tracy, of Tewksbury, England, and of Peter Branch. Children of William and Lucretia Branch are as follows: 1. William Witter, born August 31, 1804. 2. Olive, born November 21, 1806, died April 15, 1875, unmarried. 3. Samuel Goro, born June 23, 1809, married Arvilla Crocker, daughter of Roswell Crocker, died November 19, 1863, at Marshalltown, Iowa. 4. Erastus Witter, born September 5, 1811, died October 17, 1873, unmarried. 5. Ambrose, born February 9, 1815, at Ellery, Chautauqua county, New York, married Chloe R. Curtis. He died November 30, 1876. The above named all reside at Madison, Ohio.

(VII) William Witter, son of William Branch, born in Aurelius, New York, August 31, 1804, died in Madison, Ohio, May 24, 1887. He removed from Cayuga county, New York, to Chautauqua county, where he resided until 1821; moved to Erie county, Pennsylvania, 1823; thence to Kirtland, Ohio, 1833; thence to Madison, Ohio, 1836, and was for many years one of the most influential citizens of Lake county. He learned the trade of wagonmaker and afterwards studied law. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Lake county, 1845, and become widely known throughout northern Ohio and Pennsylvania in connection with the building of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula railroad, for which he obtained a state charter in 1848; he was appointed by the company to solicit subscriptions for stock;

the road afterwards became an important link in the Lake Shore system.

He married, July 3, 1834, Lucy J. Bartram, daughter of Uriah and Rebecca (Williams) Bartram. Children of William Witter and Lucy J. Branch are as follows: 1. William Wirt, born September 5, 1835, married Annie Lewis, daughter of Ebenezer and Annie (Jones) Lewis, January 5, 1876. He died April 12, 1907. 2. John Locke, born October 4, 1837, married Mary L. Balles, daughter of John R. and Mary (Hempstead) Balles, April 21, 1869. 3. Cornelia, born September 19, 1839, died April 20, 1891, unmarried. 4. Ida Ann, born August 27, 1842, married William S. Mills, son of William and Lura (Fiske) Mills, August 14, 1878. 5. Martha Lucretia, born March 19, 1845, married Edward E. Lyman, son of Elisha Lyman, June 8, 1871. 6. Oliver Ernesto, born July 19, 1848, married Sarah C. Chase. 7. Mary Alma, born October 2, 1850, unmarried. 8. Charles Coit, born July 25, 1852, married Luella Layman. 9. Happy Ella, born June 17, 1854, unmarried.

The Bartram family, from which Lucy Jane (Bartram) Branch, mother of Oliver E. Branch, was descended, is believed to be of Scotch origin. The earliest in the line being

(I) John Bartram, who came to Stratford, Connecticut. His death there is recorded as occurring November 8, 1675. One of his sons,

(II) John Bartram, married Sarah ———, at Fairfield, in 1690, and had among other children,

(III) David Bartram, who was baptized at Fairfield, December 13, 1702. He married Mabel (sometimes recorded Mehitable) Johnson, at Fairfield, December 14, 1730, and moved to Reading, Connecticut. His wife was a daughter of Moses and Sarah (Adams) Johnson, and granddaughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Hotchkiss) Johnson, of Derby, Connecticut, and a descendant of Thomas Johnson, who came to New Haven. Among the sons of David Bartram was

(IV) Daniel Bartram, born October 23, 1745. He married Ann Merchant, October 10, 1769; she was a daughter of Gurdon and Elinor (Chauncey) Merchant, of Redding, Connecticut. Ellinor Chauncey was a daughter of Israel IV and Martha (Wakeman) Chauncey. Her mother was descended from Rev. Samuel Wakeman, first minister of Fairfield, Connecticut. Israel Chauncey IV was son of Charles III and Sarah (Burr) Chauncey. Rev. Charles Chauncey III was the first minister at Stratfield, now Bridgeport; he was the son of Israel II and Mary (Nichols) Chauncey. Reverend Israel Chauncey II was born at Scituate, 1644, graduated from Harvard College in 1665, became minister to the church of Stratford, Connecticut, and was one of the founders of Yale College in 1701. He was chaplain and physician in King Philip's war, 1676. He married Mary Nichols, in 1667, and died in 1703. He was a son of Rev. Charles Chauncey I and Catherine (Eyre) Chauncey. They came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1638. Rev. Charles Chauncey was chosen minister to Scituate in 1641,

and elected to the presidency of Harvard College in 1654, continuing in that office until his death, which occurred seventeen years later. He was noted for his scholarship and piety, and was descended from Chauncey de Chauncey I, a Norman nobleman, who went into England with William the Conqueror, 1066. Syward (or Seward) II, Danish Earl, 1054, conqueror of Macbeth, King of Scotland. Charlemagne III, of Germany, 814.

Gurdon Merchant, father of Mrs. Daniel Bartram, was son of John and Sarah (Gilbert) Merchant, the latter of whom was a daughter of John Gilbert, who was captured by the Indians at Springfield in 1675, (King Philip's war), when he was eighteen years of age. He was forced to follow the tribe from place to place, suffering much from illness and privation. Through the encouragement of Mrs. Rowlandson, wife of the minister at Lancaster, Massachusetts, who was taken prisoner the same year, Gilbert rallied and was finally released. His father was Thomas Gilbert and his mother Catherine (Chapin) Gilbert, daughter of Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield, Massachusetts, who is memorialized by a statue in the Liberty grounds of that city.

Daniel Bartram was a tanner, currier and shoemaker by trade, and brought up his sons to the same line of work. He was a soldier in the Revolution. At the burning of Danbury in April, 1777, he was called there to help save the place. He was gone several days, and finally, finding that he could not return home to attend to his vats, he sent word to his wife that she must secure somebody to take the hides out, as they had been in entirely too long. There was not a man in town, all having gone on the same errand as himself. Being a woman of energy, she determined to perform the task herself, that being the only alternative. She left her four small children, the oldest seven years and the youngest seven months. She left the children to amuse one another, caught her horse, hitched it to the bark mill, ground her bark, took the hides out, turned and repacked them, got her dinner and had just seated herself at the table when her husband rode up, he having secured leave of absence for a few hours, borrowed a horse and came home to do the work. When the people of Reading saw the smoke ascending from the burning of Danbury, they supposed the whole country would be burned over, and many made calculations if that should be to save a little something for future use. Mrs. Bartram had a large brass kettle, in which she packed the best the house afforded and sank the kettle in the bottom of the well, where it remained until the danger was over. In 1810, at the age of sixty-five, Daniel Bartram accompanied his sons and their families to Madison, Ohio, where he shared the enthusiasm of younger men in the development of a new country. Mr. Bartram and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Esther, born April 16, 1770; Gurdon, born October 25, 1771, died March 2, 1772, Anna born January 23, 1773, died September

29, 1777; Eleanor, born November 1, 1774, died September 23, 1777; Gurdon, born September 21, 1776; Anna, born August 10, 1778; Eleanor, born February 4, 1780, died May 24, 1781; Uriah, born January 9, 1782; Eleanor, born October 28, 1783; Julilla, born November 12, 1785; Levi, born November 26, 1787; Phebe, born September 19, 1790; David, born June 5, 1795; Daniel Bartram died in Madison, May 17, 1817, aged seventy-two. His wife died on the same farm, August 3, 1835, aged eighty-seven.

(V) Uriah, eighth child of Daniel and Ann (Merchant) Bartram, was born January 9, 1782. In the summer of 1809 he removed to Ohio on foot with a pack on his back, in company with three other young men of Redding. John R. Read, Daniel Turney and B. French. He purchased one hundred acres of land on the Middle Ridge in the town of Madison, and in the fall of the year returned to Connecticut to make preparation for removing his family in the spring. He resided in Ohio until the summer of 1814, when he returned with his family to Connecticut, and settled in Huntington, Fairfield county. From there he removed to Rutland, Meigs county, in the southern part of Ohio, in 1818, where he remained until 1822, when he returned to Madison, settled on the old farm and remained there until his death, which was very sudden. He dropped dead on the lake shore of heart disease. June 28, 1830, aged forty-eight, leaving a wife and six children: His wife, Rebecca (Williams) Bartram, died on the same farm, August 7, 1845. Their daughter, Lucy Jane, born May 25, 1816, in Huntington, Connecticut, married, July 4, 1834, William W. Branch, and died May 17, 1897.

(VIII) Oliver Ernesto, son of William Witter and Lucy Jane (Bartram) Branch, was born in Madison, Ohio, July 19, 1847. He prepared for college at Whitestown, New York, and graduated at Hamilton College with the highest class honors, 1873. He was principal of the Forestville (New York) Free Academy two years, graduated LL. B. at Columbia College, 1877, and during the time was instructor in Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He practiced law with his brother, John L. Branch, in New York, 1877, moved to North Weare, New Hampshire, 1883, and engaged in literary work. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature, 1887-89, was upon the judiciary committee at both sessions, was Democratic candidate for speaker, 1888, resumed the practice of law in Manchester, 1889, has a large corporation practice, and has been connected with the most important litigation of the state during the last twenty years. He was United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire from 1894 to 1898, is one of general counsel for the Boston & Maine railroad, with which he has been connected fifteen years, and the Manchester & Lawrence railroad. He was appointed president of the New Hampshire State Bar Association in 1904, and was appointed trustee of Hamilton College in 1905 to serve until 1911. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College, 1876,

Dartmouth, 1895. He is connected with the Sons of the American Revolution, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a Democrat in politics.

Oliver E. Branch married, October 17, 1878, Sarah M. Chase, of Weare, New Hampshire, born April 6, 1857, daughter of John W. and Hannah (Dow) Chase. She graduated from Bradford Academy, Massachusetts, as valedictorian of the class of 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Branch had four children: Oliver Winslow, born October 4, 1879, was educated in Manchester High School, Phillips Andover Academy, Harvard College and Harvard Law School; he resides in Manchester, and practices with his father. Dorothy Witter, born December 6, 1881, was educated in Manchester high school and Bradford Academy. Frederick William, born September 18, 1886, a student at Harvard College. Randolph Wellington, born November 26, 1890. The mother of these children died at Manchester, October 6, 1906.

(VI) Amos Chase, great-grandfather of Sarah M. (Chase) Branch, was the second son and child of Thomas and Mary (Dow) Chase. He was born July 12, 1756, died June 3, 1827, aged seventy-one. His residence was in Deering. He married (first) Elizabeth Kimball, of Hopkinton, born November 22, 1754, died January 24, 1794, aged forty. Married (second) Huldah Dow, of Seabrook or vicinity, born June 22, 1756, died August 3, 1835, aged seventy-nine. His children, all by the first wife, were: John, Mary, Edward, Dolly, Rachel, Rhoda and Elizabeth.

(VII) John Chase, eldest child of Amos and Elizabeth (Kimball) Chase, was born August 23, 1782, died in North Weare, January 12, 1865, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was a shoemaker and farmer. He resided near Dudley Pond in Deering, and afterward built a house near North Weare, where he died. He married, October 1, 1806, Sarah Hanson, born June 30, 1788, died May 30, 1863, aged seventy-five. She was the daughter of Otis and Ruth (Gove) Hanson, of Weare. Their children all born in Deering, but afterward residing in Weare, were born: Otis, Amos, David, John Winslow, Edward (twin to John W., died young), Edward Gove, James and Moses (twins), Charles, David Green and Rodney Gove.

(VIII) John Winslow, fourth son and child of John and Sarah (Hanson) Chase, was born in Deering, June 30, 1813, died in North Weare, October 25, 1877, aged sixty-four. He attended the Friends' School at Providence, Rhode Island, and made his home in North Weare. He was a good mechanic and carried on the manufacture of skiving machines, used in making leather of even thickness. For several years before his death he was an invalid. He married, November 17, 1836, Hannah Dow, born December 6, 1812, died in Manchester, May 7, 1895, aged eighty-three. She was the daughter of Winthrop and Sarah (Montgomery) Dow, of Weare. Their children were: Alfred W., Sarah E., Frank W., George S. and Sarah M. Alfred W., born July 10, 1840, was a member of Company G, Sixteenth

New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and died of fever at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, April 30, 1863. Sarah E., Frank W. and George S., died in infancy. Sarah M., born April 6, 1857, became the wife of Oliver E. Branch, October 17, 1878, as above stated.

is a family name of local derivation, KENDALL borrowed probably from Kendal, a noted town in Westmoreland county, England, on the borders of the river Ken, and signifying the valley of the Ken; or, as it is thought by some, from Kent-dale, that is, a dale in the county of Kent. From one or the other of these sources the Kendalls in England and their descendants in America derived their origin and their name.

(I) Francis Kendall, born in England, is supposed to have been the ancestor of all of his name in New England. He was in Charlestown in 1640, where he subscribed the "Town Orders" for Woburn in December of that year; and was taxed among the earliest inhabitants of Woburn, 1645. A family tradition, communicated many years ago by the Rev. Dr. Kendall, of Weston, is that in order to conceal from his parents his intention to emigrate to this country, he embarked in England under an assumed name, Miles. He died in 1708, when according to testimony given by him in court, 1700, he must have been eighty-eight years old. He was a gentleman of great respectability and influence in the place of his residence. He served the town at different times, eighteen years on the board of selectmen, and was often appointed on important committees, especially on one for distributing the common lands of the town, 1664; and on another respecting the erection of the second meeting house, 1672. In his will, dated May 9, 1706, when he was "stricken in years," (he writes) "and expecting daily his change," he styles himself a miller; and gives one half of his mill, with a proportionate interest in the streams, dams and utensils thereto belonging, to his son John, one quarter to Thomas, and one quarter to Samuel. This mill has ever since been in the possession of his posterity. He remembered, likewise, in his will the eight daughters of his brother Thomas, one of the first settlers of Reading. The record of his marriage reads thus: "Ffrances Kendall, alias Miles, and Mary Tedd [Tidd] Maryed 24th of 10 mo. [24 of December] 1644." This lends support to the family tradition as to his feigned name. Mrs. Kendall died in 1705. Their children were: John, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Rebekah, Samuel, Jacob and Abigail. All the sons made Woburn their place of residence, where their descendants became very numerous, though now but few remain. (Jacob and descendants receive mention in this article).

(II) John, eldest child of Francis and Mary (Tidd) Kendall, was born in Woburn, July 2, 1646. He married (first), January 29, 1668, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Bartlett. She died, and he married (second), March 29, 1681, Elizabeth Comey. She died December, 1701, and he married (third) Ennice, widow of Samuel Carter, and daughter of John Brooks. She was living in 1706. The children of

John Kendall by his first wife were: Mary, Lydia and Francis (died young); and by his second wife: Francis, John (died young), David, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Rebekah, Nathaniel and John.

(III) Jonathan, fourth son and fifth child of John and Elizabeth (Comey) Kendall, was born in Woburn, November 28, 1690. A deed to his son, Jonathan, shows him to have been alive in 1770. He was by occupation a mason and settled in Lancaster, as did others of his family, before 1726. He married Sarah White, of Charlestown, born 1692, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Rand) White. She joined the church of Charlestown, May 8, 1715, and there the three oldest children. Sarah, Jonathan, and Thomas, were baptized. The other children, Rebecca, Hannah, Mary, and Lydia, were baptized in Lancaster.

(IV) Jonathan (2), eldest son and second child of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (White) Kendall, born in Lancaster, and baptized in Charlestown, March 30 1718, died October 20, 1777. His will was executed October 8, 1777, and is signed with a mark, owing probably to illness. Samples of his writing are now in possession of his descendants. He lived in Lancaster, and he and his wife united with the First Church, June 16, 1745. He married in Lancaster, intentions of marriage being published in 1743, Admonition Tucker, born in Lancaster, February 20, 1722, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Dival) Tucker. She died May 24, 1789. Their children were: Sarah, Jonathan, William, Timothy (died young), Ephraim, Timothy.

(V) William, second son and third child of Jonathan (2) and Admonition (Tucker) Kendall, was born November 14, 1749, in Lancaster. The Revolutionary rolls show a considerable service on his part during that struggle. The first record shows that William Kendall, of Lancaster, was a fifer in Captain Ephraim Richardson's company of Colonel Asa Whitcomb's regiment. The return of this service is dated Prospect Hill, October 6, 1775. The rolls also show that he was a member of Captain Solomon Stuart's company, Colonel Josiah Whitney's regiment, and marched August 21, 1777, on an alarm at Bennington, service lasting five days. There is a roll testified to in Worcester county, showing that a William Kendall was a sergeant in command of a regiment of militia in Colonel John Moseley's regiment, enlisting July 12, 1777, and discharged on the twenty-ninth of the same month. They marched from West Springfield to Stillwater to reinforce the Continental army, and served under Colonel Bently, guarding stores. It is doubtful whether this is the same William Kendall. The same rolls also show that William Kendall, of Lancaster, was a member of Captain Fortunatus Eager's company in Lieutenant Colonel Ephraim Sawyer's regiment which marched October 2, 1777, to reinforce the northern army, and was in service twenty-five days, including eight days (one hundred and sixty miles) of travel homeward. There is also a record of William Kendall as sergeant in command of an attachment, July 17, 1778,



-serving three months and eight days in guarding Continental stores at Concord. In the possession of one of his descendants is his commission as second lieutenant, issued by the council of the Commonwealth, June 17, 1779. He was a member of the first company, Captain Daniel Rugg, Junior, of the second Worcester regiment under Colonel Josiah Whitney, Esquire. This commission is countersigned by all the members of the council, namely: Joseph Powell, Artemus Ward, Walter Spooner, T. Cushing, Jabas Fisher, F. Whitney, J. Danielson, A. Fuller, Samuel Niles, Joseph Simpson, Aaron Wood, Thomas Durfee, Increase Pitts, Edward Cutter, and one other whose writing can not be deciphered. William Kendall was commissioned as collector of Lancaster, April 25, 1778, by Henry Gardner, state treasurer and receiver general. Deeds which are still preserved show that Lieutenant Kendall purchased, December 6, 1782, at Lancaster, for thirty pounds sterling, the interest of his brother Timothy in lands inherited from their father in Ackworth, New Hampshire. At the same time he also purchased the interest of other heirs. For thirty pounds he purchased the share in his mother's estate of his brother Ephraim. In 1780 he purchased for eighty pounds lands in Walpole, New Hampshire. In 1799 he bought twenty-eight acres in Westmoreland, and in 1791 he purchased other lands in the same town. A diligent search of the records fails to show where he died. It is probable that he lived in Westmoreland or Walpole. He married, in 1777, Mary Brooks, born September 15, 1754, in Bolton, Massachusetts, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Bathrick) Brooks.

(VI) Cephas, son of William Kendall, resided for a time at Kirby Center, Vermont, and died about 1859, in Stanstead, province of Quebec, Canada. He was a tailor by trade and followed that occupation most of his life. He had seven sons including: Curtis, Dustin, Merrill, William, Zelotes and Henderson.

(VII) Zelotes, son of Cephas Kendall, was born March 2, 1823, in Cavendish, Vermont, where he passed his life, and died October 31, 1864. He grew up there and received a fair common school education. He learned the trade of shoemaker, but was engaged chiefly in farming at Derby Line, Vermont. He was a man of fine physique, standing six feet in height without his shoes. He enlisted October 20, 1862, in Company K, Fourteenth Vermont Regiment, for a period of nine months' service in the Civil war, and was mustered out July 3, 1863. On November 30 of the same year he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment of the Eleventh Heavy Artillery. He was one of those who gave up their lives for the cause of liberty. At the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, he received a gun shot wound, from the effect of which he died October 31 following. He lay on the battlefield all day and probably exposure was a contributory cause of the fatal result of his wound. He married, in Vermont, Sarah Louise Stone, born March 9, 1829, in Craftsbury, Vermont, daughter of

Jeduthan and Eliza H. (Pierce) Stone, and cousin of the Baptist Church. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and at the time of her death, June 4, 1886, was connected with the Baptist Church of Concord, in which city she passed her last years at the home of her son. There were five children, accounted for as follows: Hattie Adela, became the wife of Augustus C. Fisher, of Manchester, in 1886, and died in Concord. Hamilton Adelbert, mentioned in the succeeding paragraph. Willie Conant, a farmer residing in Ackworth. Carrie Eliza, wife of Charles W. Wilcox, resides in Milford, Massachusetts. Mary Clotilda, youngest, died aged about one year.

(VIII) Hamilton Adelbert, eldest son and second child of Zelotes and Sarah L. (Stone) Kendall, was born October 21, 1853, in Compton, province of Quebec. When he was six years old his parents moved to Derby Line, Vermont, and he received most of his education there in the common schools. From the time he was ten years old he supported himself by doing farm chores and such labors as he was competent to handle, and at the age of fourteen his visits to the school room ceased. He continued on the farm at Derby Line until he was seventeen years old, and in 1871 went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he learned the trade of plumber. This was his line of employment for the succeeding eight years, and in 1880 he went to Attleboro Falls, Massachusetts, and there learned the trade of jeweler. For seven years he worked continuously for one firm, and in 1887 removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he has since been engaged in business upon his own account as an undertaker. For the first two years he was alone, and then for a period of seven years was a partner of Joseph H. Lane. For a time he continued business alone and then sold out, but after two years purchased a one-half interest in the undertaking business of Frank A. Dame. They continued under the title of Kendall & Dame for five years, until the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Dame in 1905. In January, 1906, Carlos H. Foster became a partner in the business and it has since been conducted under the title of Kendall & Foster. Mr. Kendall takes an active interest in the progressive and uplifting influences for which Concord is well known, and is a member of the Baker Memorial Methodist Church. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, affiliating with Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11; Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2; Horace Council No. 4, and Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord. He is also a member of Bektash Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Concord, of which he is a past grand. He is a member of Thomas B. Leaver Camp, No. 2, of the Sons of Veterans. He is a director and vice-president of the Concord Building & Loan Association. In politics he is an independent Republican.

Mr. Kendall married, October 10, 1876, Mary Alice Jackson, born October 7, 1855, in Portsmouth,

New Hampshire, daughter of Aaron and Ellis (Roberts) Jackson, natives of England. Mrs. Kendall was the first of their children born in America. She is the mother of three children: Alice Winifred, Margaret Eliza and Dorothy Pierce, all of whom are at home with their parents.

(III) Nathan, eighth son and tenth child of Jacob (1) and sixth child of his second wife, Alice (Hassell) Kendall, was born 1704, in Woburn, and settled in Litchfield, New Hampshire, in 1734. He was an early pioneer of the town, and one of those who petitioned the Provincial legislature for a town charter whereby they could legally tax and be taxed for the support of the gospel and education. He had two sons, Nathan and Timothy. Nathan moved to Amherst, New Hampshire, and was the ancestor of the Amherst family of Kendalls.

(IV) Timothy, son of Nathan Kendall, was born in 1740, and died in 1811, aged seventy-one. He married (first) Sally Walker, daughter of James Walker, (2) of Bedford, and had one daughter. Married (second) a Miss Lund, of Litchfield, by whom he had a large family.

(V) Nathan (2), son of Timothy and ——— (Lund) Kendall, was born December 6, 1780, and died August 25, 1861, aged eighty-one. He lived in Litchfield until 1823, when he moved to Bedford and settled near the center of the town. He married, in 1808, Elizabeth Thompson, of Windham, who died May 3, 1851. They had five sons and one daughter: Nathan, Oliver Lund, Eliza, Thomas Franklin, Charles Henry, and James Thompson, whose sketch follows.

(VI) James Thompson, youngest child of Nathan (2) and Elizabeth (Thompson) Kendall, was born in Nashua, August 25, 1821, and died May 20, 1877, aged fifty-six. In early manhood he was a shoemaker in the employ of his brothers who manufactured shoes which they sold on the market. Later he engaged in general merchandising and lumber. He was a man of good judgment and upright character, and stood high in civil and church circles. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He was collector of taxes and a member of the board of selectmen. He married, June 19, 1851, Mary Jane McAllaster, born in Bedford, September 4, 1824, and died January 1, 1898, aged seventy-four years. She was a daughter of Captain John and Jane (Aiken) McAllaster, and granddaughter of William McAllaster, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. Richard McAllaster, the father of William, was a Scotch-Irishman and came to Londonderry from Ireland in the winter of 1738-39. The children of James T. and Mary (McAllaster) Kendall were: John Edward, died young; Willis Byron, the subject of the next paragraph; George M., who lives in Buffalo, New York; and Elmer E., who resides in Chicago.

(VII) Willis Byron, second son of James T. and Mary Jane (McAllaster) Kendall, was born in Bedford, March 12, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Bedford and at Phillips Andover

Academy. He taught school for a time, and in 1875, he accepted the position of messenger in the Amoskeag National Bank of Manchester, where he has ever since been employed. In course of time he was promoted to teller, and in 1905 was elected cashier. Mr. Kendall has been connected with this bank from the time he was eighteen years old till the present time (1907), a period of thirty-two years, and in that time it has grown from a small institution to one of the leading financial concerns of the state. He is a person of keen perceptions and excellent judgment, straightforward and conservative, one whose opinions are seldom given until asked for and then respected. In political matters he affiliates with the Republican party, but he has never entertained the idea of a political office. He is an attendant of the Franklin Street Church. In 1883 he was made a Mason and is now a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, of which he is a past high priest, and now holds the office of treasurer; Adoniram Council, No. 3. Royal and Select Masters; and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar. He married, June 2, 1891, Florence M. Pike, born October 20, 1861, daughter of Rufus H. and Elizabeth H. (Balch) Pike, of Manchester.

(II) Jacob, fourth son and eighth child of Francis and Mary (Tidd) Kendall, was born January 25, 1661, in Woburn, Massachusetts. He was living in that town in 1712, and it is probable that he removed to Dunstable, where his sons John, Ebenezer and Abraham had settled. He married (first), January 2, 1684, Persis Hayward, who died October 9, 1694. She was the mother of four of his children. He married (second), January 10, 1695, Alice (Hassell) Temple, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Perry) Hassell, and widow of Christopher Temple. The last named was killed by the Indians, at Dunstable, September 28, 1691. The children of Jacob Kendall were: Jacob, Joseph, Jonathan, Daniel, Ebenezer (died young), John, Sarah, Esther, Hezekiah, Nathan, Susannah, Phoebe, David, Ebenezer and Abraham. Two published genealogies have credited two of these children to his eldest son, Jacob, whose wife was also named Alice. (Mention of Nathan and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) Jacob (2), eldest child of Jacob (1) and Persis (Hayward) Kendall, was born January 12, 1687, in Woburn, and resided there until after three of his children were born, when he removed to Billerica, Massachusetts. Soon after 1717 he settled in Litchfield, New Hampshire, and was a leading citizen there, being one of the selectmen in 1739. He died 1742, and his will dated January 2 of that year was approved May 26. In this will he makes mention of his wife, Alice, of his brother, Nathan Kendall, of Litchfield, his brother-in-law, Christopher Temple, his son-in-law, David Whittemore, of children: Christopher, Amos, Daniel, Alice, Persis and Elizabeth. His wife was Alice Temple, daughter of Christopher and Alice (Hassell) Temple.

(IV) Daniel, third son and child of Jacob





William H. Kendall

(2) and Alice (Temple) Kendall, was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, January 18, 1760, and died in Mont Vernon, August 17, 1830. He was a farmer, settled in Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1785, and owned all of the North Mountain now included in the Dodge place. He was an energetic and active man, and took contracts for clearing land. He was a Democrat and prominent in the councils of his party and was often honored with town offices. At his death he left his large farm to his sons Daniel and Ira. He married, February 14, 1786, Sarah Lovejoy, born May 6, 1762, died August 14, 1847. Their children were: Daniel, Mary, Sarah, Nathan, Alice, Zaccheus and Ira. (The last named and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(V) Daniel (2), eldest son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Lovejoy) Kendall, was born October 26, 1789, in Amherst, where he passed his life, and died August 31, 1870. His home was in that part of Amherst which is now Mont Vernon and there he resided. He married Deborah Battles, who was a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts. The only children of this marriage found in the vital records of New Hampshire were: Daniel P., Deborah Jane and Mary.

(VI) Daniel P., son of Daniel (2) and Deborah (Battles) Kendall, was born in Mont Vernon, January 3, 1823, and died August 26, 1891. He was educated in the district schools, and grew up on his father's farm where he developed, simultaneously, hard muscles, good judgment and industrious habits. He spent his entire life in his native town and was always engaged in agricultural occupations. He had a large farm which he cultivated with skill and profit, and extensive tracts of woodland from which he cut and marketed a large amount of timber. In the Order of Patrons of Husbandry he recognized the possibility of much good to the farmer, and became a charter member of Prospect Grange, No. 22, which he served for a time as chaplain. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Mont Vernon and contributed liberally to its support. In politics he was a Democrat, and represented his town in the state legislature in 1875-76. He married, in May, 1851, Susan Cloutman, born in Mont Vernon, February, 1823, and died January 8, 1897. She was the daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Stevens) Cloutman. Seven children were born of this union: Andrew P., deceased. A daughter died in infancy. A son died in infancy. Esther C., married Alonzo Carlton, of Goffstown. William H., whose sketch follows. Andrew P., deceased. M. Susie, married P. Temple, and resides in Mont Vernon.

(VII) William Henry, third son and fourth child of Daniel P. and Susan (Cloutman) Kendall, was born June 10, 1859, on the old homestead, where four generations of Kendalls have been born. He was educated in the common schools and at McCullom Institute. He was brought up to farming and has been largely engaged in that occupation the most of his life. In 1880 he went to the state of Missouri and was employed on the Wabash Rail-

road between St. Louis and Kansas City. After spending one year in the west he returned to New Hampshire and settled on the homestead. He engaged in general farming for a time and also dealt in lumber. He also conducted a store at Mont Vernon for one year. Since retiring from the mercantile business he has been extensively engaged in the lumber trade. He is a worthy successor of his father, and is regarded by his fellow citizens as an active and substantial man of good judgment, and has been elected to various local offices. In politics he is a Republican and is always active in town affairs. He has been for six years a member of the school board, serving as chairman of the board, was elected selectman in 1897, has been moderator ten years and was a representative to the general court in 1902-03. He was a member of Prospect Grange, No. 22, of Mont Vernon, in which he has served as master and chaplain; and is also a member of Custas Moram Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He joined the First Congregational Church before attaining his majority, and was elected one of its deacons in 1889, since which time he has officiated in that capacity. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of his church for ten years. At the time the Congregational Church erected a new edifice (1895) he was an active member of the building committee.

He married, in Mont Vernon, June 19, 1901, Clara Helen Blood, born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, April 29, 1862, daughter of George and Helen M. (Burton) Blood, of Lyndeborough. She was a school teacher, and at the time of her marriage had taught fifty-six terms. She belongs to the Woman's Club, is a member of its executive committee, and president (1907).

(V) Ira, youngest child of Daniel and Sarah (Lovejoy) Kendall, was born in Amherst, January 9, 1805, and died in Mont Vernon, March 20, 1863. He was extensively engaged in general farming on the old homestead, and also did considerable lumbering. Being a ready penman and a man of good judgment and high character, he was called upon to draw many deeds, contracts and other legal papers, and to settle estates. He was a Democrat, held various town offices, and was representative. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. He married, May, 1832, Cyrene Batchelder, died December 21, 1873, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Batchelder, of Mont Vernon. Children were: Emeline A., Elizabeth C., Kendrick, and Franklin N. F., deceased.

(VI) Kendrick, son of Ira and Cyrene (Batchelder) Kendall, born in Mont Vernon January 26, 1838, was educated in the common schools, and at Mont Vernon Academy. Before attaining his majority he went to Nashua, and was employed there in the Nashua Mechanical Works a year and a half. In 1858 he went to Goffstown, where he worked the following ten years in a sash and blind factory. In 1868 he and Henry W. Hadley and L. H. Sterts, now both deceased, formed a partnership, and as Kendall, Hadley & Company have

since been engaged in the manufacture of sash, blinds and window frames. For years past as many as eighty operatives have been constantly employed, and goods to the amount of three car loads daily shipped to Boston. Mr. Kendall, on account of ill health, has been retired from active business for some years. He has long been a leading citizen, and held various political offices by virtue of election on the Republican ticket. He was town treasurer two years, and representative in 1875. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. In 1887 he joined Hillsboro Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Manchester, of which he was a member twenty years. Subsequently he withdrew from that body, and was one of the charter members of Webster Lodge, at Goffstown, of which he is a past grand.

Mr. Kendall married, March, 1864, Rebecca Jane Warren, born in Goffstown, June, 1838, daughter of Daniel B. and Rebecca (Butterfield) Warren, of Goffstown. They have three children: Frank W., married Nellie Smith, of Somerville, Massachusetts, two daughters: Dorothy S. and Helen R. Annie M., lives at home. Louis B. Since the retirement of their father his son Frank W. has successfully carried on the business he founded.

The family of this name came early to Massachusetts, and did yeoman service in preparing the way for future generations. The same pioneer work was repeated by later members in New Hampshire. An ancestor of the Concord family fought in the Revolution, and many of the Ordways have been prominent in war and in peace. Tradition says that James and Abner Ordway, supposed to be brothers, and probably a sister Sara, came to this country between 1635 and 1640 from England or Wales. Abner, presumably the older, was a resident in Watertown in 1643, and in Wenham, afterwards Rowley, in 1659 and 1660. Sara Ordway married, October 8, 1654, Richard Fitz or Fitts, and died April 24, 1667, without issue. Richard Fitz died in 1672 and left legacies to his brother-in-law, James Ordway, and the latter's daughter, Jane.

(I) James Ordway went with other pioneer settlers to Cocheco, now Dover, New Hampshire, in 1641, but afterwards returned to Newbury, Massachusetts. He was a farmer and the owner of several boats and canoes employed in lighterage service in Newbury for many years, and was, after the death of his wife, with one of his children, as late as 1704, mention of him being made in that year in the diary of Rev. Samuel Sewell. In 1648 he married Anne Emery, daughter of John Emery, from Romsey, England, but then of Newbury, Massachusetts (see Emery), and from James, and Anne (Emery) Ordway probably descended nearly all now bearing that name in this country. Anne died March 31, 1687. Her gravestone is still standing in the old cemetery at Newburyport. The eleven children of James Ordway were as follows: Ephraim, James, Jr., Edward, Sarah, John, Isaac,

Jane, Hannah, a child unnamed, Anne and Mary.

(II) John, fifth child and fourth son of James and Anne (Emery) Ordway, born November 17, 1658, married, 1681, Mary, daughter of Peter Godfrey, and they had ten children.

(III) James (2), third child of John and Mary (Godfrey) Ordway, was born July 4, 1687, and lived in Haverhill and Amesbury. He married, December 8, 1714, Elizabeth Heath, of Haverhill, and they had seven children, as follows: James, Moses, Elizabeth, Elizabeth and Sarah (twins), John and Benjamin.

(IV) James (3), oldest child of James (2) and Elizabeth (Heath) Ordway, was born October 23, 1718. He married, September 23, 1740, Meribah Morse, daughter of Joseph Morse, of Newbury, and lived in Methuen. Their six children were: Meribah, Abiah, Daniel, James, Persis and Josias.

(V) Josias, fourth son and youngest child of James (3) and Meribah (Morse) Ordway, was born in Methuen, June 15, 1753. He was a soldier in Captain John Abbott's company in Major Gage's regiment of militia, September, 1777, in service in the northern army. It is said that he was present at Burgoyne's surrender. Josias and his brother Daniel removed to Loudon, New Hampshire, and settled. Their sister Persis had married Moses Ordway, Jr., and preceded them, and possibly induced them to locate in Loudon. He was a farmer and built what is known as "the uncle Abiel house." He was a man of ability, honest, upright and much respected. He died of typhus fever, March 5, 1817. He married, April 13, 1794, Lucy Chamberlin, born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, March 16, 1766. She was the daughter of Abiel and Lois (Whitney) Chamberlin, the former born October 6, 1734, and died February 27, 1821, and the latter born February 20, 1739. The children of Josias and Lucy (Chamberlin) Ordway were: Lucy, Lois, Sophia, Abiel, John C., Susan and Harriet.

(VI) John Chamberlin, fifth child and second son of Josias and Lucy (Chamberlin) Ordway, was born in Loudon, Tuesday, November 3, 1801, and died in Concord, March 5, 1870. When John was sixteen years old his father died. When the property was divided John had as his portion what was known as "Merrick Farm." and cultivated it some years, his sister Susan keeping house for him. About 1824 he went to Boston and to Quincy, Massachusetts. At the latter place he was for a year or more in the employ of ex-President John Adams, assisting him in his correspondence, driving out with him, and so on. He was with Mr. Adams when he died. Returning to New Hampshire, Mr. Ordway was in Loudon and Concord. For some time he was in the store of Isaac Frye Williams, in Concord, and afterwards for many years was engaged in the butcher business, buying and selling hides, tallow, etc. The Concord Directory of 1830 records "Ordway & Richardson, butchers, Main st.," residence corner of State and Capitol Center. He and Benjamin Grover were late proprietors of a livery stable. He had a homestead on Center street, where





*John C. Ordway.*



he died, and the last twenty years of his life owned and cultivated a small tract of the intervale. In politics he was a Whig, Free-Soiler, and Republican, and was an active politician. He never sought office but was for some years assessor of taxes in ward five. He suffered serious losses of property at several different times by the failure of persons for whom he had gone surety at the bank. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, having united with that society in 1829. He sang in the choir for some years in early life. "He was honest, upright, generous, kindhearted, a good friend and a loving father."

He married, at Concord, April 29, 1829, Louisa Waldo Bohonon, daughter of Moses and Lois (Waldo) Bohonon, born in Salisbury, October 28, 1802, died in Concord, November 28, 1880. She taught school in early life and came to Concord in 1827. At the time of her death she was one of the oldest members of the North Congregational Church. "She was a singularly devoted and self-sacrificing mother, a true and constant friend; all who came under her influence loved her deeply." The children of this union were: Harriet Sherman, born March 16, 1830. Ellen Louisa, December 27, 1831. Eliza Frances, December 29, 1833. John Chamberlin, Jr., mentioned below. The eldest is still living in Concord. The second was the wife of James Sedgley, and resided in Cleveland, Ohio.

(VII) John Chamberlin, fourth child and only son of Captain John C. and Louisa Waldo (Bohonon) Ordway, was born in Concord, January 30, 1839. He was educated in the public and private schools of Concord, and in Hopkinton Academy, 1853-55. He began active business life at the age of seventeen years, in 1856, as a telegrapher, and was stationed at St. Albans, Vermont, for some years, and at Montreal and other points for a shorter time. He continued in that service until the fall of 1859, when he returned to Concord, and entered the counting room of Lewis Downing & Sons, with whom he remained for about two years. In 1861, at the beginning of the war, he re-engaged in the telegraph service, and after rapid promotions was, at the close of that year, appointed manager of the northern line of telegraph in Boston, in which position he continued until the lease of the latter company's interests to the Western Union Company in 1866. He continued with the latter company in charge of the former department until 1870, when he resigned to accept a position as chief of the motive power and rolling stock department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, at Cleveland, Ohio. This position he held thirteen years, until 1883, when on account of greatly impaired health he resigned his position, retired from active business, and after a short sojourn in the south for his health, returned to Concord, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was for many years one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, and a member of its executive committee from 1891 till his death. He served as a member of the board of aldermen four years,

1887-1890, inclusive, and as a member of the board of education from March, 1888, until April, 1903, and was president of the board from November, 1895, to April, 1900, "during which time he was fortunate enough to see many of his excellent ideas carried into effect." He was one of the contributors to the "History of Concord," published in 1903, in which his three chapters on the public and private schools of the city formed one of the most interesting portions of the work, being "clear and charming in diction and full and accurate in facts." He was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and had been secretary of that association since 1891. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and filled the office of state registrar for some years. For two years, 1891-93, he was secretary of the Commercial Club. He was a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, which he uniformly supported.

Mr. Ordway won success in spite of obstacles, and it was to his persistent energy and unvarying courtesy that he owed in large measure the results he accomplished. When a child of five years he was attacked with hip disease from which he suffered for the remainder of his life, being compelled after his partial recovery from it to walk with a cane. An incident illustrates his ambition and push. In 1849, when ten years old, he says, in a sketch he left, he had the California gold fever, and with Joe Grover, started for that Eldorado, but walked only to Hoosett, eight miles, where his father overtook the pair and returned them to Concord.

John C. Ordway married, October 2, 1871, Sarah J. Adams, daughter of Rev. Elisha Adams, D. D. (see Adams VII), born in Corinth, Vermont, February 1, 1844. They had two daughters, Mary Adams, married Charles E. Morton; and Louise Adams, a teacher in the Concord High School.

The ancestors of the present members of the Manning families, early founded in this country, were from England, where representatives of the general family had long been numerous. It is claimed that British records, published by order of parliament, show that the name occurred in twenty-two counties in the Kingdom as early as the year 1272. The predecessors of these early inhabitants went to England from what is now Germany. All Englishmen of the present time make this statement. The accounts differ slightly as to the particular continental province whence their ancestors came, but nine-tenths of them unite in saying that the family is of Saxon origin. In Hasted's Kent (county of Kent, England), published in 1797, occurs the following reference to the Mannings: "They are said to be descended from an ancient and noble family which took its name from Manning (Manheim), a town in Saxony, whence they came to England before the Conquest."

In the Colonial wars the Mannings were represented by nineteen persons bearing their name; on the rolls of the Revolution fifty-two appear; in the

war of 1812, sixteen; in the war of the Rebellion, eighty; and in the Spanish war, six;—an indisputable evidence of the patriotism and fighting qualities of the family. In many other ways honors have come to the name through those who have been high in church and state, science and art, and the three learned professions of law, medicine and divinity.

(I) William Manning, the ancestor of this extensive family, came to America about the year 1634, or before. Whence he came has not been learned, but as the Mannings had long been a numerous family in England, and as he came contemporaneously with the migration of other emigrants from that country, it is certain that he was from a branch of that ancient family. After living in Roxbury, Massachusetts, a short time he went to Cambridge, where he may have been a merchant. He was the owner of a house and of other lots of land, but when he bought and sold is not known in full. William Manning was a freeman in 1640. His will is dated February 17, 1665, and proved April 28, 1666. He had removed to Boston as early as August 25, 1664, when he became connected with the church there, and perhaps earlier.

The name of his first wife, whom he married in England, is not known. She was the mother of his children, and died on the voyage to America. He married (second) Susannah ———, of whom we know no more than that she died in Cambridge, October 16, 1650. He married (third), perhaps at Boston, Elizabeth ———. He had two children: William, born in England in 1614, and Hannah (?).

(II) William, son of William Manning, was born about 1614, in England, came to the colony of Massachusetts Bay in or before the year 1634, and settling in the latter year in Cambridge, made that town his home throughout the remainder of his life. He early purchased a homestead and other land, and engaged in business as a merchant, a calling he followed throughout his life. This enterprise was not, however, limited to the mere selling of goods, for he owned a warehouse and a boat-house on a canal to which boats had free access. Early in life he became one of the most prominent and trusted citizens of the town, and was often called to public offices of trust. He was elected highway surveyor, 1651, and the same year "to size casks," or as a gauger; constable 1652, '66, '68, '75 '79, and selectman, 1652, '66-70, '72, '75-81, '83, or a total of fifteen years. His name also frequently appears in connection with different public affairs. He often filled offices in connection with the settlement of estates. He was a freeman in 1643; he was as early as that date a member of the church. After the death of Rev. Mr. Mitchell, in 1668, Mr. Manning was selected by the church to go to England to prevail upon Rev. Urian Oakes to come to Cambridge and accept the vacant pastorate, and this mission he performed. The most important trust of his life was in connection with Harvard College, he having been selected, with Deacon John Cooper as an associate, to replace the old college building with

a new one, and to receive and disburse the fund for this purpose. This was in 1682 and the final accounting was made in 1684. Each steward received twenty-five pounds for his work. He was one of the inhabitants of Cambridge to whom the Shawshin, or Billerica territory, was granted in 1644, he being allotted sixty acres, and who joined in the "great deed" of 1650, conveying it to the Billerica settlers. He left at the time of his death an estate of one hundred sixty-three pounds, two shillings and nine pence, free of all debts and expenses; and had, during his life time, distributed among his children three hundred and eight pounds, three shillings and seven pence.

He married Dorothy ———. He and his wife were buried in the now old cemetery of Harvard Square, and the headstones to their graves remain in good condition. They record that William Manning died March 14, 1690, aged seventy-six, and Dorothy, his wife, died July 26, 1692, aged eighty years. Their children were: Hannah, Samuel, Sarah, Abigail, John, Mary and perhaps Timothy.

(III) Samuel, oldest son and second child of William and Dorothy Manning, was born July 21, 1644, at Cambridge. He was reared in his native town, and seems to have received a superior education. Between the years 1664 and 1666 he removed to Billerica, where he afterward resided. His first home was at the northern part of the village, which was the same as the present "Center" village, but at a later period he removed and occupied a farm west of the Concord river. Twice the Indians raided the town and killed some of his neighbors. He was corporal in the militia in 1682, sergeant in 1684, and ensign in 1699. The town elected him to nearly all the offices within the power to bestow. He was surveyor of highways, 1668, 1676-77; sealer of weights and measures, 1675, 1700; constable 1677; trial jurymen, 1679; assessor, 1694, 1698, 1702; tithingman, 1679, 1682, 1695, 1697, 1704, 1709, or twelve years; town clerk, 1686, 1690, 1692, 1699, or seven years; selectman, 1673, 1677, 1679, 1682, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1696, 1699, or eighteen years, and representative to the general court 1695-97. He was surveyor and at various times served on committees or alone to survey land, run lines and perform many other trusts and duties of a public nature. He was made a freeman of this colony in 1670. The house he erected on his homestead west of the Concord river still stands. He was a large holder of real estate, for on the death of his father he had become owner of the latter's homestead and warehouse in Cambridge. The large farm he owned remained directly in the hands of his descendants, passing from father to son several times, until 1880, and is still held subject to the testamentary will of its latest Manning occupant.

Samuel Manning married (first), April 13, 1664, Elizabeth Stearns, daughter of Isaac Stearns, born at Watertown, died June 24, 1671, at Billerica. He married (second), May 6, 1673, Abiel Wight, daughter of John Wight, born at Medfield, January 1, 1654, who died some time after July 3, 1713. Sam-

uel Manning died at Billerica, February 22, 1711. The children by the first marriage were: Samuel and John, and by the second marriage, Timothy, Hannah, William, Mary, Sarah, Dorothy, Isaac, Ephraim, Elizabeth, Timothy, Eliphalet and Abiel.

(IV) John, second child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stearns) Manning, was born August 30, 1666, at Billerica, where he lived for thirty years. He was a carpenter by trade. He took the oath of fidelity "18, 3m, 1685." Sometime between November 18, 1696, and January 2, 1698, he removed to Cambridge, his subsequent home. He was elected to minor town offices in 1700 and 1708, and 1712, as tithingman, but was excused. In 1690 he was a soldier in the expedition to Canada led by Sir William Phips against the French in King William's war.

He married Sarah Spaulding, of Chelmsford, sister of his brother Samuel's wife. She was probably born about 1670. John Manning died February 3, 1719, at Cambridge. Children's names: John, Edward, William, Samuel, Benjamin and Sarah.

(V) William, third son of John and Sarah (Spaulding) Manning, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 21, 1700, and spent his life there, his trade being that of cordwainer. He was a soldier under Captain John Wright from May 5 to August 24, 1721; the service was doubtless against hostile Indians, and probably in Maine. From 1759 he was called lieutenant, in the records, which indicates that he was prominent in local military affairs in Cambridge, and had been elected to the above office. He served as highway surveyor, 1730; clerk of the market, 1732-35; constable, 1743, and "sworn in court," and sealer of leather, 1749-55-57, 1759-76, or twenty-two years, and for eighteen years continuously. He owned a place at the southeast corner of Winthrop and Brighton streets, which was his home at the time of his death. He died September 17, 1778. His "real and personal estate" was inventoried at four hundred and ninety pounds, twelve shillings and the "Mansion House and half a quarter of an acre of land with the buildings" at two hundred and twelve pounds "in silver money."

Lieutenant Manning married, November 7, 1723, Mary White, of Charlestown, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Rand) White, born January 30, 1702, died May 15, 1774, aged seventy-two years. Lieutenant Manning and wife were buried in the old cemetery by Harvard Square. Their children were: William, Thomas, Samuel, Joseph, Mary, William, Sarah, Rebecca and Ebenezer.

(VI) Samuel, third son and child of William and Mary (White) Manning, was born at Cambridge, August 26, 1729. He inherited his father's homestead, and always lived there, in the same house. By occupation he was a cordwainer. He was elected warden, 1777, '84; sealer of weights and measures, 1789; juryman, 1791, '99; hayward, 1792, and sealer of leather, 1778, '79, '81-'96, '98, 1801-2, a total of twenty-one years. Family tradition says he was a Revolutionary soldier, and fought at

Bunker Hill. The rolls of that war contain service under the name of Samuel Manning, which from want of proper data has not been allotted with any certainty. How much of that service belongs to Samuel Manning of this sketch is unknown, but it may be accepted as certain that he was the Samuel whose name appears in a "list of men that served in the Canadian expedition, credited to the town of Cambridge." His brother William was in the same list. Samuel was prosperous financially, loaned money on mortgages extensively, and was also a considerable purchaser of land. He owned the covenant in 1777. He died April 3, 1824, in his ninety-fifth year, and it is a tradition that his life was ended by accidentally inhaling gas from a charcoal stove. His property was sold for twenty-six thousand, five hundred and forty-seven dollars. By will he divided his possessions among the children of his deceased son, Samuel.

At the age of forty-seven he married (first), August 2, 1777, Mary Woods, who died October 15, 1788, in her fifty-first year. Married (second), December 29, 1791, Sarah Woods, who died April 16, 1812, aged seventy-two years. He and his wives were buried in the old cemetery by Hanover Square. He had but one child, Samuel.

(VII) Samuel, only child of Samuel and Mary (Woods) Manning, was born May 28, 1778, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard College in 1797, became a physician, and as such practiced in several places in the state, having resided at Cambridge, Westford, Billerica, Harvard and Lancaster. In 1806 he lived at Cambridge and was appointed prison physician to Cambridge prison. At Lancaster, where he resided from 1811 to 1821, he was selectman for five years, 1813-17; and was several times appointed by the town to serve its interests on special committees. Prior to July 14, 1821, he removed to Cambridge, and there resided until his death. He married (first), September 29, 1801, Lucy Cogswell, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Fletcher) Cogswell, born November 5, 1778, at Westford, died October 4, 1817, at Lancaster. Married (second) March 20, 1822, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell (Warland) Abbott, widow of Rev. John L. Abbott. She was born August 26, 1783, and is said lived to be past ninety years of age.

Dr. Manning died at Cambridge, of "pulmonic fever," October, 1822, aged forty-four years. The children of Dr. and Lucy Manning were: Samuel, Mary Wood, William, Joseph Cogswell, Rebecca, Pratt and Charles Pratt.

(VIII) Joseph Cogswell, son of Samuel and Lucy (Cogswell) Manning, was born at Lancaster, September 13, 1812. He was educated at the academies in Lancaster and Lexington, and began his business career, at about the age of fifteen, in the hardware store of Lane & Reed, Dock Square, Boston. When about twenty he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he first engaged as a bookkeeper, and then as a paying teller in the banking house of Cohen & Company. About 1838 he formed a partnership with Hughes Armstead in the hardware

trade; later was in business with S. S. Lee, Howell & Poor and Manning & Company, their line being a general iron and coal shipping and commission business. From 1850 to 1857 he owned and managed the Avalon iron and nail works, on the Patapsco river, about nine miles from the city, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In the financial crisis of 1857 he met with reverses from which he never fully recovered. In religion he was Unitarian. He was an honest, straightforward, generous-hearted man of strong character, and was much beloved by all who knew him.

He married, August 24, 1841, Rebecca Parkman Jarvis Livermore, born December 3, 1819, at Milford, New Hampshire, died October 9, 1886, at the same place, although buried at Baltimore. Her father was Solomon Kidder Livermore, a graduate of Harvard, 1802, and later a lawyer at Milford; her mother's maiden name was Abigail Atkins Jarvis. Her father's ancestry was Rev. Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kidder), her grandparents; Deacon Jonathan and Abigail (Ball) of Westboro, Massachusetts; Jonathan and Rebecca (Barnes) of Watertown; Samuel and Anna (Bridge) and John and Grace Livermore, the last of whom came to this country in 1634, in the ship "Francis" from Little Thurloe, Suffolk, England, and settled at Watertown.

Mr. Manning married, June 17, 1884, at Baltimore. The children, the first of whom was born at Milford, and all the others at Baltimore, are: Mary Elizabeth, born August 25, 1842, died unmarried, February 19, 1872. Charles Henry, born June 9, 1844. Jarvis Cogswell, born November 30, 1845, died October 21, 1846. Joseph Cogswell, born July 26, 1847, died February, 1886. Rebecca Livermore, born July 8, 1849, died unmarried, March 15, 1885. Henry Livermore, born January 11, 1852, died unmarried, December 1, 1880. Cleveland Pratt, born May 28, 1854, lives in Baltimore, Maryland. Leonard Jarvis, born May 18, 1856, Master of Medford, (Massachusetts) High School. Samuel, born February 19, 1859, died March 2, 1859.

(IX) Charles Henry, second child and oldest son of Joseph C. and Rebecca Parkman Jarvis (Livermore) Manning, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1844. He was educated in that city, at the Cambridge (Massachusetts) high school and in the Lawrence Scientific School, class of 1862, but was obliged to give up at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion and did not graduate. He then served one year's apprenticeship as machinist with Charles Reeder, of Baltimore, and in February, 1862, was appointed third assistant engineer in United States regular navy. From that date to 1865 he served on special duty, and on United States ship "Adelaide," North Atlantic Squadron, and was present during a part of the bombardment of Charleston, South Carolina. In March, 1865, he joined the United States ship "Daotah," at Boston, and went to the South Pacific station, returning in September, 1868. In the two years next following he was on the "Seminole," North Atlantic Squadron, and in September,

1870, was ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, as instructor in steam engineering. He was detached from that position in the summer of 1875, and ordered to the United States ship "Swatara," North Atlantic Squadron, but was ordered back to duty at the Naval Academy two years later. In September, 1880, he was ordered to the United States ship "Despatch," on special service, chiefly on the president's yacht. In addition to this duty he served as a member of the first advisory board for rebuilding the navy. In August, 1882, he was granted a year's leave of absence, having been on continuous duty twelve years, and in June, 1884, was placed on the retired list on account of partial loss of hearing "in line of duty." He had been promoted to the grade of second assistant engineer in 1866, and that of past assistant engineer in 1872, and was retired with that grade, though he served as chief engineer of the "Despatch." Promoted to chief engineer on retired list, June, 1906. When the "Jeannette" rescue party was being formed to go to the polar regions in search of Lieutenant Greely and the other survivors of that vessel, he was one of those chosen by Chief Engineer George W. Melville, but the secretary of the navy, knowing he was otherwise fully occupied, declined to send him. After being detached from the "Despatch," on leave of absence, he settled at Manchester, New Hampshire, as engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest cotton mills in the world. Remaining there he was afterwards appointed general superintendent of the whole business, an industry employing eight thousand operatives and still holds the position. In 1906 this plant consolidated with the Lancaster mills and the Emery Manufacturing Company and now has thirteen thousand employees. In the recent war with Spain he was ordered back to active duty as chief engineer of the United States Naval Station at Key West, and remained until the end of the war, when he resumed his occupation at Manchester.

Since Mr. Manning became a resident of Manchester, he has been a member of the school board eighteen years, and president of the water board for five years. He is a Republican, served in the New Hampshire house of representatives, and was a member of the last constitutional convention. He is a past grand commander of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Manning has spent much time and labor in compiling a genealogy of the Manning family, which reflects much credit on him as a compiler.

He married, January 17, 1871, Fanny, daughter of Charles Leonard and Harriott (Plummer) Bartlett, born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 29, 1849, a sister of the late Major-General William F. Bartlett, a distinguished officer in the war of the Rebellion. The children of this marriage are: Robert Livermore, born January 19, 1872, at Annapolis. He graduated at Harvard University, 1895, and is now practicing law in Manchester, firm of Burnham, Brown & Warren. He married, October, 1901, Frances Fay Sawyer, and they have one daughter, Margaret, born October, 1903. Charles Bartlett,

born at Annapolis, August 4, 1873. He was educated in engineering at Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, and was located in New York till 1901, when he came to the Amoskeag Company as assistant mechanical engineer. During the war with Spain he went with his father to Key West, as clerk. He married, June 21, 1905, Mary E. Carpenter, daughter of F. P. Carpenter (see Carpenter family). John Kafer, born in Manchester, July 5, 1883, died January 10, 1884. Harold Joseph, born in Manchester, June 7, 1885. Francis Bartlett, born in Manchester, February 10, 1892.

The earliest period at which this FOLSOM name appears in history is the first half of the fourteenth century. There was a John Foulsham, of Foulsham, prior of a Carmelite monastery in Warwick, England. He was a prominent ecclesiastic, and his brother Richard was more prominent. The word *foule* (*fowl*) signified a bird, and the country seat called Foulesham probably took its name from its being the home (*ham*) of many *foules* (birds).

(I) The first traceable ancestor of the immigrant John Foulsham is Roger Foulsham, of Necton, county of Norfolk, England, whose will is dated 1534.

(II) William Foulsham, son of Roger, married Agnes Smith, alias Foulsham, of Besthorpe, by whom he had children.

(III) Adam, son of William and Agnes (Smith) Foulsham, owned lands in Besthorpe, Wymondham (Windham), Bunwell, Hingham, and Hockford. He married Emma ———, and had children.

(IV) Adam (2), son of Adam (1) and Emma Foulesham, baptized in 1560, resided in Hingham, and had lands in Besthorpe. He died in 1630. He married Grace ———, and had children.

(V) Adam (3), son of Adam (2) and Grace Foulsham, and known as Adam of Hingham, died in 1627. In that year he made his will naming three sons, John, Adam and Peter. His wife's name was Agnes.

(VI) John, son of Adam (3) and Agnes Foulsham, was baptized in Hingham, a place ninety-seven miles northeast of London, in 1615. He was the first Anglo-American John Foulsham, and from him are descended, so far as known, all the Folsoms in America, with the exception of one family which is found in South Carolina. On the 26th of April, 1638, the ship "Diligent of Ipswich," England, of three hundred and fifty tons burden, John Martin, master, set sail from the mouth of the Thames for Massachusetts Bay, having on board one hundred and thirty-three persons. Twelve families of these were from old Hingham, and all had embarked for the purpose of joining a colony settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Among those thus emigrating were John Foulsham, or Folsom, as the name is now spelled, of Hingham, then twenty-three or twenty-four years old, his young wife, to whom he had been married about a year and a half, and their two servants. His wife's father and mother (Edward and Mary Clark Gilman, of Hingham), three younger

brothers (Edward, not quite twenty-one years old, John and Moses), two younger sisters (Sarah and Lydia, who married Daniel Cushing, 1645), and three servants of the family, were fellow passengers. The rector of the parish, Rev. Robert Peck, with his family, also formed part of the company. The immediate occasion of their departure seems to have been trouble in ecclesiastical matters.

The party having landed at Boston, Massachusetts, August 10, 1638, immediately proceeded to their place of destination. John Foulsham received, in 1638, a grant of land, and soon built himself a house. This home, or one built soon after by him, stood until 1875, when it was taken down. John Foulsham dwelt in Hingham twelve or fifteen years, and while there was elected one of "the seven or nine men chosen to order the prudential affairs of the town" 1645, and he and Captain Joshua Hubbard were allowed to "have liberty of the two rivers, Rocky Meadow and Bound Brook Rivers, so far as the town hath property, to build and maintain a sawmill or mills."

In the trouble which arose out of the selection of a captain for the militia of Hingham, John Foulsham took a prominent part in opposition to the governor, and he and ninety others were fined one hundred and fifty-five and one-half pounds, of which John Foulsham was sentenced to pay twenty pounds, but by some means he seems to have been exempted from the payment.

Not earlier than 1650 he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, whither his father-in-law had gone soon after 1647. He lived on the west side of the river, where the first settlements in Exeter were made, but three of his sons lived in the east part of the town. His sons and grandsons owned much land upon what was called "Rocky Hill." He was engaged as a surveyor in running the lines between Exeter and Dover, and while in this business discovered a meadow some eight or ten miles northwest of the village, which was supposed to be of much value on account of the hay which could be made on it.

The first authentic mention of his name in that town is 1655. The name of "Goodman Folsom" appears in 1659, on the list of selectmen. He obtained a grant of land in 1660, and his sons all obtained similar grants in years following. In 1662 he was a jurymen, and in July, 1665, one of a committee representing Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Hampton, to consult on certain political grievances. In advanced life he became unfortunately involved in his pecuniary affairs, but his sons assisted him to retain a home for himself and his aged wife, who lived about ten years after his death, in 1681.

"Judging him in the light of the period when he lived, we must consider him a very intelligent, earnest, enterprising man. He may have been sometimes more enthusiastic than judicious, and so have been found in advance of his age, but he was a decided Christian, ready to sacrifice wealth, ease, and popularity for the sake of principle and he successfully trained up six sons to become efficient laborers in laying the foundations of New Hampshire."

He married, as before stated, October 4, 1636,

Mary, eldest child of Edward and Mary (Clark) Gilman, and they were the parents of seven children: Samuel, John, Nathaniel, Israel, Peter, Mary and Ephraim.

(VII) Deacon John (2), second son and child of John (1) and Mary (Gilman) Folsom, was baptized October 3, 1641. He made his will November 24, 1715, and died before December 6, 1715, aged about seventy-five years. He is called "Deacon John" to distinguish him from his son, his nephews, and his grandsons, named John. He was a man of high standing and good property, active both in church and political affairs. He is among the worthies of the first centuries of Exeter of whom Judge Smith, in his centennial address, July 4, 1838, says that "They filled acceptably the municipal and public offices conferred upon them." He was frequently sent to the general assembly. He married, November 10, 1675. Abigail Perkins, daughter of Abraham Perkins, of Hampton, and they had children: Abigail, John, Sarah, Mary, Lydia, Mercy, Abraham, Jeremiah and Jonathan. (An account of Jonathan and descendants forms part of this article).

(VIII) Abraham, second son and seventh child of Deacon John (2) and Abigail (Perkins) Folsom, was born about 1678 in Exeter, where he lived and died December, 1740, and was possessed of much property, as shown by the record of his will. He married (first) Anna, daughter of Aquila Chase, of Newbury (see Chase, V). At his death his widow Elizabeth shared in the distribution of his estate. His children were: Daniel, Jonathan, Abraham and Mary.

(IX) Daniel, eldest child of Abraham and Anna (Chase) Folsom, was born about 1704, in Exeter, and died in Epping, in 1756, of fever. He was a man of great physical strength, and was active in clearing away the forests of his native state. His first wife is supposed to have been his cousin, a daughter of Nathaniel Folsom, of Exeter. She was the mother of three of his children. He married (second), August 17, 1742, Huldah Eastman, daughter of John Eastman. She was born October 1, 1714, and was the mother of six children. They sold their farm in Exeter, March 4, 1749, and moved to Epping. His family moved to Gilmanton about 1775, and his descendants are numerous in that locality. His children were: Daniel, Ann, Abigail, Betsey, Mercy, Huldah, Abraham, Jonathan and John.

(X) John (3), youngest child of Daniel and Huldah (Eastman) Folsom, was born 1752, in Epping, and passed most of his life in Gilmanton, where he was an early settler, and died 1822. He married, August 27, 1778, Mary Connor, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Connor, of Exeter. Mr. Connor was one of the first in Gilmanton, locating there in January, 1764, and endured many hardships of pioneer days. The daughter, Mrs. Folsom, was born 1754, in Exeter, and died at the age of ninety years, in 1844. Her children were: Hannah, Huldah, Anna, John, Dudley Connor, Mary, Betsey and Sally.

(XI) Huldah, second daughter and child of

John (3) and Mary (Connor) Folsom, was born August 6, 1781, in Gilmanton, and became the wife of Nathaniel Avery, born 1782, died 1826. She died 1859. Their children were: Nancy, Sally, Betsey, Huldah, Nathaniel, Daniel F., Mary, Hannah and John.

(XII) Hannah R. Avery, sixth daughter and eighth child of Nathaniel and Huldah (Folsom) Avery, was born November, 1820, and married George W. Fletcher (see Fletcher, VIII).

(VIII) Jonathan, fourth son and ninth child of Deacon John (2) and Abigail (Perkins) Folsom, was born about 1685, in Exeter, and died there 1740. He inherited the homestead in the east part of the town, and became wealthy and influential. At his death he left a large estate, which was administered upon by his widow. He was the father of General Nathaniel and Colonel Samuel, prominent citizens of Exeter. He married Anna, daughter of Nathaniel Ladd, the granddaughter of Hon. John Gilman, and they had twelve children: John, Mary, Lieutenant Jonathan, General Nathaniel, Anna, Colonel Samuel, Trueworthy, Josiah, Sarah, Lydia, Elizabeth and Abigail.

(IX) Josiah, sixth son and eighth child of Jonathan and Anna (Ladd) Folsom, born in Exeter, November 5, 1735, died at the house of his son Nathaniel, in Portsmouth, February 12, 1816, aged eighty-one, he was a hair dresser and wig maker. His home was in Dover, on the rising ground southwardly from the village, and had a fine outlook over the fields and village, and toward the river, sky, and distant hills. He was fond of travel and had a rich fund of anecdote, the result of observation and mingling with men, making him one of the most entertaining men of his day. He married, May 27, 1762, Elizabeth Gilman, born April 23, 1742, daughter of Dr. Josiah Gilman, of Exeter, son of Judge Nicholas Gilman. She died August 3, 1812, aged seventy. They had seven children: Josiah, Elizabeth, Nancy, Samuel, Abigail, Jonathan and Nathaniel.

(X) Jonathan, third son and sixth child of Josiah and Elizabeth (Gilman) Folsom, born in Dover, June 12, 1779, died in Laconia, January 22, 1872, aged ninety-three. He moved to Gilford before 1802. After his marriage he moved across the Winnipisogee river, into what is now Laconia, and settled on a large farm running down to the bay, still continuing his trade as house carpenter. As early as 1813 he opened a tavern on Pleasant street, Laconia (then Meredith Bridge), and this he conducted with success for a number of years. The house is still standing and is known as the Atkinson residence. He owned land on Main and Pleasant streets, above the present railroad tracks. He was a very popular citizen, and represented Meredith in the legislature in 1832. "He was tall, large, and a thoughtful man, intelligent, righteous, and good, beloved by his nephews and nieces as sincerely as by his own family." He married, October 20, 1802, in Gilford, Sarah Rowe, born May 27, 1778, died May 9, 1845. She was the daughter of ——— Rowe, and

lived in Gilford. There were nine children of this marriage: Jeremiah, Sarah, Josiah Gilman, Eliza, Mary, Albert Gallatin, Adaline, Olivia Ann and Charles.

(XI) Albert Gallatin, third son and sixth child of Jonathan and Sarah (Rowe) Folsom, born at Meredith Bridge, October 12, 1816, was educated in the public schools. His health was delicate, and his school attendance was desultory and limited, but he was quick to learn and made up by care and study in after life what he had not been able to obtain in school. When ten or eleven years old his parents, hoping a change would benefit his health, sent him to Portsmouth, where his older brother, Josiah, kept a store. Here the boy performed such tasks as his health permitted. His physical condition somewhat improved, and he began to feel an interest in commercial life, and an ambition to be a merchant. Josiah Folsom went west about 1835 and bought a large amount of wild land, in Indiana, but died in New York on his return. Albert G. had charge of the store while his brother was absent, and closed up the business after Josiah died. Returning to Laconia, in 1836, he entered the store on Mill street kept by James Molineaux, which he purchased about three years later, and in six months made money enough to pay for it. He afterwards took George T. Boshier as a partner, and this partnership relation continued until 1860. In 1857 Mr. Folsom purchased and moved into the Gove block on Main street, and later had a clothing store at Cerro Gordo place. He accepted S. B. Smith as a partner, in 1861, and eight years later sold out his interest in the business and retired from mercantile life.

Mr. Folsom was identified with the business interests of Laconia longer than any other man living in 1907. As early as 1841 he became one of the board of trustees of the Meredith Bridge Savings Bank, now the Laconia Savings Bank, and for nearly a third of a century was its president. The People's National Bank was incorporated in May, 1889, and from that date till his death he was president of that institution. In real estate business and building he was as prominent as in mercantile and financial matters. He built Folsom block in 1861, and was associated with Mayor S. B. Smith in erecting Smith block on the opposite side of the street. He built the Folsom Opera House in 1862, and was one of the organizers of the Laconia Street Railway Company. He was the principal stockholder in that concern, and built its road, which was first operated by horsepower.

His connection with secret societies dates back to early times. He was the oldest Odd Fellow in Laconia, having joined Winnepesaukee Lodge, and subsequently filled all the chairs of that lodge. He was also a member of Laconia Encampment, and he was a thirty-second degree Mason, his membership in this body having begun with his initiation into Mt. Lebanon Lodge, July 4, 1860. He was also a member of Union Royal Arch Chapter, and Pilgrim

Commandery, Knights Templar, Laconia, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua.

For seventy years Mr. Folsom was a business man of Laconia, and during the greater part of that time his position was that of a leader. Though weak while a child, and never enjoying good health till well along in manhood, he was when ninety years old, a much younger looking person than many twenty years his junior, and attended to the business he had to transact as rapidly and correctly as he did thirty years previously. He was a Whig in his younger days, casting his first vote for General Harrison, and when the Whig party dissolved he became a Republican and from that time supported that party.

Albert G. Folsom married (first) in Gilford, January 5, 1843, Olive B. Robinson, of Gilford, born September 28, 1821, died in Laconia, June 27, 1881, daughter of Aaron Robinson, of Gilford. The children of this marriage were: 1. Albert Frederick, born November 19, 1843, died May 22, 1847. 2. Sarah Olivia, born August 27, 1846, married J. Warren Sanders, resided in Melrose, Massachusetts, and Chicago, Illinois, and had children: Mabel A., born October, 1871, and Albert Warren, March, 1872, residing in St. Louis, Missouri. 3. Ada Augusta, born May 2, 1848, married Samuel B. Smith, of Laconia, and his children are: Catherine Olive, born March 25, 1870; Bertha Louise, March 15, 1872, died July 29, 1872. Louise C., August 13, 1873; and James I., February 17, 1876. 4. Fitz Elbert, born May 2, 1851, died in infancy. Albert G. Folsom married (second), April 3, 1883, Imogene F. Harris, born in Franconia, New Hampshire, daughter of William and Jane (Edson) Harris, of Franconia, and they had one child, Alberta Frances, born October 26, 1884. Mr. Folsom died March 15, 1907.

LOWELL. This name, according to Mark Anthony Lower, the great English authority on surnames, is "probably the same as Lovel, or Lovell." Then giving the origin of Lovell he says: "It is derived from the Latin Lupus, wolf, thus Lupus, Loup, Lupellus, Louvel, Lovel. The celebrated Hugh d'Abnucis, Earl of Chester, surnamed Lupus, was a nephew of William the Conqueror, and took part in the battle of Hastings. The ancestry from Percival Lowle is traced back in England for nine generations, making a continuous line of twenty-two generations, about six hundred and fifty years, or probably more. The name Lowell is not only distinguished in literature, theology and jurisprudence, but in all the relations of life, and the family is justly honored, having derived its high position by works for the public good. The name is fixed upon monuments which can only perish in the wreck of all things.

(I) Percival Lowle, now Lowell, the ancestor of the Lowells of this article, was a native of England, but the particular locality of his birth is not certainly known. It was undoubtedly somewhere in county Somerset, England, where his ancestors for more than four centuries are recorded

to have lived. He was born in 1571, and his young manhood finds him at or near Kingston-Seymour, in county Somerset, where his father, Richard Lowle, resided. At the age of twenty-six he held the office of assessor of Kingston-Seymour. We next know of him at Bristol, a seaport city in the west of England, engaged in merchandising at wholesale, chiefly imported wares, carrying the firm name of Percival Lowle & Company. In the year 1639 he cut asunder from England, and with his family, consisting of his wife, Rebecca, his two sons, John and Richard, his daughter, Joan, and their respective families, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony from Bristol in the ship "Jonathan," and in June, 1639, settled at Newbury. The history of that colony has this item: "June, 1639, the town (Newbury) also received a valuable addition to its population in the persons of Mr. Percival, Mr. John and Mr. Richard Lowle, who had been merchants of Bristol."

Newbury, Massachusetts, was organized in 1642 with ninety proprietors, of whom were Percival and John Lowle. At that time, March 17, 1642, Percival was a freholder. In 1678 all citizens of Massachusetts above sixteen years of age were required to take the oath of allegiance. Among those thus taking it were "Perciphall," "Tho." and "Ben." Lowle. In 1648, in a deed to Mrs. Gerrish, Percival is called "Gent." meaning a person of high station. Percival and his sons had means when they arrived in this country, and purchased real estate quite extensively in old Newbury, Massachusetts, and vicinity. "Percefall dyed Jan. 8, 1664," at Newbury, Massachusetts, aged ninety-three years. He married in England Rebecca ———, who died in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 28, 1645. Their children were: John, Richard, and Joan or Joanna.

(II) Richard, second child and son of Percival and Rebecca Lowle, was born in England in 1602, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, August 5, 1682. He came from Bristol, England, with his father in 1639, in the ship "Jonathan," landed in Boston and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1670, in a deed, he is called "gentleman." He had a "freehold right, No. 63, in the upper common in Newbury." In 1674 he and his wife were members of the Newbury church. From the probate record of June 2, 1650, it seems he was sickly and unable to look after the interest of an estate over which he was overseer. He married (first), in England, Margaret, who died in Newbury, January 27, 1642; he married (second), in Newbury, Margaret, born November 27, 1604. She was living as his widow in 1685-86. The children, all by his first wife, were: Percival, Rebecca, Samuel and Thomas.

(III) Percival, eldest child of Richard and Margaret Lowle, was born in Newbury, 1639-40. In a deed made in 1670 he is called "planter." November 6, 1696, he conveyed property to his son Richard, to take effect after his (Richard's) departure for South Carolina, and in 1705, being then in Newbury, Massachusetts, he confirmed the conveyance. In 1709, in exchanging land with Samuel Lowell, he is called

"yeoman." He married, September 7, 1664, in Newbury, Mary Chandler, daughter of William and Mary Chandler; she died February 7, 1708. He probably married (second), in 1709, Sarah. The children of Percival and Mary (Chandler) Lowell were: Richard, Captain Gideon, Samuel, Edmund, Margaret and Joanna.

(IV) Richard, eldest child of Percival and Mary (Chandler) Lowell, was born in Newbury, December 25, 1668, and died in the same town, May 29, 1749. He dealt largely in real estate, but like many others of his time he made his mark in signing his name, the amount of education received then being very meagre. In 1720 he purchased land in Rowley and removed there about that time. He was styled "yeoman." He married, April 8, 1695, Sarah Brown, and they had the following named children: Hannah, Rebecca, John, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Samuel, Richard and Abigail.

(V) Samuel, seventh child and second son of Richard and Sarah (Brown) Lowell, was born in Newbury, July 12, 1710, and died in Rowley, January 3, 1774. He was admitted to the Byfield Church, October 14, 1744. He married (first), in Rowley, September 17, 1735, Hannah Emerson, of Newbury; (second), in Rowley, February 5, 1746, Mrs. Annie Brown, daughter of Ebenezer Stuart; she died in Lunenburg. The children of Samuel by his first wife, Hannah (Emerson) Lowell, were: Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Samuel, Katharine, Catharine, and Nathaniel.

(VI) Nathaniel, seventh child and second son of Samuel and Hannah (Emerson) Lowell, was born in Rowley, April 2, 1753, and died in Rindge, New Hampshire, August 23, 1832. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and his record in the Massachusetts Revolutionary rolls is given as follows: "Nathaniel Lowell, private, muster and payroll, Captain Stephen Jenkins' Company, Colonel Samuel Johnson's Regiment; enlisted August 18, 1777, discharged November 30, 1777; time, three months and twenty-seven days; fourteen days travel included; service with Northern army. Nathaniel Lowell, private; list of men who served as scouts under Colonel Josiah Brewer in Lincoln county, by order of Brigadier General Wadsworth; served as private from August 24, to September 29, 1780; sworn to at Boston, July 21, 1781." He with his sister Catharine and mother Annie removed from Rowley soon after his father's death. They stopped for eight or ten years in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, and in September, 1784, removed to Rindge, New Hampshire, where he remained till his death. He settled upon the farm in the southwest part of the town, now occupied by William S. Brooks, and was a "farmer," a "yeoman" and "husbandman." His sister Catharine resided with him several years. He married in Rindge, January 22, 1807, Lucy Stacy, widow, daughter of Daniel and Jerusha Chapman, of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, where she was born in 1775. She died December 6, 1861, aged eighty-six years. Their children were: Nathaniel, Stephen, Lucinda, John and Daniel C.







*L. F. Lowell.*

(VII) Nathaniel (2), eldest child of Nathaniel and Lucy (Chapman) (Stacy) Lowell, was born in Rindge, February 16, 1808, and died in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, January 19, 1865. He resided first in Rindge and later in Fitzwilliam. He married in Peterborough, New Hampshire, 1836, Fidelia Fisher, who died in Townsend, Massachusetts, June 23, 1896, aged eighty-six years. Their children were: John Lafayette, Levi Franklin, Almon Godding and Selina Damon.

(VIII) Levi Franklin, son of Nathaniel and Fidelia (Fisher) Lowell, was born January 6, 1839, in Rindge, New Hampshire, where the first ten years of his life was passed. He did not receive very much in the way of school education for, at the age of ten years, he was put out to work on a farm, and continued in that way in the towns of Rindge and Fitzwilliam, being two years with one farmer and seven years with another. His life has been one of great industry, and though his early education was limited he has become a well-informed man and is highly respected in the community where so many years of his life have been passed. On attaining his majority he secured employment in a workshop in Fitzwilliam. Here he continued to be employed in winters and spent his summers in farm labor. In 1861 he went to Townsend, Massachusetts, and was there employed for two years in teaming about a mill and on the road. In 1865 he went to Brookline, New Hampshire, and there engaged in the manufacture of lumber and barrel heads with a partner, under the style of Fessenden & Lowell. They purchased a mill there and continued its operation for a period of five and a half years, when Mr. Lowell sold his interest and returned to Townsend, Massachusetts. Since 1872 he has been a resident of the town of Merrimack, New Hampshire, where a large industry has been built up chiefly through his exertions. He built a small mill at Reed's Ferry and also constructed the first house in the southern part of that village, in partnership with B. and A. D. Fessenden, and for two years they manufactured exclusively boards and staves. To this was added the production of kits and barrels, barrel heads and kindred goods, and the industry has grown to extensive dimensions. Besides using all the lumber obtainable in their immediate neighborhood, they bring in annually many carloads of stock which are worked up into kits, pails and barrels. For thirty-three years Mr. Lowell has continued as the active manager of the establishment, and has contributed no small amount of personal labor in the operation of the plant. In 1903 the business was incorporated under the title of Fessenden & Lowell Company, in which Mr. Lowell is the president and general manager. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Reed's Ferry, and of North Star Lodge, No. 144, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Townsend, Massachusetts. Mr. Lowell supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, having previously been allied with the Democratic party; but since the civil war has been a steadfast Republican. He served three

years in succession as selectman in Merrimack and was its representative in the state legislature in 1885. In 1897 he built the handsome residence which he occupies on the river road, in the village of Reed's Ferry. He married, January 2, 1867, Hannah B. Hutchinson, born January 26, 1836, in Brookline, New Hampshire, daughter of John and Polly Hutchinson of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Lowell are the parents of two daughters: Mabel L. and Bertha L. The former is the wife of John E. Haseltine (See Haseltine) and the latter is Mrs. Arthur Gordon of Reed's Ferry. Of genial and kindly nature, of upright life and strict attention to his own affairs, Mr. Lowell has earned and received the respect and esteem of his compatriots.

This name is of French origin and BOUTON was very early in the American colonies. It has been conspicuously identified with the development of New Hampshire, and is especially honored in the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, who was long pastor of the First Church and an author of a most valuable history of that town. Dr. Bouton was not only the beloved pastor of his time, but conferred a great benefit upon the posterity of his congregation by his researches in the history of their ancestry. His work has rendered it possible for most of the old families of Concord to know something of their ancestry in authentic form. In tradition the name goes back of the fifth century when the tribes of Goths inhabited the country bordering on the river Rhone extending from Lake Geneva to the Mediterranean Sea. They proved able to resist the incursions of the invaders from both the north and south, and became very strong and independent. One of the chiefs, known as Clovis, became a Christian through the influence of his wife, and his example was largely followed by his people. From 1530 the military and court records make frequent mention of the name Bouton over a period of two centuries. The race was noted for piety and zeal in religion and for education and intelligence. Noel Bouton was the marquis de Chamilly.

(I) John Bouton, the first of whom continual line is discovered, was supposed to have been a son of Count Nicholas Bouton. He was a Huguenot and during the existence of the great persecution fled to England. The registry of emigrants to the American colonies, kept in London, contains the name of only one Bouton in a period of a hundred years, from 1600 to 1700, and there can be no doubt that this was the John Bouton who embarked from Grave's End, England, in the bark "Assurance," July, 1635. He landed in Boston, in December of that year, at which time he was aged twenty years. He lived in Boston and Watertown, Massachusetts, and early in the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut, moved to that place. Soon after the commencement of the settlement at Norwalk, Connecticut, he removed there in 1651, and became an influential citizen. In 1671 and for several years thereafter he was representative in the general court of the

colonies, and also served in various official capacities in the town of Norwalk. The records of the town show that he gave lands to his sons, John and Matthew, and left an estate which continued in the possession of his descendants over two hundred years. His first wife was Joan Turney, who died soon after his settlement in Norwalk. He married there, January 1, 1656, Abigail Marvin, daughter of Matthew Marvin, who came from London, England. She was born about 1640, at Hartford, and died at Norwalk about 1672. He married (third) Mrs. Mary Stevenson, widow of John Stevenson, who was killed in a fight with the Indians near Norwalk. The children of John Bouton by his first wife were: Richard and Bridget. The second wife was the mother of John, Matthew, Rachel, Abigail and Mary. The third wife bore him Joseph, Thomas, Elizabeth and Richard.

(II) Joseph, fourth son of John Bouton and eldest child of his third wife, was born about 1674, in Norwalk. He resided in or near that town. His will in the probate records of Fairfield county gives various tracts of land in the Bouton meadows and divides the residue of his estate between his four children. He married Mary Stevenson and resided in Norwalk. Their children were: Sarah, Dinah, Jachin and John.

(III) Jachin, eldest son and third child of Joseph and Mary (Stevenson) Bouton, was a resident of Norwalk, and appears frequently in the records of that town. On December 14, 1726, he was chosen one of the five listers of the town and again in 1730 was chosen to the same office. On March 29, 1732, he bought land of Thomas Corsicar, and in 1733 was a grand juror of the town. On December 20, 1737, three acres of land were meted out to him in Roton. Ten days later he bought six acres on the west side of the Norwalk river, adjoining Joseph Bouton's land, for thirty-seven pounds. In February following he bought of Daniel Betts two acres for eleven pounds and fifteen shillings. In the same year he held lot eighty-seven, and on May 16 of that year he bought of Sarah Crampton, land situated north of the highway for one hundred pounds. He bought land of Oliver Arnold, October 16, 1742, and on December 15, 1747, he sold his undivided rights in certain lands to John Bouton. On March 2, 1796, he quit-claimed twelve acres of land in the parish of Kin to Daniel Weed. It is probable that he was a farmer as his cattle mark is recorded in 1725, and it is evident that he dealt quite extensively in lands. He was a substantial citizen. He is said to have been married twice. His children were: Ebenezer, Sarah, Joseph, Esaias, Mary, Debbe, Patty, Esther and Moses. Jachin Bouton was a captain in General Montgomery's army, in the expedition against Quebec, afterwards settling on a farm near South Salem, Connecticut. He was chosen an elder of the Presbyterian Church there and held this office until his death, which occurred July 8, 1847.

(IV) Joseph, second son and third child of Jachin Bouton, was born 1726, probably at Norwalk,

and died 1778. He was an officer in the Colonial army in the expedition against the French Provinces. He enlisted at the age of nineteen years, according to the history of Norwalk. He married, August 25, 1748, Susannah Raymond, and their children were: William, Susannah, Betty, Joseph, Rebecca, Joshua, Seth, Ira, Nancy, Debbe and Aaron.

(V) William, eldest child of Joseph and Susannah (Raymond) Bouton, was born January 16, 1749, at Norwalk, Connecticut, and died in that town May 30, 1828. He married, February 15, 1769, in Norwalk, Sarah Benedict, born June 15, 1752, in Norwalk, and died August 26, 1844, having survived her husband more than sixteen years. Both were buried in the Pine Island cemetery at South Norwalk. Their children were: Isaac (died young), Isaac, William, Betty, Esther, Sarah, Clara, Seth, Joseph, Susannah, John, Mary, Anna and Nathaniel.

(VI) Nathaniel, youngest child of William and Sarah (Benedict) Bouton, was born June 20, 1799, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of his native town and was exceedingly precocious. At the age of nine years he was so proficient in the rudimentary branches that he was frequently engaged by the teacher in instructing others. At that time neither grammar nor geography were taught in the district school, but he studied the rudiments of English grammar in a book called Murray's Abridgment. Before he had attained the age of fourteen years he entertained the idea of learning a trade. His father at that time was a subscriber of the *Republican Farmer* of Bridgeport, in which appeared an advertisement for a boy to learn the printing business. Having obtained his father's consent the lad was regularly apprenticed to Stiles Nichols, proprietor of the *Republican Farmer*, for seven years. A strong mutual attachment soon grew up between the apprentice and his employer, and the former was soon employed in the work of conducting the paper. During the spring of 1815 special religious services were held in Bridgeport at which he became deeply impressed, and on the morning of June 20, 1815, his sixteenth birthday, he resolved to give himself to the service of God, and on the first Sabbath in December of that year he with ninety-eight others was received into the First Congregational Church of Bridgeport, under Rev. Elijah Waterman, pastor. He very soon became possessed of a desire to preach the gospel, and he shortly made a bargain to purchase his unexpired time for one hundred and seventy-five dollars in order that he might engage in study to fit himself for the ministry. By the help of a friend and the sale of some land his father raised the money, and he was thus released from his indentures. In September, 1816, he returned to his home and engaged in study in the preparation for college. Shortly thereafter he was offered free board and tuition at the academy at New Canaan by the Rev. Mr. Bonny, pastor of the Congregational Church there. Subsequently he received and accepted

an invitation to attend school at Wilton, taught by Mr. Harley Olmstead, and was there fitted for college, and in 1818 entered Yale. He kept abreast with his competitors in his class, though he had not enjoyed their advantages. During his college course he never received a reprimand or reproof. He graduated at Yale in the summer of 1820, and immediately engaged in religious revival work at Hotchkiss, near New Haven. On the opening of the term at Andover Theological Seminary he was ready to enter upon the course, and was blessed with health so that he lost no time. For completing the course at Andover as valedictorian he was engaged by a committee from Boston to commence his ministerial work in a new church in that city and agreed to remain for three years. Within a short time he was presented with a call from Franklin, and on January 29, 1825, he penned a formal acceptance of the call. About this time he originated the idea of a National Missionary Society, and through discussion with others laid the foundation of the present Home Missionary Society, which came into existence in New York, May 12, 1826. Mr. Bouton was ordained at Concord, March 22, 1825, in the presence of a large assemblage of ministers and delegates convened at the Court House. For fifty-three years he continued as pastor of the Congregational Church with great acceptability, never neglecting his obligations as pastor and accomplishing besides a great amount of historical and literary work. His labors and merits were frequently recognized and rewarded by positions of distinction and honor.

In 18— he was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by his Alma Mater.

Dr. Bouton married (first), at Lebanon, Connecticut, September 11, 1827, Harriet Sherman, daughter of John Sherman, of Trenton, New Jersey, and great-grandfather of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. She died at Concord, May 21, 1828, and he married (second), in Chester, New Hampshire, June 8, 1829, Mary Ann P. Bell, eldest daughter of Governor John Bell, of Chester. She died at Concord, February 15, 1839, and he married (third), at Deerfield, New Hampshire, February 18, 1840, Elizabeth Ann Cilley, eldest daughter of Horatio G. Cilley, of Deerfield. She died February 6, 1887, having survived her husband nearly nine years. He passed away June 6, 1878, at Concord, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His first wife was the mother of two children: Elizabeth Ripley, who became the wife of Rev. John C. Webster, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and later of Wheaton, Illinois; Nathaniel Sherman, for many years actively engaged in the foundry business in Chicago, where he has been a prominent citizen. Following is a brief mention of the children of the second marriage: John Bell Bouton graduated from Dartmouth, and became one of the editors and proprietors of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Harriette Sherman became the wife of John W. Noyes, of Chester, New Hampshire, Samuel

Fletcher, the third, receives extended mention below. The children of the third wife are noted as follows: William Horatio, died at the age of two years; George Bradbury, died in his sixth year; Ann Cilley, died at the age of three years.

(VII) Samuel Fletcher, third son and fourth child of Dr. Nathaniel Bouton, and third child of his second wife, Mary A. P. (Bell) Bouton, was born June 23, 1837, in Concord, New Hampshire. He received a fair education for his day, finishing at Pembroke Academy. On leaving school he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in teaching music, having large classes of pupils on the piano and organ. Throughout his life he was very much interested and active in musical performances, and after his removal to Chicago, in 1856, he was much employed in playing the organ in various churches there. He was associated with his brothers in the foundry and machine business in Chicago. He was successful as a business man, and during his later years maintained a winter home in Duneedin, Florida, where he died January 5, 1902. When about forty years old he united with the Hyde Park Congregational Church of Chicago. He was also a member of the Masonic Order. He was prevented from partaking in public life by a misfortune which interfered with his speech. He was, however, an intelligent observer of events and much interested in the progress of his native land. He was an ardent Republican in politics. He married (first), March 17, 1856, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Ann Louise Hall, daughter of Dr. Robert and Susannah (Capen) Hall, natives respectively of Concord and Stewartstown, New Hampshire. The latter was a daughter of Ebenezer Capen, a native of Concord, who was the first settler at West Stewartstown, New Hampshire. He was born about 1778 and died at the age of eighty-nine years, eleven months, 1867. Mrs. Bouton was born in 1836 at Concord, and died January 2, 1857, in Chicago. Mr. Bouton married (second), January 1, 1860, in Chicago, Mary Ann Hoyt, daughter of William H. Hoyt, of Henry, Illinois. She was born November, 1840. The children of Mr. Bouton are accounted for as follows: Tilton C. H., mentioned below; Mary Louise, wife of Frank Wyman, a native of Hillsboro Bridge, and a resident of Chicago; William Christopher, a physician engaged in practice in Waukegan, Illinois; Charles Sherman, an attorney, residing in Springdale, Arkansas, and is largely interested in fruit raising; Eva Bell, married Alexander Douglas Campbell, and resides in Chicago, which is also the home of Ellenora.

(VIII) Rev. Tilton Clark Hall Bouton was born November 2, 1856, in Chicago, and was but two months old when deprived of his mother by death. He was reared in the family of his grandfather and received a liberal education. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1878, and immediately entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1881. He at once entered upon the work of the christian ministry and

was ordained at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, July 16, 1881, as pastor of the church there. He continued in the relation until September, 1888, when he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Hopkinton. He was not formally dismissed from the church at Dunbarton until the annual session, 1889. Shortly after he removed to Hopkinton and continued his pastoral labors there until October 1, 1894. He was next engaged at Deerfield, New Hampshire where he continued nearly two years. On account of the ill health of his wife he was obliged to go south and the winter of 1895-96 was spent in Florida. In November, 1896, he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Henniker, and so continued until July 1, 1900. On account of the impairment of his health he resigned his charge, but has since been largely employed in preaching as temporary supply at various points and in other religious and literary labors. He is a leading citizen, participating in the life of Henniker, and has served six years as a member of the school board of that town. He is a member of the Ministerial Association at Concord, and a life member of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society and of the American Board of Foreign Missions. For some years he served as secretary of the Merrimack County Sunday School Association, and is now a trustee of the Tucker Free Library of Henniker, one of the finest institutions of the kind in the state. While in sentiment a Republican he continues to act independently in politics. He married, June 30, 1881, at Boston, Massachusetts, Annie S. Whitehouse, of that city, born November 17, 1854, a daughter of Sydney F. and Elizabeth (Dodge) Whitehouse, natives respectively of Maine and Newburyport, Massachusetts. The only living child of this marriage is Fletcher Park Bouton, born June 13, 1888. A daughter, Ruth Elizabeth, born June 7, 1889, died at the age of eleven weeks.

The lineage of a very large part of PUTNAM Putnams of New England is traced to John Putnam, the immigrant, the ancestor of several very prominent citizens of the early days of Massachusetts, and of the famous General Israel Putnam of the Revolution. The name comes from Puttenham, a place in England, and this perhaps from the Flemish word *pütte*, "a well," plural *pütten* and *ham*, signifying a "home," and the whole indicating a settlement by a well.

(1) John Putnam, of Aston Abbots in the county of Bucks, England, was born about 1580, and died suddenly in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts, December 30, 1662, aged about eighty years. It is known that he was resident in Aston Abbots, England, as late as 1627, as the date of the baptism of his youngest son shows, but just when he came to New England is not known. Family tradition is responsible for the date 1634, and the tradition is known to have been in the family over one hundred and fifty years. In 1641, new style, John Putnam was granted land in Salem. He was a farmer and exceedingly well off for those times. He

wrote a fair hand, as deeds on file show. In these deeds he styled himself "yeoman"; once, in 1655, "husbandman." His land amounted to two hundred and fifty acres, and was situated between Davenport's hill and Potter's hill. John Putnam was admitted to the church in 1647, six years later than his wife, and was also a free man the same year. The town of Salem, in 1644, voted that a patrol of two men be appointed each Lord's day to walk forth during worship and take notice of such who did not attend service and who were idle, etc., and to present such cases to the magistrate; all of those appointed were men of standing in the community. For the ninth day John Putnam and John Hathorne were appointed. The following account of the death of John Putnam was written in 1733 by his grandson Edward: "He ate his supper, went to prayer with his family and died before he went to sleep." He married, in England, Priscilla (perhaps Priscilla Gould), who was admitted to the church in Salem in 1641. Their children, baptised at Aston Abbots, were: Elizabeth, Thomas, the grandfather of General Israel Putnam of the Revolutionary war, John, Nathaniel, Sara, Phoebe and John.

(11) Nathaniel, fourth child and third son of John and Priscilla Putnam, was baptised at Aston Abbots, October 11, 1619, and died at Salem Village, July 23, 1700. He was a man of considerable landed property; his wife brought him seventy-five acres additional, and on this tract he built his house and established himself. Part of his property has remained uninterruptedly in the family. It is now better known as the "old Judge Putnam place." He was constable in 1656, and afterwards deputy to the general court, 1690-91, selectman, and always at the front on all local questions, whether pertaining to politics, religious affairs, or other town matters. "He had great business activity and ability and was a person of extraordinary powers of mind, of great energy and skill in the management of affairs, and of singular sagacity, acumen and quickness of perception. He left a large estate." Nathaniel Putnam was one of the principals in the great law suit concerning the ownership of the Bishop farm. His action in this matter was merely to prevent the attempt of Zerubabel Endicott to push the bounds of the Bishop grant over his land. The case was a long and complicated affair, and was at last settled to the satisfaction of Allen and Putnam in 1683. On December 10, 1688, Lieutenant Nathaniel Putnam was one of four messengers sent to Rev. Samuel Parris to obtain his reply to the call of the parish. Parris was afterwards installed as the minister of the parish, and four years later completely deceived Mr. Putnam in regard to the witchcraft delusion. That he honestly believed in witchcraft and in the statements of the afflicted girls there seems to be no doubt, that he was not inclined to be severe is evident, and his goodness of character shows forth in marked contrast with the almost bitter feeling shown by many of those concerned. He lived to see the mistake he had made. That he should have believed in the

delusion is not strange, for belief in witchcraft was then all but universal. The physicians and ministers called upon to examine the girls, who pretended to be bewitched, agreed that such was the fact. Upham states that ninety-nine out of every one hundred in Salem believed that such was the case. There can be no doubt that the expressed opinion of a man like Nathaniel Putnam must have influenced scores of his neighbors. His eldest brother had been dead seven years, and he had succeeded to the position as head of the great Putnam family with its connections. He was known as "Landlord Putnam," a term given for many years to the oldest living member of the family. He saw the family of his brother Thomas Putnam afflicted, and being an upright and honest man himself believed in the disordered imaginings of his grandniece, Ann. These are powerful reasons to account for his belief and actions. The following extract from Upham brings out the better side of his character: "Entire confidence was felt by all in his judgment, and deservedly. But he was a strong religionist, a lifelong member of the church, and extremely strenuous and zealous in his ecclesiastical relations. He was getting to be an old man and Mr. Parris had wholly succeeded in obtaining, for the time, possession of his feelings, sympathy and zeal in the management of the church, and secured his full co-operation in the witchcraft prosecutions. He had been led by Parris to take the very front in the proceedings. But even Nathaniel Putnam could not stand by in silence and see Rebecca Nurse sacrificed. A curious paper written by him is among those which have been preserved: 'Nathaniel Putnam, senior, being desired by Francis Nurse, Sr., to give information of what I could say concerning his wife's life and conversation. I, the above said, have known this said aforesaid woman forty years, and what I have observed of her, human frailties excepted, her life and conversation have been to her profession, and she hath brought up a great family of children and educated them well, so that there is in some of them apparent savor of godliness. I have known her differ with her neighbors, but I never knew or heard of any that did accuse her of what she is now charged with.'"

In 1694 Nathaniel and John Putnam testified to having lived in the village since 1641. He married, in Salem, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Alice (Bosworth) Hutchinson, of Salem Village. She was born August 20, and baptised at Arnold, England, August 30, 1629, and died June 24, 1688. In 1648 both Nathaniel and his wife Elizabeth were admitted to the church in Salem. Their children, all born in Salem, were: Samuel, Nathaniel, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin and Mary. Benjamin and descendants receive mention in this article.

(III) John, third son and child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, March 26, 1657, baptised June 7, 1657, and died September, 1722. His farm was in that part of Danvers west of Hathorne's hill near the bog bridge across Ipswich river. He

was known as "Carolina John," and as "John Putnam, Junior." During the witchcraft excitement he was constable, and of course must have taken a more or less active part in the proceedings. At one time Mercy Lewis, one of the "afflicted girls," had been living in his house as a servant, and in May, 1692, he testified, apparently in good faith, as to a fit she had when bewitched. It was at a church meeting at the house in 1698 that several of the wronged members of the church again met with the majority and all agreed to live in "love together." Besides the office of constable John Putnam was frequently tything man, surveyor of highways, especially towards the Ipswich road, and was appointed to other minor positions. He married, in Salem, December 2, 1678, Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Eliza Cutler of Salem. She was born in December, 1655, and was living in 1722. She was baptised at the First Church in Salem on the same day as her son Samuel. The fifteen children of this union were: Hannah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Samuel, Josiah, Joseph, Mary, Susanna, Joshua, David (or Daniel), Rebecca, John, Sarah, Amos and Priscilla.

(IV) John (3), twelfth child and sixth son of John (2) and Hannah (Cutler) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, August 16, 1691, was baptised there August 23, 1691, and died February 10, 1764. In his will, dated October 8, 1763, proved April 9, 1764, he gave his son Amos ten shillings, his son Edmund forty pounds, and his son John all his lands and buildings. He married (first), March 16, 1717, Rachel Buxton, and (second) Lydia, daughter of Samuel and Love (Howe) Porter. She was born in 1692, and died April 22, 1777. The children, all born in Salem Village, were: Lydia, Israel, John, Amos, Edmund, Emma, Phebe and Ede.

(V) Dr. Amos, fourth child and third son of John Putnam, was born in Salem Village, September, 1722, and died July 26, 1807, aged eighty-five. He studied medicine under Dr. Jonathan Prince, of Danvers, and practiced in Danvers until the opening of the French and Indian war, when he entered the Colonial service as a surgeon. At the close of the war he returned to Danvers and practiced until over eighty years of age. During the revolution he was a member of the committee of safety, was often moderator at town meetings, and held other positions of public concern. He was a firm and outspoken patriot and one of the most influential citizens of the town. During his life he lived near Felton's corner. A portrait painted in 1762, or thereabouts, in the possession of the Danvers Historical Society, represents him with a large chin, a small mouth, blue eyes, and a good intellect. His grave, in a small enclosure near the Collins house, is marked by a plain stone with the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Doct. Amos Putnam and Hannah Phillips the wife of A. P." He was a practitioner of skill and ability and the field of his labors was a broad one. He practiced until 1805, a period of fifty-six years. He is spoken of as a man of high and noble character, and a most

exemplary christian gentleman; "and as a friend he was social, sincere and innocently cheerful, was never known to slander the character even of an inveterate enemy, but with benevolence involved every injury in oblivion." He married, March 18, 1743, Hannah Phillips, perhaps daughter of James Phillips, of Danvers, who died October 2, 1758, aged thirty-three. Married (second), August 13, 1759, Mary Gott, of Wenham, who died February 15, 1803. His children born and baptised in Salem Village were: James Phillips, Hannah and Elizabeth.

(VI) Dr. James Phillips, eldest child and only son of Dr. Amos and Hannah (Phillips) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, April 21, 1747, and died in Danvers, March 4, 1824. He married, in 1768, Mary, daughter of Rufus and Mary (Conant) Herrick, of Pomfret, who was born at Cherry Hill, North Beverley, August 17, 1749. She died December 13, 1840, aged ninety-one years. Their children were: Amos, Rufus, Polly, Hannah, Betsy and Lydia.

(VII) Rufus, second son and child of Dr. James P. and Mary (Herrick) Putnam, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, July 19, 1774, and died in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, May 12, 1855. He removed to Hopkinton soon after his marriage and settled on the road leading from Contoocook to Warner. He was a blacksmith and farmer. He married Polly Felton, and they had six children: Martin, Herrick, Mary, Tryphena, Rufus and Amos.

(VIII) Captain Martin, eldest child of Rufus and Polly (Felton) Putnam, was born in Hopkinton, December 5, 1801, and died May 6, 1845. He was a farmer and blacksmith and always resided in Hopkinton. He was a captain of militia and in 1840 a selectman. He married, November 24, 1831, Margaret Butler, daughter of Bela L. and Sarah (Colby) Butler, of Hopkinton. She died in June, 1851. They had five children: Margaret E., James M., Amos, Charles and Eliza.

(IX) Charles, fourth child and third son of Martin and Margaret (Butler) Putnam, was born in Hopkinton, March 8, 1840. After attending the common school he received his higher education at Contoocook Academy. For some years he taught school during the winter season. He has always been a farmer, and has spent his entire life in Hopkinton, with the exception of one year when he lived in Webster. He married, March 19, 1862, at Hopkinton, Almira Eastman, daughter of Jonathan G. and Charlotte Kimball (Jackman) Eastman, of Hopkinton. Two children were born to them: George M., and Grace Emma, a graduate of New Hampton Literary Institute and for several years a teacher.

(X) George Martin Putnam, eldest child and only son of Charles and Almira (Eastman) Putnam, was born in Hopkinton, January 18, 1864, and is a lifelong resident on the farm he tills. After attending the common schools and Contoocook Academy he resumed the work to which he had been brought up, and has been an industrious and prosperous cultivator of a farm of two hundred acres

from that time to the present, with the exception of three years during which time he operated a grist mill, run in connection with farm, at Contoocook, which he subsequently sold. In addition to the ordinary farm labor Mr. Putnam operates a creamery which handles the milk product of about one hundred and fifty cows. He is a Democrat and lives in a town that is strongly Republican, yet in spite of that fact he was elected as a Democrat to the legislature in 1898 by the largest plurality given any candidate in the town in the past twenty years. He was also a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1902. He is a member of Union Grange No. 56, of which he is past master. He married, January 19, 1899, Flora E. Clough, daughter of Charles F. and Mary J. (Hardy) Clough, of Hopkinton.

(III) Captain Benjamin, sixth child and fifth son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, December 24, 1664, and died there about 1715. He was a prominent man in Salem, held many town offices, and always had the title "Mr." unless other titles were given. He held the positions of lieutenant and captain (1706-11). From the time he was chosen tything man at the village in 1696, hardly a year passed but what he was honored by his fellow townsmen. He was constable and collector in 1700, was constantly chosen tything man and surveyor of highways at the village. In 1707-1713 he was one of the selectmen, and the frequency with which he was returned to the grand and petit juries shows that his judgment was considered valuable. He is last mentioned on the Salem records in 1712 when he was one of those chosen to delineate the bounds between Salem and Topsfield. December 30, 1709, he was chosen deacon of the church at the village, receiving every vote of the church except his own. The title of "Landlord" was often given to the oldest living Putnam, and Benjamin is thus designated in the diary of Rev. Joseph Green. In June, 1707, Mr. Green's diary mentions "News of Captain Putnam having come to Marblehead"; and "Our country in great confusion, some of the army, and others against it. I went to Boston to ye Governor to release Benjamin Putnam"; but for what reason Captain Putnam was imprisoned can not now be discovered. He died in 1714 or 1715. He was a prominent man in Salem during the problem of the terrible witchcraft delusion, but does not appear to have taken any part in the persecutions. It seems that the members of the good family who had been the victims of this bloody hallucination were dependents in Captain Putnam's family, and when the indemnities were paid by the general court to the heirs of those accused and imprisoned and murdered, William Good, through the instrumentality of Benjamin Putnam, obtained a large proportion. Among the signatures to the certificate of character of Rebecca Nurse, one of the victims of the time, both those of Benjamin and his wife Sarah are found. He never seems to have appeared as a witness of any account, and probably kept clear as far as he was able of the whole affair. He married, according to the Salem records, Ilanna



—; another authority says Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Putnam. His wife died December 21, 1705, and he married (second), July 1, 1706, Sarah Holton. His children, all by the first wife, were: Josiah, Nathaniel, Tarrant, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Stephen, Daniel, Israel and Cornelius. (Stephen and descendants receive notice in this article).

(IV) Deacon Nathaniel, second son and child of Captain Benjamin Putnam, was born in Salem Village, August 25, 1686, and died October 21, 1754, aged sixty-eight. He was a yeoman, and lived in Danvers, perhaps part of the time in North Reading. He was elected deacon of the First Church at Danvers, November 15, 1731. He married, in Salem, June 4, 1709, Hannah Roberts, who died about 1763. Their children, born in Salem Village, were: Nathaniel (died young), Jacob, Nathaniel (died young), Sarah, Archelaus, Ephraim, Hannah, Nathaniel, Mehitable and Kezia.

(V) Jacob, second son and child of Deacon Nathaniel and Hannah (Roberts) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, March 9, 1711, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, February 10, 1781. He was a pioneer of Salem, Canada, now Wilton, New Hampshire, and it is claimed that he was there in 1738. It is known that in June, 1738, Ephraim and Jacob Putnam and John Dale, all of Danvers, made the first permanent settlement in Wilton, and the remains of a cellar mark the site of his house. This house was of two stories in front and one in the back. For three years the wife of Jacob Putnam was the only woman who resided permanently in the town. During one winter the depth of the snow and distance from neighbors prevented her from seeing any one but members of her immediate family for six months. It is said that the brothers—Jacob, Ephraim and Nathaniel—were all early at Wilton, and finding the Indians troublesome returned to Danvers, then a second time settled at Wilton and Lyndeborough, both of which towns were parts of Salem. Jacob Putnam settled on second division, lot number three. He was a man of great industry, and at one time operated a saw mill, besides his farm. In his old age he employed himself in making cans. He was a leading citizen, and filled the office of selectman. He married, (first), in Salem, July, 1735, Susanna Harrimar (written Henman on the Salem records), of Danvers. Married (second) Susanna Styles, who died January 27, 1776. Married (third) Patience, mentioned in his will proved February 28, 1791. His children were: Sarah, Nathaniel, Philip (died young), Stephen, Philip, Joseph, Mehitable, Jacob, Archelaus, Caleb, Elizabeth and Peter. (Jacob and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(VI) Joseph, sixth child and fifth son of Jacob Putnam, was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, February 28, 1744, and died in Marshfield, Vermont, November 17, 1826, aged eighty-two. He built his house, which is still standing, remodeled and moved from the original site in Society Land on the site now occupied by the Bennington Hotel. He built the first bridge across the river at that point, and

it was long known as Putnam's bridge. Between 1782-89 he bought nearly all of the site of the present village of Bennington, and owned the water power of the falls of the Contocook. In 1794 his estate was detached from Society Land and attached to Hancock. On Putnam's brook (now called Whiting's) he built the second grist mill in Temple. In 1782 he abandoned that place and located at the great falls on the Contocook, and erected a saw and grist mill, buying land on both sides of the river, completely controlling the water privilege. In 1794 his land was annexed to Hancock. Repeated offers were made him to sell, but he refused until 1804, when he removed to a farm in Alstead, and feeling that the time was passed that he should labor called his son Gideon to carry on the farm, and later Jacob. Upon the removal of the latter to Marshfield, Vermont, in 1820, his parents accompanied him and died there.

Joseph Putnam was a man of medium height, firm build, and iron constitution. To the end of his life he adhered to the old style of dress. He was a member of the Church of England, later the American Episcopal Church. He was temperate in his habits, just in his dealings, of a progressive mind, and great firmness and steadfastness of character, and greatly beloved by his family and admired by his neighbors. He married, in the spring of 1763, Miriam Hamblett, of Wilton, who died in Marshfield, February 12, 1836. Their children were: Joseph, Miriam, Joel, Gideon (died young), Hannah, Sarah, Mehitable, Gideon, Susannah, Mary, Jacob and Elizabeth.

(VII) Gideon, eighth child and fourth son of Joseph and Miriam (Hamblett) Putnam, was born in Temple, May 26, 1777, and died in Nashua, July 9, 1854, aged seventy-seven. After residing a short time in Litchfield he removed to Hancock in 1800, and in 1805 to Alstead, where he carried on his business of making spinning wheels, chairs, tables, farming tools, and so forth. He removed to Notttingham West, in 1811, and four years later to Dunstable (now Nashua), where he owned and tilled a farm. He had much mechanical ingenuity, and studied and practiced music. He made a bass viol and a violin, on which he was accustomed to play his own compositions. About 1825 he wrote and published a small book entitled a "Budget of Knick-knacks." He married Sarah Barnes, born in Litchfield, September 28, 1780, and died in Nashua, October 14, 1864, aged eighty-four. Their children were: Miles, Gideon, Sukey, Hannah, Barnes, Sally, Lucinda, Allen, Luke, Ward, Mark, John and Bennett.

(VIII) Gideon (2), second son and child of Gideon (1) and Sarah (Barnes) Putnam, was born in Hancock, January 10, 1801, and died in Felix, Warren county, Iowa, October 23, 1878, aged seventy-seven. He resided in various towns in Massachusetts, and was a tiller of the soil there until 1839, when he removed from Wayland, Massachusetts, to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was employed by the Nashua Manufacturing Company about nine years, when he lost the sight of one

eye by the premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry. From 1849 to 1852 he was employed by the Jackson Company in Nashua, and in 1854 removed with his wife and four children to Fremont, Benton county, Iowa. In 1865 he sold his farm to his son George, and located on the raw prairie in Felix, Warren county, Iowa, where he made his improvements and carried on farming for the next thirteen years. He married in June, 1822, Sarah Rice, born in Weyland, Massachusetts, June 10, 1805, and died in Felix, Iowa, September 10, 1878, aged seventy-three years. She was the daughter of Henry and Nancy Rice, her father having been a Revolutionary soldier with Washington at Valley Forge. Their children were: Nancy Rice, Barnes Bigelow, Mary Elizabeth, George Gideon, Sarah Martha, Caroline Pamela, Charles Edward, Clara Margaret and William Skinner.

(IX) Barnes Bigelow, second child and eldest son of Gideon (2) and Sarah (Rice) Putnam, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, October 1, 1825, and resided nearly all his life in Nashua, where he was considered one of the most skillful carpenters in that locality. He met death in falling from the rafter of the barn of his son Herbert in Merrimack, July 9, 1899. He married, in Amherst, New Hampshire, May 15 or 16, 1849, Lucy Ann Maria Bills, born in Amherst, February 5, 1825, and died July 12, 1896, daughter of Jabez and Lucy (Crosby) Bills. Jabez Bills was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware, and Washington drank water out of his (Jabez) shoe at the time. Nine children have been born to them: James Wallace, George Jabez, Lizzie Jane, Herbert Hamilton, Lucy Emma, Loring Edward, Charles Bigelow, Annie Maria, and Mary Kate. Only four of these are living.

(X) Charles Bigelow, seventh child and fifth son of Barnes B. and Lucy Ann Maria (Bills) Putnam, was born in Nashua, November 23, 1854. He attended the public school until he was about fourteen years old, and was then employed in the carpenter business until 1874, when he became connected with the American Express Company, remaining until 1887, and was for a time connected with the Nashua Fire Department. About 1887 he formed a partnership with O. D. Kimball, and engaged in teaming and dealt quite extensively in horses. The business was successful, and though dying young he left his family well provided for. He died December 19, 1889, from hydrophobia, after lingering six weeks from the time that he was bitten by a dog opposite his home; he was aged thirty-five. He married, in Nashua, December 29, 1875, Ella Agnes Nichols, born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 3, 1850, daughter of James and Sarah Elizabeth (Swan) Nichols, of Lowell. They had three children born to them: Fred Nichols, Grace Ella, who is a member of the Grace Putnam Society, membership (1907), twenty-eight in the United States, and Anne M.

(VI) Jacob (2), sixth son and eighth child of Jacob Putnam, of Wilton, was born in that town, November 15, 1747. He acquired possession of a farm located on the southwest part of lot No. 16,

range 4, where he followed agriculture with prosperous results, and he was also an able mechanic, turning out spinning-wheels, ploughs and other useful appliances of a most excellent and durable quality. His death occurred June 2, 1821. He was an upright, conscientious man, a devoted church member and a deacon. In 1770 he married Abigail Burnap, who died June 10, 1812, and he was again married in 1813 to Mrs. Lucy Spofford, of Temple, this state. A list of his children does not appear in the records at hand.

(VII) Jacob (3), eldest son and child of Jacob (2) and Abigail (Burnap) Putnam, was born in Wilton, October or November 4, 1771. He was for several years a resident of Vermont, carrying on farms for intervals in Andover, Manchester and Paulet, and from the latter place he removed to Westfield, New York. He married, January 14, 1796, Mary Burton, born in Wilton, January 8, 1773, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Kenney) Burton. Of this union there were fourteen children, namely: Jacob, Polly, Sophie, Abigail, Abram, Amos, Ruth, Lydia, Sophronia, Betsey, Ransom, John, William and George Washington.

(VIII) Amos, third son and sixth child of Jacob and Mary (Burton) Putnam, was born in Andover, Vermont, April 14, 1804. He was a mechanic and also a school teacher. Prior to his marriage and for some time afterward he resided in Wilton, from whence he removed to Westfield, New York. He subsequently returned to Wilton and after the death of his wife he went to reside with his son in Nashua, where he died November 15, 1888. He was a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and also of the Baptist Church. On September 2, 1834, he married his second cousin, Dorcas Putnam, born April 8, 1811, daughter of Eliphalet and Dorcas (Abbott) Putnam, and her death occurred in Wilton March 15, 1887. She became the mother of seven children, namely: Mary Augusta, born September 15, 1835, died October 5, of the same year. Emma Frances, born September 3, 1836, died October 20, 1841. Samuel Abbott, born in Chautauqua, New York, July 23, 1840, resides in Hyannis, Massachusetts. William Jacob, the date of whose birth will be recorded presently. Emma Dorcas, born February 28, 1844, wife of Charles Otis, of Hancock, this state. George Tilton, born September 9, 1846, is residing in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Mary Alma, born January 16, 1849, died July 25, 1872.

(IX) William Jacob, second son and fourth child of Amos and Dorcas (Putnam) Putnam, was born in Wilton, April 17, 1842. He was educated in the public schools, and prior to his majority learned the carpenter's trade. He subsequently turned his attention to cabinet-making, which he followed until failing health caused him to abandon it and seek a more invigorating occupation. He accordingly engaged in farming at Nashua, and having derived much benefit from open air employment he has ever since devoted his attention to agriculture. In addition to cultivating the usual farm products he makes a specialty of market gardening and the rais-

ing of small fruits, and his farm, which contains seventy-five acres of excellent tillage land, is well adapted to that purpose. In politics Mr. Putnam is a Republican. After his removal to Nashua he continued his activity in public affairs; was for three years a member of the board of selectmen, serving three years in the common council, two years on the board of aldermen and one term as representative to the state legislature, 1899-1900. His fraternal affiliations are with Ancient York Lodge No. 89, Free and Accepted Masons, and he is also a member of the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

On May 24, 1874, Mr. Putnam was united in marriage with Eldora Tarbell, daughter of Luther A. and Louisa (Farnsworth) Tarbell, of Wilton. Of this union there are two children: Dora Arline, born October 30, 1877, and George William, born February 6, 1883. Dora A. Putnam is an expert stenographer and typewriter. George W. Putnam is a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1905, and while a student taught in the high school at Hanover. He is now an instructor in Greek and Latin at Dartmouth.

(IV) Lieutenant Stephen, sixth child and fifth son of Captain Benjamin Putnam, was born in Salem Village, October 27, 1694, and died in 1772, aged seventy-eight. He does not seem to have been desirous of office, and the only official position he held were minor town offices. In 1739 he was made lieutenant of the third company of foot soldiers in the town of Salem. He married, at Salem, May 30, 1718, Miriam Putnam, born February 9, 1698, daughter of John and Hannah Putnam, of Salem Village. Their children, all born at Salem Village, were: Stephen, died young; Miriam, Rufus, Timothy, Phineas, Aaron, Sarah, Hannah, Moses and Stephen.

(V) Moses, sixth son and ninth child of Lieutenant Stephen and Miriam (Putnam) Putnam, was born in Salem Village, September 23, 1739, and died July 25, 1801, aged sixty-one. He was a bright young man and fond of books, and formed a resolve to obtain a college education. In this he succeeded, graduating from Harvard College with the class of 1759. He taught school a while in Boxford, and in 1776 removed to Wilton, New Hampshire, where his ability and unusually good education made him a leader in public affairs. March 9, 1778, he was elected one of the committee of safety and later he was chosen to represent the town in a convention to be holden at Concord, for "establishing some regulations by which our sinking currency may be raised and set upon some more stable basis." He was a member of the board of selectmen for several years, and served on important committees. He married, April 3, 1768, Rebecca Kimball, born March 29, 1740, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, October 15, 1797, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Wood) Kimball, of Boxford. Their children, born in Danvers, were: Stephen, Sarah, born in Wilton; Moses, and Aaron Kimball, whose sketch follows.

iii—3

(VI) Aaron Kimball, youngest child of Moses and Rebecca (Kimball) Putnam, was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, January 11, 1784, and died there March 25, 1870, aged eighty-six. He learned the trade of housefinishing of Mr. Jewett, of Temple, and while he worked at his trade had several apprentices. He owned a farm in Wilton, and for many years before his death devoted his attention to agriculture. He married (first), December 12, 1808, Polly Shattuck, of Temple, who died October 10, 1841, aged fifty-four. Married (second), Nancy Wright, of Mason, who died August 28, 1875, aged sixty-eight. His children, all but the last by the first wife were: Mary Russ, Evelina, Sarah, Aaron Kimball (died young), Aaron Kimball (died young), Levi, Hervey, Daniel Platt, Matilda Rockwood, Rufus, Anna Jane and Mary Cordelia.

(VII) Evelina, second daughter and child of Aaron and Polly (Shattuck) Putnam, was born in Wilton, May 31, 1811, and married, April 22, 1832, William Emerson, of Wilton. (See Emerson 1.) She died July 23, 1903.

This family name in New Hampshire LOYNE history has been known something more than thirty years, and thoroughly known throughout the length and breadth of the state by reason of the grand works accomplished by the founder of the family in New England and his most estimable wife.

Rev. William Arthur Loyne comes of English ancestors and was born in Chatbun, Lancashire, England, March 27, 1849. At the age of about twelve years he was apprenticed under the government to learn the trade of a tailor, and for a number of years he served under a master and tradesman in Accrington, where he was brought into daily association with apprentices of different trades and professions, notably the professions of law and medicine. Fortunately for himself his apprenticeship was accompanied with privileges of the night school, and in the classroom during that period he laid the foundation of a good education in the common branches, and while only a boy directed his attention to those studies which were designed to shape his future to a life in the gospel ministry.

At the age of twenty years young Loyne was second foreman in the largest trade establishment in Accrington, but at that time he was resolved to emigrate to America and on October 21, 1869, he landed in the city of Boston. From there he soon went to Dover, New Hampshire, as an employee of the firm of D. Lothrop & Co., occupying at first a subordinate position, but within the period of the next year he was given in charge of the work room at Dover. This position he held until 1873 and then vacated it to take a special elective course at the Tilton Conference Seminary, with a view of fitting himself for the active work of the ministry. After a year at the seminary he went to Boston, for one year attending university lectures, and then returned to New Hampshire to begin missionary work in Portsmouth.

Mr. Loyne performed the duties of city missionary in Portsmouth from 1876 to 1881, and then began his more earnest and important work in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While there in 1877 he founded the Old Ladies' Home, the mother institution of homes in New Hampshire. In 1881 he founded St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the following year founded the Manchester Children's Home, and also the nursery, although the latter was afterwards discontinued.

The shaping of his mind for the ministry dated to Mr. Loyne's eleventh year, when as a boy he became seriously impressed by the influence of the rector of the church under whose ministrations he was at that time, but later on when he became more capable of determining his own future and its possibilities he turned to the Methodist Episcopal Church and directed his energies to the study of its doctrines and teachings, and he accepted them full, freely and without constraint. At the age of fourteen years he occasionally read service at the burial of some unfortunate social outcast who knew neither church nor home, and in an immature way he also conducted religious exercises in localities where the influence of the church was unknown. This was a part of the general work afterward taken up by the Salvation Army, and the great good accomplished by that notable organization is now fully appreciated by the Christian world.

Mr. Loyne became a licensed local exhorter in 1870, local preacher in 1871, and was ordained local deacon at Dover in 1876 and as local elder at Claremont in 1881. In 1882 he was admitted on trial in the New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in due season was received in full connection. Having founded St. James' Church in Manchester he afterwards for three years acted as its supply, and in 1884 was appointed pastor of the church at East Haverhill, where he remained three years. In 1888 he was appointed to Colebrook, served there three years and while pastor there organized the Colebrook camp meeting. From 1891 to 1895 he was pastor at Jefferson, and in 1896 returned to Colebrook and at the same time served the churches at South Columbia and Pittsburg. In 1897 he was sent to the pastorate at Antrim, and from 1900 to 1904 occupied the same relation to the church at Woodville, where, in 1903 he founded Woodville Cottage Hospital and was its superintendent during the year 1904. In 1905 he became pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Laconia and still serves in that capacity, although in addition to his duties in connection with the church he also is one of the trustees of the Laconia City Hospital and one of the founders of the Old People's Home of that city. He has been a Mason for twenty-three years, with relations at Lancaster and Nashua, a Knight of Pythias since 1870, having taken the rank knighthood at Dover and now is brigade chaplain of the uniformed rank of that order. Mr. Loyne also is an Amoskeag Veteran.

In the earnest and arduous work of his missionary and pastoral connections during the last

more than thirty-five years Mr. Loyne has been materially assisted by his unselfish and devoted wife, who for the last fifteen years has filled the responsible office of national superintendent of the lumbermen's department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an organization whose especial office is to carry forward evangelistic and missionary work among the more than ten thousand men employed in the lumbering regions and along the waterways in this state. Before marriage Mrs. Loyne was Sophia Drinkwater, of Dover, daughter of James and Hannah (Ingham) Drinkwater. Four children have been born of this marriage: Etta Louise, married Arthur J. Davis (now dead) and has one son, Mark Davis. Florence Isabelle (married Ernest M. Morse, of Jefferson, New Hampshire, and has two children: Merritt L. and Harriet E. Morse. Frederick Pierson, now of Portland, Maine. James M. married Ida Ridgeway, and lives in Trenton, New Jersey.

No spot in New England is more worthy of the veneration of the Catholic antiquarian than that where stands the first Catholic Church erected in New Hampshire; and there is nothing more edifying in the records of Catholicism in North America than the story of the family with whom the church is closely connected. This episode of history is little known, and has been compiled largely from Monsignor de Goesbriand's "Memoirs of Vermont and New Hampshire," and from the "Records of the American Catholic Historical Society."

In 1794 the Rev. Daniel Barber was appointed to minister to the Episcopal congregation at Claremont. He then removed from Manchester, Vermont, where for years previous he had been pastor of the Congregational Church. A dispute as to the validity of the ordination of ministers of that denomination left him unsettled in his faith, and seeking truth at the expense of temporal prosperity, he became a member of the Church of England, at a time when that denomination was held in aversion in New England. In addition to the pain naturally accompanying such a change, there was the consequent severance from relatives and friends, which made this a trial not to be forgotten. Mr. Barber had prepared for the Anglican ministry, been ordained a deacon in 1786, and ministered two years later. In this capacity he labored for twenty years, without entertaining a doubt as to the truth of the creed he professed. Again it was the question of orders that shook his faith. He learned in the course of his reading that upon the refusal of the Roman Catholic Archbishop to consecrate Bishop Parker, first bishop of the Church of England, the ceremony had been performed by a certain Barlow, whose only authority to confer such rite lay in a mandate from Queen Elizabeth. He observed likewise that whereas the Scripture ordains that the sick shall be anointed with oil, this is not done in the Church of England, nor indeed in any Protestant churches. He began to be troubled with doubts,

and visited Bishop Cheverus, of Boston, for his views on the matter. His questions were answered "with such ease that I marvelled greatly at my own ignorance," he says later. When he returned to Claremont he carried with him several books treating of Catholic doctrine. Having read these himself, Mr. Barber passed them around among his Protestant neighbors, until a deputation from his congregation waited upon him with a protest. The books were recalled, but were afterwards circulated more privately by other members of his family.

Mr. Barber's youngest son, Virgil, had been educated for the Anglican ministry, and was at this time rector of the Episcopal Church at Fairfield, New York, and principal of the college there. During a summer vacation which he and his family spent at Claremont, his father confided to him his religious doubts, and read to him the arguments in favor of Catholic doctrines, which he felt himself unable to refute satisfactorily. The son returned home and made further investigation of the matter, reading "Milner's End of Controversy," and a novena, and subsequently visited his ecclesiastical superior, Bishop Hobart, and also took council with his fellow preachers, but was not satisfied with what he heard from them. Rev. Father Benedict Fenwick, Society of Jesus, was at this time administrator of the vacant see of New York, and to him Mr. Barber went and spent several hours in religious discussion, and at the end of the conference took away with him several books. He also spent a week in Saint Paul's (Episcopal) Library, weighing the arguments for and against what were now the most important questions in life to him. After returning home he spent a great deal of time in going over with his wife the points and arguments that had been developed. Several discussions of of the points at issue between Mr. Barber and the Protestant Bishop and ministers resulted in his withdrawal from the college and the Protestant Church, and his profession of Catholicism and baptism into the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Barber's course made it necessary to remove to some other place for support, and he went to New York City with his family, where he opened a school, and engaged in teaching the sons of several influential Catholics who became interested in him. Mrs. Barber was admitted to the church a few weeks later.

The new school prospered. The man's duties were discharged in such a manner as to win unbounded confidence in his talents and experience as a teacher and to augment daily the number of his pupils. But Mr. Barber was not satisfied with his vocation, believing that it was his duty to become a member of the priesthood. To become a priest necessitated the separation from his family, and was the subject of much anxious prayer and painful agonizing before Mrs. Barber could bring herself to take the step which meant separation for life. But at last her sense of justice and her desire to do right prevailed, and she consented to the separation, without regard to the pain it brought her,

feeling it was her duty to do so. The school was given up and the teacher took the first steps toward sacerdotal life. Mrs. Barber was received into the Visitation Convent of Georgetown, D. C., to enter upon her novitiate. The three elder daughters, Mary, Abigail, and Susan, aged respectively eight, seven, and five were admitted to the Academy of the Visitation. Father Fenwick's mother kept Samuel and Josephine, the latter an infant only ten months old, to care for as her own until they should be of school age. A few weeks later Father Grasse, superior of the Jesuits in America, president of the Georgetown College, who had come to take a deep interest in the affairs of the Barber family, was called to Rome. He took with him several promising scholastics, among whom was Virgil Barber, in order that they might avail themselves of the advantages which a year at the Rome College would afford. A year later Mr. Barber returned to Georgetown for his theological course. He now in company with Father French, a Dominican priest, who was himself a convert, visited the older Barber at Claremont, and in a stay of a week the latter admitted seven converts to the church. Among these were the elder Mrs. Barber and her daughter; Mrs. Tyler, a sister of Daniel Barber, and her eldest daughter. Daniel Barber soon after went to Georgetown and received conditional baptism from the hands of his old friend, Bishop Cheverus.

On February 23, 1820, Virgil Barber and Sister Mary Augustine met in the Georgetown College chapel, and made their religious vows. Their five children were present, the youngest now not quite three years old.

During her novitiate Sister Mary Augustine had many trials, owing chiefly to the poverty of the Visitation Convent. This was so great that at one time the sisters were in need of the necessaries of life, and were considered the advisability of dispersing, and the Barber children were clad in the cast off apparel of their companions. This was owing to no unkindness, yet it caused their mother much suffering. The sister herself proved a treasure to her community. She was soon made a directress of the academy, where her superior education and capable methods of instruction were greatly needed. Under her direction the school prospered so well that in a few years it numbered one hundred pupils, and bore the reputation of being the best academy in the country.

On the feast of Saint Francis Xavier, December 3, 1822, Virgil Barber was ordained a priest by Bishop Cheverus, and was soon after sent as a missionary to his own home. There he built a small brick church adjoining the wooden structure which had been his father's home, and which was now transformed into an academy. Daniel Barber now returned to Claremont to fill the position of assistant master in the little school, which was so successfully conducted as to draw pupils from far and near, irrespective of religious creed. Among others Father Wiley, Fitton and Tyler were trained here. The latter was a son of the sister of Daniel

Barber. She and her four daughters were converts of Father Ffrench, and became Sisters of Charity at Ennmettsburg, while Father Tyler became the first bishop of Connecticut.

In April, 1826, Mary Barber entered the Ursuline Convent at Boston, and Abigail, the same community at Quebec. Mary took the veil on August 15, with the name of Sister Benedicta, and Abigail on September 15, with the name of Sister Saint Francis Xavier.

Daniel Barber's wife dying, he went south, and spent considerable time at Washington, where he published a pamphlet entitled "Catholic Worship and Piety Explained and Recommended," and in 1827, a second pamphlet styled "History of my own Times." He died in 1834, at the Jesuit Mission, Saint Inigoes, Maryland.

Mary Barber, Mother Saint Benedicta, and her sister Josephine Barber, then a pupil at the Ursuline Academy, at Charlestown, were present in the institution on the night when it was sacked and burned by a mob. Mother Saint Ursula, a sister of Captain Chase, of Claremont, was also there.

Susan Barber entered the Ursuline boarding school where she afterwards received the white veil with the name of Sister Mary Saint Joseph.

During the passing of these events Father Barber had spent some time ministering to the religious requirements of the Indians at Oldtown, Maine.

Samuel Barber was graduated from Georgetown College in 1831, with the degree of B. A., having completed, at the early age of sixteen, a most successful course. He was then admitted to the Jesuit novitiate, and spent the next two years at White Marsh.

In April 1833, the Visitation Convent at Georgetown sent a foundation colony to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and Josephine Barber accompanied it. Sickness, floods, and earthquakes constantly rendered the place desolate, and it was largely in ruins. The poverty of the place prevented the preparation of a convent for the sisters for four years. The one postulant who entered the community, and two of the original number of sisters died from the effects of the hardships endured. Everything was of the crudest sort. In 1836, Sister Augustine was sent to join the Kaskaskia band, where she was soon joined by her mother. Sister Saint Joseph (Susan) was the first of the Barber family to pass into eternity. She died January 24, 1837, aged twenty-four.

On the division of the diocese in 1842, six sisters were sent from Kaskaskia to St. Louis to open a house there, and Sister Josephine was one of the number. They left at Easter, 1844, the year of the great flood which flooded the convent before they left, and swept it away soon afterwards. The Boston community of Ursulines, unable to recover from the destruction of the convent, were obliged to disband, in 1844, and became members of other houses. Mother Saint Benedicta (Mary Barber) went to the Ursulines of Quebec, where she joined her sister Abigail.

Father Barber's last years were spent as a professor at Georgetown College. On Saint Patrick's day, 1847, he had a slight shock of paralysis, from which he died on March 25th.

Thirteen months later Mary Barber followed her father. She is remembered as an active, zealous teacher, distinguished for her self-forgetfulness. She died April 9, 1848.

In 1848 Sister Augustine was sent from St. Louis to Mobile. Here as elsewhere her life was most laborious and most edifying. Through her efforts in establishing a class, which took for study and recitation the recreation hour after supper, the houses in which she had been stationed for a few years possessed accomplished teachers, and were able to dispense with the secular teachers, whom they had formerly been obliged, at much expense and inconvenience, to employ. In the winter of 1858 Sister Augustine had a severe attack of illness, from which she never recovered, dying two years later, January 1, 1860.

On his return to his native land in 1840, Father Samuel Barber had been placed in the Georgetown faculty. Later he was made vice-president of the college, then master of novices at Frederick, where he was stationed at the time of his father's death. From Frederick he was removed to Washington to assume the presidency of the Gonzaga College, and thence to Saint Thomas Manor as supervisor of the mission. His zeal and ability enabled him to fill each of these offices in a manner creditable to himself and to the society which he represented. He was minutely exact in the performance of each duty, and he required a like exactitude from all for whose conduct he was responsible. He was particularly distinguished for his devotion to the poor and the unfortunate. He died February 23, 1864, in his fiftieth year.

Two of the Barbers lived to celebrate their golden jubilee as religious. That of Sister Francis Xavier was celebrated September 11, 1878. She was an inmate of the infirmary at the time, but sufficiently well to go down to the fete given in her honor. Fourteen months later, in November, 1879, she had a stroke of paralysis, from which she died March 3, 1880, in her sixty-ninth year.

Sister Josephine went to Mobile to replace her mother in the class work there, when the latter had to give up from illness. To Josephine we owe nearly all the knowledge we possess of this remarkable family. After the death of her mother, she was recalled to St. Louis, where she was employed as a teacher of music and painting during the remainder of her life. She survived her golden jubilee some years, and died in 1877, at the age of seventy-one, "full of years and merits," the youngest and the last of the Barbers.

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The family of which John ABBE HOLMES Holmes, Jr., was the eldest son, lived, in 1799, the date of his birth, in Windsor, Vermont, but removed soon after to Hanover, New Hampshire, the seat

of Dartmouth College. Here John passed the preparatory grades, and began the regular classical course in college, when early in the summer of 1815, the father, John Holmes, Sr., purchased a large landed property in the town of Colebrook, and moved his family there. The son earnestly pleaded to return to college, when the next year began, but his father refused to permit him to do so, thus disappointing the son's cherished hope of becoming a clergyman, to save the souls of his fellow creatures. After spending a day at work in his father's field, the son decided to run away from home, and the next morning at daylight put his plan into execution. With a small bundle of clothes, and what little money he had in his pockets, he made his way on foot through the woods to Sherbrooke, Canada. Worn out with his long journey, and his money nearly spent, he hired his services to a tanner for a light compensation. A few days later the father came upon his son at his labors in a workshop. A conference between the two followed, and resulted in the father's return to his home without the son, to whom he left the horse he had led for the truant to ride home. Later Mr. Burroughs, a convert to Catholicity, and a son of one of the professors of Dartmouth College, who was teaching at Three Rivers, Canada, visited Sherbrooke, and took young Holmes home with him as an assistant in his school. Here he remained some time, faithfully discharging the duties of his new office. At the close of the winter he went to Yamachiche, where he passed into the charge of Abbé Ecuyer, who undertook to direct his studies in the Latin course begun at Dartmouth College. For a time the young man had serious intentions of trying to convert his preceptor from Catholicism to Protestantism, but as time passed he observed the quiet parishioners, so blameless in their lives, so contented even in their poverty, and began an investigation of religious truths and tenets, which resulted in his conversion and baptism May 3, 1817, by Father Ecuyer.

In 1819, the pastor of Yamachiche, just a year before his death, presented his protegee to the superior of the Sulpicians of Montreal, and obtained his entrance into their renowned college. There the young man completed his course of rhetoric and philosophy without detriment to his long-cherished vocation to the ministry. He offered himself as a candidate for the priesthood, and was sent to the Theological Seminary of Nicolet. Toward the close of his preparation for orders, he visited his family, and was completely reconciled to them. Returning to Nicolet, he was ordained a priest on the feast of Saint Francis, October 4, 1823. After a few weeks exercise of the ministry in Berthier, as a curate, he repaired to those eastern townships, through which he had passed eight years previously as a fugitive. His first mission was given in Drummondville, in February, 1824. At this station Abbé Holmes had leave to build a small presbytery to which he could return occasionally after the hardships to which he was exposed in the other scattered settlements confined to his care. His mission ex-

tended over an immense tract, now forming fifteen or twenty parishes, and that at a time when a journey across that part of the country was a perilous undertaking. Although Sherbrooke was but a hamlet (Hyatt's Mills), the farseeing missionary selected it as the station where he would celebrate the Divine Mysteries for all the Catholics in the neighborhood. The first altar on which mass was offered there was set up in the town hall, where the Protestants, who were more numerous than the Catholics, were already accustomed at another hour to hold their religious services. This arrangement, which was not agreeable to either party, was obviated in the following year, 1826, by the erection of a Catholic chapel by Abbé Holmes, in Sherbrooke. This little chapel, dedicated to Saint Columban, was destroyed by fire not long after, but the pastor's labors were successful, and his congregation grew.

One day after his return to Drummondville there came a messenger from a distance of twenty miles to seek the priest for a poor man who lay at the point of death. The weather was inclement, but the need was pressing. Without a moment's deliberation, Abbé Holmes mounted his horse, and rode through the long hours of the night, unprotected from the pouring rain. The sick man had waited for the priest, and he received the consolations of religion; now he could depart in peace. The charitable missionary rode home without being able to be relieved of the wet clothing which clung to his wearied limbs. Such a night of exposure was followed by an attack of pleurisy, which, under the inadequate medical treatment the village afforded, left him subject to frequent and sometimes violent sufferings to the end of his life. He rallied nevertheless, from his serious illness, and still remained at his post. During this period of four years he made several visits to the home of his parents, each time leaving instructive books, or charts, or pictures illustrating the great truths of Christianity, such as he had prepared for the people of his mission. In 1826, Delia Holmes, the Abbé's eldest sister, visited Drummondville for the purpose of acquiring the French language. Shortly after she became a pupil of the Sisters of the Congregation of Our Lady, in Berthier. Consulting his zeal, rather than his strength, Abbé Holmes undertook missionary work on a plan now designated as a public retreat or mission. At the close of a week of religious exercises of this nature, in Yamaska, in the fall of 1827, Delia Holmes was baptised into the Catholic Church.

The debilitated state into which the Abbé Holmes had been brought by his exposure, caused his removal to the Seminary of Quebec, where he labored for the next twenty-five years. Here his didactic ability and captivating manner made him a favorite with all. He first taught natural sciences and later almost every branch in the college curriculum with marked success. Besides the manuscript history of Canada and several elementary treatises, compiled by his pupils, he published three editions of his "Treatise on Geography," which many consider

one of the best of its kind. On his return from Europe, in 1837, he brought to the seminary the richest collection of minerals of which Canada can boast.

His class work was so successful that his teachings was extended so as to include in a separate class, opened in the "parlor" of the Ursuline convent, some of the teachers and advanced pupils of that institution. The acquaintance with the Ursulines, thus commenced, gave the Abbé opportunity to render service to the community in many ways and on many occasions.

Each of his five sisters were successively admitted to the convent school between 1833 and 1848, and each joined the Catholic Church.

To the duties of the professor, Abbé Holmes adjoined the supervision of all the course of studies as prefect. This office he exercised alternately with that of director during the following twenty-five years. This period, however, includes an absence of more than a year in Europe, a voyage which he undertook in 1836. He was commissioned by the bishop and the seminary to transact important business in France and Italy. Two young students, just graduated from the seminary, were confided to his guidance for the voyage. On their return to Quebec, both of these young men were admitted to Holy Orders. One was known as Rev. Louis E. Parent, the other became the Cardinal Archbishop Taschereau.

For the citizens of Quebec Abbé Holmes ranked above all the other sacred orators. Whenever it was known that his voice would be heard from the pulpit of Notre Dame, the great cathedral was certain to be filled to its utmost capacity. Throughout the nave, the aisles, and even the stairs and doorways of the vast edifice, not a corner was left vacant. The effect of his words on his audience was wonderful. On their return to their respective homes, for many a long day no theme of conversation was of greater interest than the last sermon of their favorite preacher. Though more than half a century has now elapsed since that eloquent voice was silenced by death, the reputation of Abbé Holmes as a Christian orator still towers high above that of any other speaker, who since his day has addressed a similar audience. His sermons were always prepared in writing, but in their delivery the text yielded to the inspiration of the moment, awakened and directed by the effect produced upon his hearers. This was perhaps the reason why he never allowed his manuscript to be put into the printer's hands.

In the last month of 1848 and the spring of 1849, he gave a series of conferences before a highly educated and appreciative audience in the basilica of Quebec. These alone of all his sacerdotal writings have been preserved to us in print. They suffice to impress one with a high idea of the learning and intelligence, as well as the profound piety of the author.

He was a man of comprehensive views on practical subjects, though his views often appeared Utopian at the time, for they were in advance of the epoch. As early as 1837 he sought to direct

the attention of the French Canadians to the eastern townships as an important district for settlement. His views have since been proved correct. He evidently foresaw the great benefit which would result from a confederation of the British provinces. His idea was to form a vast association for commercial purposes, and this would have eventually brought about a political union.

"Father Holmes hoped to see a Catholic University at the head of the educational system he had planned for Canada. Such an institution he declared would exert a beneficial influence over the whole country. His colleagues and successors shared his opinions, and executed his projects. The Laval University of the present day is a realization of his enlightened views.

"The mental activity of Father Holmes was extraordinary, and extended to everything, while his increasing debility seemed only to impart new vigor to his mind. During the last years of his life at the seminary, he seldom quitted his retirement, but quietly employed his time in elaborating his plans for the future prosperity of his adopted country, only leaving his retreat to appear in the pulpit of the basilica of the city."

Early in the summer of 1852, Abbé Holmes went to old Loretto to spend the week of the vacation. He had risen on the morning of June 18, the Feast of the Sacred Heart, but had not left his room, when, in answer to his signal bell, a waiter appeared. The father was found in the posture of prayer, but nearly unconscious, and before further assistance could be rendered life was extinct.

The Catholic Church erected in Colebrook, New Hampshire, in 1890, contains a memorial window, the gift of one of the Abbé's sisters, on which is inscribed the name of Rev. John Holmes.

The theory, often advanced, that the conditions, natural, civil and social, in the United States foster all that is best in the development of immigrant stock, finds frequent endorsement and is often exemplified in the records of the country. The history of the Granite State, as a perusal will show, abounds with these examples, as will appear in the sketches of Celtic families given in this work.

(I) Jacob Cook, the grandfather of the principal subject of this article, was a native of Ireland and passed the greater part of his life in that country.

(II) Solomon, son of Jacob Cook, was born in Ireland, and was brought to Canada while an infant by his parents. In 1841, at the age of sixteen years, he settled in the United States, his first place of permanent residence here being in Vermont. As a young man he came to Concord, New Hampshire, and learned the trade of iron moulder with the firm of Ford & Pillsbury. He was employed as a journeyman in various places, and was at Franklin, this state, on the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in October, 1862, in the Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, for a period of nine months, and served until discharged at the close of his term. Soon after coming to Concord he was naturalized.



and he occupied the anomalous position of member of the "Knownothing" party, which organization welcomed him because he was a Protestant in religion. In after life he was a staunch Republican, but was never desirous of political rewards. His health was very much broken by his military service, and he was not able to work steadily, but continued at his trade as long as able, and passed away March 14, 1884. Mr. Cook married, November 25, 1847, Susan Ann Hayes, of Dover, New Hampshire, born there November 5, 1828, a daughter of James and Rhoda (Quimby) Hayes, of Scotch-Irish lineage. (See Hayes, V). Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, accounted for as follows: George is the subject of the following sketch. Mary Elmy resides in Concord, unmarried. William H. is a resident of Boston, Massachusetts. Arthur S., a sailor, died in Australia at the age of forty years. Maud Frances lives in Boston. Susan Annette became the wife of John H. Carrier, of Concord. Helen Pike married William H. Jenness, of Roslindale, Massachusetts. One died in infancy.

(III) George Cook, M. D., eldest child of Solomon and Susan Ann (Hayes) Cook, was born November 16, 1848, in Dover, this state, and received his literary education in the public schools, Concord high school and Franklin Academy. At the age of eighteen years he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Gage and Conn, of Concord. He continued his medical studies in the medical departments of the University of Vermont and Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter with the degree of M. D. in 1869. After graduation he settled for practice in Henniker, and in 1870 removed to Hillsborough, where he continued in practice four years, and also filled the office of superintendent of schools for one year.

In 1874 he removed to the city of Concord, where he has since built up a flourishing practice. Since settling in Concord Dr. Cook has made rapid progress in his profession. In 1879 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the New Hampshire National Guard, was promoted to surgeon in 1882, medical director in 1884, and surgeon-general in 1893. During President Harrison's administration he was examining surgeon for pensions, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war was appointed by President McKinley as chief surgeon of the first division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, where he served four months. From 1878 to 1884 he was city physician of Concord, and since 1884 has been inspector of the state board of health of New Hampshire. He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, of which he was one of the vice-presidents in 1900. He is a member of the American Medical Association and New Hampshire Medical Society, and was delegate to Dartmouth College to examine graduates on several occasions. He is a member of the Center District Medical Society of New Hampshire, and was its president in 1882. He is a member of the surgical staff of Margaret Pillsbury Hospital of Concord, and is president of the state board of

medical examiners for licensing physicians. With his extended experience as a surgeon, and a liking for literature, Dr. Cook has very naturally been called upon to contribute to the literature of medicine, which he has done, having written papers of moment upon glaucoma vaccination and hygiene in camp. He delivered the doctorate address at Dartmouth Medical College in 1890, taking for his subject "Doctors as Educators." In 1903 he again delivered the address before this institution, his subject being "What Constitutes an Equipment to Practice Medicine."

With a natural liking for public affairs, Dr. Cook has been in the field of politics, and in 1883 represented ward six of the city of Concord in the state legislature, where he served as chairman of the committee on military affairs. In 1890 Dr. Cook was made a member of Alpha Chapter of Alpha Kappa-Kappa Fraternity, a Greek letter medical society, and in 1898, when there were but six chapters, was elected grand president, a position which he has since continuously held. Under his tactful and energetic charge the number of chapters has grown to twenty-nine, and it is now necessary to use double letters in numbering them. Dr. Cook has been for a quarter of a century a vestryman of St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Concord, and he is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord; of Valley Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hillsborough, of which he is a past grand; and is past chief patriarch of Penacook Encampment, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Concord.

To one who looks down the long vista of the ages as it is vealed by the light of history, there appears from generation to generation a recurrence of the family characteristics that were strong in the family lines hundreds of years before. In the race of sturdy Sturtevents the same quiet energy, persistent perseverance, honest industry, self-reliance, regard for truth, belief in the ultimate triumph of right, and tendency to independent thinking, have prevailed in every generation.

(I) Samuel Sturtevant, who was settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as November, 1640, was no doubt a resident of Rochester, England, before becoming a member of Plymouth colony. He lived on what is called the "Cotton Farm" in Plymouth. His wife's forename was Ann. To these parents nine children were born, the fourth of whom was Samuel. Samuel, Sr., died in October, 1669, and is said to have been at that time forty-five years old.

(II) Samuel (2), the fourth child of Samuel (1) and Ann Sturtevant, was born April 9, 1645. He lived in that part of Plymouth which was incorporated in the town of Plympton, and afterward became part of the town of Halifax. He held several offices or places of trust in Plympton, and was one of the first selectmen of Plympton, and deacon

in its church. His first wife's given name was Mercy. She died July 3, 1714, in the sixtieth year of her age. Of this marriage there were nine children. He married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Harrell. His death occurred April 21, 1736. (Mention of son, Josiah, and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Samuel (3), the second child of Samuel (2) and Mercy Sturtevant, was born about 1677, died September 18, 1743, and was buried in Halifax. He married, January 20, 1706-'07, Mary Price (or Prince), who died May 20, 1748, aged sixty-three years. They had three children—Desire, Lemuel, and Samuel, who died unmarried.

(IV) Lemuel, second child of Samuel (3) and Mary (Price or Prince) Sturtevant, was born at Plympton, March 5, 1711, and died December 2, 1780, and was buried in Halifax. He was a farmer, and seems to have been the owner of considerable land in Halifax, where he lived. He married, June 15, 1737, Deborah Bryant (perhaps of Scituate), who died October 20, 1805, aged eighty-five years. Lemuel and Deborah Sturtevant had children, but no record of their birth appears either in Plympton or Halifax town records. From extracts from records of deeds and probate in Plymouth county it appears that they had: Jesse, Deborah, Lucy, Barzillai, Jacob, Samuel, Lemuel, and perhaps others.

(V) Lemuel, Jr., son of Lemuel and Deborah (Bryant) Sturtevant, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, November 9, 1756, and lived in Halifax, until 1780, when he migrated to Lyme, New Hampshire, where he was a citizen until he moved to Barton, Vermont, with his wife and ten children, March 16, 1799. He first came into the town in May, 1798, with his two eldest sons and Joseph Skinner, a hired man, and on the 28th of May he purchased of General William Chamberlain land of which he cleared a part, put up a dwelling, and made preparations to move the following spring. He was one of the men who marched to Bridgewater on the alarm of April 19, 1775. The Massachusetts state archives gives his record as follows: "Lemuel Sturtevant, Bridgewater, private, Captain Nathan Mitchell's company, which marched from Bridgewater on the alarm of April 10, 1775, service eleven days. Also Captain James Allen's company, Colonel John Bailey's regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775, enlisted May 1, 1775, service three months, one week, one day. Colonel Thomas's regiment; company return, dated Roxbury, October 6, 1775." At a meeting held in Barton, March 22, 1800, to elect town officers, Lieutenant Lemuel Sturtevant was chosen moderator, treasurer, a lister, and also one of the committee to audit and settle accounts with the former town treasurer. He married, in Middleborough, Massachusetts, Priscilla Thomson, born April 11, 1760, daughter of John and Lydia (Wood) Thomson, a descendant in the fifth generation of John Thomson, one of the most influential men in Plymouth colony. The families of Thomson and Sturtevant were closely united from a time prior to 1630, as is evidenced by the

number of marriages occurring between them. Lemuel Sturtevant died in Barton, Vermont, 1839, and his wife Priscilla died at the same place July 4, 1842. It has been written of them: "He was an esteemed and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while she was one of the holy women in the membership of the Congregational Church. This mother in Israel was gifted with a strong mind, of much argumentative ability and studious nature, given to hospitality, and delighting to minister to the temporal wants of the saints. Her house became much frequented by ministers of the gospel, and other servants of the Lord Jesus, who always found abundant provision for their bodily necessities, for which she expected to be amply repaid by their expounding some knotty passage of scripture, or elucidating some controverted point of christian doctrine or practice, gleaned and garnered for such occasions." The children of Lemuel and Priscilla (Thomson) Sturtevant were: 1. Cyril, born August 16, 1779, died April 19, 1866. 2. Lemuel, January 23, 1781, died November 15, 1863. 3. Priscilla, November 16, 1782, died January 23, 1822. 4. Jairus, July 16, 1784. 5. Mary (Polly), January 10, 1786, died March 15, 1849. 6. Ezra T., January 23, 1788, died May 1, 1872. 7. Cyrus, November 26, 1789, died December 16, 1864. 8. Hulda, September 17, 1791, died June 23, 1870. 9. Lucy, February 19, 1793, died May 24, 1864. 10. Isaac Brant, October 19, 1795, died aged seventeen months. 11. Sally, September 9, 1797. 12. Deborah, October 5, 1799. 13. Lydia, May 1, 1802, died February 21, 1871.

(VI) Ezra Thomson, sixth child and fourth son of Lemuel and Priscilla (Thomson) Sturtevant, was born January 23, 1788. He had some water power with which he ran machinery for wool carding at Craftsbury, Vermont, and made cabinet work, coffins, and other wooden products. He also was a carpenter and erected buildings. He was a landowner, but was not much engaged in agriculture. He was a thoroughbred Democrat, and a deacon in the Congregational Church for many years. He married Lucy Merrifield, born 1791, died April 17, 1861. He died May 1, 1872. They had four children: Lucy, Hiram, Maria and Laura.

(VII) Hiram, only son of Ezra and Lucy (Merrifield) Sturtevant, was born in Craftsbury, June 18, 1819. He was educated in the common schools. Early in life he was a farmer in Craftsbury, but in 1853 sold his farm and removed to Barton, Vermont, where he resided about twelve years. He moved to Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1865, and bought an interest in a manufactory of sash, doors and blinds, carried on by J. C. Sturtevant, a cousin, and remained in this business four years. He then sold his interest to his partner and started a shoe store, which he carried on until he retired from business. He married, May 3, 1843, Eliza Scott Corey, born February 27, 1822. He died December 8, 1894, and she died June 11, 1905. Their children were: 1. Edward H., born in Craftsbury, April 27, 1845. 2. Mary E., August 25, 1847, widow





*E. A. Stewart*

of David G. Thompson, for many years superintendent of the Montreal Transportation Company, at Montreal. 3. Ezra T., May 28, 1849, a lumber dealer in Chicago, Illinois. 4. Henry H., April 19, 1851, proprietor of a department store in Zanesville, Ohio.

(VIII) Edward Hiram, eldest child of Hiram and Eliza S. (Corey) Sturtevant, was born in Craftsbury, Vermont, April 27, 1845. He attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age, and then spent four years in Barton Academy, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. The following winter he taught a district school, and in the spring entered the employ of William Joslyn and Sons, with a view to learning the business. Two years later he went to Wellington, Ohio, where he took the position of head clerk in a drug store, and remained two years, the last year making all the firm's purchases, and having general management of the business. The ill effects of the climate upon his health compelled him to leave Ohio, and he came to Lebanon, New Hampshire, and opened a drug store in April, 1866. The business was a success, and in a few months he sold it to Dr. I. N. Perley at a good profit. He then accepted an offer of his former employers, Joslyn and Sons, and joined them in establishing a drug store at Colebrook, New Hampshire, which he managed for two years, and then sold his interest to G. S. Joslyn, one of the sons. Mr. Sturtevant then prospected through Michigan and Iowa for a business location, but met the same climate influences as in Ohio, and returned to New England. Early in 1869 he engaged in the drug business in Woodstock, Vermont, taking his brother Ezra as a partner, and adding boots and shoes as a part of the business. In April, 1874, the brothers disposed of the business, and E. H. Sturtevant went to Franklin, New Hampshire, where he bought two drug stores, one in Franklin and the other across the river in Franklin Falls. The latter store he sold to Frank H. Chapman, and the former, some time later, to W. M. Woodward. In 1883 he bought a half interest in the Franklin Needle Company, of which he was elected treasurer and manager. The business opened with twenty-five employees, and has enlarged until it has at times employed two hundred hands. The product is sold throughout the United States, Canada, Europe and South America. Mr. Sturtevant is a director in the Franklin National Bank, trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, director and vice-president of the Franklin Power and Light Company, president and director of the Franklin Falls Company, director in the Sulloway Mills Company, director in the Kidder Machine Company, director in the Franklin Building and Loan Association, director, secretary and treasurer of the Hemphill Manufacturing Company, Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In 1893-94 he represented the town of Franklin in the legislature of New Hampshire, and in 1896 was mayor of Franklin. He is a member of Meridian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of

Franklin; St. Omar Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Franklin; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, of Concord; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Nashua; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Franklin; Webster Encampment, and Canton, Franklin. He is a consistent Republican. In religion he adheres to the Unitarian faith.

He married, May 12, 1869, Ada E. Martin, daughter of Joseph A. and Elvira L. Martin, of Stratford, New Hampshire. They have two children: Eva E., born October 25, 1875, married, October 12, 1901, George L. Hancock, who is connected with the Franklin Needle Company; and Ruth B., born October 1, 1881, married, October 7, 1903, Arthur Murry Hancock, superintendent for G. W. Griffin and Company, manufacturers of hacksaws, etc., Franklin.

Mr. Sturtevant has been a resident of Franklin since 1874, and during a large part of that time has been reckoned among its leading citizens. Although busy with the cares of business, he has taken a successful part in the political and social life of the city, and has done much to promote its welfare. He has been among those most active in securing a creditable public library building for the city, and one of the most generous donors to the enterprise.

(III) Josiah, son of Samuel and Mercy Sturtevant, was born about 1690, and died February 17, 1774. He was of Plympton and Halifax, Massachusetts. In 1731 he was prosecuted for refusing to serve as constable, and was coroner in 1740. In 1719 he married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Church. She died March 14, 1788. They had eleven children, as follows in order of their birth: Josiah, Jr., Charles, Zaddock, William, Hannah, Church, Mercy, John, Lucy, Independence and Samuel Stafford.

(IV) Church, son of Josiah and Hannah (Church) Sturtevant, was born April 4, 1730. He removed from Halifax, Massachusetts, to Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, about 1785, where he and his six sons cleared and occupied seven adjoining farms on what is called Squaw Neck in the town of Centre Harbor, and lying between Squaw and Winnepesaukee lakes. He died here in 1814. He married Sarah Leach, who died at Centre Harbor. They had seven children: Joseph, Benjamin, John, Hosea, Perez, Church, Jr., and Lucy. All died at Centre Harbor except Perez, who died in Illinois, and Lucy.

(V) Joseph, son of Church and Sarah (Leach) Sturtevant, was born in Halifax, Massachusetts, in 1770, and was fourteen years old when his parents came to New Hampshire and settled on a tract of wild land at Centre Harbor. This was about the year 1784, at a time when there were only two small houses and a grist mill on the site where now stands the city of Laconia. A small settlement had been made in the vicinity known as Mere-

dith Parade, but the town of Meredith then contained only two dwellings, the mill and a "dugout" in which the miller made his home. The farm which his father cleared and brought into cultivation eventually fell to Joseph and there he lived throughout his life. His wife was Dorothy (Towle) Sturtevant, and by her he had three children: Ward C., Elsie and Olive. Elsie married Jonathan Clarke, of Moultonborough, and Olive became the wife of James Jackson, of Eaton, New Hampshire.

(VI) Ward Colton, eldest child and only son of Joseph and Dorothy (Towle) Sturtevant, was born at Center Harbor, in Belknap county, New Hampshire, in 1798, and at the death of his father succeeded him in the ownership of the farm property at that place. He was a thrifty farmer, an ardent Whig and one of the founders and for many years deacon of the Congregational Church at Center Harbor. He died in 1879. His wife was Lucetta Dalton, daughter of Joseph Dalton, of Deerfield, New Hampshire, and by whom he had five children: Julia A., married Abner Z. C. True, and is deceased. Josiah Towle, for many years an active business man but now retired and living in Laconia. Martha, who became the wife of William Gordon, of Boston. Henry, who lives on the old home farm at Centre Harbor. Mary, who died in infancy.

(VII) Josiah Towle, elder of the two sons of Ward Colton and Lucetta (Dalton) Sturtevant, was born at Centre Harbor, New Hampshire, June 22, 1827, and was given a good common school education. When fourteen years old he began working as a blacksmith and followed that occupation about seven years, and for the next three years was employed as painter and varnisher in a piano factory. In 1858, while on a visit to his old home at Centre Harbor, he chanced to fall in with an itinerant photographer who was travelling about the country with his gallery and equipment on a wagon built for the purpose. Having an inclination for that line of business Mr. Sturtevant bought the entire outfit, received some instructions from the former owner and then started out on his own account. Later on he went to Concord for more practical knowledge of photography, and afterward moved about with his portable studio between Centre Harbor and Meredith until 1860, when he sold out the establishment and opened a permanent gallery in Meredith village, remaining there four years, and in 1863 began spending his winter seasons in Laconia. In 1867 he discontinued photographing because of impaired health, and soon after his recovery found employment in a drug store. In 1870 he began dealing in real estate and continued in that line until his retirement from active pursuits. He died May 14, 1907, in Laconia. Throughout the entire period of his active life Mr. Sturtevant was a careful business man, perfectly straightforward in all his dealings, and his efforts were not without substantial reward. He was an Odd Fellow, member of Winnepesaukee Lodge of Laconia, member of Winnepesaukee Grange, Pa-

trons of Husbandry, and in politics a Republican.

On September 19, 1871, Mr. Sturtevant married Mary A. Perley, daughter of the late Dr. John Langdon and Dora R. (Rundlett) Perley (see Perley VI), of Laconia and Gilmanton.

The ancestors of the Lamberts of LAMBERT New England came early to Massachusetts, where their record has been an honorable one. This name came to England through the Flemings, who preserved the Christian name, later a surname, a memorial of the Patron of Liege, St. Lambert, who was martyred in the eighth century.

(I) Francis Lambert, one of the early settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts, was a native of England, and was married in that country to Jane Barker. She was a sister of Thomas Barker, one of the wealthiest of the pioneers of Rowley. Francis Lambert was among the first settlers there, and was admitted freeman, May 13, 1640. He died in 1647, and was survived about twelve years by his wife, who passed away in 1659. They had children, John, Thomas and Ann, born in England; the second died in 1644. Those born in Rowley were, Jonathan, Gershom and Thomas.

(II) Thomas (1), youngest son of Francis and Jane (Barker) Lambert, was born April 3, 1645, in Rowley, and was deprived of his father's care at the age of two years. By the terms of his father's will he was committed to the care of his uncle, Thomas Barker. The latter died when Thomas Lambert was but five years old, and the latter was generously provided for in his uncle's will. He married, November 4, 1669, Edna Northend, born July 1, 1649, and was a daughter of Ezekiel and Edna (Halstead) Northend. He was an active and useful citizen, serving in various town offices, and was lieutenant of the militia. He died September 13, 1685, and his widow married (second), January 22, 1689, Ensign Andrew Stickney. She died February 7, 1722. The children of Thomas Lambert were: Mary; Rebecca, died young; Nathan, died young; Thomas; Rebecca; Nathan, and Jane.

(III) Thomas (2), second son and fourth child of Thomas (1) and Edna (Northend) Lambert, was born April 8, 1678, in Rowley, and was among the leading citizens of that town. He was for thirty-five years town clerk, served as justice of the peace and representative, and met ably all the duties of a good citizen. He died June 30, 1755. He married, December 19, 1699, Sarah Hammond, born January 20, 1683, in Watertown, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Sarah Pickard, of that town. The last named was a daughter of John and Jane (Crosby) Pickard, of Rowley. Sarah (Hammond) Lambert survived her husband four years, and died July 11, 1759. Thomas (3) and wife were the parents of nine children, namely: Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Edwin, Thomas, Jane, Nathan, Joseph and Lucy.

(IV) Thomas (3), eldest son and fourth child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Hammond) Lambert, was



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born August 14, 1711, in Rowley. Partaking of the qualities of his honored ancestors, he was a worthy, respected citizen, and his strong mind and character are reflected in his distinguished children and grandchildren. He died April 17, 1775, two days before the inauguration of the American Revolution. He married, October 13, 1732, Elizabeth Hobson, born March 26, 1713, in Rowley, daughter of Deacon Humphery and Mehitable (Payson) Hobson. The last named was a daughter of Rev. Edward and Elizabeth (Phillips) Payson. Elizabeth H. Lambert died July 6, 1749. Mr. Lambert married (second), January 11, 1760, Anna (Lord) Kimball, widow of Joseph Kimball, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. She survived him more than thirty-one years, dying April 28, 1806. The children of Thomas (4), all born of the first wife, were: Elizabeth; Sarah; Mehitable, died young; John, died young; Thomas; Mehitable; Jonathan, and Nathaniel.

(V) Jonathan, third son and seventh child of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth (Hobson) Lambert, was born December 2, 1763, in Rowley, and lived in that town. He served in Captain Mighill's company in the Revolution. He married Hannah Gage, a native of Rowley, daughter of Thomas and Apphia Gage, of Rowley. Their children: William Gage, Frederick, Thomas, Ann, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mehitable, Mary.

(VI) William Gage, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Gage) Lambert, was born March 29, 1798, in Rowley. He was a successful merchant in Boston for many years. He was first a member of the firm of Lambert & Slade, located on Kilby street, and was later associated with Albert and Amos Lawrence. He was director of the Atlantic Bank, and prominent among the able merchants of his time. In 1840 he removed to New York City and there established a commercial house. He resided in the city and had a summer home at Chappaqua. He married, May 8, 1820, Sally Perley, born January 28, 1779, in Boxford, Massachusetts, daughter of Phineas and Sally (Gould) Perley. She died December 31, 1875, and was survived almost seven years by her husband, who passed away in New York, December 24, 1882. Their children were: Alfred, William Gage, James Henry, Edward Wilberforce, Sarah Perley and Ellen Louisa.

(VII) Dr. Edward Wilberforce Lambert, fourth son and child of William Gage and Sally (Perley) Lambert, was born February 15, 1831, in Boston. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1854. He was subsequently a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which he took the degree of M. D. in 1857. He immediately entered upon an active practice of his profession in New York under most flattering auspices. In 1859 he was one of the founders and subsequently a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and immediately assumed sole charge of its medical department, which position he held until his death, which occurred July 17, 1904. He was an active member and a

director of many medical societies and associations of the city, and in every calling of business and duty displayed unusual sagacity and executive ability. He married, September 9, 1858, Martha Melcher Waldron, born September 14, 1832, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, daughter of Samuel W. and Martha (Melcher) Waldron. Their children were: Samuel Waldron, Mary, Alexander, Elliot Cowdin, Sally, Katherine, Edith, Ruth, Adrian V. S. and Gertrude.

(VIII) Elliot Cowdin, third son and child of Edward W. and Martha M. (Waldron) Lambert, was born May 9, 1863, in New York. He graduated from Yale College in 1886, and took a position in a commission house in New York, where he remained one year, and then went into the employ of the Willimantic Linen Company at Willimantic, Connecticut, where he began to learn the business. In 1892 he entered the employ of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire, where his first labor was repairing machinery. His superior intelligence enabled him to make rapid progress in learning the business, and in 1893 he was promoted to overseer, and in 1895 was made assistant superintendent. In 1907 he was made general superintendent of cotton manufacturing in the Amoskeag mills. Mr. Lambert is a man of many responsibilities, but his natural ability and thorough preparation for the place he holds enable him rapidly to dispose of all matters that come to him for adjustment. His continuous service with the Amoskeag Company is a sufficient testimonial as to his competency and personal social fitness. He is a member of the Derryfield Club, of Manchester, the University Club, of New York, and National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. He is a Republican in politics, and served ten years on the board of election of Manchester. He married, January 16, 1895, Annie Maynard Thompson, born in Weymouth, April 25, 1866, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Eaton) Thompson, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. They have two children, Mary E. and Edward W.

All the Livermores in the  
LIVERMORE United States claim descent from  
a single ancestor, who no doubt,  
as he was a very early immigrant, came to America  
on account of religious troubles in England. The  
name has been spelled by the poorly educated clerks  
of colonial times Leathermore, Lithermore, Lyver-  
more, Lyvermer and Levermore.

(I) John Livermore, the immigrant, was baptized in Little Thurlow, Suffolk county, England, September 30, 1604, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, April 14, 1684, aged about eighty years. In April, 1634, he embarked at Ipswich, England, for Massachusetts, in the ship "Francis," John Cutting, master. He was a potter by trade. He was admitted freeman May 6, 1635, and was repeatedly a selectman, and held other offices of trust. It is not probable that he settled in Watertown at first, as his name is not on the list of

proprietors "then inhabiting." February, 1637, but he was there in 1642. Tradition has it that he came over without his wife, and that afterward she came over, with one or more children. His will, dated January 10, 1683, was proved June 16, 1684. His inventory, dated March 2, 1684, mentions the "Cowpen Farm," consisting of forty acres upland, twelve acres meadow, purchased for his son John and confirmed to him by his will; two acres of meadow; four acres Pigsgusset meadow; six acres salt marsh; one acre at Chester brook; five acres upland at the Rocks. He had previously conveyed by deed to his son Samuel, as a recompense for dutiful obedience, comfort and support, his homestead, thirty-four acres, with a dwelling house and appurtenances. The name of John Livermore's wife was Grace. She died in Chelmsford at the home of her daughter, Martha, wife of Abraham Parker. She made her will December 19, 1690, and it was proved June 16, 1691. Their children were: Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Nathaniel, Samuel, Daniel, Edmund and Martha.

(II) Samuel, sixth child and third son of John and Grace Livermore, was born about 1640, and died December 5, 1690. He was a maltster, and was admitted freeman May 31, 1671. At his death he left property valued at £256. He married, June 4, 1668, Anna Bridge, born about 1646 or 1647, daughter of Matthew and Anna (Danforth) Bridge, of Cambridge. She married (second) Oliver Wellington, and died August 28, 1727, aged eighty-one. The children of Samuel and Anna were: Anna, Grace, Samuel, Daniel, Thomas, Jonathan, Matthew, John, Abigail, Nathaniel, Lydia and Anna.

(III) Jonathan, sixth child and fourth son of Samuel and Anna (Bridge) Livermore, was born April 19, 1678, and died November 8, 1705, of an injury to his stomach. He was a tanner and resided in Watertown. He married, November 23, 1699, Rebecca Barnes, who died December 9, 1765, aged eighty-five. They had four children: Jonathan, Samuel, Rebecca and Grace.

(IV) Deacon Jonathan (2), eldest child of Jonathan (1) and Rebecca (Barnes) Livermore, was born August 16, 1700, and died April 2, 1801, aged one hundred years, eight months and five days, having touched three centuries. After he was one hundred years old he was able to ride out eight miles from home on horseback, and return the same day. About 1727 he moved to that part of Westborough which was afterward set off as a separate township, and called Northborough, of which he was the first town clerk. He was deacon of the Congregational Church, and much engaged in public business as a surveyor, and in laying out new townships. He was a man of great respect and ability and much thought of in his latest years on account of his patriarchal age and his unusual mental and physical rigor. He married (first), June 23, 1723, Abigail Ball, born June 5, 1702, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Fiske) Ball. Married (second), November 16, 1775, Jane Dunlap. His children, all by the first wife, were: Abigail, Elizabeth, Lydia,

Rebecca, Jonathan, Silas, Rebecca, Nathan, Thomas, Susan and Grace.

(V) Rev. Jonathan (3), fifth child and eldest son of Jonathan (2) and Abigail (Ball) Livermore, was born in Northboro, December 7, 1729 (O. S.), and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, July 20, 1800, aged eighty. He entered Harvard College in 1756, and graduated in 1760. He was much interested in religious matters and a professed Christian before going to college; and it was with a view to fitting himself for the ministry that he went to college. He was ordained to the ministry in Wilton, New Hampshire, December 14, 1768. In his public performance he was distinguished as a plain, practical preacher, who preached the truth to save souls rather than sermons adorned with the flowers of oratory to please his auditors. In his private walks he obeyed the golden rule, and manifested a concern for the people of his charge whether in the pulpit or out of it. Personally he was a pleasant companion, and his conversation was plain and instructive. He continued in the ministry at Wilton but little more than thirteen years, during which time his labors were crowned with singular success, one hundred and fifty-two persons being added to his church. Towards the close of this term, in consequence of the war with Great Britain, the situation of Mr. Livermore, as well as that of clergymen in general, was rendered extremely unpleasant. A chain of events which he could not control finally developed such a state of affairs that he found it expedient to take a dismission. Accordingly in the month of February, 1777, he resigned the office of pastor and teacher of the church in Wilton.

An ecclesiastical council was convened, which approved of the separation, while it supported his ministerial character by recommending him to other churches. He afterward preached occasionally in various places, as opportunity presented, but never had a settled pastorate. He was an exemplary husband, and a father whose tenderness and care for his children were expressed by providing for their support, for their education, and by endeavoring to train them up in the way they should go. As a friend he was one in whom confidence was never misplaced. On the evening of his death, as his custom was, he read a portion of Scripture, commended himself and family to God in prayer, and then retired to rest. About two hours afterward, without any apparent struggle except a little difficulty in breathing, he slept the sleep of death.

He married, September 14, 1769, Elizabeth Kidder, of Billerica, Massachusetts, who died December 12, 1822, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mary, Nathan, Solomon Kidder, Anna, Samuel, died young; Samuel, Sarah White and Lydia.

(VI) Jonathan Livermore (4), eldest son of Rev. Jonathan (3) and Elizabeth (Kidder) Livermore, was born in Wilton, July 10, 1770, and died suddenly, December 24, 1845, aged seventy-five. He succeeded to the paternal homestead and was a life-

long farmer. He took great interest in the political history of the country, was an extensive reader, endowed with a remarkable memory, and was the person referred to in that locality for the decision of all questions relative to things within the sphere of his investigations. He married, May 19, 1808, Abigail Abbott, daughter of Major Abiel and Dorcas (Abbot) Abbot. (See Abbot VI). She was born July 13, 1779, and died June 5, 1812. Their children were: Jonathan and Abiel Abbot, who was a prominent clergyman; he attended the Phillips Exeter Academy, graduated from Harvard in 1833 and from Cambridge Divinity School in 1836; was ordained over the Congregational Church in Keene, November 2, 1836; remained there until 1850; was pastor of Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1850-56; Hope Church, Yonkers, New Jersey, 1856-63; for years he was president of Meadville, Pennsylvania, Theological School, and was editor of the *Christian Inquirer*, New York, from January 1, 1857, to 1863. He married (first), May 17, 1828, Elizabeth D. Abbot, of Windham. She died September 13, 1879. He married (second), June, 1883, Mrs. Mary A. Keating Moore. He died in Wilton, in the fall of 1892.

(VII) Captain Jonathan (5), the elder of the two sons of Jonathan (4) and Abigail (Abbott) Livermore, was born in Wilton, April 24, 1809, and died June 18, 1887. He lived on the old home place, cultivated it, and was also engaged in milling. He built a new residence to replace the old house; was a prosperous man, a Republican in politics, and one whom the men of his party regarded as a leader and for many years annually elected as moderator. He was a member of the Unitarian Church. He was a member of the militia and was always called Captain Livermore. He married, August 15, 1833, Dorcas, daughter of Daniel and Dorcas (Abbot) Holt, and widow of a Mr. Blodgett, of Nashua. She was born May 23, 1809, and died February 13, 1887, aged seventy-eight. (See Holt VII). They had five children: Abigail Abbot, Abiel Abbot, Henry Harrison, died young; Mary Elizabeth and Henry Harrison. Abigail Abbot, born January 7, 1835, married, August 12, 1858, Eliphalet P. Dascumb; both are deceased. Abiel Abbot, born February 23, 1838, enlisted, October 25, 1861, in Company B, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers; he was wounded in the assault on Port Hudson on the morning of June 14, 1863, and died at Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 3 of that year. The Grand Army Post at Wilton was named in his honor. Henry Harrison, the first of this name, born October 12, 1840, died September 5, 1843. Mary Elizabeth, deceased, born August 29, 1844, married, January 8, 1871, Martin Andrew Rockwood.

(VIII) Henry Harrison, youngest child of Jonathan (5) and Dorcas (Holt) (Blodgett) Livermore, was born in Wilton, February 8, 1848, and educated in the common schools. He has always lived on the homestead where generations of his ancestors lived before him, and like his father has been successfully engaged in farming and milling.

His standing as a citizen and his success in business have given him local influence, and the Republican party, of which he is a member, made him selectman. He is a Unitarian in religion, and was clerk of the Unitarian Church Society of Wilton for twenty-five years. He is a member of Advance Grange, No. 20, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, March 23, 1879, Martha E. Boynton, born in Wilton, September 9, 1850, daughter of Oliver W. and Olive (Barker) Boynton. They have had three children: Abiel Abbot, born December 22, 1879. Leon Jonathan, July 18, 1883, died June 21, 1887. Olive Boynton, December 22, 1886.

This is one of the numerous orthographies of Hubbard, which has been spelled in various ways by different persons, and by the same person at different times. Whether the family herein written of is of the same ancient lineage as the immigrant Hubbards is not certain, but in the shire of Norfolk, England, are various parishes giving in full the antecedents and data of the family of Edmund Hobart, which the exorbitant fees demanded by custodians have prevented the American genealogist from obtaining.

(I) Edmund Hobart was born in Hingham, Norfolk county, England, about 1574, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 8, 1648, aged seventy-four. In May, 1633, he arrived at Charlestown. With him or soon after came his wife, four sons, three daughters, several grandchildren, and his servant Henry Gibbs. He was made a freeman March 4, 1634, and admitted to full communion in the First Church of Christ in Boston, August 9, 1634, and stood No. 15 on the freeman's list, and was one of ten citizens who with Increase Nowell, October 13, 1634, agreed that only desirable persons should be allowed to "sit downe and dwell in the towne." He was constable of Charlestown in 1635. This same year he removed to Bear Cove (Hingham); he assisted in organizing the First Church there, of which his son Peter was the first minister, and was made a commissioner, September 6, 1638, the functions being similar to those of a justice of the peace nowadays, permitting him to officiate at marriage ceremonies, a privilege then denied to many ministers. He was deputy to the general court in 1639-40-41-42, and was generally spoken of as "Edmund Hubbard the elder." He married (first), Margaret Dewey, born in England, in 1597. She died in 1641, aged forty-four. He married (second) Ann (or Sarah), the widow of Rev. John Lyford, an Episcopal clergyman from Loughgall, Armagh, Ireland, who was banished from Plymouth Colony in 1624. She was "a grave matron and of good carriage," and died June 23, 1649. The seven children of Edmund and Margaret, all born in England, were: Nazareth, Rebecca, Sarah, Edmund, Peter, Thomas and Joshua.

(II) Rev. Peter, second son of Edmund and Margaret (Dewey) Hobart, was born in Hingham, Norfolk county, England, in 1604, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, January 20, 1679, aged seventy-

five. He graduated at Magdalene College, Cambridge University, in 1625, as master of arts, and taught there for a short period, and was ordained by the Bishop of Norwich in 1627. He preached in England for ten years, and left Haverhill, England, in April, 1635, arriving at Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 8, 1635, with his wife, who died about 1636, and four children, in one of a fleet of seven vessels. He joined the Charlestown church, June 30, 1635. The first entry made in his journal reads as follows: "1635—June 8, I. with my wife and four children, came safely to New England June ye 8, 1635; forever prayed be th God of Heaven my God and King." September 2, 1635, he was made a freeman, and September 18, 1635, he, with twenty-nine others, founded Hingham (the name of which was changed from Bear Cove), Massachusetts, formally drawing their house lots upon that day. From 1635 to 1679, forty-four years, he preached in Hingham, according to the memorial tablet now in the church, which was open for public worship January 8, 1682, the land being donated by Captain Joshua Hobart, Peter's youngest brother. Peter was an independent and spirited clergyman, and espoused somewhat too warmly his late sovereign's cause and English customs generally, which occasionally brought him up before the general court to answer for his outspoken opinions. In 1646 he was fined £20 for "seditious practices and derogation of and contempt for authority" and was "bound to his good behavior." He defended his brothers Joshua, Edmund and Thomas against charges of insubordination preferred by Lieutenant Anthony Eames, commanding officer of the "train band," and a member of Rev. Peter's church. This was a bitter and disagreeable quarrel, and agitated Hingham for many years. The various active participants were fined a sum total of £155, 10s, to which Joshua contributed £10, Edmund, Jr., £5, and Thomas and Peter £2 each. He signed his name "Hubberd," though it was more commonly spelled "Hobart." By his parishioners he was greatly admired, respected and loved. He married first in England, and by that marriage had four children when he landed in America. His first wife died about 1636. Her name is not known. His second wife was Rebecca Ibrook, daughter of Richard Ibrook, one of the early settlers of Hingham. She died September 9, 1693, aged seventy-two. His children were: Joshua, Jeremiah, Josiah, Elizabeth, Ichabod, Hannah, died young; Hannah, Bathsheba, Israel, Jall, Gershom, Japhet, Nehemiah, David, Rebecca, Abigail and Lydia, fifteen of whom survived him.

(III) Rev. Gershom, eleventh child and sixth son of Rev. Peter and Rebecca (Ibrook) Hobart, was born in Hingham, in 1645, and died in Groton, December 18, 1707. He was admitted freeman October 8, 1662, and graduated from Harvard College in 1667. He preached a short time in Plymouth and other places and was ordained at Groton, Massachusetts, November 26, 1679, where he remained until his death in 1707, and was a famous and popular divine. He married, April 26, 1675, Sarah

Aldis, born June 9, 1652, daughter of John and Sarah (Eliot) Aldis, of Dedham, Massachusetts. She died April 14, 1712. The children born of this marriage were: Gershom, Shebuel, Rebecca, Nehemiah, Joanna, Peter, Hepzibah and Ruth.

(IV) Gershom (2), eldest child of Rev. Gershom (1) and Sarah (Aldis) Hobart, was born in Groton, in 1684. When a little lad he was captured by the Indians, July 12, 1694. He was liberated and returned to Groton the following year. He married, February 26, 1714, Lydia Nutting, born June 3, 1686, daughter of James and Lydia (Longley) Nutting, of Groton. They were the parents of eight children: Ruth, Gershom, Josiah, Jeremiah, Jonathan, Lydia and John.

(V) Gershom (3), son of Gershom (2) and Lydia (Nutting) Hobart, was born in Groton, July 13, and baptised August 18, 1717. He lived in Groton, Massachusetts, and later in Hollis, New Hampshire. The birth of one child is recorded in Groton, and two in Hollis. He was one of the grantees of Plymouth, and one of the early settlers, going thither in 1764, or early in the spring of 1765. He attended the meetings of the proprietors, and received the several parcels of land awarded him in the successive divisions. In 1778, after a residence in Plymouth of fourteen years, he removed to Cockermouth. In the incorporation of Hebron, 1792, his farm in Cockermouth was included, and after that date he was an inhabitant of Hebron, where he died in 1795, aged seventy-eight. While a resident of Groton, Massachusetts, he married, January 11, 1743, Mary Townsend, who died a few years later, leaving one child. He married (second), in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, January 18, 1753, Alephia Dodge, born in Lunenburg, June 2, 1734, daughter of Noah and Margaret (Crockett) Dodge. She died about 1780. She was the mother of eleven children. He married (third), October 20, 1783, Abigail Colburn, widow of William Colburn, of Hollis. The names of Gershom Hobart's children are: Gershom, Mary, died young; Alephia and Mary (twins). Noah, Solomon, Reuben, Hepsebah, Josiah, Sarah, Asa and Lydia.

(VI) Josiah, tenth child and fourth son of Gershom (3) and Alephia (Dodge) Hobart, was born in Plymouth, September 3, 1765, and died May 14, 1812, aged forty-seven. He was the first white male child born in Plymouth. After 1792 his home was in Hebron. He was a selectman of Cockermouth in 1788, and was moderator, town clerk, and selectman of Hebron. In 1805 and 1809 he was a representative of the classed towns which included Hebron. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1805, and coroner of Grafton county in 1799 and 1802. He was a deacon, and in 1801, as shown by the records, he sought the advice of the church in regard to his preparation for the ministry. It is well known that he did preach occasionally, and several of his manuscript sermons are preserved, but he never formally entered the ministry. He married, November 29, 1787, Joanna Hazelton, born December 3, 1767, daughter of Samuel Hazelton.





Leonard O. Boyce

She died June 8, 1816, aged forty-nine. They had twelve children, three of whom died in infancy unnamed. Those who survived infancy were: Joanna, Josiah, Noah, Lavinia, Samuel Hazelton, Leonard, Josiah, Sally and David.

(VII) Lavinia, fourth child and second daughter of Josiah and Joanna (Hazelton) Hobart, was born in Hebron, October 31, 1795, and married March 3, 1816, Rev. Stephen Pillsbury. (See Pillsbury VI).

This is a name of French origin, and BOYCE was carried into England by Huguenots who fled from the persecutions of their countrymen in France. The name as originally spelled was Bois, which is equivalent to the English word wood, and belongs to the class called local surnames. On the adoption of surnames by the common people of France, this was taken by many who lived in or near a wood or handled wood.

(I) Joseph Boyce was born about 1609, and is found of record as early as 1640 in that part of Salem which is now Peabody, Massachusetts. He was a tanner by trade. He early associated himself with the Quakers. His wife, whose christian name was Ellenor, died about 1694. His will was dated September 4, 1684, and was proven February 18, 1695, indicating approximately the time of his death. Their children, born in Salem, were: Mary, Esther, Elizabeth, Joseph and Benjamin.

(II) Joseph (2), eldest son and fourth child of Joseph (1) and Ellenor Boyce, was baptized in Salem, on the thirty-first day of the first month, 1644. He was a tanner and lived on his father's homestead in Salem, and died between 1709 and 1722. He married, December 4, 1667, Sarah Meacham, who survived him. Their children were: Sarah, Joseph, Benjamin, Jonathan, David and Esther.

(III) Joseph (3), eldest son and second child of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Meacham) Boyce, was born about 1672, in Salem, and lived on his grandfather's homestead in that town. He was a tanner and miller. About 1695 he married Rebecca (Trask) Potter, widow of Samuel Potter. He died in 1723 and his widow married (second) Benjamin Very, of Salem, whom she survived. Their intention of marriage was published December 4, 1731. The children of Joseph (3) and Rebecca Boyce were: Mary, Rebecca, Joseph, Abigail, John, Samuel and Nicholas.

(IV) John, second son and fifth child of Joseph (3) and Rebecca (Trask) (Potter) Boyce, resided for a time in Salem, having learned the business of tanning from his father. He subsequently became a mariner and removed to Smithfield, Rhode Island. He married, January 18, 1728, Elizabeth Osborne, of Salem, and among their children were: John, William and Elizabeth. John Boyce was an English soldier in the French and Indian war.

(V) Paul Boyce, who was probably a son of John Boyce, acquired the trade of carpenter. In 1772 he removed from Smithfield, Rhode Island, to Richmond, New Hampshire, and became a large land owner of that town. He settled on a lot in

the southeastern corner and there cleared a large farm, which was afterwards occupied by his son Silas and his grandson, Enoch. Paul Boyce was a soldier in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war. He settled his sons on lands adjoining his own, and lived to an old age, dying in 1817, at the age of eighty-one years. His first wife, Hannah (Staples) Boyce, died in 1803, and he married (second), November 1, 1803, Phyllis Cook, widow of Nicholas Cook. She was born October 31, 1738, and died March 21, 1815. The children, all born of the first wife, were: Micene, Samuel, Gaskill, Cadish, Nathan, Jacob, Stephen and Silas.

(VI) Silas, youngest child of Paul and Hannah (Staples) Boyce, was born in Richmond, in November, 1779, and died October 1, 1818. He succeeded to the farm his father resided upon. He had no unusual opportunities for schooling, but was "a good scholar," had considerable knowledge of the ancient languages and of higher mathematics; studied medical works, and was called doctor, but never practiced medicine. He married Comfort, daughter of Moses Allen, in 1798. She died September 29, 1838, aged sixty-four. They had eight children: Thomas, Enoch, Paul, Jacob, Hannah, Gratis, Phebe and Lydia.

(VII) Thomas, eldest child of Silas and Comfort (Allen) Boyce, was born in Richmond, June 27, 1800, and died February 9, 1857, aged fifty-seven. He occupied a house and had a portion of land included in the west end of his father's farm. He married, October 25, 1821, Silvia, daughter of Silas Ballou. She died March 19, 1857, aged sixty-eight. Their children were: Silas B., Rebecca, Sabina, Philander, James and Susanna.

(VIII) James, fifth child and third son of Thomas and Silvia (Ballou) Boyce, was born in Richmond, February 9, 1830, died in Richmond, August 10, 1891, aged sixty-one. He was a merchant in Hinsdale for about eight years, and in 1865 removed to Keene, where he was engaged in the real estate business for about twenty years. It was Mr. Boyce, whose power, means and experience provided for Keene its original good water supply through pine logs which were bored and clamped together and served houses the entire length of Church street. He it was, who strongly advocated the securing of the town water supply from the lake at the foot of Monadnock, in Dublin, New Hampshire. He was a musical genius and made a number of superior violins, on which instrument he was an excellent performer. For a number of years before his death he was living in retirement at Keene. He married, September 17, 1855, Nancy Adams Todd, born January 17, 1825, daughter of Levi and Nancy (Corey) Todd, of Hinsdale. She resides with her son Leonard O. in Keene. They had one child, Leonard O., the subject of the following paragraphs.

(IX) Leonard Ormond, only child of James and Nancy A. (Todd) Boyce, was born in Hinsdale, June 14, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of Hinsdale and Keene, graduating from the

high school of the latter place in 1874, and subsequently attended Comer's Business College in Boston. In 1877 he entered commercial life in Keene as a clerk with Knowlton & Stone, dealers in hardware. After five years' service with this firm, he filled a similar position four years for the Keene Furniture Company. At the end of that time he entered the railway mail service, where he has since been employed. For sixteen years he was on the line between Keene and South Vernon. Since 1901 he has worked on the division between Newport and Springfield. Mr. Boyce is an efficient and faithful employee, and has a fine record in the government service. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and feels a just pride in his relations with that order. In 1882 he was made a Mason in Social Friends Lodge, No. 42, of Keene, of which he is still a member and past master. He is also a member of Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, of which he is past high priest; St. John's Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 7, all of Keene; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, of Nashua; also of Mount Sinai Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Asheria Chapter, No. 40, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Descendants of Colonial Wars, the Redmen, and the Wentworth Club of Keene.

He married, December 15, 1880, Ella E. Howe, of Keene. She was born October 8, 1860, and is the daughter of Albert N. and Emeline E. (Melendy) Howe. They have two children: James A., a graduate of Hickox School of Stenography, and a salesman for the Cheshire Beef Company, of Keene, and Florence E., at home, who completed her education at Lasell Seminary for Young Women, Auburn-dale, Massachusetts.

Mr. James A. Boyce is also a member of Social Friends Lodge, No. 42, Free and Accepted Masons; Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; and Hugh De Payen Commandery, No. 7, all of Keene. He is also a member of the Sons of American Revolution and Descendants of Colonial Wars.

Several persons of this name settled in Massachusetts in early colonial days, and from them sprang some of the most distinguished men of Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Hancock, one of the "first company," was in Cambridge as early as 1634, and resided on the easterly side of Dunster street, between Harvard and Mount Auburn streets. He died in early life, about 1648, and his widow Joanna was appointed fifteen years afterwards, in 1663, administratrix of his estate. Their children were: Mary, Sarah, Nathaniel, John, Elizabeth and Lydia.

Nathaniel (2), third child and only son of Nathaniel (1) and Joanna Hancock who reached mature age, was born December 18, 1638, and died

April 12, 1719, aged eighty-one. He was a shoemaker and inherited the homestead. He was one of the town drummers, and in 1685 recovered judgment for £8 against the selectmen for drumming, and for the maintenance of drums for sundry years past. He was admitted to the church May 31, 1667, (at which time he was baptized), and elected deacon June 7, 1705. He married (first), March 8, 1664, Mary, daughter of Henry Prentice, and (second), December 26, 1699, Sarah Green, who survived him and probably married John Cooper. June 21, 1720. From Nathaniel (2) Hancock are descended the family under consideration in this article. His children, all by the first wife, were: Nathaniel (died young), Mary, Sarah, Nathaniel, Abigail (died young), John, Samuel, Abigail, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Joseph and Solomon.

(1) Jacob, descendant of Nathaniel Hancock, was born early in the eighteenth century. He was a soldier in 1775, in Captain Thomas Tuck's company, of Colonel Joseph Blanchard's regiment, which was raised for the reduction of Crown Point in that year. His enlistment was dated April 24, and he was discharged October 18, of the same year. He was active in a Crown Point expedition in 1757, being a member of Captain Hercules Mooney's company of Colonel Nathaniel Meserve's regiment. His services that year began with March fifth. The records show that he was made a prisoner and that Jacob Dailey acted for him, under power of attorney issued March 31, 1758. Hancock was then spoken of as of Hampstead and his military service was referred to. In May of that year the Colonial government allowed him eighteen pounds and fifteen shillings, as compensation for loss of arms and clothing at Fort William Henry. He was again a soldier in 1760, serving from March 6 to November 27, in Captain John Hazen's company of Colonel John Goff's regiment. After these wars Jacob Hancock became one of the first settlers in Northfield, New Hampshire. His home was on the east bank of the Merrimack and his land lay on both sides of the stream, near what is now known as Webster Place, then a part of Salisbury. He did not marry Elizabeth Keyser, as related in the History of Salisbury, unless it were as a second wife, as his children were older than she. The record shows that his daughter Dorothy was baptized in 1752, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. His children are supposed to have included: Joseph, George, John, Abigail, married Colonel Shepard; Kezia, married Captain John Clough; Dorothy, married Charles Noyes, of Canterbury; and Alice.

(II) George, third son of Jacob Hancock, was born in 1749. He was the owner of much land along the Winnepesaukee river, and erected the first saw and grist mill at Sanbornton Bridge. He was preparing to erect another at Meredith when he died suddenly of spotted fever at the age of fifty. Through some delay or chicanery the property was lost to the family, but was always called the "Hancock Mill." He married Sarah Williams, born in Durham, in 1759, daughter of William and Eliza-



beth (Hills) Williams, of Northfield. She always maintained that she could remember the journey to Northfield, although she was at the time only two years old. Her uncle, Samuel Hills, carried her on a horse. She died January 14, 1850, at the venerable age of almost one hundred and one years. She had been a widow sixty years. Eight children were born of this union: Sally, Hannah, Elizabeth, Henrietta, George, Joseph, William and John.

(III) Lieutenant William, seventh child and third son of George and Sarah (Williams) Hancock, was born January 19, 1786. He resided until his second marriage on what is called the lower intervale, and then removed to Mills Corner, now Uplands. He was a lifelong farmer, and for years a lieutenant in the militia. He married (first) Polly Cross. After her death he married (second), February 26, 1818, Sally Wentworth Rand. By the first wife there was one child, William Williams, and by the second, six children: John, Ann Elizabeth, George, Henry, Sarah and Joseph.

(IV) William Williams, only child of William and Polly (Cross) Hancock, was born in Northfield, July 12, 1807, and died February 23, 1885, aged seventy-eight. He resided in Franklin, was a carpenter and builder, and followed that occupation through life. He married, May 6, 1833, Nancy Brown, born in East Andover, October 20, 1811. Her mother's name was Anna Rowell. They had ten children: Mary Jane, married Francis W. Pearson. Caroline, became the wife of James L. Keniston, of Andover. Arthur A., died young. Enoch Brown, lived in Nevada. William G. Parker C., who is mentioned below. Nancy E., second wife of James L. Keniston. Frank K., who resided in Franklin. Henry Augustus, who died at twenty. Abbie Susan, married Frank L. Morrison, of Franklin Falls.

(V) Parker Cross, sixth child and fourth son of William W. and Nancy (Brown) Hancock, was born in Franklin, October 26, 1843. He received his education in the common schools and in the Franklin Academy. At nineteen years of age he went to Concord, and for two years was in the employ of Charles Austin, organ manufacturer. Returning to Franklin he became secretary and book-keeper for Walter Aiken, manufacturer, and filled that place until the death of Mr. Aiken, in 1893, and continued his duties the two following years for Mr. Aiken's sons and successors. In 1880 Mr. Hancock and Mr. George W. Griffin organized the firm of George W. Griffin & Company, manufacturers of scroll and hack saws, the only concern of the kind in this section of the country. Since 1895 he has devoted his entire attention to this enterprise. Mr. Hancock is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of Merrimack Lodge, No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Franklin, and is also a Thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar. He married, in Franklin, May 22, 1866, Jennie M. Burgess, born in Houlton, Maine, February 5, 1847, daughter of Bethuel and Mary (Sturtevant) Burgess, of Houlton, Maine. To them have been born

four children: Arthur M., November 4, 1874, a graduate of Brown University, class of 1897, now a foreman for G. W. Griffin & Company. George L., January 8, 1877, a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1901, now in the employ of the Franklin Needle Company, of Franklin. Walter A., May 25, 1885, a student at Dartmouth. Dorothy, February 5, 1887, a student at Wellesley College.

The majority of Americans bearing this name are descended from an English emigrant,

who was prevented by the inevitable hand of destiny from reaching the land of civil and religious liberty for which he had departed from the land of his birth. The Huntingtons of New England took root in both Massachusetts and Connecticut, and are now widely distributed throughout the United States. Men of this name, descendants of the emigrant just referred to, have figured prominently in legal, ecclesiastical, financial and business circles, and the name of Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, who represented that colony in the famous gathering at Philadelphia whose deliberations culminated in the Declaration of Independence July 4, 1776, is the ninth in the list of delegates who signed that instrument, which must for all time be considered the most sacred document in the archives of the nation. Probably the most modern representative of the name was the late Dan. Huntington, D. D. Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Syracuse, New York.

(I) Simon Huntington, his wife, who was before marriage Margaret Baret, of Norwich, England, and his three sons—William, Simon and Samuel, sailed for New England in 1633. He died of small pox during the passage, and his family probably landed in Boston. The earliest reference to them on this side of the ocean is found in the records of the First Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts, wherein is an entry in the handwriting of the Rev. John Eliot as follows: "Margaret Huntington, widow, came in 1633. Her husband died by the way of small pox. She brought ——— children with her." It is quite probable that she was again married, in 1635-36, to Thomas Stoughton, then of Dorchester, and removed to Windsor, Connecticut.

(II) William, probably the eldest son of Simon and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, was of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640, and later resided in Amesbury. He appears to have been quite prominent in both places, owning considerable real estate, and he died in Amesbury in 1689. He married Joanna Bayley, daughter of John Bayley, who went from Salisbury to Newbury in 1650. John Bayley was a passenger on the "Angel Gabriel," which was wrecked on the coast of Maine, having on board a considerable number of emigrants who found their way to the settlements in Massachusetts. William Huntington was the father of John, James and Mary.

(III) John, eldest child of William and Joanna (Bayley) Huntington, was born in Amesbury, in

August, 1643, and died there about the year 1727. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Hunt, and his children were: Hannah (died young), Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Susannah, William, Samuel and Deborah.

(IV) William, seventh child and eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Hunt) Huntington, was a lifelong resident of Amesbury. He married Mary Goodwin, January 27, 1708-09, and he was probably the same William Huntington who was married the second time on December 19, 1725, to Mary Colby, a widow. He was the executor of his father's will. He was the father of nine children, all born in Amesbury, their names were: John, Lydia, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, Deborah, William, Timothy and Judith.

(V) John, eldest child of William and Mary (Goodwin) Huntington, was born in Amesbury, January 5, 1709-10. He resided at the homestead of his grandfather. His wife, who was before marriage Abigail Jones, was a member of the Society of Friends, and their children, some of whom married among that sect, were: John, Mary, Merriam, Susannah, William, Sarah and Elizabeth.

(VI) John, eldest child of John and Abigail (Jones) Huntington, was born in Amesbury, August 15, 1737. He married Hannah Wood, who bore him ten children, namely: Jacob, Benjamin, Moses, John, Hannah, Mary, Abigail, Daniel, Sarah and Judith.

(VII) Benjamin, second child of John and Hannah (Wood) Huntington, was born in Amesbury, April 24, 1760. In early manhood he went to Weare, New Hampshire, and purchased one hundred acres of land lying about a mile west of Clifton Grove, which is still known as the old Huntington farm, and he resided there for the remainder of his life. He also bought land in Henniker. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Buxton, and they reared a large family of children, namely: Hannah, born December 13, 1781, married Jonathan Purington, of Lincoln, Vermont; Jacob, the date of whose birth will be found elsewhere; Sarah, born October 9, 1785, became the wife of Robert Gove, of Deering, New Hampshire; Betsey, born February 14, 1788, married Timothy Matthews; Thomas, born February 20, 1791, married Anna Johnson; Anna, born in the latter part of 1791, married Daniel Buxton; Lydia, who died young; John, born August 5, 1797, married Peace Purington; and Benjamin, born October 17, 1799, married Sally Buxton for his first wife, and for his second wife Mary A. Beard.

(VIII) Jacob, second child and eldest son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Buxton) Huntington, was born September 3, 1783. At the age of nineteen years he went to reside upon a tract of one hundred acres of land in the southern part of Henniker owned by his father, and after purchasing it in small lots he enlarged the property by the addition of adjoining land, leaving at his death, which occurred July 15, 1857, a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was noted for his physical

strength and power of endurance, also as a staunch Whig and a leader in the Anti-Slavery movement, which latter was prompted by his belief in the Quaker doctrine, and he was instrumental in establishing the Friend's Meeting at what is known as the Friend's Settlement in Henniker. His first wife, whom he married May 4, 1809, was Huldah Gove, of Weare, who died October 20, 1819. On February 1, 1823, he married Mehitabel Hedding, whose death occurred March 4, 1827. In October, 1829, he married for his third wife Lavinia B. Breed, daughter of Theophilus Breed, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and she died October 3, 1859. The children of his first union are: Elijah Brown, born June 15, 1811; Elizabeth, born March 29, 1813, married Jacob Huntington, probably a relative, and died September 16, 1838; Sarah G., born May 31, 1815, died June 15, 1834; and Robert G., born May 21, 1817, died October 22, 1819. Of his second marriage there were no children. His third wife bore him four children, namely: Franklin Theophilus, who will be again referred to; Huldah G., born March 23, 1834, married Joshua Buxton, and died in 1905; a son who was born July 25, 1838, and died September 27 of the same year; and Joseph John, born March 16, 1840, married Mary T. Gordon, and has three children: Henry, Alice and Arthur.

(IX) Franklin Theophilus, eldest child of Jacob and Lavinia B. (Breed) Huntington, was born in Henniker, August 21, 1830. After concluding his studies at the local academy he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and for many years cultivated a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in the southerly part of the town. In 1903 he retired and is now residing with his son in the village. At one time he was engaged in lumbering and teaming. In politics he is a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends. He married Lavinia Gove, daughter of Zacheus and Hannah Gove, and reared two children: Laura Etta, born May 22, 1854, and is now the wife of John Willis Fowler, of Newbury, New Hampshire; and Dana Everett, whose birth is recorded in the succeeding paragraph.

(X) Dana Everett, only son of Franklin T. and Lavinia (Gove) Huntington, was born in Henniker, December 13, 1857. He attended the Clinton Grove Seminary, also a private school in Henniker and his educational opportunities were therefore excellent. Commencing the activities of life at the homestead he has made agriculture a profitable occupation, but has varied the monotony of farm life by engaging in the lumbering business, carrying on both with gratifying success. He cuts and hauls a considerable amount of timber annually, necessitating the employment of from thirty-five to forty men and a number of horses. Some three years ago he moved from the homestead to the George Rice farm, which is located about a half mile west of Henniker Village, and carries it on jointly with his son-in-law, Harry Hatch, keeping from thirty to forty dairy cows and a dozen horses. His hay crop averages about sixty tons per annum, and the

present year he planted four acres of fodder corn.

Mr. Huntington is one of the most prominent residents of Henniker, and participates actively in civic affairs, having served as a selectman for the years 1895-98-1900-1901; represented his district in the state legislature in 1899 and 1900; has been supervisor for six years and highway commissioner for four years. In politics he is a Republican but prefers to act independently, supporting the candidates who in his estimation are best qualified to hold public office, irrespective of party. He belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, and was formerly master of Bear Hill Grange.

He was married for the first time August 13, 1879, to Laura A. Woodward, of Antrim, New Hampshire, daughter of Sylvester Woodward. She died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Edna L., who is now the wife of Harry Hatch, and their children are: George and Kendall J. Hatch. For his second wife Mr. Huntington married Cora E. Gale, daughter of William H. Gale, of Lynn, Massachusetts. The children of this union are: Bessie M., now attending a Friends' School in Providence, Rhode Island; William F., now in Warner, New Hampshire; Lavinia G., Phebe E., Evelyn G. and Etta L.

A family tradition, which is apparently well founded, asserts that the name of LADD is of French origin, and that it has existed in England from the time of the conquest (1066). From Le Lade, which was undoubtedly the original French spelling, its orthography has been subjected to numerous evolutionary changes, viz: LeLade, Lad, Lade and Ladde, to its present form of Ladd.

(I) The first of this name in America was Daniel Ladd, of Wiltshire, England, who took the required oath of allegiance in order to sail in the ship "Mary and John," Robert Sayres, master, from London, March 24, 1633-34, for New England, and landed at Nantasket in Boston Harbor. He did not settle permanently in Dorchester as did most of his fellow-passengers, but went to Ipswich, where in 1637 he was granted six acres of land, upon which he erected a dwelling, and in 1644 he sold his property there to one Henry Kingsbury. Prior to that date (1639) he had removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he was granted one or more acres for planting purposes, but he shortly afterward went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, as one of the first settlers in that town, and he resided there until his death, which occurred July 27, 1693. The christian name of his wife, who accompanied him from England, was Ann, and she died February 9, 1694. Chase, in his "History of Haverhill," says that Daniel Ladd owned and cultivated several farms and was very prominent among the original proprietors. In 1646 he was taxed forty pounds, and in 1659 was granted permission with Theophilus Shatwell to erect a saw-mill on Spigott (Spicket) river. In 1668 he was one of the selectmen, and at the breaking-out of King Philip's war (1675) he, with others was appointed to designate what houses

should be garrisoned. His children were: Elizabeth, Daniel, Lydia, Mary, Samuel, Nathaniel, Ezekiel and Sarah. (Mention of Samuel and descendants is made in this article).

(II) Nathaniel Ladd, third son and sixth child of Daniel and Ann Ladd, was born in Haverhill, March 10, 1651. When a young man he settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was married July 12, 1678, to Elizabeth Gilman, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, founder of the well-known New Hampshire family of that name. Hon. John Gilman was a member of the Provincial council under Governor Cranfield, a delegate to the assembly and speaker of the house. For alleged implication in Gove's rebellion against Governor Cranfield, Nathaniel Ladd was examined December 6, 1683, by Judge Barefoot, who accepted the surety of friends for his future good behavior, and he was never brought to trial. In the summer of 1690 he volunteered in the New Hampshire contingent of an expedition fitted out in Massachusetts to protect the settlers in Maine from the aggressions of the Indians, and being severely wounded at or near Cape Elizabeth, he returned to Exeter, where he eventually died from the effects of his injuries. He was the father of seven children: Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Daniel, John and Ann. (Samuel and descendants are noticed at length in this article).

(III) Nathaniel (2), eldest child of Nathaniel (1) and Elizabeth (Gilman) Ladd, was born in Exeter, April 6, 1679. He was a millwright by trade, which he followed in connection with farming, and he also dealt in real estate. He resided in Stratham for a number of years, but returned to Exeter, selling his farm in the former place to his son Paul in 1747, and his brick house in Exeter, a part of which he gave to his son Elisha in 1742, was standing in 1888. His first wife was Catherine, daughter of Edward Gilman, of Exeter; his second wife was Rachel Rawlins, who died in Stratham, July 22, 1717, and his third wife was Mrs. Mary Mercy Hilton, nee Hall, daughter of Kingsley Hall, of Exeter, and widow of Dudley Hilton. His children of his second union were: Nathaniel, Daniel, Edward and Elias, and those by his third marriage were: Josiah, Paul and Love (twins), Dudley and Mercy.

(IV) Edward, third son and child of Nathaniel Ladd, was born June 22, 1717. He resided in Belmont, New Hampshire, and his death occurred July 5, 1789. He married Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Gilman) Thing, and she died February 10, 1773. The children of this union were: Abigail, born December 7, 1734, died in 1747. Edward, born April 13, 1736. Thing, born July 5, 1738. Nathaniel, born December 25, 1740. Samuel, who will be again referred to. John, born September 19, 1746, died April 11, 1770. Abigail, born July 21, 1749, died April 19, 1754.

(V) Colonel Samuel, fifth son and child of Edward and Catherine (Thing) Ladd, was born February 21, 1744. He was a resident of Belmont, now Gilmanton, and died April 9, 1801. November 10,

1768, he married Abigail Flanders, who died June 8, 1803, having been the mother of nine children, namely: Samuel, born December 4, 1769, married Polly Davis. John, born March 25, 1771, married Mehitabel Gale. Edward, born March 22, 1773, married Hannah Holt. Abigail, born January 21, 1777, became the wife of Stephen Perley, and died October 3, 1798. (see Perley V). Jonathan, the date of whose birth is given in the succeeding paragraph. Dudley, born December 23, 1780, married Abigail Plummer. Mehitabel, born April 5, 1783, became the second wife of Stephen Perley. Thomas, born May 26, 1785, married Eunice Lyford.

(VI) Jonathan, fifth son and sixth child of Colonel Samuel and Abigail (Flanders) Ladd, was born January 21, 1779. He was one of the first settlers at Meredith Bridge, where he became a prosperous merchant and an extensive farmer and real estate owner. In politics he acted with the Democratic party and was an ardent admirer of General Jackson. He died March 16, 1826. On February 17, 1808, he married Rachel, daughter of Colonel Dudley and Martha (Swain) Prescott, and she died in 1815. He married (second), April 17, 1816, Betsey Lawrence. The children of his first union were: Susan Augusta, born February 16, 1810, became the wife of Andrew Watkins. Lucian A., born March 11, 1812, died December 29 of the same year. Those of his second marriage are: Lucian A., of whom more later. Olive Jane, born June 7, 1824. She was married first to Dr. Knowles, of Northfield, New Hampshire, and second to Dr. D. S. Prescott, of Franklin, New Hampshire.

(VII) Lucian Augustus, eldest son and child of Jonathan and Betsey (Lawrence) Ladd, was born in Laconia, then Meredith Bridge, August 18, 1821. From the public schools of Laconia he went to the Guilford, New Hampshire, Academy, but was prevented by impaired health from completing the regular course at that institution, and relinquishing his studies at the age of eighteen years he sought and obtained recovery by working in the open air upon the farm which he had inherited from his father. His diligence, good judgment and sound common sense induced his guardian to give him the control of his property some two years prior to his majority, and this display of confidence on the part of his legal protector served to stimulate the youth to still higher achievements in order to prove beyond question his ability to manage his farm without assistance. With a view of obtaining better facilities for carrying out his ideas relative to general farming he sold his property some two years after taking possession of it, and purchased another farm in the vicinity; he made excellent use of the more ample opportunities afforded him for gratifying his ambition to excel in the raising of staple farm products, as well as the breeding of fine cattle. For many years he specialized in the raising of corn, having planted as many as sixteen thousand hills of large and twenty-five thousand hills of a smaller variety in one season, and he was long noted for his success in that branch of

agriculture. When the editor of the *Portsmouth Gazette* offered a prize of one hundred dollars in gold to the farmer who could produce one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre, he became a competitor, and planting his hills twelve inches apart, according to direction of Governor Hill, he not only succeeded in winning, but his yield exceeded the required amount by nearly seven bushels. This agricultural exploit gave him a wide reputation, and at the request of the editor of the *Gazette* he prepared for that journal a treatise on the successful cultivation of corn, which proved exceedingly valuable to farmers throughout the New England states. Having improved the fertility of his land and brought it to the highest state of cultivation obtainable, he never allowed it to deteriorate, and as a result his annual yield of hay and other products were always large and of a superior quality.

After laboring continuously for nearly seventy years, at the expiration of which time he found himself the possessor of nearly two hundred and fifty acres of land, Mr. Ladd retired from the activities of life and is now enjoying a well earned rest at his home in Laconia, having reached the ripe old age of nearly four score years and ten. This burden of years does not impair his faculties. His excellent memory has frequently proved valuable to those seeking information relative to local events which transpired in the early period of Laconia's history, and he is now the only person living who can give an account of the erection and dedication of the Congregational Church at Meredith Bridge, which occurred sixty-six years ago. The house he now occupies at Meredith Bridge, in which he was born, was built over a hundred years ago by John A. Harper, an early congressman from this state. Some of the original paper hangings still adorn the walls and are in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Ladd is the oldest person now living who was born and has always resided at Meredith Bridge.

On July 21, 1843, Mr. Ladd married Mary Jane Smith, daughter of Charles Smith, of Gilmanton. The children of this union are: Charles Smith, born June 13, 1844, married Lillia Good. Ann Frances, born August 5, 1849. Frederick Y., born July 27, 1851, married Zoe M. Porter. Clara Jane, born June 2, 1853.

(II) Samuel, second son and fifth child of Daniel and Ann Ladd, lived in the west parish of Haverhill, and his house stood on the site of the present church there. Chase's "History of Haverhill" says: "Feb. 22d, 1698, this Samuel Ladd with his son Daniel, and Jonathan Haynes with his son Joseph, who lived in the western part of the town, had started that morning with their teams, consisting of a yoke of oxen and a horse each, to bring home some hay which had been cut and stacked the preceding summer in their meadow in the extreme western part of the town. While they were slowly returning, little dreaming of present danger, they suddenly found themselves between

two files of Indians who had concealed themselves in the bushes on each side of their path. There were seven of them on each side, with guns presented and cocked, and the fathers seeing that it was impossible to escape, begged for quarter. To this the Indians replied, 'boon quarter, boon quarter.' (Good quarter). Young Ladd, who did not relish the idea of being taken prisoner, told his father that he would mount the horse and endeavor to escape, but the old man forbade him to make the attempt, telling him it was better to risk remaining a prisoner. He cut his father's horse loose, however, and giving him the lash the horse started off at full speed, and though repeatedly fired at by the Indians, succeeded in reaching home and was the means of giving an immediate and general alarm. Two of the Indians then stepped behind the fathers and dealt them a heavy blow upon the head. Mr. Haynes, who was quite aged, instantly fell, but Ladd did not. Another of the savages then stepped before the latter and raised his hatchet as if to strike. Ladd closed his eyes, expecting the blow would fall, but it came not, and when he again opened his eyes he saw the Indian laughing and mocking at his fears. Another immediately stepped behind him and felled him at a blow. The Indians on being asked why they had killed the old man, said they killed Haynes because 'he was so old he no go with us,' meaning that he was too aged and infirm to travel; and that they killed Ladd, who was a fierce, stern looking man, because 'he so sour.'"

Thus it was that Samuel Ladd died February 22, 1698. His wife, Martha Corliss, whom he married December 1, 1674, was a daughter of George Corliss, and she bore her husband ten children: Daniel, born November 19, 1676, married Susannah Hartshorn. Lydia, September 25, 1679, died May 22, 1684. Samuel, May 22, 1682, married Hannah Hartshorn. Nathaniel, September 9, 1684, married Abigail Bodwell. Ezekiel, February 14, 1686, married Jemima Foster, of Boxford. David, April 13, 1689, married Hepziba Hazen. Jonathan, April 13, 1689, married Susannah Kingsbury. Abigail, September 29, 1691, married Samuel Roberts. John, June 22, 1694, married Mary Merrill. Joseph, May 16, 1697, died June 9, 1697.

(III) Daniel Ladd, of Haverhill, eldest child and son of Samuel and Martha (Corliss) Ladd, was born November 19, 1676, and died June 15, 1751. At the time his father was killed by the Indians he was made prisoner by them and carried to Penacook, New Hampshire. His first attempt to escape was defeated through his indiscretion in trying to secure a hatchet from a wigwam in which was a sick squaw, and after that he was bound hand and foot, laid on his back, with one foot tied to a tree, and was kept in that manner fourteen days. His face, too, was gashed and powder was put in the wounds, making a permanent discoloration. He was kept a prisoner some years, but eventually escaped and returned to his home in Haverhill. He married, November 17, 1701, Susannah Harts-

horn, of Rowley. She died June 22, 1750. They had children: Mary, born August 6, 1702. Susannah, May 10, 1704. Samuel, April 20, 1709, married Hannah Hartshorn. Daniel, November 15, 1710, married Mehitable Roberts. Ruth, May 11, 1712, married James Haseltine. John, February 1, 1717.

(IV) Daniel, of Haverhill, fourth child and second son of Daniel and Susannah (Hartshorn) Ladd, married Mehitable Roberts, September 20, 1733, and by her had twelve children: Susannah, born July 7, 1734, married Stephen Webster. Asa, March 10, 1736, married Sarah Merrill. Ezekiel, April 10, 1738, married Ruth Hutchins. Daniel, April 21, 1740, married Dorothy Foot. Mehitable, February 11, 1742, married Samuel Cross. Samuel, November 9, 1744, married Martha Hubbert. John, April 17, 1746, married Hannah Eastman. David, July 8, 1748. Abigail, July 27, 1750. James, April 10, 1752, married, December 3, 1772, Hannah Lock. Ruth, October 10, 1757, died June 4, 1764. Jonathan, December 10, 1760, married Sarah Lock.

(V) John, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, seventh child and fifth son of Daniel and Mehitable (Roberts) Ladd, married Hannah Eastman, and had twelve children: Daniel, born October 26, 1777, married Elizabeth Huse. Asher, married, September 13, 1813, Wealthy Wright. John, married, October 5, 1809, Miriam Owen. Avis, married, January 24, 1815, William Knight. (See Knight II). Irene, married, June 21, 1815, David Wright. Rebecca, married, December 19, 1820, Jacob Dudley. Ruth, married Abel Bridgeman, of Hanover, New Hampshire. Mehitable, Moses, Susannah, Hannah and Burroughs.

#### BARNARD

Among the oldest New England names, this has been borne by many distinguished divines of that region, has been well known in connection with educational work, and the Puritan standards are still maintained by its possessors, in many regions.

(I) Thomas Barnard, the emigrant ancestor, born about 1612, was a husbandman or "planter" of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he received land in the first divisions, 1640 and 1643. He was one of the first settlers of Amesbury, and received grants of lands there at various times. His name is prominent on the records down to 1672. He was killed by Indians about 1677, the time being indicated by the inventory of his estate, August 6 of that year. It was administered by his widow Eleanor, in October, 1677. She became the second wife of George Little (q. v.), July 19, 1681, and died November 27, 1694. Thomas Barnard's children were named as follows: Thomas, Nathaniel, Martha, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Ruth, John and Abigail.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest child of Thomas (1) and Eleanor Barnard, was born May 10, 1641, and was a farmer in Amesbury, where he died before December 5, 1715. He received numerous grants of land, subscribed to the oath of fidelity in 1677, was assigned a seat in church the same year, and was a freeman in 1690. He served under Captain Turner

in King Philip's war, 1676. He married Sarah Peasley, who survived him, being mentioned in the accounting of his estate, November 8, 1720. Their children were: Sarah, Joseph, Thomas, Hannah, Samuel, Nathaniel and Tristram. (Mention of Tristram and descendants appear in this article.)

(III) Thomas (3), second son and third child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Peasley) Barnard, was born January 22, 1673, in Salisbury, and with his wife, Elizabeth, lived in Amesbury, where he died December 21, 1723. He received land by deed from his father in 1712, and his estate was divided in 1724, at which time his widow was living. Their children were: Nathaniel, John, Mehitable, Joseph, Abigail, Elizabeth, Thomas and Stephen.

(IV) Nathaniel, eldest child of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth Barnard, was born May 28, 1699, in Amesbury, where he was a farmer and passed his life, dying December 9, 1767. He married, in 1724, (intention published October 17) Elizabeth Martin, who died November 26, 1760. Their children, born in Amesbury, were: Mary, Sarah, Nathaniel, Tristram, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sylvanus, Thomas and Mehitable. (Mention of Thomas and descendants appear in this article.)

(V) Joseph, third son and fifth child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Martin) Barnard, was born January 12, 1735, in Amesbury, and remained in that town until 1766. In that year he removed to Hopkinton, and settled in the southern part of the town. On account of the controversy with the grantees of Bow he lost his holdings and moved to what is now about the middle of the east side of the town. He was a ship carpenter by trade. Here he cleared up a farm which has continued in the hands of his descendants ever since and has been transferred by will with one exception. He died November 13, 1815. He married, in Amesbury, Rhoda Currier, daughter of Richard Currier. She died April 7, 1794, and he subsequently married Olive (Blake) Hale, who was born May 24, 1751, widow of Captain John Hale, a Revolutionary officer. He had two children: Joseph and Sarah Ann. The latter became the wife of Joshua Pierce, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1869.

(VI) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Rhoda (Currier) Barnard, was born May 6, 1795, in Hopkinton, and died in that town March 15, 1870, near the close of his seventy-fifth year. He was a prominent man of the town and was known throughout the world as a breeder of fine wool sheep. He took the first prize at three world's fairs on his wool and sheep, the first one being granted at the Crystal Palace World's Fair in London, and another at the New York Institute World's Fair. He furnished the wool from which the suit worn by General Harrison at his inauguration was made. He was a Democrat in politics, and was active in the promotion of his ideas of national policy. He married Miriam Jackson Eastman, born December 6, 1799, on Horse Hill in Concord, daughter of William Eastman, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife Phoebe Elliott. (See Eastman, V). She died in

Hopkinton, September 17, 1869. They had five children: Joseph, Sally Ann, Mary Jane, William Eastman and Rhoda Currier.

(VII) Joseph (3) Barnard, eldest child of Joseph (2) and Miriam J. (Eastman) Barnard, was born November 11, 1817, on the paternal homestead in Hopkinton, and grew up there. On attaining his majority he learned the stone-cutter's trade, but did not long follow that. Throughout his active life he was chiefly engaged in handling lumber with headquarters at Contoocook. He handled all grades and qualities of lumber and a portion of the time operated a saw mill. During the Civil war he furnished the timbers for the United States ship of war "Kearsarge," and at various times filled other government contracts for timber. He dealt in both hard and soft wood in piles and building lumber. In 1874 he returned to the farm, where he died December 26, 1899. His brother resided at Edgerton, Ohio, where he died in 1884. The eldest sister married Daniel Dustin, of Hopkinton, and died in 1901. The second was the wife of Charles N. Tuttle, of Lincoln, New Hampshire, and died in Contoocook. The youngest married Dr. Ephraim Wilson, and died in Rockville, Connecticut. Mr. Barnard was a member of the Congregational Church, and was an earnest Republican in politics. He was a member of the Union Grange of Hopkinton, and represented the town in the state legislature in 1870-71. During the Civil war he acted as enrolling officer for the district which included the town of Hopkinton. He married, October 26, 1849, Maria Gerrish, born April 15, 1831, in Canterbury, and survived him, making her home in Hopkinton. (See Gerrish, VII). Their children are noted as follows: Ellen Maria, the first died in her fifteenth year. Joseph H., the second, in his third year. Abial Gerrish died in Concord. Joseph died at the age of one month. Mary Eliza, the fifth, became the wife of Jonathan Fowler, and resided in Aurora, Illinois. Joseph Henry, the sixth, died at three years of age. George Edgar is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Rhoda Frances. Charles Lewis, died at the age of twenty-five years.

(VIII) George Edgar Barnard, fifth son and seventh child of Joseph (3) and Maria (Gerrish) Barnard, was born November 1, 1864, in Contoocook. His education was completed at New Hampton Institute and Penacook Academy. At the age of twenty years he bade farewell to the schoolroom, and his active endeavors have always been devoted to farming and lumbering. In 1896 he became owner of the paternal estate by purchase from the surviving heirs. He gives considerable of his time to lumbering operations, purchasing tracts of timber land and cutting off the product. He is an intelligent and progressive farmer, and maintains membership in the Union Grange at Hopkinton, and with the Congregational Church of the same town. He is an earnest Republican, and is in favor of every means of progress for the state and nation. He has served two terms as supervisor of the checklist in Hopkinton, and is now serving his second





*Maurice Barnard*



term on the board of education of that town. Mr. Barnard is a reader and has kept abreast of the times in every line of current interest. He married, November 23, 1889, Bertha S. Tyler, born May 2, 1866, in Hopkinton, daughter of Lucius and Sarah (Hall) Tyler, the former a native of Hopkinton and the latter of Canada. They have had born to them two sons: Raymond J., January 28, 1891; Perley D., June 6, 1893.

(V) Thomas (4), son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Barnard, was born October 4, 1743, in Amesbury, and remained in that town until toward middle life. His wife's name was Judith Jones. Thomas and Judith (Jones) Barnard were residents of South Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1776, and probably died there.

(VI) Thomas (5), son of Thomas (4) and Judith (Jones) Barnard, was born in 1776, in South Hampton, New Hampshire, and died May 17, 1830, in Warner, this state, where he was a farmer. His wife, Betsy (Osgood) Barnard, was born in 1772, in Warner, and died there March 31, 1813.

(VII) Joseph Osgood Barnard, son of Thomas (5) and Betsy (Osgood) Barnard, was born December 13, 1806, in Warner, and engaged in agriculture in that town until his death, September 26, 1889. He was married to Abiah Flanders, of Warner, and had a son and three daughters, namely: Belinda, Susanna, Ezekiel F. and Jane. The eldest is the wife of Andrew J. Davis, residing in Warner. Susanna married Silas W. Sawtelle, and lives in Bradford. Jane married (first) George W. Osgood, and is now the widow of Leonard Stewart, residing in Warner.

(VIII) Ezekiel Flanders Barnard, only son of Joseph O. and Abiah (Flanders) Barnard, was born May 7, 1831, in Warner, and received his education in the common schools of that town. In 1867 he settled in Newbury, this state, where he is engaged in farming. He is a Universalist in religious faith, active in promoting the principles of the Democratic party, and has filled many positions of responsibility in his town, serving as selectman, and represented the town in 1890-91. He married Sallie Bowden Ayer, born September 29, 1837, in Newbury, a daughter of Benjamin Runnels and Sally Bowden (McCrillis) Ayer. Her grandfather, William Ayer, was a son of Simon Ayer, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. William was born October 28, 1753, in Haverhill, and died in June, 1827, in Newbury, and was buried at Bradford Centre, New Hampshire. He served twenty-seven months in the Revolutionary army. The children of Ezekiel F. and Sallie B. Barnard are: Maurice and Guy W. The latter resides in Newbury.

(IX) Maurice Barnard, eldest son of Ezekiel Flanders and Sallie Bowden (Ayer) Barnard, was born June 2, 1863, in Goshen, New Hampshire, and lived until eighteen years of age with his parents. They settled in Newbury, in March, 1867, where they still live on the ancestral homestead which has been the property of the Ayer family since 1799. Maurice Barnard was educated in the common schools

of his native town, but not finding farm work congenial he left home and went to work in a country store at South Newbury, New Hampshire, where he was employed two years. December 24, 1883, he went to Concord and entered the employ of what was then the firm of Woodworth, Dodge & Company, wholesale grocers. His first work was driving the store team, which he performed diligently for two years, and then performed inside work the two following years. In February, 1888, he began to travel as a salesman for the firm through northern New Hampshire, and this has since been his line of work, in which he has built up a good trade for his house. In 1901, after the death of one of the members of the firm, it was incorporated as a stock company, in which Mr. Barnard bought an interest, and was made president, an office he still holds. Mr. Barnard has always been a Democrat, and never held a public office. He was once a candidate for representative in ward five, Concord, but could not overcome the Republican majority which was always large there. He is not a church member but attends the Methodist Church. He married, September 16, 1889, Belle Frances McIntire, daughter of Charles Albert and Mary Frances (Davis) McIntire. She was born August 17, 1868, in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and educated in the schools of Concord. They have two children: Marjorie Shirley, born August 9, 1893, and Dorothy, March 13, 1904, at Concord.

(III) Tristram Barnard, youngest child and fifth son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Peasley) Barnard, was born and died in Amesbury. He resided in Amesbury, and was living in 1720. He married Ruth Martin, and they had eight children: Judith, Rachel (died young), Dinah, Rachel, Dorothy, Tristram and Ruth.

(IV) Tristram (2) Barnard, sixth child and only son of Tristram (1) and Ruth (Martin) Barnard, was born May 30, 1721, and died in 1807. He moved to Weare, New Hampshire, from Amesbury, Massachusetts. He married Dorothy Currier, by whom he had seven children, of whom three sons, David, Edmund and Tristram, moved with them to Weare.

(V) Tristram (3) Barnard, third son of Tristram (2) and Dorothy (Currier) Barnard, settled in Weare, New Hampshire. He married Sarah Titcomb, and they were the parents of nine children: John, Oliver, Timothy, Nancy, Sarah, Daniel, Polly, Tristram and Jonathan.

(VI) Daniel Barnard, sixth son and child of Tristram (3) and Lucy (Burnham) Barnard, was born December 5, 1805, in Weare, New Hampshire, and died July 22, 1872. He lived two years in Weare after his marriage, and then (1831) moved to Bedford, where he died. He was a carpenter in his early years, but the greater part of his life he was a farmer. He married, January 29, 1829, Martha Dunlap Riddle, born in Bedford, December 16, 1806, and died April 4, 1878, aged seventy-two. She was the daughter of David and Molly (Dunlap) Riddle (see Riddle, IV). The children born of

this marriage were: Mary Jane (died young). David R., Hugh R., Henry T., Martha D., Quincy, Margaret A., Eliza and George F. Mary Jane married Charles H. Moore, of Bedford. David R. died unmarried, August 27, 1897, aged sixty-five. Henry T. died in Bedford, October 16, 1881, aged forty-four. Quincy resides in Bedford. Margaret A. married Chester E. Dimick, and resides in Manchester. George F. lives on the Barnard homestead. Hugh R., Martha D. and Eliza reside in Manchester.

(VII) Hugh Riddle Barnard, third child of Daniel and Martha Dunlap (Riddle) Barnard, was born in Bedford, August 20, 1835. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, in the cultivation of which he rendered willing and efficient assistance. After passing through the common schools he attended Appleton Academy at New Ipswich. In 1865 he went to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged eight years in the retail drug trade, which he afterwards carried on five years in Manchester, where he now resides. September 25, 1862, he enlisted as paymaster's steward, and served on the United States steamship "Kaatskill," for one year, being discharged October 1, 1863. Mr. Barnard is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in political faith is a Democrat, and as such served two years as selectman in Bedford. He is a member of Post No. 94, Grand Army of the Republic, of Manchester; the Taunton Association of Naval Veterans, of which he has served as commodore three terms; Bedford Grange, No. 46. Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is a past master; and La Fayette Lodge No. 44, Free and Accepted Masons, of Manchester.

Mr. Barnard is a man of sterling integrity and moral worth, and is much respected by all who know him. When the safety of the nation was imperilled by the rebellion he showed his patriotism by rendering all the aid that lay in his power for the perpetuity of the Union. In civil and social life he has always striven to be on the right side of all great questions, and has always given encouragement to those influences that work for the betterment of manhood. In business he has been a successful man, and now in the evening of life lives in a quiet way in the enjoyment of what his industry and good management have brought him.

(Second Family.)

(I) Robert Barnard, who was pre-BARNARD sumably brother of Thomas Barnard, hereinbefore mentioned, was a yeoman, residing in Salisbury, Massachusetts in 1642 and 1644, and in Andover, same colony, from 1645 to 1663. The remainder of his life was spent on the island of Nantucket where he died, in 1682. He was one of the first settlers in Andover, one of the founders of the Church there, and had a house and lot near Mr. Simon Bradstreet's in that town. He married Johan Harvey, who survived him and died in Nantucket, March 31, 1705. One of their children died in infancy. The others were: John, Hannah, Stephen and Mary.

(II) Stephen, second son and third child of Robert and Johan (Harvey) Barnard, was born about 1649 in Andover and resided in the south end of that town. He was a weaver by occupation, and died February 12, 1722, in his seventy-fourth year. He was married May 1, 1671, to Rebecca How, who survived him and died his widow, April 15, 1725. Their children were: John, Hannah, Nathaniel, James, Robert and Stephen.

(III) Robert, fourth son and fifth child of Stephen and Rebecca (How) Barnard, was born March 28, 1689, in Andover and continued to reside in that town until 1723, when he removed to Marlboro, Massachusetts. In early life he was a yeoman and after removing to Marlboro, became a miller and inn-keeper. He died there May 13, 1733, aged eighty-four years. In 1723, he purchased from Jeremiah Barstoll, for six hundred pounds, a large tract of land divided in about a dozen different tracts and amounting to three hundred and fifty acres. These tracts included the whole of the present village of Feltonville on both sides of the river and included the mill privilege and mill dwelling house and orchards and gardens, including a corn mill. It appears from the deed, that the neighborhood at that time was unsettled, as the tract is bounded on several sides by common or undivided land. He had married (first) September 14, 1710, Rebecca Osgood, who died July 29, 1727. He was married (second) May 15, 1729 to Eliza Bailey, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who remained his widow nearly three years, dying April 16, 1776, in Marlboro. His first child, born in Andover probably died in infancy, as its name was not preserved. There were eight others born to the first wife, namely: Robert, Benjamin, Lydia, Hannah, Johnathan, Martha, Rebecca (died young) and Rebecca (also died young). Children of the second wife were: Elizabeth, Joel, Abigail, Solomon, Martha, John and Sarah.

(IV) Joel, son of Robert Barnard, and eldest son and second child of his second wife Eliza Bailey, was born July 14, 1732, in Marlboro and resided in that town where he died August 15, 1775, aged forty-three years. His home was a part of the paternal homestead. He was married June 16, 1756, to Lucy Stevens, daughter of Simon and Lucy (Gove) Stevens. She was born November 8, 1733, and survived her husband nearly thirty years, dying January 1, 1805, in her seventy-second year. Their children were: Silas, William, Lavinia, Mary and Elizabeth (twins), Stephen, Francis, Lucy and Phoebe.

(V) Stephen, third son and sixth child of Joel and Lucy (Stevens) Barnard, was born February 22, 1767. He became an early settler of New Boston, New Hampshire, where he was the owner of a mill. He married (first) Martha B. Staples, born March 30, 1766. A record of their children is as follows: James Stephen, August 10, 1794; Polly, October 4, 1796; John M., March 9, 1798; Betsy, December 1, 1799; Daniel, October 7, 1801; David, November 26, 1803; Joshua, January 28, 1806. He continued





*S. M. Barnard.*

to reside in New Boston where he died. In politics he was a Democrat.

(VI) James, son of Stephen and Martha B. (Staples) Barnard, was born January 14, 1792, in New Boston, died September 12, 1855, in the same town where he grew up and received the limited education afforded by the period and locality. He engaged in farming and lumbering and owned a saw mill, which he operated. He owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in that town which he acquired by purchase, a part of which, one hundred and forty acres is owned by Fred M. Barnard, whose sketch follows. He was a member of the Universalist Church and held various town offices. The maiden name of his (first) wife was Abigail Marshall, married March 14, 1816. They had Abigail, Louisa, John, three who went west (and died), and Samuel. He married (second) Rhoda M. Grennell, November 19, 1833, and she was the mother of eight children, three of whom died in infancy. She died in October, 1868. Her children who survived the period of infancy were: Maria Jane, married Caleb F. Stowell; James, married Caroline Walton, who died in June, 1907; Joseph G., Edward died young, and Charles G. (Mention of Charles and descendants appear in this article.)

(VII) Samuel Marshall, youngest child of James and Abigail (Marshall) Barnard, was born August 18, 1828, in New Boston, and died in Manchester, July 17, 1906. He grew up in that town, receiving his education in the district school. He remained upon the home farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he went to Manchester and took employment in the Manchester print works, where he continued two years. He was subsequently employed in Boston for a period of eight years, being a part of this time engaged in a distillery with his Uncle John. In 1860 he settled in Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he purchased a farm of two hundred acres. He engaged quite extensively in the lumbering business and also in dairying. In 1895, he purchased a residence in Manchester, whither he removed. He continued in the lumber business with his son Fred M. up to 1904, two years before his death, after which he built some houses and looked after his real estate. He continued actively engaged in business up to the time of his death, and always maintained an interest in current events and acted in political matters with the Democratic party. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational Church. He was married March, 1855, to Margaret M. Richardson, daughter of George and Sophia (Worthy) Richardson, of Goffstown. She was born in 1829, was educated in the public schools and Pembroke Academy and engaged for a time in teaching. She is active in the work of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were the parents of five children: Ella F., Francis E., Fred M., Georgia A., Helen M. The eldest daughter is the wife of Edward Kendrick, of Manchester, and the second married Almon B. Colby, of Man-

chester. The eldest son, Francis E., is deceased, as is also the youngest daughter.

(VIII) Fred Marshall Barnard, second son and third child of Samuel M. and Margaret M. (Richardson) Barnard, was born November 27, 1862, in Goffstown, New Hampshire, and received his primary education in the district schools of that town. He was subsequently a student at McGaw Institute and at the Manchester Business College. For twenty years, from 1882 to 1902, he was largely engaged in the milk business and near West Manchester, in the town of Bedford, purchased a residence where he resides. He has remodeled the buildings and very much improved the appearance of the same. Since 1891 he has also engaged in the lumbering business and is the proprietor of a portable mill and was in partnership with his father up to 1904, and since then alone. He has been for fifteen years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also affiliated with General Stark Grange, West Manchester, of which he is past master; also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for over twenty years. He is a member and supports the Congregational Church and is a Democrat in politics. He has served as selectman of the town and is active in promoting the best interests of the community. Mr. Barnard was married July 17, 1883, to Ida J. Spencer, daughter of Thomas B. and Thankful B. (Combs) Spencer of Manchester, New Hampshire. She was educated in the Manchester schools and in a private school in Iowa where she engaged in teaching. She is a member of the Hanover Street Congregational Church of Manchester and of the Daughters of Rebecca in which she has filled official stations as also in the Grange. The only child of this marriage is Bernice I. born September 16, 1884, and a graduate of the Manchester High School.

(VII) Charles G., son of James Barnard, and fourth son and youngest child of his (second) wife Rhoda Grenell, was born April 14, 1844, in New Boston, and was educated in the common schools of that town and Bedford. He followed farming in Bedford and New Boston. For ten years he was employed in a sash and blind shop at Goffstown and in 1879 purchased a livery stable in that place of John D. Pete. He added to this in 1890 the handling of coal, wood and ice. Subsequently he engaged in the lumber business with John Dodge and they operated a number of portable saw mills, doing a large business. Mr. Barnard also buys farms, cutting off the timber, and is reckoned among the substantial citizens of the town. He owns a farm upon which he cuts a large quantity of hay for his horses. He attends and supports the Congregational Church and is an ardent Democrat in politics. Held town offices. For forty years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows, Webster Lodge, No. 24, and has filled all the principal chairs in the subordinate lodge. For the past eighteen years he has also affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, being a member of the Bible Lodge of Goffstown.

He was married July 11, 1868, to Mary M. Jenks, daughter of John and Marinda (Cook) Jenks of Lyme, New Hampshire. Mrs. Barnard was educated at Bradford and Newbury Academics and has been a teacher. She is a member of the Congregational Church and of the Order of the Eastern Star and Daughters of Rebecca, in which she has filled the chief official chairs. She is the mother of two children: Myrtle D., born February 11, 1875, and Mable C., November 1, 1880.

This name was early found in New England and in old England, and the records give it in many forms, such as: Mansel, Mansell, Monsell, Moncil, Mancil, Maunsell and Munsel. The first record found is of Sir Robert Mansell, who signed a letter of the king's council for Virginia, which provided for sending men and provisions to that colony. A man named Robert Mansell was a passenger on the ship "Richard and Mary," which sailed June 21, 1679, for New England. A John Monsell was at Charleston, Massachusetts, in 1675, and left children there. It is quite probable that Robert and John, above mentioned, were related to the ancestor of this line whose history is given below. The family has been distinguished for the Yankee traits of industry, sagacity and shrewdness in financial matters, but has never been very prolific in numbers. However, it is now represented in many states of the Union. The Albany family of this name has been distinguished for its researches in the line of genealogical information.

(I) Thomas Munsell, born about 1650, in England, is on record at New London, Connecticut, in 1681, and was a resident on the Great Neck there in 1683. He died there in 1712. His wife's name was Lydia, and their children were: Jacob, Elisha, John, Thomas, Mary, Deliverance and Samuel.

(II) Jacob, who was born at New London, Connecticut, about 1690, eldest child of Thomas and Lydia (Morrill) Munsell, resided in Windsor, Connecticut. He married (first), about 1713, Sarah, daughter of John and Abigail Caulkins. She died without issue about 1716, and he married (second), February 15, 1718, Phoebe, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Drake) Loomis, of East Windsor. She was born in Windsor, 1697, and was living in 1733. About 1723 Jacob Munsell settled on the east side of the Connecticut river, and was a ferryman at what was known as the Scantic Ferry, near the western portion of the town of Windsor. He died October, 1741. His children were: Caulkins, Thomas, Mercy, died young; Elisha, Jonathan, Mercy, Gurdon, Jacob, Joseph, John and Desire.

(III) Elisha, third son and fourth child of Jacob and Phoebe (Loomis) Munsell, was born September 15, 1723, in Windsor, and resided at Scantic, where he died November 22, 1803, in his eighty-first year. He married, December 27, 1750, Kezia Taylor. She died April 8, 1784, at the age of fifty-eight years. Their children were: Hezekiah, died young; Hezekiah, Joel, Miriam, died young; Naomi, Bathsheba, Kezia, Miriam and Ruth. An

interesting incident is narrated in the "History of Windsor" in the life of Jacob Munsell, a younger brother of Elisha Munsell, the great-grandfather of Robert Bissell Munsell. On one occasion while transporting provisions to the Continental army at Cambridge, his heavy load with its ox-team obstructed the way for two carriages, each of which contained an American officer. "Damn you, get out of the road," yelled the officer from the near carriage. "Damn you; I won't get out; get out yourself," replied Munsell. The second carriage had then drawn near and a courteous request was made, "Will you be so good as to let us pass?" "With all my heart, sir," said Munsell, "but I won't be damned out of the path by any man." This last officer was General Washington.

(IV) Hezekiah, second son of Elisha and Kezia (Taylor) Munsell, was born January 17, 1753, in Windsor. He was baptized by the Rev. Timothy Edwards. He served as a soldier in the Continental army during the period of the Revolutionary war, from April, 1775, to November, 1780, and was permitted to witness the country, for whose independence he so valiantly fought, attain a foremost position among the powerful nations of the earth. His death occurred April 14, 1844. On January 24, 1777, he married Irene Bissell, who died March 17, 1847, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. Their children were: Hezekiah, Irene, became the wife of Martin Greene; Joel, died young; Joel, Ezra, Timothy, Luke, Elisha, Kezia and Laura. Hezekiah Munsell at the time of his death was the oldest male inhabitant of East Windsor. There were many things so remarkable in his life and character that several persons visited him to gather the particulars of his personal history, which were subsequently published in the *Connecticut Courant*. He was tall and erect, and used frequently after the age of seventy-five, to compete with young men in the field. He never used rum or tobacco, and cider and vinegar, even, were never placed on his side of the table, such was his known antipathy to any beverage that was tainted with the smallest percentage of alcohol. His memory was very tenacious, and he retained his faculties up to within a week of his death. In the war of the Revolution he was in four companies and his personally narrated experiences are contained in the "History of Windsor."

(V) Elisha, seventh son and eighth child of Hezekiah and Irene (Bissell) Munsell, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, March 13, 1793. When a young man he settled in West Swanzy, New Hampshire, establishing his residence on what is known as Christian Hill, and for a period of about fifty years he followed the trade of a wheelwright and manufacturer of plows, at Swanzy and Winchester. As an upright, conscientious man and a useful citizen, he enjoyed the sincere esteem and good will of his fellow-townsmen. He served in the War of 1812-15 and remained a pensioner on account of such service throughout his life. He died June 27, 1869, and is buried at West Swanzy. He married (first), October 30, 1818, Mary or

Polly Hurd, of Northfield, Massachusetts, and she died about 1830. His second wife, whom he married September 8, 1834, was Lucy C. Sibley, daughter of Joel and Lydia (Coombs) Sibley. She survived him, her death having occurred December 20, 1889, at the age of eighty-four years. The children of his first union were: Sarah D., born December 8, 1819; Mary, born March 1, 1821; Delia A., born June 13, 1823; Julia E., born April 23, 1825, and Stephen D., born August 5, 1827. Those of his second marriage are: Lucy and Lydia A., both of whom died young; Robert B., who will be again referred to; Elisha, born June 14, 1845, is residing in Keene; and Thomas W., born April 18, 1847, is now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Stephen S. Munsell for many years had entire charge of all the freight which passed over the Isthmus and was stationed most of the time at Panama, where he doubtless contracted the disease which caused his decease, consumption. His term of service comprised more years in that section than any other, due to the soil.

(VI) Robert Bissell, third child and eldest son of Elisha and Lucy C. (Sibley) Munsell, was born in West Swanzey, March 15, 1840. He attended the public schools until fourteen years old, when he began to contribute toward his own support by working in the pail factory of Edwin Reed. Some six months later he entered the employ of Messrs. Wilder and Baker, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, working summers and continuing his attendance at school during the winter seasons. When that firm transferred their business from West Swanzey to Keene, he accompanied them and continued in their employ for two years, at the expiration of which time his services were procured by Messrs. Buss and Woodward, who were engaged in the same line of work. He was subsequently connected with the Osborne and Hale factory and also with that of their successors, Messrs. Nims and Crossfield, and since the decease of Mr. Nims has been part owner of the Nims, Whitney & Company, and manages the blind department. Mr. Munsell's business experience in Keene has also embraced two years in the ice business and as dealer in furniture and undertaking for eight years. Mr. Munsell is quite active in local civic affairs in Keene, having served one year in the common council and two years in the board of aldermen; in politics he is a Republican. He is a Master Mason and a member of Eastern Star Lodge. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian.

Mr. Munsell married for his first wife Jennie E. Fisher, and of this union has one daughter, Ellen Fisher, wife of George Hirsch, of Keene. For his second wife he married Mrs. Mary A. Towne, of Keene.

The origin of this name is not at PROUTY this time certain. It is not numbered among any of the ships' lists of the Puritans leaving England, early in the seventeenth century, and is quite probably of Scotch origin.

No doubt, however, it came from England to the Colonies.

(I) The first of this name found in New England was Richard Prouty, who was in Scituate, Massachusetts, as early as 1667. Nothing further is known of him.

(II) Isaac, son of Richard Prouty, was married in 1710 to Elizabeth Merritt, and had a large family, including sons: Jacob, David, John, Adam, James and Isaac, and a daughter Elizabeth, all of whom settled in Spencer, Massachusetts.

(III) Jacob, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Merritt) Prouty, was born May 14, 1715, in Scituate, Massachusetts, and married, December 8, 1741, Ann, daughter of Samuel Capen. He had already provided at this time a home for his bride, having purchased, in 1740, the northwest part of lot 23, in Spencer, and built a house thereon. Here he passed his life, engaging in agriculture, and the location of his home was still marked at a recent date, the cellar not being wholly filled up. His children were: Deborah, Phoebe, Lydia, Anna, Samuel, Jacob, Hannah, Caleb, Joshua, Nathan and Mercy.

(IV) Samuel, eldest son and fifth child of Jacob and Ann (Capen) Prouty, was born January 30, 1750, in Spencer, and lived in Langdon, New Hampshire, where he died June 9, 1814. He married, March 14, 1776, Miriam Stevens, who was born August 26, 1753, surviving him eight years, dying October 27, 1822.

(V) Williard, son of Samuel and Miriam (Stevens) Prouty, was born June 17, 1788, in Langdon, New Hampshire, and resided in that town, where he died May 30, 1868, at the age of nearly eighty years. He married, November 12, 1809, Sally French, daughter of John and Hannah French. She was born November 30, 1789, and died May 17, 1861.

(VI) Ira French, son of William and Sally (French) Prouty, was born November 9, 1812, in Langdon, New Hampshire. He received a liberal education, graduating from Dartmouth College in the class of 1837. He pursued the study of medicine and was engaged as a practicing physician in Ogdensburg, New York, until 1862, when he removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and continued in the practice there for twenty years. He was a successful physician. He was active in promoting the interests of all in the community where he lived, and exercised considerable influence in the management of public affairs. He was for fifteen years a member of the board of education of Keene, was a representative in the legislature in 1872-73, and alderman in 1878-79. He was an active member of the New Hampshire Medical Association.

He was twice married; first, February, 1839, to Emily T. Babcock, by whom he had a daughter, Emily G. Prouty, now a resident of Keene; she died October, 1849, and he married, January, 1853, Elsie Joslin, a daughter of Deacon Luke Joslin, who was born December 22, 1797, in Stoddard, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer during his active life. On his retirement he removed to Keene,

where he died in 1875. He was a son of David Joslin, a native of Leominster, Massachusetts. The latter was a farmer in that town and later in Stoddard. He attempted to enlist in the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen years, but was rejected because of his short stature. Later, with the aid of thick soled shoes, he managed to pass muster and did gallant service. The records of Leominster show a contract made with the town by David Joslin, which is here reproduced as indicating the conditions of the times, when the English colonies in America were struggling to obtain their independence: "Leominster, April 10, 1781. I, the subscriber, do engage to serve in the Continental Army for three years unless sooner discharged, for the class of which Capt. Joshua Wood is the head, provided the class pays me two thousand dollars in paper money, or silver at the exchange, before I go, and eighteen three-year-old middling cattle, provided I stay two years and six months; and if I stay one year and six months, said cattle are to be two years old; and if I stay not one week, said cattle are to be one year old. David Joslin." David Joslin was a son of John Joslin (2), who was a captain in the Continental army. He was a son of John and Lucy (Wilson) Joslin, and was born 1735, in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died September 6, 1810, in Leominster. He was made deacon of the church March 30, 1769, and so continued until his death. He resided in the north-eastern part of Leominster on Joslin Hill, and married Susanna Carter, daughter of Nathaniel Carter (see Carter IV). Their children were: John, Susanna, Nathaniel, Dorothy, David, Elias, Luke, Lucy and Sally. David was born April 25, 1765, in Leominster.

(VII) Ira Joslin, son of Doctor Ira F. and Elsie (Joslin) Prouty, was born August 15, 1857, in Ogdensburg, New York. He received most of his education in the public schools of Keene, and pursued a special course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and graduated from the medical department of the University of New York with the class of 1882. In that year he entered upon the practice of his profession at Keene, where he has continued up to the present time, and has gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow practitioners and of the general public. He has served upon the board of education, the board of health, as city physician, and is a visiting surgeon of the Elliott City Hospital. He is ex-president of the Connecticut Valley Medical Association, ex-president of the Cheshire County Medical Society, ex-president of the New Hampshire Surgical Society, and ex-president of the New Hampshire State Medical Association. The medical education of Dr. Prouty has embraced post-graduate in various hospitals including the medical department of Johns Hopkins University, and was supplemented furthermore by nearly a year spent in surgical centres of Great Britain and on the Continent. He has been the author of numerous papers, on surgical topics principally, read before the medical societies. In 1906

he delivered the doctorate address before the graduates of Dartmouth Medical School. He was a member of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association for 1902-03-04-05. He is an attendant of the First Congregational Church. Member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican of the stalwart type, but has held aloof from office and office-seeking.

Dr. Prouty married (first), in July, 1882, Etta M., eldest daughter of John Humphrey, president of the Humphrey Machine Company, of Keene. By this marriage was a son, Ira Humphrey Prouty, of Dartmouth, class of 1907, now a student at Johns Hopkins Medical School. Dr. Prouty married (second), February, 1905, Bertha I. Jones, daughter of Young Jones, of Keene.

A John Robinson, aged twenty-ROBINSON one, came from England in the "Margaret and John" for Virginia in 1622. John Robinson, age nineteen, embarked from England, June 6, 1635, in the ship "Thomas and John," bound for the colony in Virginia.

John Robinson, age thirty-two, sailed from England, June 23, 1635, in the ship "America."

John Robinson, age nineteen, sailed from England, April 3, 1635, in the ship "Bonaventure," bound for the Barbadoes.

John Robinson, age nineteen, embarked from England, November 20, 1635, in the ship "Expedition," bound for the Barbadoes.

The will of John Robinson, a wheelwright of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was proved March 30, 1658. He left no children.

John Robinson, of Ipswich, died March 1, 1657. He may have been and probably was the father of John Robinson, who with eleven others from Ipswich and Newbury were the first settlers of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1640.

The first company of settlers in the wild woods of Pentucket, says the "History of Haverhill," was from Ipswich and Newbury, twelve in number, and among them was John Robinson. The settlement was founded in 1640. John Robinson was a blacksmith and lived at Haverhill until 1657, when he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and was one of the first settlers in that town.

John Robinson, of Ipswich, then of Newbury, then of Haverhill, and later of Exeter, New Hampshire, is first mentioned in the records of that town of date April 20, 1652, although Haverhill history gives the year of his emigration as 1657. It is possible that he owned land there as early as the year first mentioned, and may have visited the town at that time for the purpose of making improvements in contemplation of removal at a date earlier than 1657. In October, 1652, John Robinson was appointed one of the overseers of work on the meeting house, and in 1664 was chosen one of three townsmen to lay out highways in Exeter. He next appears in the records in connection with the Indian troubles in the province during King William's war, when Exeter





Louis Truby  
Dr. J. Priddy



was a frontier town and necessarily exposed to the ravages of hostile bands of savages who plundered and burned habitations and murdered the settlers who were unable to escape to places of safety. In one of these depredatory incursions in the fall of 1675 John Robinson was shot and killed, the event being thus described by the historian of Exeter:

"The other three Indians, whose names were John Sampson, Cromwell and John Linde, placed themselves in ambush in the woods near the road leading to Hampton. Soon afterward John Robinson, a blacksmith who had removed from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Exeter in 1657, made his appearance with his son, on their way to Hampton. The father, according to tradition, was carrying a warming-pan. The Indians fired from their lurking place upon them and shot the elder Robinson dead. The bullet passed through his body from back to front and lodged just under the skin. The son upon hearing the report of the guns ran into a swamp, where the Indians pursued but could not overtake him. He reached Hampton about midnight and gave information of what had occurred."

In view of the fact that John Robinson was closely identified with the history of three towns in the colony of Massachusetts—Ipswich, Newbury and Haverhill—and also was one of the first settlers in Exeter in the province of New Hampshire, and finally fell a victim of Indian barbarity, it is particularly unfortunate that the various compilers of Exeter genealogies have been unable to furnish an authentic record of John Robinson's immediate family and the names and dates of birth and death of all his children. Indeed, further than is mentioned in preceding paragraphs, little is known of the domestic life of this worthy pioneer family in New Hampshire, and the lack of records has been the occasion of considerable embarrassment and confusion on the part of recent investigators. On this point one of the most recently published (1902) Robinson family histories says:

"We find a David and Jonathan Robinson as residents of Exeter, New Hampshire, from 1657 to 1683. They, with Stephen and John Robinson, were probably the sons of John Robinson of Ipswich, who was one of the first settlers of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and who removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1657 and was killed by the Indians in 1675. He was also the ancestor of William Robinson, who founded the Robinson Female seminary at Exeter and the Summerville Academy at Summerville, Georgia, as also of the Robinsons of Exeter, Brentwood, Epping, Raymond, Newmarket, Hampton, Sanbornton and other adjoining towns."

"There seems to be some confusion as to dates respecting Jonathan Robinson of Exeter, who undoubtedly was a son of John Robinson who was the first to settle in Haverhill and removed to Exeter in 1657. One statement is that he was born about 1648, married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_, and died September 10, 1675; that an inventory of his estate is on record at Salem; that his wife Elizabeth and son David administered upon the estate, which was

submitted to the court held at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, in 1676. Another statement is that Jonathan Robinson, born about 1648, was a resident of Exeter, 1657-1716; that his will was dated in 1710 and proved in 1716; that he took the oath of allegiance November 30, 1677, at Exeter; that he was tythingmaster in 1678, one of the selectmen in 1695 and joined the church in 1698; that he married Sarah \_\_\_\_\_, about 1670, and had eight children, all born in Exeter":

John, born September 7, 1671, will proved July 7, 1749. Sarah, born October 29, 1673. Hester, born August 12, 1677. Elizabeth, born September 6, 1679. Jonathan, born July 9, 1681, died about 1758. David, born July 28, 1684, removed to Stratham and died after 1767. Captain James, born December 7, 1686, removed to Stratham. Joseph, born May 1, 1691, removed to Haverhill, October 1, 1698; living in Exeter in 1710; died after 1767.

From what has been said it appears that John Robinson had at least four sons, David, Jonathan, Stephen and John, and that they all were identified with the history of Exeter. The history of Sanbornton mentions Exeter as the hive of two or three distinct families of the Robinson surname who afterward were equally prominent in Sanbornton history, and mentions three of the name, Jonathan senior and junior and Josiah, as being among the grantees of the town last mentioned.

A John Robinson married Elizabeth Folsom, February 1, 1725-26, and had nine children. If this John Robinson is identical with John who was the eldest son of Jonathan Robinson, his age at the time of marriage would have been about fifty-four years, a fact while possible is hardly probable. Among the children of John and Elizabeth (Folsom) Robinson was a son of John, born August 6, 1736, and the question arises whether this John is identical with the John Robinson who removed from Exeter to Sanbornton in 1793 and is referred to in the history of that town as the founder of one of the three distinct branches of the Robinson family of Exeter, whose common ancestor was John Robinson, of Ipswich, Newbury, Haverhill, and finally of Exeter. Earlier chroniclers have not felt secure in assuming the relationship of the first and second Johns as that of father and son, but there is no doubt that the elder John was the son of Jonathan and grandson of John Robinson, the ancestor and pioneer of the family in Exeter; and it is equally sure that John Robinson, of Sanbornton, 1793, was a descendant of John, the ancestor, although the connection of families in each succeeding generation cannot be clearly traced.

(I) John Robinson removed from Exeter to Sanbornton about 1793, and settled on the hill south of what in later years was known as the Hunt place. He died in Sanbornton, January 4, 1799. His children: John, born in Exeter and known in Sanbornton as John 3d and also as Jack, met accidental death, November 8, 1834. Daniel born in Exeter, December 26, 1781, died in Laconia, in September, 1869. Trueworthy, born in Exeter, died in

Sanbornton, April 7, 1813. Amelia, married John Stevens, and removed to Boscawen, where she died. Sally, married Levi Colby. Mehitable, married (first) \_\_\_\_\_ Sanborn; (second) \_\_\_\_\_ Horn; (third) \_\_\_\_\_ Thayer.

(II) Daniel Robinson was for many years an intelligent and worthy citizen of Sanbornton, and during the later years of his life made his home with his son Stephen in Laconia, where he died in his eighty-eighth year. His wife, Betsey Philbrick, daughter of Deacon David Philbrick, (see Philbrick VI) was born October 21, 1789, and died in Sanbornton, January 6, 1860. They had children: True Philbrick, born December 26, 1817, died in Richmond, Virginia, in June, 1837. Ira, born February 12, 1820, married Caroline Melissa Cleverly; was a soldier of the Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, 1861-65; wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 3, 1863, and discharged for disabilities. Abigail Marston, born June 8, 1822, married Horace Chapman, of Belmont. Sarah Ann, born November 23, 1824, married Samuel S. Hersey. Stephen Coffran, born January 26, 1827, died in Laconia. Mary Cotton, born June 1, 1834, died February 8, 1858.

(III) Stephen Coffran, youngest but one of the children of Daniel and Betsey (Philbrick) Robinson, was born in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and was a farmer on his father's home place until 1869, when he took up his residence in Laconia. He married (first) Nancy Maria Odell, born April 1, 1830, died September 4, 1888, daughter of Jacob and Almira (Aiken) Odell (see Odell IV), and by whom he had one child, Frank Orrin Robinson. Mr. Robinson married (second), October 24, 1894, Clara A. Harvell, born December 6, 1856, daughter of John W. and Sarah Ann (Jameson) Harvell (see Harvell II). Stephen Robinson died August 10, 1905, aged seventy-eight.

(IV) Frank Orrin, only child and son of Stephen Coffran and Nancy M. (Odell) Robinson, was born in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, January 31, 1854, and died in the city of Newburg, New York, April 23, 1893. His young life was spent in the towns of Sanbornton and Laconia, and he was given a good education in the public schools. In 1874 he went to Newburg and for many years afterward was ticket agent at that place for the Central-Hudson Railroad Company. After leaving the company's employ he engaged in mercantile pursuits and was a successful business man. On October 25, 1880, Mr. Robinson married Henrietta Scott, of Newburg, who survives him and by whom he had two sons: Royal Herman, born June 9, 1884, and Frank P., born September 3, 1886.

This distinguished English surname is better known in Great Britain than in America. Clifford was originally the name of a ford, later of a town, which grew up by the ford, and lastly, became a surname when added to the christian name of some citizen who migrated from that town.

(I) George Clifford descended from the an-

cient and noble family of Clifford, in England. He was born in the parish of Arnold, in Nottingham county, and came to America with his wife Elizabeth, and son John, and in 1644 settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Late in life he removed to Hampton, New Hampshire.

(II) John, son of George Clifford, was born in England, in 1614. He was of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1639 or 1640, and was a grantee in the first division of land. He sold his house lot, March 1, 1642, and removed to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died October 17, 1694, "aged 80 years." His first wife was named Sarah. He married (second), September 28, 1658, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, who died December 1, 1667. He married (third), February 6, 1672, Bridget Huggins, widow of John Huggins. The children of John Clifford were: John, Israel, Hannah, Elizabeth, died young; Elizabeth, Isaac and Mary.

(III) Israel, son of John and Sarah Clifford, was born in Hampton, about 1647, and died in Rumney. He married, March 5, 1680, Ann Smith, and settled in Hampton. Their children were: Ann, Mehitable, Samuel, Sarah, Isaac and Richard. (Samuel and Richard receive mention, with descendants, in this article).

(IV) Isaac, eldest son and fourth child of Israel and Ann (Smith) Clifford, was born May 24, 1696, in Hampton. He resided for a time in Kingston, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Chester and eventually settled in Rumney. While a resident of Chester he married Sarah, daughter of William Healy. They were the parents of ten children, namely: Sarah, Elizabeth, Bridget, Isaac, Nathaniel, John, Samuel, Johanna, Huldah and one other.

(V) Isaac (2), second son and fifth child of Israel (1) and Sarah (Healy) Clifford, settled in Wentworth, New Hampshire, where he spent a considerable portion of his life and probably died.

(VI) Moses, son of Isaac (2) Clifford, was born in 1771, probably in Wentworth, where he died in 1846.

(VII) Ira, son of Moses Clifford, was born in Wentworth, June, 1802, and died in that town, December 20, 1858. He was a farmer by occupation, a Universalist in religious belief and a Democrat in politics. He married Sally Davis, born at Enfield, New Hampshire, December 18, 1809, died at East Tilton, December 20, 1873, daughter of Dudley and Achsah (Blue) Davis. They were the parents of four children: Emily, now Mrs. A. W. Stevens, of Storm Lake, Iowa; Melvin, Irene and Achsah.

(VIII) Melvin, son of Ira and Sally (Davis) Clifford, was born on his father's farm in Wentworth, New Hampshire, October 3, 1840, and died of apoplexy, June 24, 1897. He was educated in the common schools and at the academy at Warren, and lived on his father's farm until about twenty-one years of age. He learned the mason's trade and worked at it for some years. In 1869 he entered the service of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, as a mason, and worked at various stations until 1875, when he left that employment

and took a place as fireman on a locomotive of the Boston & Albany Railroad, where he remained until 1877. He then returned to the service of the Boston, Concord & Montreal road. There he was employed as assistant roadmaster and foreman of the spare gang, under Superintendent Dodge and Roadmaster Badger. In 1884 he was appointed roadmaster and had the supervision of the track between Woodsville, Vermont, and Concord, New Hampshire, including the Pembroke branch. He discharged the duties of this office until his death, which occurred on a locomotive of train No. 134, between Concord and East Concord, June 24, 1897. He was a worthy member of the Masonic Lodge at Wentworth. He married, 1866, Amanda Maria Judkins, a native of Wentworth, born June 16, 1844, daughter of Jonathan S. and Lucinda (Kimball) Judkins. She died at Lakeport, July 1, 1894, leaving one child, Frank V. Jonathan S. Judkins was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1811, and died in Wentworth, April 8, 1880. He was educated in the common schools of Wentworth, was a Congregationalist and a Democrat, and was selectman and school committeeman. He married Lucinda Kimball, born in Wentworth, in 1813, died at Lake Village, June 9, 1874.

(IX) Frank Vern, only child of Melvin and Amanda M. (Judkins) Clifford, born at Lake Village (now Lakeport), February 2, 1877, was educated in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he went into the local office of the Concord & Montreal Railroad and learned telegraphy. For four years he was spare man and performed service at many stations between Concord and Lancaster. Afterward (1897) he was employed as night telegrapher at Lakeport. During 1898 and part of 1899 he was in the train dispatcher's office at Woodsville. Going to New York City he was there employed as ticket agent on the Manhattan Elevated Railway two years. He returned to New Hampshire in October, 1901, and has since that time been ticket agent at Laconia. He is a member of Division No. 45, Order of Railway Telegraphers; of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7; Pythagorean Council, No. 6, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia, New Hampshire; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord, New Hampshire. Mr. Clifford is one of the trusted employes of the Concord & Montreal road, and has gained his present position by the faithful and intelligent performance of the many duties incumbent on a man in his position. He married, at Laconia, October 19, 1898, Ada F. Lane, born in Laconia, daughter of George B. and Jane (Davis) Lane.

(IV) Samuel, eldest son and third child of Israel and Ann (Smith) Clifford, was born March 28, 1689, in Hampton, and subsequently lived in Raymond, New Hampshire, where most of his children were born. He married, February 8, 1712, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Abigail (Hobbs) Dow, of Hampton. She was born May 22,

1691, in that town, and was the mother of the following children: Abigail, Samuel, Sarah, Rachel, Benjamin, Hannah and Joseph.

(V) Joseph, youngest child of Samuel and Sarah (Dow) Clifford, was born in 1732, probably in Kingston, and resided in Raymond, New Hampshire. His wife's name was Eleanor, but no record of her parentage or maiden name appears. The records of Raymond give two of their children, namely: Daniel and Judith.

(VI) Daniel, son of Joseph and Eleanor Clifford, was born May 6, 1774, in Raymond, New Hampshire, and resided in Danville, this state, where his life was devoted to agriculture.

(VII) Daniel (2) was a native of Danville, New Hampshire, and married, December 29, 1832, Clarissa Bartlett. Their children were: Ann, Eliphalet B., Isaac, Sarah, Caroline, Ella, Daniel A. and Susan M.

(VIII) Eliphalet Brown, second child and eldest son of Daniel Clifford, was born in Danville, in 1836. He was educated in the common schools of Danville, and soon after leaving school went to Haverhill, where he was employed as superintendent in a shoe factory for a number of years. Later he went to Lynn, Massachusetts, then to Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and in 1872 moved to Manchester, where he was employed as superintendent of a shoe manufactory up to 1878, and then went to Ohio and is now located at Columbus as a superintendent of a shoe manufactory. In politics he is a Republican. He married, in 1862, Lizzie Dearborn, born in Danville, New Hampshire, 1843, died May 15, 1873, aged thirty years and eight months, daughter of James and Sarah (Greene) Dearborn, of Danville. They had two children: Clarence A., in Kansas, and Charles C., the subject of the next paragraph.

(IX) Charles Clifton, son of Eliphalet and Lizzie (Dearborn) Clifford, was born in Danville, August 8, 1865. When he was a child his parents removed to Haverhill, where they sojourned until he was six years old, when he accompanied them on their removal to Manchester. In that city he passed through the grammar schools and two years of the high school course. He then became a clerk in the postoffice, where he was employed two and a half years. Since 1885 he has been engaged in fire insurance business. After a service of twenty years with the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company as a clerk and special agent, he was made assistant secretary of that company in 1905, a position he now holds. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and votes the Republican ticket. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and a member of the following named bodies of that order: Washington Lodge, No. 61; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 113; Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Thirty-second degree, the latter of Nashua, and Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston.

(IV) Richard, third son and sixth child of Israel and Ann (Smith) Clifford, was born March

26, 1668, in Hampton, and resided in Kingston, New Hampshire. He married, December 26, 1721, Hepsibah, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Bassford. She was born June 28, 1699. It is probable that he was married a second time in that town, to Judith Woodman, as the records of Kingston give her as the mother of his children, namely: Israel, Richard, Hannah and Tirza.

(V) Israel, eldest child of Richard and Judith (Woodman) Clifford, was born March 9, 1746, in East Kingston, New Hampshire, and died in 1834, in Dunbarton. He was an early settler of the latter town, his being one of the first frame buildings in the vicinity of Page's Corner. He was one of those privileged to vote for Thomas Jefferson for president of the United States. His wife's name was Achsah, but her family name cannot now be discovered in the records. Their children were: Hannah, Elizabeth, Jonathan, David, Samuel, Richard, Israel, Sally, John and Isaac.

(VI) Jonathan, eldest son and third child of Israel and Achsah Clifford, was born September 23, 1775, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, at Page's Corner, and died there February 12, 1863. He was also one of the voters of Dunbarton who supported Jefferson. He located on a farm of three hundred acres about one and one-half miles west of Page's Corner, where his wife's ancestors had early settled and where his grandchildren now live. He served for several years as tax collector of the town, and some of his old lists are still preserved by his granddaughter. He married Susannah Ayer, daughter of Thomas Ayer, a soldier of the War of 1812, who participated in the actions at Chippewa and Niagara (see Ayer, VI). He was a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts. The children of Jonathan and Susannah (Ayer) Clifford were: Stephen, Thomas, Charles (died young), Polly, James M., Hiram, Sarah, Charles and Caleb. Of these Hiram was a school teacher and lived in Franklin, New Hampshire, surviving to the great age of ninety-three years.

(VII) Charles, fifth son and seventh child of Jonathan and Susannah (Ayer) Clifford, was born July 17, 1817, in Dunbarton, and died in that town, April 5, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and gave his entire life to farming, in which he was successful. He kept a large number of horses and cattle, and usually had a herd of one hundred sheep. Beside this he gave some attention to lumbering. During the latter part of his life he was incapacitated from labor by ill health. He was an attendant of the Episcopal Church and took great interest in the prosperity of the same. In politics he followed the principles of his ancestors and was a Democrat. He married (first) Rebecca, daughter of Jesse Stevens, of Goffstown, and they were the parents of one child, Asenath Minerva, who became the wife of John Henry McAlpine, of New Boston. He married (second), November 29, 1853, Susan Mills, daughter of John Mills (see Mills, VI), and they had three children: Susan Rebecca, Frank Albert and

Charles Irving. The elder son is deceased and the younger occupies the old farm in Dunbarton. The daughter, who resides with her brother, has been for thirty-five years a nurse, employed among the best families of Concord. She was educated at Hopkinton and Concoocook Academies; she is an attendant of the Episcopal Church.

The ancestor of the stock of BUCKMINSTER this name probably came to America to seek an asylum from religious persecution. From the first the members of the family have been prominent citizens of the communities of their residence with few exceptions.

(I) Thomas Buckminster, a descendant of John Buckminster, of Northampton, England, was a freeman in 1646, and had a house lot in the first division of Sudbury. He did not settle there, however, but resided in Scituate and in Boston. He and his wife Joan, were admitted to the church in Boston, October 4, 1645, by letter from the church at Scituate. He died September 28, 1656. His widow married (second), September 1, 1661, Edward Garfield, of Watertown. Thomas Buckminster had: Lawrence, Zachariah, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorcas, Thomas, Sarah, Joseph and Jabesh.

(II) Joseph, son of Thomas and Joan Buckminster, lived in Brookline, where he died November 29, 1668. He married, 1665, Elizabeth Clark, born January 31, 1648, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Clark, of Watertown. Their children were: Joseph and Elizabeth.

(III) Colonel Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Clark) Buckminster, was born July 31, 1666, and died in Framingham, August 5, 1747. He lived in Brookline, but was a member of the church in Roxbury. Later he moved to Framingham. He was a selectman of Framingham seventeen years, a magistrate, a captain of grenadiers in an expedition to Port Royal, and later a colonel of the militia. He married, May 12, 1686, Martha Sharp, daughter of John Sharp, of Brookline. He married (second), February 7, 1716, Martha Dall, of Boston. The sons of Colonel Joseph and Martha (Sharp) Buckminster were: Joseph and Thomas.

(IV) Colonel Joseph (3), son of Colonel Joseph (2) and Martha (Sharp) Buckminster, was born in Framingham, 1697, and was a foremost citizen of his native town. He was a captain, and passed the grades to the commission of a colonel in 1739. He was engaged in the French and Indian war, and in the first year of the Revolution. His service in town affairs finds few precedents. He was a selectman twenty-eight years, town clerk thirty-two years, and a representative nineteen years. He died May 15, 1780. He married, June 18, 1719, Sarah Lawson, of Hopkinton, who died September 11, 1747. He married (second) Hannah Kiggell, a widow, who died October 25, 1776. The sons of the first wife were: Joseph, William, Francis and Lawson. The second wife had one son, Thomas.



Charles Clifford





(V) Rev. Joseph (4), eldest son of Colonel Joseph (3) and Sarah (Lawson) Buckminster, was born in Framingham, March 1. 1720. He graduated from Harvard College in 1739, and was ordained over the church in Rutland, September 15, 1742. He died in Rutland, November 3, 1792, while serving the fifty-first year of a successful ministry. He married, June 30, 1743, Lucy Williams, born in Weston, September 4, 1721, daughter of Rev. William and Hannah (Stoddard) Williams. Their three sons were: Joseph, Solomon and William Stoddard.

(VI) Solomon, second son of Rev. Joseph and Lucy (Williams) Buckminster, was born in Rutland, February 19, 1754. He removed from Rutland to Nelson about 1790. He married (first), November 5, 1778, Betty Davis, who was born in Rutland, October 10, 1759, daughter of Peter and Mary (Howe) Davis. She died September 10, 1780. He married (second), May 5, 1784, Hannah Rice, born in Rutland, July 18, 1759, daughter of David and Love (Moore) Rice. The children by the first wife were: William Stoddard and Joseph; and by the second wife: David Rice and Peter Davis, and perhaps others. (Mention of Peter and descendants forms part of this article).

(VII) William Stoddard, eldest child of Solomon and Betty (Davis) Buckminster, was born in Rutland. He removed to Roxbury, New Hampshire, when a young man, and resided on a farm two miles north of the center of the town, where he died at the age of eighty-one years.

(VIII) David William, son of William S. Buckminster, was born in Roxbury. He succeeded to the homestead of his father, where he lived sixty-five years. When well advanced in years he removed to Keene, and lived retired until his death. While a resident of Roxbury, Mr. Buckminster was esteemed one of its most valued citizens and was entrusted with as many local offices as he was willing to undertake. His public service covered a period of about forty years and included his incumbency of the offices of selectman for many terms and as representative in the state legislature for two terms. He was actively interested in Congregational church work, and served for many years as a member of the board of deacons. He married Mary Ann Whitney, daughter of Josiah and ——— (Ames) Whitney, and they had: Sarah Eliza, Martha Ann, Joseph A., Josiah W., Maria Frances, Millard Fillmore and Milton Elmore, twins.

(IX) Josiah Whitney, second son and fourth child of David W. and Mary Ann (Whitney) Buckminster, was born in Roxbury, July 24, 1846. He received his primary education in the public schools of Roxbury and Sullivan and this was supplemented with an academic course at Marlboro. In 1867 he first engaged in the lumber trade in Roxbury and also did some farming. Five years later he removed to Keene, and became a partner in the firm of J. Adams & Company, dealers in meat and provisions. After continuing two years changes were made in the firm which became Buck-

minster and Bradford and so continued for the ensuing two years. Mr. Buckminster then disposed of his interest and engaged in the livery business, and was the proprietor of a stable for twenty-three years. During this time or the greater part of it, he was also largely engaged in the real estate business, and also dealt in lumber and wood. He is the junior member of the firm of Putney & Buckminster, proprietors of the Eagle Hotel, a well-known hostelry of Keene. Mr. Buckminster has always shown good judgment in financial matters, and his deals have turned out well, and today he is one of the most successful business men and one of the largest land holders in Cheshire county. Mr. Buckminster has been a Republican of the stalwart type, but has held aloof from office holding, but did serve for three years as deputy under Sheriff Tuttle. He married (first), May, 1875, Ella C. Angier, daughter of Silas Angier, of Alstead, New Hampshire. Second, 1896, Anna Cora Chamberlain, of Keene, formerly of Westmoreland, a daughter of John and Almira (Frend) Chamberlain. Third, August 16, 1905, Gladys A. Buckminster, widow of Joseph A. Buckminster, and daughter of Hosea B. Knight of Winchendon.

(VII) Peter Davis, son of Solomon and Hannah (Rice) Buckminster, was born (probably) in Rutland, August 10, 1787, and died in Keene, December 9, 1863. In early life he went to Roxbury, New Hampshire, and engaged in farming. He married Abigail White, daughter of Colonel Solomon White. Abigail White was born October 28, 1790.

(VIII) Dauphin White, second son and sixth child of Peter D. and Abigail (White) Buckminster, was born in Roxbury, September 20, 1822. He was educated in the public schools of Roxbury and neighboring select schools, and on attaining his majority he became a clerk in the general store of Messrs. Keyes & Colony at Keene. About the year 1850 he engaged in the gents' furnishing and dry-goods business, having as a partner Mr. E. G. Whitcomb, and some five or six years later established the clothing firm of D. W. Buckminster & Company, continuing in that line of trade for a number of years, or until 1863, when he was chosen register of probate for Cheshire county. That office he held for the remainder of his life, performing his duties with unquestionable ability and faithfulness.

In politics an old-line Whig and subsequently a Republican, and when called upon to render service in a civic capacity he responded with alacrity in spite of the business pressure by which he was almost invariably surrounded during his mercantile career, representing Keene in the lower house of the state legislature in 1858-59, serving as railroad commissioner, and for a number of years served as one of Keene's board of education. In his younger days he was an officer in the state militia, serving as captain of the Keene Light Infantry, which was disbanded in 1850. In Masonry he had advanced to the commandery, and he also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a faithful attendant and generous supporter of

the First Congregational Church, and an especial friend of poor and worthy pastors and of little children. His life, which was a busy as well as an exemplary one, terminated January 27, 1880.

On May 16, 1850, Mr. Buckminster was joined in marriage with Harriet I. Mason, who was born in Walpole, this state, August 29, 1824, daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Ormsby) Mason. Her father was born December 14, 1786, and died in Walpole, October 14, 1874. Her mother was born in Windham, Connecticut, March 9, 1795, and died in Walpole, January 25, 1864. Joseph and Harriet (Ormsby) Mason were the parents of ten children, namely: George O., born September 25, 1818, died May 20, 1903. William H., born October 7, 1820, died December 26, 1905. Charles H., born August 9, 1822, died June 11, 1894. Harriet L., the date of whose birth has already been given. Edwin M., born March 22, 1826, died April 11, 1826. Frances E., born August 16, 1827. Joseph Everett, born August 18, 1829, died February 21, 1894. Elen Corrina, born July 30, 1831, died April 2, 1904. Andrew R., born November 30, 1833, in Walpole, married Lucy Lawrence, born December 19, 1833. She died November 28, 1895. Their children were: Harriet L., born September 5, 1862, and Wallace L., born February 7, 1865. Miss Harriet L. Mason is a member of the faculty of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, holding the chair of English Language and Literature. Mr. Wallace L. Mason is the present (1906) cashier of Keene National Bank. Andrew R. Mason saw service in the Civil war in the United States navy from September 27, 1862, until February 6, 1864, as landsman on the "San Jacinto," the flag ship of the East Gulf Squadron. His duty was detached service as clerk to the lieutenant commander of Wilke's Flying Squadron, the East Gulf Squadron. Mrs. Harriet I. (Mason) Buckminster's paternal grandfather, Joseph Mason, was a soldier in the Patriot army during the Revolutionary war, a Minute Man at Lexington and a participant in the Bunker Hill battle.

This family, like many others of this state, springs from a Puritan ancestor, and existed in Massachusetts for generations before it was represented in New Hampshire. The ingenuity, industry and sound business integrity of the later generations have given its members honorable and influential positions in the communities where they reside. The immigrant ancestors were sons of a "younger son," the brother of an English Lord. While Richard Houlding (the ancient spelling of the name) was being escorted to jail by the sheriff for attending a Dissenters' meeting, his uncle appeared riding in his coach, and thus accosted the officer: "'Tis a pity to carry this poor young man to prison; he is my nephew." Through this influence the sheriff agreed to release his prisoner on condition that he agree to attend no more dissenting meetings. The young man was silent, upon which his uncle became incensed and thus addressed him: "These men act like gentlemen in offering to release you; therefore, comply with their

request!" After some deliberation he promised to attend no more Dissenters' meetings in that country, and was accordingly released. He immediately set about preparing to join the Puritan colonists in America, and the passenger list of the ship "Francis," which sailed from Ipswich, England, in April, 1634, contained the names of Richard Houlding, aged twenty-five, and Justinian, twenty-three.

(I) Richard Holden, born about 1609, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, upon arrival in America, and died there March 1, 1698. His wife, Martha Fosdick, died December 6, 1681.

(II) Samuel Holden, son of Richard and Martha (Fosdick) Holden, was born June 8, 1650, and died in 1739. He married Anna ———, born in 1659, died 1731.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Anna (possibly Lawrence) Holden, was born July 23, 1699, died October 12, 1761. He married Elizabeth Dix, born May 3, 1679, died January 10, 1774.

(IV) Samuel (3), son of Samuel (2) and Elizabeth (Dix) Holden, was born October 13, 1729, and died March 12, 1800. He married, June 16, 1757, Martha Call, born April 20, 1734, died December 13, 1830.

(V) Asa, son of Samuel (3) and Martha (Call) Holden, was born December 11, 1773, and died May 29, 1856. He was a shoemaker, and also carried on a small farm. He had a large family of boys, and he bound out several of them to service as was the general custom in those days. He married January 1, 1801, Nancy Wyman, born November 5, 1777, died December 11, 1833.

(VI) Daniel, son of Asa and Nancy (Wyman) Holden, was born at Billerica, Massachusetts, April 20, 1809, and was the fifth of the eight children of his parents. At the age of nine, Daniel was bound out to service to Dr. Sylvanus Plympton, of Woburn, Massachusetts, to remain until he should be eighteen years old. Dissatisfaction with his treatment caused him to run away to his home when he was thirteen, and with characteristic decision and energy he refused to return to the employ of the doctor. He was employed for several years by the farmers of Billerica, and obtained what education he could in the common schools till he was thirteen years old, and then his scholastic education stopped. When twenty years old he left Billerica and obtained work in the flannel mill of H. G. Howe, of Tewkesbury, with the view of earning enough money to set himself up in farming. He was first employed at eight dollars per month with board, and later at twelve dollars per month, his wages being raised on account of faithfulness and industry. He soon obtained a complete knowledge of the process of flannel manufacture, and at the end of three years, when only twenty-three years of age, he engaged to run mill for his employer by contract. In 1837 he was appointed superintendent of the Chelmsford Company in that part of Lowell which was then Dracut, where he remained until 1847. In that year he removed to West Concord, New Hampshire, and in company with his older brother, Benjamin F. Holden, began the manufacture of woolen

goods. Benjamin died November 29, 1874, up to which time the partnership continued. In 1874 a corporation was formed under the name of Concord Manufacturing Company, of which Daniel Holden became treasurer and agent. While in partnership with his brother in carrying on the mills in Concord, he accepted, in 1853, the position of superintendent of the Saxonville Mills in Framingham, Massachusetts, and held that place for three years. In 1856 he returned to Concord and resumed his position as manager in the partnership with his brother, which had not been severed by his absence. In 1891 a new mill was erected at Penacook, and in 1903 the entire business was moved to that point by his sons, who succeeded him in its management. He passed away at his home in West Concord, April 11, 1899, aged almost ninety years.

During his long business life, Mr. Holden devoted himself almost entirely to the development of his business, rarely permitting himself to be drawn into public affairs. As a citizen of Concord, however, he felt it his duty when called upon to serve the city, and was alderman in 1874 and representative in the legislature in 1865-66 and 1875. A keen desire for knowledge made him a constant and industrious reader from boyhood, and he also made use of another great avenue of knowledge, travel. He delighted in the study of astronomy, and his library included the standard authorities on that subject. He was also a deep student of the Bible, and was no mean expounder of his faith in the ultimate salvation of all mankind. He was very firmly fixed in his principles, and could hardly tolerate the existence of a Democratic party, as opposed to his own, the Republican. He did not care for money, and his moderate competence was the result, rather, of his never-tiring diligence, than of superior business judgment or of greed for gain. He possessed a large and strong body, which enabled him to outwear all others in severe application and, while somewhat belligerent in disposition, avoided quarrels and was widely respected as a man and citizen.

Mr. Holden married (first), in 1834, Sarah Haynes, born September 14, 1814, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and died January 25, 1843, in Dracut, same state, leaving four children. She was a daughter of Reuben and Roxy (Puffer) Haynes, of Sudbury. Her children were accounted for as follows: George E., born January 1, 1835, in Lowell, died May 24, 1874, at West Concord. Sarah Jane, born November 3, 1838, in Dracut, died in Burlington, Massachusetts, November 23, 1861. Wyman Washington, born November 6, 1840, in Dracut, resides at Bethel, Vermont. Lucy Lavonia, born July 15, 1842, in Dracut, passed away April 29, 1903, in West Concord. Mr. Holden married (second), June 10, 1844, in Lowell, Massachusetts, Roxana Haynes, sister of his first wife. She was born December 28, 1817, in Sudbury, and died March 4, 1900, at her home in West Concord, being survived by five of her seven children, noted as follows: Farwell P., born in Dracut, Massachusetts, June 21, 1845, died March 28, 1902, in Penacook. Edward Daniel, born in West Concord, July 11,

1848, died March 19, 1902, in Lowell. Ella Roxana, born in West Concord, May 6, 1850, died December 26, 1902, unmarried. Paul Reuben, born in West Concord, April 6, 1852. Louisa Puffer, born in Saxonville, Massachusetts, May 20, 1855, died in West Concord, July 17, 1857. Grace Edith, born in West Concord February 7, 1857, died in West Concord, August 13, 1881, unmarried. Adam Putnam, born in West Concord, March 17, 1861.

(VII) Paul Reuben, fourth child of Daniel and Roxana (Haynes) Holden, was born April 6, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school of Concord. Immediately after leaving school he entered his father's mill, and gradually worked his way up to a thorough knowledge of the business. He was elected treasurer of Concord Manufacturing Company of Penacook in 1899, and has since held that position. He is a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, and of the City Public Library. He is a member of the Universalist Church, and in matters political votes the Republican ticket.

(VII) Adam Putnam, seventh child of Daniel and Roxana (Haynes) Holden, was born November 17, 1861. He acquired his education in the public schools of Concord, graduating from the high school in 1881. His life has been principally spent in attending to the business of the mills his father and uncle founded, and which he has thoroughly mastered in all its details. He is a trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank. He married, October 15, 1903, Harriet Sophira Sawyer, of Napa, California.

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This is one of the ancient Celtic names that has given to this country much of its best blood, and is borne by many of the most enterprising, successful and energetic citizens of the nation. In Chicago the most eminent surgeon bears the name, in New York it is identified prominently with public affairs, and merchants, manufacturers and artisans without number are known by this patronymic everywhere.

The first of a prominent Concord family in this country was Bartholomew Murphy, a native of Killconda, county Cork, Ireland, who came to America when a young man. His parents were buried in Killcrea Abbey, in county Cork. He was employed in youth as a farmer and coachman, and after his arrival in this country soon settled at Concord, and was employed for many years in railroad construction. Of good habits he was never idle, but death took him soon after he was fifty years old, about 1870. He married, in Concord, Mary McCue, born about 1818, in Dunemore, county Donegal, Ireland, and came to this country while young. She lived to a good age, dying July 8, 1900, in Concord. She was the mother of four children, two of whom died in childhood. Left with young children to care for, by the death of her husband, she had a hard struggle to keep her little family together, but she was industrious and frugal, and lived to see her living sons established well in life, and to be tenderly cared for by them. The younger,

Jeremiah B., has for many years been connected with the business conducted by his brother, and is a capable business man. He is a bachelor.

David Edward, elder son of Bartholomew and Mary (McCue) Murphy, was born October 15, 1859, in Concord, and was only eleven years old when his father was taken away. He received a grammar school education, and was obliged to begin to support himself at a very early age. He subsequently spent considerable time in an evening school taught by Professor George E. Gay, of Concord. With native talent, he has readily absorbed knowledge by contact with the world, and is reckoned among the leading citizens of his native city at the present time. When fourteen years old he was employed by F. B. Underhill & Company, dry goods merchants of Concord, and thus began a most successful mercantile career. He was busied in carrying bundles and making himself generally useful, gradually working up until the firm of Underhill & Company sold out—a period of six years—when he entered the employ of their successors as a clerk. Here he remained some years, and then entered the employ of another concern where he remained two years. In 1886 he saw an opening for business on his own account, and started what has since grown into his present large mercantile establishment. He began with a moderate stock of goods, employing four clerks. The demands of the trade have twice necessitated the enlargement of his store, which is now one of the leading mercantile establishments of the state, employing twenty-five clerks regularly, and as high as fifty in busy season, and handling all kinds of goods usually found in a large general department store. Besides his mercantile business Mr. Murphy has an interest in the financial factors of Concord, and is trustee of the Union Guarantee Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Concord Board of Trade. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and has served as an officer of the state organization of that fraternity. He is a self-made man, and still young. His success in life is due to his uniformly courteous treatment of those he meets and his careful attention to detail.

He married, April 26, 1905, Katherine L. Prentice, daughter of Edmund Ashley and Mary Fanny Prentice, of New York.

This old New England name is supposed to have been of Scotch origin, and was originally written Calfe in the colonial records. The family, of whose existence previous to the settlement of Robert Calef, the immigrant, in Massachusetts, we have no knowledge, was made very prominent in the first century of Massachusetts history by the conspicuous positions of Robert, the father, as an author, and Robert, the son, as a leading merchant.

(I) Robert Calef came to America in 1638 from England and settled in Roxbury, where he died April 13, 1719. Very little is known of him. Robert Calef was the author of "More Wonders of the Invisible World," in which he emphatically denounced the witchcraft theories of Cotton and Increase

Mather and others, which brought about a very spirited controversy. Doubts have been expressed as to whether Robert, the immigrant, or his son Robert, the merchant of Boston, was the author of this work. Hon. Arthur B. Calef, late of Middletown, Connecticut, who made a study of the Calef family in America and collected many family records, wrote in 1899: "There is no reason to believe that the son Robert was the author, both by reason of his probable youth, and also because there is a copy with the autograph of the author in the Lenox Library, at New York, which was presented by Robert the elder to Governor Bellingham, and the writing corresponds with that of Robert the immigrant, as seen on the records." Robert was a man of great ability, clear discernment and high moral courage. His name has descended to posterity for the able and decisive manner in which he exposed the outrageous proceedings against persons accused of witchcraft. His action at the time helped to put an end to the outbreak and prevented a recurrence of its horrors, which its instigators attempted to revive; thereby he undoubtedly saved the lives of many innocent persons. His wife, Mary, survived him, and died November 12, 1719. Their children were: Joseph, John, Jeremiah, Robert, Martha and Mary.

(II) John Calef was a clothier and lived in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he signed a petition for the grant of Nottingham, New Hampshire. He is believed to have been a descendant of Robert Calef. He was one of the original grantees of Chester and sold his right to Tristram Knight and Thomas Pike of Newbury in January, 1725. He had in 1724 bought half the right of Amos Cass, and settled upon that. Cass had built a house on Lot No. 100, and here Calef lived as early as 1734. In that year he purchased one and one-half lots adjoining, and had an amendment laid out in 1735, consisting of eighty acres and in the same year received from the proprietors a grant for building a fulling mill. He built the mill but moved it later. In 1745, he sold two home lots to Towle of Exeter. He was chosen one of a committee, March 9, 1734, to adjust the selectmen's accounts, and subsequently held various offices. His will was dated March 11, 1748, and was proved May 25, of the same year, indicating the time of death. He was married in 1702, to Deborah King, of Boston, and their children were: John, Deborah, William, Mary, James, King, Joseph, Daniel and Robert.

(III) Joseph, fifth son and seventh child of John Calef, was born October 31, 1718, in Newbury, and settled in that part of Chester which is now Auburn, on additional Lot No. 64, and his house stood for about a century and a half. He died December 21, 1793. He was married, September 30, 1746, to Elizabeth Jewell, of Amesbury. They lost five young children, who died of throat distemper. On one or more occasions, while they were at the grave with one child, another died. Their surviving offspring were: Jonathan, Joseph and David.

(IV) David, youngest son of Joseph and Eliza-

beth (Jewell) Calef, married Mary Haselton in 1792, and lived for a time on the paternal homestead. Subsequently he exchanged farms with James Emerson, and resided in Londonderry. Both he and his wife lived to the age of eighty-four years. They had John, Johnathan, Stephen, Mary, Betsy and Ruth.

(V) John, eldest son of David and Mary (Haselton) Calef, was born January 4, 1798, in Chester, where he grew up. When a young man he went to Goff's Falls and worked in a saw mill, where he acquired a knowledge of machinery. By industry and prudent care of his earnings he was enabled in time to become the owner of a mill, operated a carding mill and also wove woolen cloth. In 1850 he sold his mill to Waterman Smith and purchased a farm about a mile and a half above Goff's Falls, where he engaged in farming on a large scale. His land lay in the intervals along Merrimack river, and included the hills east of his home. In partnership with Cyrus Moore he engaged largely in lumbering operations and was often employed by others to survey timber. His judgment was considered very good, and through that and his services as justice of the peace, he was universally called "Judge Calef." He was strictly temperate, a hater of tobacco and the friend of good order in everything. Of genial nature and always in good humor, his companionship was eagerly sought, and his friends were limited in number only to his acquaintances. He was a lieutenant of militia, was a regular attendant of the Methodist Church and represented the town in the legislature. He was an old line Whig and one of the founders of the Republican party. He had nearly completed eighty-five years of life when he passed away, December 25, 1882. He was married about 1825, to Eliza Webster, who was born October, 1805, in Manchester, a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Palmer) Webster also natives of Manchester. David was a son of Enos Webster, who had three hundred and twenty-one acres of land on the east side of the Merrimack river, a part of which was subsequently owned and occupied by "Judge" Calef. The latter was the father of five children: Rufus, the eldest, died in Manchester, at the age of fifty years; Eliza Jane died, unmarried, at the homestead; Mary Ann is the widow of James M. Miller, residing in Manchester; Caroline is the widow of C. C. Webster, and resides on the paternal homestead (see Webster VII); Sarah Harriet, the youngest, died at the age of seven years.

(VI) Rufus, eldest child of John and Eliza (Webster) Calef, was born in 1826, at Goff's Falls, and became a partner with his father in the operation of a mill there. During the civil war he was a clerk in the office of the paymaster general of the army at Washington and was subsequently a yard foreman of the Blood locomotive works in Manchester. During his last years he operated a steam laundry in that city, where he died April, 1876. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a sound Republican. He was married in 1851, to Nancy A. Martin, who was born in Norwood, New

York, and died in Washington, D. C., 1865. She was the mother of three children. Of these, Arthur went to the south and his fate is now unknown to his family; John F. is mentioned further below; Martha Caroline died in infancy.

(VII) John Franklin, son of Rufus and Nancy A. (Martin) Calef, was born November 1, 1857, in Manchester, where he now resides. For several years he has been employed as a traveling salesman and makes his home on the homestead of his grandfather, John Calef. He was married, February 15, 1882, to Rosa Ellen Doyle, who was born at South Royalton, Vermont, a daughter of James and Sarah (Shurtleff) Doyle, natives respectively of Ireland and Bridgewater, Vermont.

There is a family tradition MONTGOMERY that this family was founded by an immigrant who landed at Portsmouth, but the family tradition also says that he was born in Scotland or Northern Ireland, which makes it quite probable that he came with the large body of Scotch-Irish immigrants which landed on these shores in the fall of 1718. Many of these spent the winter on the Maine coast, and they and their children settled, to some extent, in the vicinity of the Piscataqua river.

(I) Among the immigrants who came in the famous expedition in 1718 were Hugh Montgomery and his wife, Jean. They were probably natives of Northern Ireland, born of Scotch parents or of Scotch descent. They settled with many of their compatriots in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Their children were: Elizabeth, Mary, Hugh and Daniel.

(II) Hugh (2), elder son and third child of Hugh and Jean Montgomery, was born July 29, 1726, in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and is undoubtedly the Hugh Montgomery, who settled in Barrington, then sometimes called New Portsmouth, where he was a farmer and owned a large tract of land. He was the first town clerk of Barrington, and filled that office during the years 1753-54-55. He married a Miss McClintock.

(III) John, son of Hugh Montgomery, was born in Barrington and spent his life in that town.

(IV) Jonathan, son of John Montgomery, was born in Barrington, and resided there. He owned a large farm said to have been a mile square, afterward known as the Montgomery estate. He married in Barrington, March 13, 1777, Mary Hayes.

(V) John (2), son of Jonathan and Mary (Hayes) Montgomery, was born in Barrington. He was a farmer, a man of good education and taught school winters. He married Abigail Pitman, of Barnstead.

(VI) Colonel David Knowlton, son of John (2) and Abigail (Pitman) Montgomery, was born in Strafford, November, 1807, and died in Portsmouth, February 14, 1889, aged eighty-one. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and in Strafford Seminary. He inherited the upper half of the old Montgomery estate on which he resided. Besides carrying on his farm he was

engaged in the general merchandise business in Strafford, Barnstead and Dover. Being a man of large means and much interested in military affairs, he raised and equipped the Strafford Rifle Company of Strafford, of which he was captain for some years, finally resigning. He was afterward appointed adjutant and colonel of militia. He was an energetic, public-spirited and popular man. He was married September 17, 1835, in Strafford, by Rev. John Winkley, to Mary Ann Winkley, daughter of Deacon John Winkley, of Strafford. Their children were: John Samuel, David Henry and Loring Porter.

(VII) David Henry, son of Colonel David K. and Mary Ann (Winkley) Montgomery, was born in Strafford, April 1, 1839, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 13, 1885. He lived on his father's farm in early life, but while still young removed to Portsmouth and became a clerk in a grocery store. In 1865 he opened a music store on Daniel street, where he carried on business about six years, and then removed to Market street, and remained until 1878, when he removed to Pleasant street, and continued in business at what is now known as the Montgomery store. He was a capable business man, and left a good estate. He married Abigail Garland Perkins, of Rye, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Horace Perkins, second son and second child of David H. and Abigail G. (Perkins) Montgomery, was born in Portsmouth, December 21, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Portsmouth and at Colby Academy, New London. His father died when he was nineteen years old, and he returned home to take charge of the estate. In 1896 he bought the music store which he has conducted until the present time. He is vice-president of the Merchants' Exchange, and a director of the board of trade. In politics he is an Independent. He is a past master of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; also a past grand of Osgood Lodge, No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, in North Andover, Massachusetts, June 23, 1897, Josephine Battles, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, November 12, 1865, daughter of Joseph P. and Sarah (Oliver) Battles, of North Andover, Massachusetts. They have one child, David Kemble, born February 14, 1905.

Primeval solitude prevailed over  
WALDRON the greater part of the Granite  
State when the ancestor of the fam-  
ily written of in this article settled in Concord.

(I) Isaac Waldron must have been in Rumford, formerly Penny Cook, now Concord, as early as his marriage in 1742. He first appears in the records, March 2, 1743, when his son Jacob was born. There are records of him at Rumford, June 14, 1744; March 8, 1745, as "field driver"; May 15, 1746, on duty at garrison house. 1751, December 23, Isaac Waldron is mentioned as grantee, residence Nottingham West, now Hudson; 1761, Sep-

tember 11, Isaac Waldron, residence Rumford, grantor of land in Nottingham West; 1761, September 15, Isaac Waldron, residence Rumford, grantee, and so on. Isaac Waldron is a petitioner on the Dunstable list, May 19, 1748, and on Nottingham list, April 9, 1754. Dunstable is now Nashua.

Isaac Waldron and his two sons, Isaac, Jr., and Jacob, settled in Warner in 1763. Richard Kenny Waldron was a settler in Stafford about the same time, and is believed to have been a brother of Isaac Waldron. It is said of Isaac that he was brainy, level-headed and public-spirited, but not orthodox, not a church member.

Isaac Waldron was a soldier in Captain John Webster's company for the protection of Rumford, March 4, 1747, and sergeant in Colonel Blanchard's regiment on the Merrimac river, August 23 to November 16, 1755; also on garrison duty at different times. The records give Isaac Waldron on "Alarm list," and Isaac Waldron, Jr., and Jacob Waldron "gone in service," reported as in Captain Daniel Flood's company, 1776, from Warner.

Isaac Waldron married, about 1742, at Rumford, Susanna Chandler. Neither the date of his birth nor death is known. His widow died at Concord, in 1802, aged eighty-three years. No doubt this is Susanna Chandler. The children of Isaac and Susanna Waldron were: Jacob, Isaac and Susanna.

(II) Jacob, eldest child of Isaac and Susannah (Chandler) Waldron, was born in Rumford, March 2, 1743, and settled with his father, Isaac, and his brother, Isaac Jr., in Warner, in 1763. He was lieutenant, March 5, 1774, in the Fifteenth New Hampshire Militia, Twelfth Company, of New Amesbury (Warner); and lieutenant in Captain William Stilson's company, the Second Company, in Colonel Wyman's New Hampshire regiment, raised in 1776. He married, July 12, 1764, Sarah Abbott, born March 1, 1743, daughter of James Abbott, born January 12, 1717. Harriman's History of Warner gives their children as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Benjamin C.

(III) Benjamin Currier, son of Jacob and Sarah (Abbott) Waldron, was born June, 1790, in Warner, where he died January 26, 1872, in his eighty-second year. He served as a soldier from that town in the War of 1812. His wife was Jemima Hunt, and their children are noted as follows: Hannah F., wife of David Elliott, died in Boscawen. Theodore D. was a farmer in Warner, where he died. Mary Marinda married Origen Clark, and died in Manchester. Isaac and Lucinda E. were twins, and both lived and died in Warner, on a farm. Dustin W. is the subject of the following paragraph.

(IV) Dustin Watkins, son of Benjamin Currier and Jemima (Hunt) Waldron, was born in Warner, September 27, 1832. After the attendance at the common schools incident to the time and the locality, he was employed by the Concord & Claremont Railroad Company, filled various minor positions, and was conductor in charge of the first train carrying freight into Bradford, New Hampshire, in 1850. He was employed in the train service many

years, and was subsequently appointed general baggage agent of the Northern road. He held the position till it was leased by the Boston & Lowell, and continued in railroad business, in various important capacities until his death, which occurred August 10, 1898. He was an attendant of the Unitarian Church. He was a man in whose fidelity and judgment the railroad company placed great confidence, and was highly esteemed as a citizen.

He married, at Bradford, New Hampshire, November 11, 1853, Sarah Elizabeth Carter, daughter of Amaziah Carter (see Carter, VI). She was born February 19, 1835, and now resides in Concord. They had two children, Lizzie Evelyn, born June, 1855, died in infancy, and George Dustin.

(V) George Dustin, son of Dustin W. and Sarah (Carter) Waldron, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, August 24, 1871, and was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1889 he took employment in the auditor's office of the Northern Railroad, and when that office was moved to Boston, in 1890, was transferred to the freight office of the Boston & Maine Railroad, remaining till 1892, when he was promoted to local freight agent, taking charge of the freight business of the road at Concord. He is a life member of the American Unitarian Association, serving for a number of years on the prudential committee of the Concord Society.

He is a Republican and has taken a lively interest in public affairs; has served two years in the city council, and is now (1905) a member of the board of aldermen. He enlisted in the New Hampshire National Guard in 1891, and was appointed inspector general on Governor Jordan's staff in 1902, and has since continued to discharge the duties of that office upon the staffs of Governors Bachelier and McLane. He was made a Mason in 1893, and is now past master of Enreka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Concord, also past master of Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters. He holds office in Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, is a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Bektash Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Wonalancet Club. He was mustered into the service of the United States, May, 1898, as first lieutenant in the First New Hampshire Volunteers, and made regimental adjutant; he accompanied the regiment to Chickamauga, and was honorably discharged by reason of resignation July, 1898.

He married, May 24, 1894, Grace Elizabeth Underhill, daughter of George and Elizabeth Ann (Danforth) Underhill, of Concord, New Hampshire, born August 19, 1871, and they have one child, Charles Dustin, born September 30, 1901.

Hood is the name of one of the pioneer families of Massachusetts, which came from England, and is probably of the same stock as Thomas Hood, the distinguished poet, and Admiral Hood, of the British navy, for the latter of whom Mount Hood, Oregon, is named.

(1) This branch of the family is traced to a

Mr. Hood, who was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts, and was killed while a young man by an accident in a well. He was the father of four children: Abraham, Amos, Isaac and \_\_\_\_\_.

(II) Abraham Hood was born in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was educated in the common schools. When about twenty-one years old he went to Chelsea, Vermont, in company with his brother, Amos, and worked on the farm of Enos Hood, a distant relative, who had gone from Connecticut when a poor young man, and after working for hire for a short time, purchased three hundred acres of land in the primeval forest of Chelsea, which by good management and hard labor he converted into one of the best farms in the neighborhood, and made himself what was then and there called a rich man. He lived three and one-half miles from Chelsea, on West Hill, and was called the best farmer in his vicinity. He had a large number of cattle, made much butter and cheese, manufactured and farmed on a large scale. He married a daughter of William Lane, for whom William Lane Hood was named. They were the parents of eleven children: Asa, Henry, Abraham, William L., Eliza, Martha, David, Hiram, Harriet, Kate and Annie. Each of these married and had families of from eight to ten children each.

(III) William Lane, fourth child and son of Abraham and Eliza (Hood) Hood, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, September 17, 1817. He was educated in the common schools, which he left at the age of fifteen years. After working at different employments, he went to Lowell and learned the carpenter's trade under the supervision of his brother Abraham, who was a very competent carpenter, and at one time he received seven dollars a day to superintend the construction of a bank building in Lowell, which was considered very large wages in those days. William worked at carpentry from the age of twenty-two years until he was sixty. After six years in Lowell he returned to Salem, where he remained till 1854, when he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he has since continuously resided. On account of poor health he worked at light outdoor employment for some years after quitting carpentry. When about seventy years old he opened a small variety store opposite Abbott & Downing's factory, at what is now 115 South Main street, where he was in business until eighty-five years old, being then the oldest merchant in Concord. Since that time he has lived at leisure in the enjoyment of a green old age. Mr. Hood was a Whig till that party fell. Since then he has voted for every Republican candidate.

He married, 1884, Ann Maria Dole, a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, daughter of Seth R. Dole, who was an expert mechanic, and came to Concord when the railroad was first constructed to that place, and worked in the machine shop. Mrs. Hood died August 21, 1894. The children of this marriage are: Maria, died young; Susan Ella, married John Brooks; Seth Richard, a plumber; William E., a merchant tailor. All live in Concord.

(IV) William Edwin, son of William Lane and

Ann Maria (Dole) Hood, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 1, 1849. When five years of age he was brought by his parents to Concord, and educated in the public schools of that city. In early life he became apprentice to a tailor. This occupation he mastered thoroughly, and subsequently set up in business for himself, and by square dealing and good management has built up a handsome business, having one of the leading custom tailoring establishments in the state. In 1900 he built, and has since occupied, a handsomely appointed establishment on Main street. He is a director in the Rumford Building & Loan Association, of Concord, of which he has been president. He has taken some part in politics, and from 1884 to 1888 was alderman. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a trustee of the First Church of that denomination in Concord. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, and is a member of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2; Horace Chase Council, No. 4. Royal and Select Masters; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of the Wonolancet Club. He married, November 30, 1870, Ella Francella Saltmarsh, born November 11, 1848, daughter of George and Lucinda (Sleeper) Saltmarsh. They have had seven children: Harry R., born August 27, 1871. Arthur Edward, January 9, 1875, died July 26, 1897. Alice Ella, April 11, 1877. Edith, September 14, 1878, died July 18, 1898. Grace, October 5, 1880. Ralph, October 11, 1886, died July 15, 1888. Herbert, June 16, 1888.

(V) Harry Rensselaer, eldest child of William E. and Ella F. (Saltmarsh) Hood, was born in Concord, August 22, 1871. His literary education was obtained in the public schools of Concord. Subsequently he took a special course in law at the Boston University of Law, studied in the office of Hon. Harry G. Sargent, of Concord, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1898. For a time he was associated in the practice with Edmund S. Cook. For some years past he has practiced alone, and has a large and constantly increasing business. He has been secretary of the Rumford Building & Loan Association for ten years. He was a member of the common council and president of that body in 1896-97, and in the year 1898-99 was a member of the board of aldermen. While president of the common council he was instrumental in affecting some important changes in the administration of city affairs, having the office of city auditor created, and making the office of city clerk permanent, with a regular salary. Mr. Hood was clerk of the police court of Concord from January 1, 1898, to 1905, when he resigned, as the tenure of the office prevented his practicing in that court. He attends the North Congregational Church, and is a member of the Wonolancet Club. He married, July 3, 1895, Nellie Wyman Elkins, daughter of William C. and Lona (Bartlett) Elkins, born September 5, 1871. Three children: Harold Hall, born April 25,

1896. William L., April 20, 1897, deceased. Frances Barker, July 26, 1903.

This surname is borne by persons MAYNARD of English, French and German birth. The name in French is generally spelled Menard, and a German form is Meinhardt.

(I) August Maynard was born in Schlegel, Saxony, May 18, 1825. In youth he learned milling, which in Germany includes a knowledge of the operations of grinding grain, sawing lumber and expressing linseed oil. He became the proprietor of a mill where these industries were carried on, and was also a baker, and later a distiller. He is now (1907) over eighty-three years, and enjoys a green old age in retirement and plenty. The christian name of his first wife was Theresa. She bore him five children and died in 1862. He married (second) Mrs. Christina Ramer, by whom he had three children. The children by the first wife are: 1. Bertha, who married William Georgi and lived in Manchester: he died July 3, 1904. 2. Augusta, who is married and lives in Germany. 3. Herman F., mentioned below. 4. Henry, who lives in Manchester. 5. Amelia, who is married and lives in Germany. The children of the second wife are: Maria, died young; Anna, married Emil Houboldt, in Chemnitz, Germany; and Alfred.

(II) Herman Fred, third child and eldest son of August and Theresa Maynard, was born in Gelnau, Kreiszwickau, Saxony, October 1, 1854, and learned the various trades which his father was carrying on. In 1872, at the age of eighteen, he left Germany, and on the 14th of October took passage on the steamer Deutschland, landing at Castle Garden, in New York, on the 28th of that month. From there he proceeded to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was immediately employed as a gingham weaver in the old bag mill, where he remained for nine months. He then went into the employ of the Amoskeag Company and followed the same employment until 1876. He next went to Clinton, Massachusetts, and was employed until 1880, when he went to Boston and formed a partnership and engaged in operating a grist mill. Four months later his partner ran away with the funds of the concern, and Mr. Maynard was \$2,000 poorer in a financial way, but much wiser in experience. After a short sojourn at Clinton he returned to Manchester and resuming his old position at the loom, worked four months, and was then promoted to loomfixer, at which he served four years, and was then advanced to second hand, and had charge of the weave room for the following eight years. In 1893 he started in business for himself and has since had a constantly increasing trade as dealer in paints, oils and wall paper, and as a sign painter and artist decorator, and now employs fifteen or twenty men in the busy seasons. Mr. Maynard is a busy, energetic and successful business man and stands high in the community. He was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Lancaster Lodge, No. 80, Clinton, Massachusetts,



which he left to become a charter member of Oak-hill Lodge, No. 84, of Manchester. He is also a member of Galilee Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Manchester; the Amoskeag Veterans; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the German Männerchor; the Beethoven Club; the Turners, and the Harugari Club. In 1885, accompanied by his wife, he paid a visit to his old home in Germany. In 1904 he and his daughter Elsie spent four months touring Europe, visiting Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Cologne, Venice, Prague, Vienna, London, Dublin, Belfast, and many other places in Continental and Insular Europe. He married, September 11, 1877, in Clinton, Annie Duffie, born in Blackburn, England, 1856, daughter of John and Mary Duffie, of Clinton, Massachusetts, natives of Ireland, who lived for years in Blackburn, England, and came to America in 1863. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maynard: Elsie Etta and Irene.

"The Meyricks," says Burke's Peerage. MERRICK age. "are of the purest and noblest Cambrian blood, and have possessed the same ancestral estate and residence at Bodorgan, Anglesey, Wales, without interruption about a thousand years. They have the rare distinction of being lineally descended both from the sovereign Princes of Wales of the Welsh Royal family, and from King Edward I. whose eldest son was the first Prince of Wales of the English royal family." The line of descent is traced from Cadvan (Catamanus), descended from a long line of regal ancestors. He was king of North Wales at the end of the sixth century, and had his palace at Aberffraw. He fought at Bangor Iscoed, and is supposed to have been killed there, and buried at Bardsey. Succeeding him is another long line of royal and noble personages down to Meyrick ap Llewellyn (Meiric), who was a captain of the guard at the coronation of Henry VIII, April 25, 1509. He was high sheriff of the county Anglesey, which office he held until his death. From him the name "Meyrick," signifying "guardian," is derived as a surname. In pursuance of an act of Henry VIII, requiring that the name of every man at the time should be borne by his descendants as a surname, there being no surnames before that time in Wales. He married Margaret, daughter of Roland, rector of Aberffraw, Anglesey, Wales. His will is dated November 30, 1538. His children were: 1. Richard Merrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, Anglesey, Wales, who succeeded Meyrick ap Llewellyn as high sheriff of Anglesey county. 2. Rt. Rev. Roland Merrick, D. D., Bishop of Bangor, Wales, born 1505. 3. William Merrick, who died unmarried. 4. Owain Merrick, who died unmarried. 5. Rev. John Merrick, rector of Llandachya, Wales. 6. Rev. Edmund Merrick, LL. D., Arch-deacon of Bangor, Wales. 7. Rev. Reynault Merrick, rector of Llanlechid, Wales.

Roland Merrick, second son of Meyrick ap Llewellyn, was the first Protestant bishop of Bangor, and was buried in Bangor Cathedral. From him

is descended the Philadelphia branch of the family in America.

The Charlestown (Massachusetts) branch is supposed to have been derived from Rev. John Meyrick, fifth son of Meyrick ap Llewellyn, all evidence thus far obtainable indicating that source for the four brothers, William, James, John, and Thomas, who settled in Massachusetts in 1636. The English descendants of Meyrick ap Llewellyn had among them many men of prominence in the church, in the army and in letters. Six were knighted by different sovereigns of England. A hasty examination of college records shows that over seventy Merricks graduated from American colleges between 1773 and 1901.

Most of the American Merricks were farmers, and in nearly all cases were owners of the farms they tilled. Many were sailors, and followed whaling for an occupation, especially those of the Nantucket branch of the family, and were part owners in the vessels in which they sailed. No less than twenty of them were lost at sea from the port of Nantucket alone. The Merricks have been pioneers from the beginning, and they have left their impress upon the nomenclature of our country, indicating a certain priority either of settlement or of influence in the community where they resided. Nineteen places in the United States and Canada bear this name. The name Merrick has been spelled in at least eight different ways in the early records of this country; at the present time the name varies from Merrick to Myrick, Merich, and Meyrick.

(1) Lieutenant William Merrick, the eldest of the four immigrant brothers, was born in Wales, in 1603, and came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the ship "James" in the spring of 1636. Nothing is known of his early life; he was a farmer after arriving in Massachusetts. He served six years after his arrival in the colony, in the colonial militia under Captain Miles Standish, and is mentioned in the records as an ensign, and later as a lieutenant. "That he gave all his time and attention to his military duties seems to be indicated by the fact that he was not married until 1642, which was at the end of his six year term of service. He appears to have had property both at Eastham and Duxbury. He was probably married at Eastham, but the destruction of a part of the book of records of that town renders it impossible to determine this fact definitely. He certainly lived in both Eastham and Duxbury, within the decade between 1637 and 1647, as some of his children were born at Eastham during that time, and yet he is reported as being a citizen of Duxbury. The records relate that he was a citizen of Duxbury in 1636, when he was allotted five acres of land "Next the Glade at Powder Point." In 1637 he was allotted another twenty acres at Great Head. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater. He was surveyor of highways in 1646, and constable in 1647. May 22, 1655, he became a legal voter in Eastham, and took up his permanent residence there. Paige, in his history of Hardwick, says: "William Merrick, the

"Daniel Priest Farm." They were among the first settlers to plant an orchard. Besides a farmer, Levi Priest was also a brick manufacturer. He died December 22, 1828, his death being due to a fall from the high beams of his barn, the planks having been removed without his knowledge. His wife died October 25, 1848. They had fourteen children: Lucy, Levi, Mary, Jabez, Daniel, Joseph K., Benjamin, an infant, Betsey, Eunice, died young; Eunice M., Jonathan, George Washington, Phoda Eveline.

(VII) Daniel, their fifth child and third son, born March 14, 1792, married, October 12, 1816, Nancy Andrews, who died September 26, 1832. They had five children: John B., Howard E., Joseph K., Isaac A. and Rebecca.

(VIII) Joseph K. Priest, third child and son of Levi, was born September 17, 1824, and died April 3, 1904. He attended public school in the winter, and when not at school worked for his father on the farm and in a blacksmith shop connected with it until he was twenty-one. He then started out as a cabinet maker in the village of Hancock, New Hampshire. He worked at his trade six months, and then secured a position with the Nashua Lock Company, at Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1845. He continued in the employ of this firm as pattern maker until 1853, when he became foreman for Gillis & Taylor, of Nashua, a firm engaged in building the Howe sewing machine. This position he held until 1855, when he returned to the Nashua Lock Company as foreman of the tool and pattern department, where he stayed until 1858, when he accepted a position in New York as foreman for Howe & Taylor, builders of the Howe sewing machine. In 1860 he began making the Howe sewing machine in Nashua, where he established a plant which he operated until 1863, when the business was removed to Bridgewater, Connecticut, and Mr. Priest went into business for himself as a builder of machine tools, in which business he continued until 1866. He next fitted up a shop for the making of a power sheep shearing machine. He invented the first power horse clipping machine, which immediately sprang into great demand. The form of wool cutters he designed at that time was copied by English concerns for the Australian market. In 1873 Mr. Priest invented the first toilet clipper for barbers' use. A partnership was formed for the purpose of building these different inventions, under the name of the American Horse Clipping Machine Company, of which Mr. Priest was superintendent and one-quarter owner. Two years later (1875) the concern became the American Shearer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Priest purchased the other interests of his partners in 1882, and in 1887 built the present factory, which he managed until 1891, when he was relieved by his son. He married Lucinda A. Davis, of Nashua. Their only child is Dr. Fred K., subject of this sketch.

(IX) Dr. Fred K. Priest was born October 12, 1860. He was educated in the common schools and at a commercial school in Boston. Here his studies

were interrupted by a severe illness, and when he again attended school it was at the University of New York, where he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1882. He immediately took a position on the staff of the New York charity and maternity hospitals for eighteen months. For six months following he engaged in the study of pathology under Professor Walsh, at Bellevue laboratory. He then accepted a position as assistant resident physician at the Riverside Hospital for Contagious Diseases, under the New York city health department. He was later, in 1884, made resident physician, which post he held till 1885, when he was detailed to fit up and open the Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases of Children, in East Sixteenth street. His record of one hundred operations was a remarkable one at these hospitals, O'Dwyre's Intubation in Diphtheria. In 1889 he resigned his position to take up private practice in Brooklyn, New York, where he was located until 1891, when he was called by his father to Nashua, New Hampshire, to assist him in business, and is now treasurer and manager of the American Shearer Manufacturing Company, also vice-president of the Nashua Trust Company. He is an Eighteenth Degree Mason, a member of Rising Sun Lodge, St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, and St. George Chapter of the Rose Croix. He is a member of the Boston Yacht Club. He married Mary Costello, and their children are: Chester A. and Fred K.

The Priests of New England are descended from various early stocks.

Degory Priest was one of the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth in 1620. He died a few days after, January 1, 1621. His wife, a sister of a Mr. Allerton, and their children came afterward. Other Priests were Emanuel, of Marblehead; James, of Weymouth; and John, of Woburn.

(I) Joseph, son of Quick Priest, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire. He was married October 24, 1782, in Northwood, by Rev. Edmund Pillsbury, to Betsey Demeritt, of that town, and they were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Joseph, died young; Nathan, Sukey, Sally, Betsey, died young; Nancy, William, Polly, Hiram, Thomas Jefferson, Harriet, Joseph and Betsey.

(II) Thomas Jefferson, son of Joseph and Betsey (Demeritt) Priest, was born in Nottingham, January 22, 1806, and died March, 1850, aged forty-four years. He spent his early life on his father's farm, and was for some years employed in the cotton mills of Pittsfield. Returning to the farm, he spent the remainder of his life in agricultural employment. He married Harriett True, born in Chichester, New Hampshire, daughter of Nathaniel True and his wife, who was Miss James, of Massachusetts. She died about 1875. Their children were: True W., Ellen Eliza and Henrietta T.

(III) True William, eldest child and only son of Thomas J. and Harriett (True) Priest, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, October 19,

1835. After acquiring his early education in the common schools of Nottingham and Great Falls, now Somersworth, he went to Manchester, where he learned the machinist's trade while in the employ of the Amoskeag Machine Company, where he served about two and a half years. He afterward worked for the Great Falls Manufacturing Company of Great Falls, and the Essex Machine Company of Lawrence, Massachusetts, remaining a few years in each place. In 1854 he entered the service of the Jersey Central Railroad, at Elizabethport, where he was machinist foreman for five years.

In 1861 he enlisted as fireman in the United States navy, and was assigned to the warship "Kearsarge." After blockading the Rebel steamer "Sumter" for a time at Gibraltar, the "Kearsarge" went in pursuit of the "Alabama," the great destroyer of American merchantships, and after two years, fought and sank her off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864, winning a brilliant victory and ridding the sea of the greatest scourge that ever sailed. The "Kearsarge" returned to the United States, and landed at Boston a part of the crew of the Rebel ship, "Florida," which had been captured. At Boston, Mr. Priest was discharged as a first-class fireman, November, 1864, after serving nearly three years. He was next employed as a machinist at the Portsmouth navy yard four years, and at Rutland, Vermont, as foreman of the machinist department of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad seven years. He then left mechanical employments, and engaged in the confectionery business in Providence, Rhode Island, for a short time, and then returned to Portsmouth, where he has been actively engaged as a liquor merchant up to the present time (1907).

Mr. Priest is a Democrat, has been somewhat active in politics, and served as councilman of Portsmouth for one year, and as alderman for two years. For thirteen years past he has been engineer of steam engine No. 4 of the Portsmouth fire department. He is a member of the following named fraternal and beneficiary organizations: St. John Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Royal Arch Chapter, No. 3; Council, Royal and Select Masters; Dewitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Osgood Lodge, No. 48, Independent Order Odd Fellows; Damon Lodge, No. 9, Knights of Pythias; Portsmouth Lodge, No. 97, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler and a past district deputy; Storer Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander; Massasoit Tribe, No. 17, Improved Order of Red Men; Knights of Malta; Lodge No. 3, Knights of the Golden Eagle; the Kearsarge Naval Veterans of Boston; the Country Club; the Portsmouth Athletic Club, and the Portsmouth Yacht Club.

Mr. Priest married, January 2, 1866, Elizabeth H. Wendell, born in Portsmouth, daughter of E. S. Wendell, of Portsmouth. Their children were: Carrie H., Harriett G., Effie and Oliver Wellington. Carrie and Effie are deceased.

This name seems to have originated from a guild or fraternity known as the Salter's Company. The first record of these found is in a deed dated 1394 in the seventeenth year of King Richard II, granting the licenses to the Company of Salter to be a guild in honor of "the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ in the Church of All Saints, commonly called All Hallows, Broad Street" in London. A half century later this company received by a letter its first hall and certain religious services were to be performed there. This guild appears to have been founded in 1380. During the reign of James I it owned nearly eleven thousand acres of land in Ulster, Ireland, and subsequently was the holder of two hundred and fifty thousand acres in the county of Londonderry. The name is found as the surname of an individual in 1423, when William Salter was possessed of an estate called Bokenhamis, in England, where for two hundred years his ancestors were lords of the manor. Walter Salter was living in the time of Richard III in 1482. A tablet is erected to himself and wife in the church in Tottemgen in the county of Norfolk. In 1524 Henry Salter was one of the sheriffs of Norwich, England, and in 1655 John Salter was mayor of that city. In 1663 John Salter was one of the twenty-four aldermen appointed for that city when its charter was renewed by Charles I. He died November 20, 1669, at the age of seventy-seven years, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew. The name is still frequently found in England, especially in the vicinity of Norfolk. There are several distinct families of the name in America, their arrival dating previous to the eighteenth century. The most numerous families have been those descended from John Salter, who settled at Odiorne's Point, New Hampshire and those of Richard Salter, an early resident of Monmouth county, New Jersey. Both families have been conspicuous in social and political life. A family of the name resided in North Carolina during the Revolution, and furnished two brothers to the Provincial congress. The earliest found of record was William Salter, who was admitted a freeman in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 25, 1636, and Sampson Salter was admitted a freeman at Newport, Rhode Island, March 20, 1638. There were soldiers of this name in King Philip's war.

(1) According to the traditions of the New Hampshire family the first of that name in this country was John Salter, who came from the west of England, near Exeter, and located first at the Isles of Shoals, settling later at Odiorne's Point. He probably brought his wife with him. An old writing made July 19, 1724, mentions Captain Salter from the Shoals, and in 1729 Captain John Salter was before the royal council to give testimony regarding the cruise "after ye Eastern Indians." In 1728 John Salter's name appears among the taxpayers in Newcastle, and in 1731 he asked the general assembly to be set off to Rye. Odiorne's Point is still a part of Rye which would indicate that his petition was granted. In 1743 he was among

those who borrowed money probably for the development of his property. In 1748 he with others signed a protest against an election return. His will was probated at Exeter in 1755. It was dated May 12, 1752, and in it he styled himself "of Rye in the Province of New Hampshire, Gent, being sensible of my mortality and being advanced in years." This will disposes of much personal property and real estate, and it would indicate that he was in comfortable circumstances for his time. The will mentions his wife Amy, his sons Richard and Titus, grandsons John and Alexander Salter and John Randall, and his daughters mentioned were: Mary Mace, Elizabeth Ruby, Charity Leach, Marjorie Hall, Martha Sanborn and Sophia Sloper, each of whom received five shillings. He also mentions Elizabeth, the widow of his son Alexander, and granddaughters Mary and Lucy Salter. The North Church records of Portsmouth show that John, the son of John and Martha Salter, was baptized October 3, 1730. From this it would appear that John Salter was twice married, as his will calls his wife Amy. His son Titus was executor of his will, and did excellent service as a soldier in the Revolution. Salter's Marsh is still one of the landmarks of the locality. The children of the first wife were: Captain Titus, Richard, Alexander, John, a daughter whose son John Randall is mentioned in the will, whose christian name cannot be discovered, Mary Eliza, Charity, Marjorie, Martha and Sarah.

(II) Captain Titus Salter, eldest child of John and Martha Salter, was born in October, 1722, probably in Newcastle, New Hampshire, and died September 20, 1798. He married, in 1745, Elizabeth Bickford, who died in 1776. He was a man of much note in the colony, and as before stated was active and prominent in the Revolution. Four days before the battle of Bunker Hill the schooner owned by Captain Titus Salter was seized by the British ship "Scarborough." Captain Salter retaliated on the second of October following by the seizure of the ship "Prince George" bound to Boston with one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two barrels of flour for General Gage's army. This very much pleased General Washington, and on January 5, 1776, Captain Titus Salter was instructed to enlist ninety men for the garrison of Fort Washington and also to order every inhabitant of the Isle of Shoals to leave that dangerous location. On July 8, 1779, the committee of safety in Exeter appointed Titus Salter captain of the armed ship "Hampden" in the Penobscot expedition, and in 1783 the general assembly gave a vote of thanks to Captain Titus Salter for his good service for the state. March 11, 1790, Titus Salter made a contract with the state of New Hampshire, and on November 18 following this contract was renewed by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, on the part of the United States, to erect and maintain a lighthouse at the entrance to Portsmouth harbor. He presented a memorial and planned the fortifying of this harbor,

in 1755, and in the same year was authorized to take command of the fortifications. His muster roll shows his nephew, Titus Salter, junior, son of his brother, Richard Salter, as a private in his company. Captain Titus Salter remained in command at Portsmouth until July, 1779, when he was ordered and commissioned as before noted to the command of the ship "Hampden." This vessel carried twenty guns and was captured by the English in Penobscot Harbor, but his name does not appear on the list of prisoners. He was again in command of Fort Washington, at Portsmouth, in 1782. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was the leader of the party that took possession of the powder which the British had stored in Fort William and Mary (now Fort Constitution). This powder was afterwards used by the Patriot army at Bunker Hill.

Captain Salter married, July 11, 1745, Elizabeth Bickford, and their children were: John, Anna, Hannah, Amy, Henry, Eliza, Sarah, Mary and Titus.

(III) Titus (2), youngest child of Titus (1) and Elizabeth (Bickford) Salter, was born 1764, in Portsmouth, and died in that town, 1840. He was a successful merchant and ship owner in Portsmouth, and during the War of 1812 was stationed at Fort Washington in Portsmouth Harbor. He lived in the old Salter mansion built by his father in 1720, which is still standing on the corner of Salter and South streets, adjoining the South Mill Bridge in that town. He married Nancy Salter, daughter of his Uncle Richard and Elizabeth (Odiorne) Salter. She was born 1778 and died 1825. Their children were: Ann, Mary, Henry and Charlotte. The first became the wife of Christopher Toppan, who was a merchant and ship owner, and at one time mayor of Portsmouth. The second was the wife of J. M. Tredick, a merchant and ship owner and president of the Rockingham Bank. The son receives further mention in the following paragraph.

(IV) Henry Perkins, only son of Titus (2) and Nancy (Salter) Salter, was born October 1, 1801, in Portsmouth, and died October 12, 1851, at the age of fifty years in that town. He was interested in the management of his father's ships, of which he was part owner, and continued the latter's business as a merchant and ship owner. He was also a director of several banks in Portsmouth. He thus continued until his early death, and was a respected and esteemed resident of New Hampshire's only seaport. He married, January 10, 1831, Mary Christie, born September 29, 1806, died November 16, 1890, daughter of John Christie, a sea captain of Portsmouth. Their children were: James H., Edwin, Charles C., Thomas P., Albert T., and Annie M. James H., Edwin and Albert T. were successful shipmasters; Charles C. was a graduate of Harvard College and pursued a professional life. The daughter Annie became the wife of Edwin Putnam, pay director of the United States navy, and now retired rear admiral of the United States navy.

(V) Thomas Perkins, fourth son and child of Henry P. and Mary (Christie) Salter, was born









*Geo. E. Balcom*



January 24, 1837, in Portsmouth. He was educated in a private school conducted by the well-known master, William C. Harris, in Portsmouth. After leaving school he engaged actively in the shipping business in New York City, where he continued many years as head of the firm of Salter & Livermore with success. About 1897 he retired from business and returned to his native place, where he died March 16, 1907.

This is an English name of considerable antiquity, and in some of the early records is spelled Balkcom. The name is derived from hill and dell. Although the name does not appear among the original inhabitants of Charlestown, Massachusetts, it was, nevertheless, identified with the early settlement of that place, and was afterwards transplanted into the interior of the colony. There were two immigrants of this name who arrived in New England prior to 1690, viz: Henry, who established himself at Charlestown; and Alexander, who settled first in Providence, Rhode Island, and later in that part of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, which is now Attleboro. George Edward Balcom, of Nashua, is a descendant of the first named immigrant.

(I) One record at hand states that Henry Balcom, probably of Balcome, in Sussex, England, immigrated about the year 1664, but the "History of Charlestown" antedates this record, claiming that he was there as early as 1655, and that he was admitted an inhabitant September 1, of that year. He was a blacksmith. He purchased property in Charlestown, in 1664, and resided there for the remainder of his life, which terminated February 29 or April 29, 1683. There is evidence that he participated quite actively in public affairs. The value of his estate was inventoried at three hundred and fifty-four pounds. He was twice married, and his first wife, whose maiden name does not appear in the records, bore him one daughter, Sarah, who died December 8, 1666. His second wife, whom he married August 12, 1666, was Elizabeth Haynes (also spelled Haines), daughter of Deacon John Haynes, of Sudbury. Deacon John Haynes immigrated from England in 1638, settling in Sudbury, and was with two others granted three thousand and two hundred acres of land at Quinsigamond, now Worcester, Massachusetts. Mrs. Elizabeth Balcom, who was admitted to the Church at Charlestown May 23, 1669, survived her husband many years and was living in 1713 at Sudbury, whither she removed in 1694, taking her family with her. The children of Henry Balcom's second marriage were: Hannah, born March 16, 1668, died April 21 of the same year; John, born October 15, 1669; Elizabeth, born August 16, 1672, became the wife of Gershom Rice; and Joseph, who is referred to in the succeeding paragraph.

(II) Joseph, youngest son and child of Henry and Elizabeth (Haynes) Balcom, was born in Charlestown, December 17, 1674. Another record says that his birth took place October 17, and that

he was baptized on the 20th. He settled in Sudbury and died there September 15, 1745. The maiden name of his wife was Tabitha Mossman, and she bore him six children.

(III) Joseph (2), son of Joseph and Tabitha (Mossman) Balcom, was born in Sudbury, January 13, 1713, and died elsewhere in 1744. The house which he erected in Sudbury is still standing, and is in an excellent state of preservation. He married Deborah Boise, and was the father of six children.

(IV) Jonas Balcom, son of Joseph and Deborah (Boise) Balcom, was born in Sudbury, August 7, 1735. He was enrolled in the Colonial military service and participated in the expedition to Crown Point. His death occurred September 13, 1810. He married Grace Holden, and had a family of three children.

(V) Joel, son of Jonas and Grace (Holden) Balcom, was born in Sudbury, in 1764, and died in 1839. His wife was before marriage Lucy Brown, and she became the mother of eight children.

(VI) Cortes, son of Joel and Lucy (Brown) Balcom, was born in Sudbury, February 6, 1804. He settled in Nashua, and died in that city, December 25, 1893, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years. He married Phebe Temple, and was the father of nine children.

(VII) James Edward, son of Cortes and Phebe (Temple) Balcom, was born in Nashua, October 27, 1826. He was one of the pioneer ice dealers in Nashua, and carried on business for many years, or until succeeded by his son. In politics he acted with the Republican party from the time of its formation, and was a prominent figure in municipal affairs, serving in both branches of the city government, also as street commissioner, and was representative to the legislature for two terms. He died in Nashua, March 27, 1888. He married Sarah M. Grimes, and had a family of three children, of whom the only survivor is George E.

(VIII) George Edward, son of James E. and Sarah M. (Grimes) Balcom, was born in Nashua, April 2, 1855. His preliminary studies were pursued in the public schools, and he concluded his education with a commercial course at a business college in Boston. His training for active life was directed by his father, whom he succeeded in the ice business, as previously stated, and since becoming sole proprietor of the business it has greatly increased both in magnitude and importance. His ice houses, which are located both in Nashua and Hudson, have a total capacity of twenty thousand tons, and in addition to a large force of employees he operates twenty wagons, which require the service of thirty-six horses. He also deals extensively in coal. His horse-shoeing and repairing are done in his own blacksmith shop, and his business facilities are among the largest of their kind in southern New Hampshire. Politically Mr. Balcom is a Republican, and he has rendered able public services in the capacity of councilman and alderman. He is a member of Pennichuck Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of the Guards

Club, and is an attendant of the Universalist Church.

Mr. Balcom married Ida J. Morse, daughter of Edward Morse, of Nashua (see article on that family in this work). Mrs. Balcom is a leading spirit in all movements relative to social and mental improvement, and also in works of charity and benevolence, having served as secretary and as vice-president of the Women's Club, and she is at the present time secretary of the Day Nursery. Mr. and Mrs. Balcom have two children: Lillian M., born February 16, 1883, and Everett M., born December 16, 1884.

This early Colonial family dates

ATHERTON its advent in America from 1635.

It numbers among its members many good and prosperous citizens, and from it have sprung several men of distinction. Descendants of the early settlers are numerous in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and others are scattered throughout the western states. In the ancient records the name is sometimes written Aderton.

(I) James Atherton came from Lancashire, England, in 1635, with his kinsman, Humphery Atherton, who was afterwards mayor general of the Massachusetts Bay Colony troops. James settled in Dorchester, whence he removed to Lancaster, where he was one of the earliest settlers and a prominent man. The "15th: 1 Mo: 1653," "James Aderton" subscribed "a true Coppie of the Lawes and orders first enacted and made by those apoynted and improved by the General Court as it is found in the old book" and became a resident. In the valuation of estates upon which to draw meadow and second division his estate is placed at sixty-nine pounds, five shillings. He was allotted land as late as the seventh division. His house lot lay on the east side of the neck jutting eastwardly on Penicock river and westerly upon another range of lots, &. His intervale lot was on the east side of Penicock river, &. Each contained twenty acres. He received other lands in subsequent divisions. "The ninth of the first month, 1654." "Att a towne meeting assembled upon Legall warning it is agreed by the towne that their should not be taken into the towne above the number of thirtie families and the subscribed names as to the understood that henceforth they are to be accounted townsmen." The name of James Atherton is one of the twenty-five subscribers to the above. He did not remain permanently in Lancaster. As early as 1678 he was in Milton. In 1698, being then of Milton, he conveyed his land in Lancaster to his eldest son James. He afterwards removed to Sherborn, where he died in 1707, aged eighty-four years. James Atherton's wife's name was Hannah; they are said to have had twelve children, of these seven were born to them in Lancaster as follows: James, 1654; Joshua, 1656; Hannah, 1657; Mary, 1660; Elizabeth, 1666; Deborah, 1669; and Joseph, 1672.

(II) Joshua, second son and child of James and Hannah Atherton, was born in Lancaster, "3:13:

1656." In the command for settling the garrisons, he is mentioned among the residents of Bare Hill, but later he resided near Still River in Harvard. In 1720 Joshua Atherton petitioned for a highway to Brook Meadow and the meadows adjacent, and requests that the second division intervale and conveniency belonging to the estate of his father and also the second division land of William Lues, now in his possession, may be put upon record. He married Mary Gulliver.

(III) Joshua (2) son of Joshua (1) and Mary (Gulliver) Atherton, married Hannah Rogers.

(IV) Joseph, son of Joshua (2) and Hannah (Rogers) Atherton, was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, about 1728. He married Mary Hutchins.

(V) Jonathan, son of Joseph and Hannah (Rogers) Atherton, was born in Harvard, November 11, 1759. He served in the Revolution. He was one of the first settlers of Cavendish, Vermont, about 1782, and was the first representative elected to the legislature from that town. He was a farmer and also practiced law until his death, March 21, 1826. He married Nancy Bridge, and they were the parents of Nancy, married John Parker; Fannie, married Oliver Farwell; Jonathan, mentioned below; Joseph, died at Clarendon, Vermont, and Stedman.

(VI) Jonathan (2), eldest son and third child of Jonathan (1) and Nancy (Bridge) Atherton, was born in Cavendish, October 14, 1787, and died May 17, 1875, aged eighty-seven years, having spent his entire life on the ancestral homestead. He was a man of marked ability and great decision of character, of simple tastes, and fond of reading. He married Roxana Ives, born in Ludlow, Vermont, June 21, 1797, only daughter of Captain Elihu and Phebe (Hall) Ives. She was a cousin of the late Bishop Silliman Ives, of South Carolina, and the late N. K. Hall, of Buffalo, United States district judge, a member of President Fillmore's cabinet; she was also a descendant of the immigrant, John Moore, of Connecticut, who was the ancestor of George Kennan, the author, and Professor S. F. Morse, and of Chancellor Kent. She was educated at a young ladies' school in Middlebury, Vermont, and before her marriage taught school. She died May 16, 1891, in the ninety-fifth year of her age. The children of Jonathan and Roxana (Ives) Atherton were: Jonathan I., died in infancy; Ellen R., born 1819, married Edwin Clement, July 11, 1839, and died in 1902. Solon I., born 1821, died November 8, 1891. Joseph V., born September 17, 1823, died on the old homestead, January 16, 1897. Harriet M., born 1826, died 1828. Everett H., born September 25, 1828. Henry B.

(VII) Captain Henry Bridge, youngest son and child of Jonathan and Roxana (Ives) Atherton, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, September 21, 1835, and died at his home, Fairmount Heights, Nashua, New Hampshire, February 7, 1906, of pneumonia, aged seventy-one. He was educated in the public schools of Cavendish, at Black River Academy, Ludlow and Leland Seminary, Towns-end, and

Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1859. He read law in the office of Joseph Sawyer, Esq., in Alton, Illinois, for a short time, and subsequently in the office of John F. Dean, Esq., with whom he formed a partnership after his admission to the bar. He attended the Albany Law School one year, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1860.

Lawyer Atherton had been in practice but a short time when the Rebellion occurred, and he hastened back to Vermont, where the governor of the state accepted his offer to raise a company of soldiers. August 13, 1866, he began the work of enlistment and in just two weeks he had about one hundred and twenty men enrolled. He was elected Captain September 3, and on the twenty-first his company was mustered with the United States service at Brattleboro as Company C of the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and the regiment left the next day for the front. This regiment was a part of the First Vermont Brigadiers, and was in the division commanded by General "Baldy" Smith and in the fall of 1861 and the following winter and spring formed a part of General McClellan's command and participated in the famous "Peninsular campaign." At Lee's Mills, on Warwick creek, April 16, 1862, Captain Atherton, while in command of his company attacking the enemy's position, was severely wounded by a minie ball in the right groin, and also sustained a scalp wound from a piece of shell at the same time. On account of the disabilities following these wounds he was incapacitated, and resigned August 12, 1862.

October 27, 1862, he removed to Nashua and very soon afterward took editorial charge of the *Nashua Telegraph*, which he conducted until April, 1864, when he again entered the practice of law. From that time until his death he was engaged in the work of his chosen profession, though he filled several public positions at different times. He had for a law partner the late William Barrett from 1866 to 1872. He served as postmaster of Nashua from 1872 until 1876. During the year 1867-68 and 1885 and 1887 he was a member of the legislature. He was chairman of the committee on national affairs, and served on the judicial committee. In 1884 he was a delegate to the representative convention which met in Chicago and nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. President Harrison appointed him a member of the Samoan land commission under the treaty of Berlin, which post he declined. Through the influence of his old comrade, Senator Redfield Proctor, then secretary of war, he was offered the governorship of Alaska, but this too he declined. In 1890 he was elected to the board of education for a term of four years, and during the last two years of his incumbency of that place he was president of that body.

Captain Atherton was an energetic and useful citizen. Among the lawyers of New Hampshire he was a leader. As a journalist he was well known for carefully prepared, scholarly and elegantly writ-

ten articles, which covered all sorts of subjects. He was a perspicuous and entertaining public speaker, and made many Memorial Day addresses. He was a past commander of John G. Foster Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and prominent among the members of that order. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of the following named Masonic bodies: Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret.

He married (first), at Ludlow, Vermont, January 7, 1861, Abbie Louise Armington, born in Ludlow, daughter of General Samuel Laton and Eunice (Watkins) Armington and granddaughter of Stephen Watkins, a soldier in the Revolution. She was a graduate of Black River Academy. She taught school before her marriage. She was a member of the Baptist Church of Ludlow from early life till her death. She died after a long and painful illness, in Nashua, December 8, 1896. They were the parents of the following named children: Maud, born August 2, 1863, married, September 23, 1885, Almon W. Griswold, of New York, Grace, born February 8, 1869, married, December 29, 1892, Dr. William F. Hazelton, of Springfield, Vermont. Robert, born September 26, 1872, died August 1, 1873. Anna H., born July 2, 1876, married George S. Snow, July, 1900. Henry Francis, born August 3, 1883, now a student at Harvard. He married (second), September 8, 1898, Ella Blaylock, born in Ulverston, Lancashire, England, January 4, 1860, daughter of William and Margaret (Schollick) Blaylock, of Lancashire. She was educated in the common schools of Georgeville and at McGill College, Montreal, and Queen's University, Ontario, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1887, with the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master in Surgery. In 1896 she took a post-graduate course at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York City. She was the first Quebec woman to receive a diploma from a Canadian medical college. She began practice at Newport, Vermont, in 1886. While there she became a member of the Orleans County Medical Society, being the first woman admitted to membership in that body. After practicing two years in Vermont, she came to New Hampshire and located in Nashua, in December, 1888. Here her ability as a physician was immediately recognized, and she at once took rank among the physicians of the city, where she has since successfully practiced. She makes a specialty of diseases of women and children and abdominal surgery, and perhaps is the only woman in the state who performs abdominal sections for her own patients. She is a member of the Nashua Medical Society, of which she was secretary for fourteen years, the New Hampshire Surgical Club, the New Hampshire State Society, American Medical Association and the Hillsboro County Medical Society, of which she is secretary and treasurer. She is also a member of the Fortnightly Club, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Church of the Good

Shepherd. Captain and Ella (Blaylock) Atherton are the parents of two sons: Blaylock, born October 6, 1900, and Ives, born February 25, 1903.

This family was formerly of some political importance in Canada, and its influence was exerted in behalf of the French Canadian people. The general tendency of its younger members is towards the higher walks in life, at least two of them being at the present time connected with the medical profession of the Granite State, and the stamp of intellectual superiority is plainly visible in their rapid advancement.

(I) Benonic Charest, whose ancestors came from France, was a native of L'Acadie, Province of Quebec.

(II) Benonic (2), son of the preceding, was born in L'Acadie, November 25, 1820. As a young man he became actively concerned in the political affairs of the Dominion, and participated in the Revolution of 1848-49. He subsequently engaged in the real estate business, and establishing his residence in Montreal, he continued his activities in public affairs, vigorously supporting the principles of the political faction known as the Liberal party. He married Henriette Prevost, and the children of this union are: Arsene, Azelie, Azilda, Eulalie, J. C. R., J. Charles B., M. D., Eva, Joseph A., M. D., and Eugenie. J. C. B. is president of the National Counter Manufacturing Company, of Nashua. Eulalie is the wife of Remi Boyer. J. C. Remi is now residing in Fargo, North Dakota. J. Charles B., M. D., is practicing medicine in Derry, New Hampshire.

(III) Joseph Amedee Charest, M. D., fourth son of Benonic and Henriette (Prevost) Charest, was born at L'Acadie, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 18, 1867. He obtained his primary education in the schools of L'Acadie and at Montreal, and afterward took a medical course at the Tufts Medical School of Boston, Massachusetts, from which he graduated with the class of 1896. Following his graduation he opened an office and entered the practice of medicine at Nashua, New Hampshire, where he has since resided. In 1898 he went to Paris, France, where he completed his studies as physician and surgeon. Returning to Nashua he resumed the practice of his profession, and has since advanced rapidly to a position of high professional standing in that city, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice both as physician and surgeon.

He is a member of the New Hampshire State and the Nashua Medical societies, and vice-president of the latter. Politically Dr. Charest acts with the Democratic party, and was councilman in Nashua in 1905-06. Before coming to the United States he served as a corporal in the Sixty-fifth Battalion of the Canadian militia. In 1904 he organized a stock company known as the National Counter Manufacturing Company, for manufacturing heels and counters for boots and shoes, and has

been secretary and treasurer of this company since its organization. In religion Dr. Charest is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Jean Baptiste Union of Nashua, and the Artisans Canadiens Francais, and is medical examiner for the latter order and also for Les Canado Americains, Les Foresteurs Catholiques, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

He married, in Nashua, April 24, 1900, Anna Pearl Phaneuf, born in Nashua, August 1, 1879, daughter of Horace C. and Emelie (Fontaine) Phaneuf, of Nashua, formerly of St. Damas, Canada. They have two children: Marie Emilie Lorette, born in Nashua, March 6, 1902; and Joseph Amedee Raymond, born in Nashua, March 16, 1905.

This family originated in county Kerry, Ireland. Its founder in America adopted the independent life of a farmer soon after his arrival, and his children have inherited his habits of industry and thrift.

(I) William Sexton was born in county Limerick, in 1824. He came to America in 1845, a period in Irish history made memorable by a severe famine. Shortly after his arrival he went to Hollis, New Hampshire, and engaged in farming. He married Johanna Curtin, also a native of Ireland, and she became the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living, namely: Ellen, wife of William Crown, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Edward M., a prosperous farmer of Norwell, Massachusetts; Mary, who is now Mrs. James Kivlan, and resides in Lowell; and John B., of Nashua.

(II) John Bernard, son of William and Johanna (Curtin) Sexton, was born in Hollis, September 15, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and going to Nashua at the age of eighteen years he entered mercantile business as a clerk in a dry goods store. His business ability rapidly developed, and in 1880 he engaged in trade upon his own account as a member of the firm of Jackman & Sexton. He later entered the employ of Howard & Company, manufacturers of and dealers in furniture, as manager of their retail store, and in 1900 was admitted to the firm. This concern is now known as The Howard-Sexton Company, and is transacting an extensive business. Mr. Sexton is a Thirty-second degree and Sir Knight Mason.

He married Kate B. Emerson, daughter of William B. and Nancy B. (Presby) Emerson. Mr. Emerson was a second cousin of ex-President Pierce. Their children are: Ralph E., a graduate of Dartmouth College, class of 1894; and Ruth J., who is now engaged in teaching school.

All the Tuck (or Tucke) families which TUCK have lived in Hampton, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and all of those that went out to other places, with their numerous descendants, are descended from one ancestor, Robert Tuck, whose residence was in Gorleston, a seaboard town in the northeasterly part of Suffolk county, England.

(I) Robert Tuck was born in Gorlston, Suffolk county, England, but the date of his nativity is not known. He was a tailor by trade, but does not seem to have followed that occupation after coming to America. In 1636 or a little earlier he left England and came to Massachusetts. For a while he lived in Watertown, near Boston, and in Salem. In 1638 he was one of those who petitioned the general court at Boston for leave to settle at Winnacunnet (now Hampton). The petition was granted, and tradition says that Robert Tuck was one of those who made settlement there in the fall of the same year, September 7, 1639. He was made freeman about 1640, and the town granted him lands which were located as early as 1644. The records show ten acres of upland granted him for a house lot; thirty acres of upland granted to him; twenty acres of upland granted him; five acres of meadow granted unto him. In 1646 the common and undivided lands were divided into one hundred and forty-seven equal parts, called shares, of which Robert Tuck had three. His house was near the meeting house, the social and business centre of the settlement, and was conveniently situated for a public house, and was for many years kept as such, it being the earliest public house in the town. Here he kept what was known as an ordinary, and was allowed to sell by retail to travelers and strangers, beer, wine and "strong waters." He was required to furnish food and lodging for travelers, and stabling for horses at reasonable prices, and in Hampton (then a half shire town) entertainment for the court and juries, and clients attending court. After residing in Hampton fifteen years or longer, Goodman Tuck had occasion to visit England on business, to be gone a year or longer, and during his absence his ordinary was closed. On his return he reopened his ordinary without a license, and thereby unwittingly violated the law, for which violation he was fined by the law court five pounds, which the general court reduced to three pounds and required him to pay. He kept the ordinary from this time till the close of his life. He also acted as chirurgion, that is, a healer of diseases by manual operations, instruments, or external applications. There is an entry in the old town records under date of May 15, 1658, in reference to a stranger mentioned as a "seaman lying in Town under God m (Goodman) Tucks hands at surgerie." Another record is of his recovery of ten pounds and costs of court from Thomas Davis and Stephen Kent for the cure of an Indian. Robert Tuck was selectman in 1648-49-52-57; March 16, 1647, he was appointed town clerk and held that office till May 15, 1650, "2: Mo.: 1649," he was appointed "ye clerke of ye writts for the town of Hampton"; that is, clerk of the commissioners for small causes (that board being a court of record). Goodman Tuck died intestate October 7, 1664, and administration on his estate was granted to Joanna, his widow, and John Sanborne, his son-in-law. The inventory of the estate amounts to three hundred and eighty-five pounds,

seventeen shillings, two pence. Robert Tuck was married and had a child before his emigration. The name of his wife, who survived him and died "14: 12 Mo.: 1673," was Joanna, or as variously spelled in the records, Joanah, Johana, Johannah. They had four children, the dates of whose births are not known; their names are: Robert, Elizabeth, Mary, and Edward, whose sketch next follows.

(II) Edward, son of Robert and Joanna Tuck, was born in England, and immigrated with his parents and sisters to New England. He resided with his parents until his marriage, and afterward continued to reside with them or settled on some part of his father's estate. He died intestate, April 6, 1652, and his widow administered on his estate, which was inventoried at sixty-one pounds, ten shillings, six pence. His real estate, including house and land, adjoining four and one-half acres, fresh meadow, ten acres salt marsh and commonage, was appraised at twenty-seven pounds, ten shillings. He married, about 1648, Mary, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, Sr., who had settled in Hampton not long before. She married (second) James Wall, of Hampton, widower, by whom she had two daughters. The children of Edward and Mary were: Edward, and John, the subject of the next paragraph.

(III) Deacon John, the younger of the two sons of John and Mary (Philbrick) Tuck, was born in Hampton, in 1652, and died January 4, 1742, aged ninety. Deacon Tuck owned considerable real estate, and was to some extent engaged in the cultivation of his land. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that vocation, but to what extent is not known. He invested capital in building mills, which in some instances he operated. At a town meeting held September 16, 1686, he was voted liberty to set up a grist and fulling mill on the Nilus river. He built the grist mill and later got permission from the town, November 14, 1689, to build the fulling mill further up the Nilus, where that stream comes out of the Hasica Meadow. This mill was built and operated many years. He built several dams at later dates to increase the flow of water to these mills, one of which, called "the fast dam," at the place now called Spring-Heads, is still in part kept up.

Deacon Tuck was a constant reader of the Bible, and read it through in course no less than twelve times between February 13, 1677, and May 21, 1715, as appears from his diary. John Tuck and his wife united with the church February 28, 1697, about seven weeks after their marriage. He was chosen a deacon of the church, July 19, 1714, and held that office till death, more than twenty-seven years. He was highly esteemed both for his ability and integrity, and was often chosen to fill important offices in town. He was selectman in 1680-82-87-88-94-98: 1700-11-16-17. July 5, 1714, he was chosen town clerk and retained the office until March 10, 1730, a period of almost sixteen years. He was twice elected to represent the town in the general assembly of the province, yet the time of his actual service as a member was in each case

very brief. His terms of service were in September, 1696, and May, 1717. He married, "9: 11 Mo.: 1677," Bethia Hobbs, born in Hampton, "28: 12 Mo: 1658," and died May 29, 1738, aged sixty-one. She was the daughter of Morris and Sarah (Eastow) Hobbs. The children of this marriage were: Bethia, Mary, John, died young; Samuel, Sarah, Hannah, Edward, Jonathan and John.

(IV) Edward (2), seventh child and third son of John and Bethia (Hobbs) Tuck, was born in Hampton, February 7, 1695, and died in Hampton, June 7, 1772, aged seventy-seven. He was a carpenter. He settled in Kensington, where he resided the remainder of his life. He married, November 24, 1720, Sarah Dearborn, born June 17, 1699, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Batchelder) Dearborn, of Hampton. She died January 15, 1756, aged fifty-seven. They had eleven children, Sarah, Bettina, Mercy, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Samuel, Jeremiah and Jesse.

(V) Ensign Samuel Tuck, ninth child and third son of Edward (2) and Sarah (Dearborn) Tuck, was born in Kensington, September 13, 1738, and died November 12, 1777, aged thirty-nine. He lived for a time in Kensington, and removed thence to Brentwood, and lived on the farm next south of his brother John's. He enlisted as a private in the company of his townsman, Captain Porter Kimball, Colonel Stephens Evans' regiment, September 8, 1777, and marched with his command to join the Northern Continental army at Saratoga. He was promoted to ensign, and died in the service, November 12, 1777, after serving two months and five days. He married, December 30, 1762, Anna Moulton, born June 24, 1744, daughter of John and Mary (Marston) Moulton, of Hampton. She survived him more than fifty-eight years, and died August 8, 1836, aged ninety-two years, one month and three days. Their children were: Edward, Samuel, John Moulton, Anna, Mary, Jeremiah, Jesse and Sarah.

(VI) Deacon Edward (3), eldest child of Ensign Samuel and Anna (Moulton) Tuck, was born January 4, 1764, and died April 30, 1843, aged seventy-nine. He lived on the paternal homestead. He was a pious and highly respected man, and was a deacon of the Baptist Church in Brentwood more than fifty years. He married, November 29, 1785, Mercy Smith, born February 5, 1768, and died August, 1849, aged eighty-one; she was the daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Smith, of Pollin, now Tremont. The children of this union were: Samuel, Mercy, Edward, Anna, Aaron, Susan, Sally, Israel, Betsy, Thomas Jefferson, Fanny, Perley C., Lavinia and Jonathan S.

(VII) Samuel (2), eldest child of Edward (3) and Mercy (Smith) Tuck, was born August 31, 1786, and died November 23, 1860, aged seventy-four. He was a farmer, and resided in Tremont. He married Margaret Smith, and they had ten children: Elizabeth A., Harriet W., Mary J., Samuel, Mercy S., Abigail S., Margaret S., Susan W., Almira N. and Sally J.

(VIII) Major Samuel (3), fourth child and eldest son of Samuel (2) and Margaret (Smith) Tuck, was born in Tremont or Candia, New Hampshire, October 19, 1814 and died in Nashua, New Hampshire, April 19, 1882. He was educated in the public schools of Candia, and for a time was a resident of Manchester. In 1842 he settled in Nashua and was employed several years by Beason & Reed, dealers in dry goods. Subsequently he opened a retail millinery and fancy goods store on his own account, and carried on that business until his retirement, which was five years before his death. He was moderately conservative, but alive to all questions of public interest and a man of strong convictions and decided opinions. In politics he was a Democrat, and the first man of that political faith elected to the office of city marshal of Nashua. He served the town as constable, and the city as city marshal in 1861, justice of the peace, member of the board of education and city government, and represented ward five in the legislature two terms. He was active in military circles, and was a member of Colonel George Bower's staff, with the rank of major, and also a member of the well-known Governor's Horse Guards. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a teacher in its Sunday school. He joined Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was also a member of Granite Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order Odd Fellows. He married, August 20, 1844, Mary Foster, born in 1816, daughter of James and Betsy (Wilson) Foster, of Deerfield. They had one child, Andrew J., whose sketch follows next.

(IX) Andrew Jefferson, only child of Samuel (3) and Mary (Foster) Tuck, was born in Nashua, May 2, 1845. He was educated in the common schools of Nashua, Crosby Literary Institute, and Dartmouth College. In the latter institution he nearly completed the scientific course, but was compelled to leave college in his last year on account of sickness of his father. He was employed as a clerk in Burlington, Vermont, and Boston, Massachusetts, and for six years following assisted in his father's store. He then entered the United States mail service, and made trips first between Boston and Keene, and later in the Boston and St. Albans Railway postal service. He resigned after five years to take up his present business, which was established by Colonel E. P. Emerson in 1849. In 1888 Colonel E. J. Copp and Mr. Tuck became the proprietors, and in 1896 Mr. Tuck became the sole owner. Since taking the business he has materially improved the service and greatly added to the patronage. Insurance of every kind is written, rents are collected, estates cared for and money loaned on city property, for banks and individuals. Two assistants are employed. Mr. Tuck is a man of sound sense and discriminating judgment, and is numbered among the leading business men of Nashua. He is highly esteemed. He is a member of the Baptist Church, is a trustee of its benevolent fund, and for thirty-five years has been



Andrew J. Tuck.





teacher of the business men's class in its Sunday school. Politically he is a Republican, and has served four years as selectman from ward one; has been city councilman one year and alderman one year, and was representative to the legislature in the term of 1902-3. He assisted in the organization of the board of trade, has been a member of its board of directors from its establishment, and is chairman of the committee on insurance and taxation.

Mr. Tuck is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of Pennichuck Lodge, Odd Fellows; member of Watananock Tribe, No. 14, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Great Council of Red Men; past chancellor of Nashua Lodge, No. 5, Knights of Pythias; past captain of S. S. Davis Company, Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias; member of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and was appointed, 1906, aid-de-camp with the rank of major, on the staff of General Orman T. Lougee.

Mr. Tuck married, January 11, 1871, Almira H. Clark, born April 13, 1848, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, daughter of William W. and Selina (Upham) Clark, of Bremen, Maine. They have one son, William A., born May 18, 1874, who is a mechanic in the employ of the Rollins Machine Company.

The family of this name from which NORWELL a branch has been extended into America, inhabits that portion of Scotland which has furnished to the world many brave and hardy soldiers, thousands of industrious emigrants and a large number of shrewd business men.

(I) Henry Norwell lived in Errol, Perthshire, Scotland, and there married Christina Hood and raised a family.

(II) William, son of Henry and Christina (Hood) Norwell, was born in Errol. He married Jessie Hunter Sclater, daughter of William Sclater, of Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, and his wife, Jessie Hunter, of Broderick, Island of Arran, Buteshire, Scotland. After his marriage he removed to Glasgow, where he resided.

(III) Henry Sclater, son of William and Jessie Hunter (Sclater) Norwell, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, February 23, 1832. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school of Glasgow. After keeping books for a time he came to America. Subsequently he returned to Scotland, where he remained about three years, and upon his return to the United States, which was about 1863, he entered the employ of Henry Norwell, of Nashua. Subsequently he located at Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in the dry goods business on his own account until 1867. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, and engaged in the same business. In October, 1871, he was burned out in the "Great Fire," and sustained a heavy loss, but with the nerve that characterized the merchants who had to bear that great calamity,

he resumed and carried on trade until 1878, when he returned to Nashua, where the remainder of his life was spent. Opening a store on Main street, he put in a large stock of goods, and in time had one of the largest dry goods stores in the state. This enterprise expanded into a department store, and became one of the leading ones of its kind in New Hampshire. Mr. Norwell died January 24, 1903. As a merchant he was clear-headed, far-sighted, enterprising, progressive and successful; and as a citizen he was public-spirited, and held in the highest esteem by the public. He always contributed his share and did his part toward furthering the ends of the board of trade, in which he was a director, and for the upbuilding of the city, in which he took just pride. He was a trustee of Edgewood cemetery, and a director of the Nashua Trust Company. He was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), which he served as treasurer, and in the government of which he was senior warden nearly twenty years. He married, June 22, 1865, in Nashua, Matilda C. Flinn, born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa (Langley) Flinn, of Nashua, natives of Ireland and New Hampshire, respectively. They had four children: Harry, born August, 1866, died in August, 1867; Jessie May, born in Chicago, May, 1869; William S., mentioned below; and Helen Hunter, born in Nashua, November, 1883.

(IV) William Samuel, third child and second son of Henry S. and Matilda C. (Flinn) Norwell, was born in Chicago, November 7, 1870. After attending the public schools he was a pupil at Holderness School, Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he finished in 1886. In the same year he went to Nashua, and served as a clerk in the mercantile house of H. S. Norwell for one year. From 1887 to 1891 he attended Hobart College. In 1891 he went to Nashua and associated himself with his father, and in 1900 he went into partnership with John C. McCurdy and opened a department store in Rochester, New York, style of firm, McCurdy & Norwell Company, which has developed into one of the largest department stores in that state outside of New York City, doing a business aggregating more than \$2,000,000 a year. The death of his father in 1903 necessitated the return of Mr. Norwell to Nashua to take charge of the large interests, thus left without a guiding hand, which business has taken rank among the commercial establishments of New Hampshire. It is situated on Main street, occupying the numbers from 97 to 109, inclusive, and carries everything in dry and fancy goods, ladies' ready-to-wear apparel, and fashionable furs, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, draperies, small wares in profusion, and all the novelties usually found in the great department stores of the great cities. It has a floor space of twenty-five thousand square feet, a basement of ten thousand feet more are occupied, and from seventy to one hundred salespeople are employed.

William S. Norwell is treasurer of the H. S. Norwell Company, a director of the Nashua Trust

Company, and a director of the board of trade, of Nashua. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Nashua. Being a thoroughgoing and progressive business man, he favors every enterprise calculated to improve the condition of his fellow citizens and promote the growth of the city. He is an Episcopalian and a vestryman in the church. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the following named clubs: Derryfield, at Manchester, and Vesper Country Club. He married, in Wakefield, Rhode Island, 1898, Tillie M. Doucet, of that place.

Stratton is the name of several towns in England, and from one of them some man took the name, first to designate the place from whence he had gone, and later he and his descendants adopted it as a surname. The line herein traced may not have been among the first brought to America by the Puritans, but it is found in Massachusetts about the middle of the seventeenth century, and has been identified with the progress of that state and New Hampshire as well as many other states.

(I) The first in America was Samuel Stratton, who was born in 1592, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman May 18, 1653. He made his will upon the day of his death, December 19, 1672. He married, in Boston, August 28, 1657, Margaret Parker, widow of William Parker, of Watertown, afterwards of Boston. She died December 7, 1676, aged eighty-one years. He had sons, Richard, Samuel and John, the elder being deceased at the time of making his will. The inventory of his estate amounted to one hundred and seventy-four pounds. His sons Richard and John were probably early settlers of East Hampton, Long Island, but returned to Watertown. (There was a John Stratton, of Salem, in 1637, who was possibly the John of East Hampton, and the father of John Stratton hereinafter mentioned).

(II) John Stratton, whose parentage has not been positively determined, was a resident of Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was married November 26, 1667, to Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Knapp) Smith. She was a sister of Thomas Smith, of Lexington, and James Smith, of Lancaster, and survived her husband, dying in 1695. He passed away April 7, 1691, and administration of his estate was granted jointly to his widow and their son John, on June 16 of that year. Their children were: John, Thomas, James, Mary, Judee, Jonathan, Mercy and Samuel.

(III) Thomas, second son of John and Mary (Smith) Stratton, was born October 26, 1670, in Watertown, in which town he resided. He was married, July 19, 1699, to Dorcas Maxwell, born February 27, 1677, in Boston, daughter of James and Dorcas Maxwell. Their children were: James, Thomas, Mary, David, Samuel, Ebenezer and Mercy.

(IV) David, third son and fourth child of Thomas and Dorcas (Maxwell) Stratton, was born

November 20, 1708, in Watertown, and lived in that part of the town which is now Waltham. He married, January 30, 1728, Hannah Smith, of Lexington, born September 27, 1707, daughter of Joseph Smith. Their children were: Lydia, Eunice, Abigail, Lois, David, Mary, Jonas and Sarah.

(V) Jonas, youngest son and seventh child of David and Hannah (Smith) Stratton, was born July 14, 1746, in Waltham, and settled in Stow, Massachusetts. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Captain John Gleason's company of Colonel Josiah Whitney's regiment. He married, March 15, 1770, in Boston, Anna Barnard, and their children were: Lois, Lewis, Sewell, Molly, John, Abigail, Anna, Jonas, David, Barnard and Lydia.

(VI) David, ninth child and fifth son of Jonas and Anna (Barnard) Stratton, was born May 5, 1790, in Stow, Massachusetts, and spent much of his early life in Boston, where he was in the employ of the city for a period of twenty-five years. He subsequently lived in Amherst, New Hampshire, and removed thence to Hollis, where the last eighteen years of his life were spent at the home of his son Charles. One of his children was fatally burned in Amherst, about February 2, 1835. He died in 1870, aged eighty years. He married Mary Mann, of Exeter, New Hampshire, born September, 1796, and died June, 1888. They were the parents of four children: Charles M., whose sketch is found below; Mary Elizabeth, died in infancy; Mary Etta, married Webster Clifford, of Clinton, Massachusetts; and Harriet E., married Charles F. Wright, of Pepperell.

(VII) Charles Mann, eldest child of David and Mary (Mann) Stratton, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, August 14, 1831. At the age of thirteen he went to Lyndeborough, and worked on a farm a short time, and then worked about stables and drove omnibuses in different towns in Massachusetts, and also drove a baker's wagon in Boston. About 1861 he bought a farm in Hollis, upon which he lived a short time. He then sold the place and went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in the baking business for twelve years. At the end of that time he returned to Hollis, bought a farm upon which he resided for a time, and then, selling that, purchased the one upon which he now lives. In politics he is a Republican, and has been active in the affairs of the town. He has been honored with the office of selectman for a number of terms, and was town treasurer thirteen years. He is a progressive, active citizen, and has given his children good educations. He is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Aurora Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hollis.

He married (first), Fanny Whitney, born in Marlborough, Vermont, June 18, 1839, and died April 29, 1864, daughter of Martin and Electa (Buell) Whitney. Married (second) Mary Ann Ober, born in Hollis, August 12, 1844, and died April 14, 1869, daughter of Joseph and Rhoda C. (Colburn) Ober, of Hollis. Married (third) Jennie

Hartwell, born in Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1838, and died January 31, 1876. daughter of Joseph and Hannah H. (Hodgeman) Hartwell, of Bedford, Massachusetts. By the second wife he had two daughters: Nellie L., born April 5, 1866, died August 5, 1867; Mary L., born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 22, 1867, a graduate of the Hollis high school and the Normal school at Framingham, Massachusetts. She taught school for some time, but now keeps house for her father. By the third wife he had three children: Lyman C., a graduate of the Agricultural College of Durham, New Hampshire. Edwin H. Jennie, a graduate of the Hollis high school, and of the Normal Art school, Massachusetts, and is now supervisor of drawing in the Attleboro, Massachusetts, public schools.

This family is descended from the SPOONER Spooners of Plymouth and Dartmouth, Massachusetts, who were among the first settlers in the last named town, and figured quite prominently in the early history of that section of Bristol county. One of the most notable representatives of the family was the Hon. Walter Spooner, a staunch Revolutionary patriot, and descendants of the original settler are scattered through the New England and other states. William Spooner, the first of the name on this side of the ocean, probably arrived in New England from the mother country in 1637, locating in Plymouth, and as he is first mentioned in the records of that town as an apprentice, it may be inferred that he was a minor. He was admitted a freeman in 1654 and resided in Plymouth until about the year 1660, when he removed to that part of Dartmouth which is now Acushnet. He died at Dartmouth, 1684. His first wife was Elizabeth Partridge, who died April 28, 1648. March 18, 1652, he married for his second wife Hannah Pratt, daughter of Joshua Pratt. His children were: John, Sarah, Samuel, Martha, William, Isaac, Hannah, Mercy and Ebenezer. (N. B. The branch of the Spooner family now in hand is unquestionably the posterity of William, but the line of descent does not appear in either the "Spooner Genealogy" or the "Spooner Memorial," which, with other records of the family, have been consulted for the purpose of obtaining it).

(I) Nathan Spooner resided in Franconia, New Hampshire, and died in that town early in the last century. (There is some reason for believing that he was a descendant of Amariah Spooner, a great-grandson of William Spooner, who went from Dartmouth to Hardwick, Massachusetts, prior to 1749). The maiden name of Nathan's wife was Betsey Weare, and she bore him three children, namely: Catherine, Sarah and Thomas.

(II) Thomas, youngest child of Nathan and Betsey (Weare) Spooner, was born in Franconia, December 17, 1816. Although his educational advantages were limited to the primitive common school system of his day, he made good use of such slender opportunities as were within his reach, and

these, together with a large amount of natural ability, enabled him to ultimately become an efficient business man. At the age of fourteen years he entered the employ of the Franconia Iron Company, which was at that time an important industrial enterprise in that locality, and he was shortly afterwards advanced to the position of bookkeeper. Without any knowledge whatever of systematic bookkeeping he accepted the difficult task, depending wholly upon his inherent resources, and by a method of his own he handled the numerous and complicated accounts of the concern in a most satisfactory manner. In 1845 he was appointed superintendent and retained that position until the industry was abandoned some years later. In 1852 he went to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, as assistant manager of the Fairbanks Scale Company, was soon chosen manager of that extensive enterprise, and continued to direct its affairs for the remainder of his life, which terminated June 16, 1883. For many years he served as postmaster and town clerk in Franconia. During the period of anti-slavery agitation he was a staunch Abolitionist, and he acted with the Republican party from the time of its organization. His religious affiliations were with the Free Will Baptists, and he was a prominent member of that church.

In 1837 Mr. Spooner married Ann Johnson Thompson, born in or near Haverhill, New Hampshire, October 5, 1818. She was a descendant in the eighth generation of Henry Howland, the emigrant ancestor of the Howland family of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and her mother was before marriage Rhoda Howland, daughter of George Howland, of that place. The line of descent from Henry Howland, who arrived at Plymouth from England, before 1625, is through (II) Zoeth, (III) Nicholas, (IV) Samuel, (V) Samuel, (VI) George and (VII) Rhoda. George Howland was born about 1752, and in his younger days was a whaler of New Bedford. He went to Lisbon, New Hampshire, about 1783, settling in Sugar Hill, and he died September 10, 1835. He was first married to Mary Warner, of North Scituate, Rhode Island, and his second wife, whose maiden surname was Jillson, is said to have felled the first tree in clearing the farm at Lisbon. He was the father of eight children, and Rhoda was the youngest. Mrs. Spooner, who was a devout Christian and Free Will Baptist, died February 5, 1884. She was the mother of eight children, namely: Susan Colby, born April 19, 1839; Ellen Maria, born March 4, 1841; Lydia Cole, born September 18, 1844; Charles Edward, born August 5, 1847, died in 1879; Ira Allen, born January 22, 1850, died in 1854; Thomas, born February 4, 1852, died in 1895; Frank, the date of whose birth is recorded in the succeeding paragraph, and Emma Bell, born July 27, 1861, died in 1863.

(III) Frank Spooner, M. D., fourth son and seventh child of Thomas and Ann J. (Thompson) Spooner, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, January 22, 1855. His early education was obtained in the common and high schools of St. Johnsbury.

His professional studies were completed at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1877, and he began the practice of medicine in Colebrook, New Hampshire. In 1880 he removed to Lancaster, where he has practiced successfully for the past twenty-seven years, and he is at the present time serving as health officer.

Dr. Spooner is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Coö's Lodge, No. 135, and has served as grand senior warden and grand high priest of the Grand Encampment of New Hampshire. He also belongs to the Masonic Order, having served as master of North Star Lodge; high priest of the chapter; commander in the commandery; thrice potent master in North Star Lodge of Perfection. In 1902 he was elected secretary of all the bodies. He attends the Congregational Church.

In 1878 he married Lucy Hovey, only daughter of Richard and Ruth (Greenleaf) Hovey, of Lancaster (see Hovey).

This name was spelled in the early generations, Rounseville, and was later written Rounsevell. It is probably of French origin, but was early transported to England, whence it came to New England and was prominently identified with the settlement and development of the United States.

(I) William Rounseville was a resident of Honiton, a market town of Devonshire, England, where it is presumed that he passed his entire life.

(II) Philip, son of William Rounseville, was born about 1678, in Honiton, whence he came to America before 1704 and settled in Freetown, Massachusetts. He was employed in the cloth dressing mills of Captain Josiah Winslow. Subsequently he purchased a large tract of land at Furnace Village, East Freetown, where he erected a dam and a mill, in which he conducted for many years the business of cloth dressing. He died November 6, 1763. He married Mary Howland, born 1672, daughter of Samuel Howland, of Freetown. She died May 8, 1744, and was survived almost twenty years by her husband. Their children included Philip, William and John.

(III) William (2), second son of Philip and Mary (Howland) Rounseville, was born in Freetown and lived on the paternal homestead. In partnership with his brothers he conducted a saw mill. He died in middle age. His wife Elizabeth married (second) an Ashley, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. By her second marriage she was the ancestor of the distinguished diplomat and historian, John Hay. The children of William Rounseville (2), included William, Sylvester, Joseph, Elizabeth and Levi. The last named was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and the ancestor of Rev. William Rounsevel Alger, D. D.

(IV) Joseph, third son of William (2) and Elizabeth Rounseville, was born January 3, 1737, in Freetown, Massachusetts, and lived in East Freetown, or Middleboro, until about 1770, when he re-

moved to Washington, New Hampshire. He built a mill on what is now Water street, in that town, and was one of the most active and influential citizens. He was moderator, town clerk, selectman and represented in the legislature the towns with which Washington was associated, in the years 1776-77-78 and 1780. The maiden name of his wife was Coe, but her christian name has not yet been discovered. They had four children born in Massachusetts and one after the removal to Washington.

(V) Alden, son of Joseph Rounseville, was born about 1765, and removed with his father to Washington when a child. There he grew up and lived for many years. Late in life he removed to Unity, same county, where he died and was buried in Washington. He represented Washington in the legislature in 1807-08. He married Hannah Weld, in Washington.

(VI) Alden W., son of Alden and Hannah (Weld) Rounsevel, was born June 1, 1805. For a number of years he resided in Dedham, Massachusetts, from whence he returned to Washington, and later removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he died February 22, 1880. He married Eleanor L. Bain, and her death occurred in Washington, in 1846. She was the mother of five children, namely: William B., born in Dedham, January 14, 1838; Charles S., who will be again referred to; Elbridge G., born in Washington, February 3, 1842; Henry A., born in Washington, March 23, 1844; and Lyman H., born in Washington, April 23, 1846.

(VII) Charles S. Rounsevel, M. D., second son of Alden W. and Eleanor L. (Bain) Rounsevel, was born in Dedham, August 22, 1839. He acquired his early education at the South Woodstock Academy. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company I, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, for service in the Civil war, and with the Army of the Potomac he participated in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg and other important engagements. He was for a portion of the time a non-commissioned officer, and was honorably discharged in 1864. He subsequently spent some time in traveling through Pennsylvania and some of the western states. His medical preparations were concluded at the Homeopathic School in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1882, and he began the practice of medicine in Springfield, Vermont. In 1884 he located in Nashua, where he has ever since practiced with success, and he is considered one of the family physicians of the homeopathic school in the city. Dr. Rounsevel is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the New Hampshire Homeopathic Medical Society, a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a comrade of John G. Foster Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1882 he married for his first wife, Flora M. Horton, daughter of Marcus L. and Grovia Horton, of Windsor, Vermont. She was earnestly interested in the Woman's Relief Corps, connected with the



C. F. Rowenshaw M.A.



Grand Army of the Republic, and held the office of state treasurer. She died in Nashua. His second wife, to whom he was married January 8, 1893, was Agnes B. Cunningham, daughter of William and Ellen Cunningham, of Charlestown. He has an adopted son, Philip W.

This name, borne to the shores of New England by more than one progenitor, is the patronymic of many citizens in the American commonwealth, who are leaders in various professions and employments. In early times the name was generally spelled without the final "s."

(I) Thomas Andrew, the immigrant, was one of the founders of Watertown, and later of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He died before 1649. His wife's name was Rebecca, and they were the parents of two sons, born at Watertown: Thomas and Daniel. The widow Rebecca married (second), in 1648, Nicholas Wyeth, of Cambridge, by whom she had five children, born between 1650 and 1659.

(II) Daniel, second son and child of Thomas and Rebecca Andrew, was born in Watertown, March, 1644, and died of small pox, December 3, 1702. He was a mason by trade, and was a schoolmaster in 1672, and lived in that part of Salem called the village, now Danvers. He was representative in 1685. In the June session, 1689, the first year of liberty recovered from Sir Edmond Andros, the tyrant, Daniel Andrew was reported, and in 1692 was charged with the preposterous crime of witchcraft, "perhaps because he knew more than some of his neighbors," says the genealogist, Savage; "but was released early in the year following, when reason prevailed over the influence of Cotton Mather." He married Sarah, born 1649, daughter of John Porter, the immigrant, who came from England, and was a settler at Salem Village. Sarah, the wife of John Porter, was the daughter of James Putnam, son of Captain John, son of John Putnam, immigrant, also settler of Danvers, and progenitor of all the Putnams in the country. Sarah (Porter) Andrew died 1731. Four of their children died young. The others were: Daniel, Israel, Sarah and Mehitable.

(III) Daniel (2), eldest son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Porter) Andrew, was born at Salem Village, where he resided, and was a brick mason by occupation. He was baptized at the First Church of Salem, September 2, 1677, and died February 6, 1718. He married Hannah Peabody, who soon died without issue, and he married (second), February 12, 1702, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah (Andrew) Peabody, of Boxford, Massachusetts. She was born August 13, 1680, and died in March, 1741. Her sons were: Thomas, Daniel, John and Samuel.

(IV) Daniel (3), son of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Peabody) Andrew, was born September 28, 1704, at Danvers (or Salem Village, as it was then called), and died March 31, 1743. He married, September 20, 1730, Ginger Hutchinson, born 1707,

daughter of Israel and Sarah (Putnam) Porter, and widow of Elisha Hutchinson. She married (third) December 15, 1756, Josiah Herrick, of Wrentham. By her first marriage she was the mother of one child, Colonel Israel Hutchinson, a very prominent citizen of Danvers, and greatly distinguished in the Revolutionary war. The children of Daniel (3) and Ginger Andrew were: Sarah, Daniel, John, Nathan and Samuel, born 1731—1741.

(V) Samuel, youngest son of Daniel (3) and Ginger (Porter) Andrew, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, April 11, 1741, and died in Sutton, New Hampshire, March 7, 1796, aged fifty-five. He was a tailor, was lame, and tradition has it that his lameness came from injuries received in the French and Indian war. He settled in Sutton, where he was taxed in 1779, and was appointed one of a committee to locate the meeting house in 1786. The orchard and the site of the house where he resided are now pointed out on the old road that leads from Long pond to Sutton Centre. He was the first tailor in Sutton, was also a farmer, and a very kind neighbor. His offspring are numerous, many of them possessing superior intelligence, enterprise and business capacity, and some occupying high positions in the nation. He married, March 3, 1763, Mary Dodge, who died in Sutton, April 19, 1809, in her sixty-fifth year. Their children were: Daniel, Mary, Nathan, Samuel, John, Israel, Sarah, Hannah, Percy and Betsey.

(VI) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Dodge) Andrew, was born January 17, 1770, and died March 1, 1837. He was a good substantial farmer, and a devout Christian. He married, July 4, 1791, Sally Peaslee, born 1771, died January 21, 1839. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Bean) Peaslee, and the first white female child born in Perrystown. They had a large and useful family, the first four being born in Bridgewater, and those younger in Sutton. They were: Mary P., Sally P., Samuel, Ebenezer, Dolly, Simeon D., Joshua D., Reuben G., Nancy D. and Benjamin R.

(VII) Reuben Gile, son of Samuel (2) and Sally (Peaslee) Andrew, was born in Sutton, New Hampshire, July 13, 1806, and was educated in the public schools. He resided in Newbury, and spent his life in farming, in which he was successful. In politics he was a Democrat, and took more than ordinary interest in political matters; was selectman in Wilmot two terms, and represented the towns of Newbury and Wilmot in the state legislature. He was not a member of any religious organization, but was a man of strict morality and rectitude of character, and one to whom his neighbors often went for counsel. His death occurred September 27, 1868. He married Lydia Bailey, daughter of Dudley and Sarah (Woodman) Bailey, who was born November 11, 1812, and died May 3, 1905. Their children were: Emery B., died in California. Dudley B., lives at Wilmot Flat. Byron G., lives at Franconia. Helen A., married P. Z. Taylor, and resides in Denver, Colorado. Charles R., lives in Lawrence, Kansas. Frank P., mentioned

below. Minerva S., lives in Boulder, Colorado. Lydia J., lives in Andover.

(VIII) Frank Pierce Andrews, son of Reuben Gile and Lydia (Bailey) Andrew, was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, June 30, 1848. His education was obtained in the common schools of Wilmot, and at Colby Academy. He remained with his parents and worked on his father's farm until about twenty years of age, and then entered upon a business life for himself. After residing about four years on the homestead farm, during which time he taught music extensively in Conway, Marlow, and Wilmot, he entered the employ of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, of Concord, in September, 1872, and has been with that institution ever since. He is assistant treasurer and a trustee of this bank, and is a member of its investing committee; is a director and clerk of the Concord Light and Power Company; director in Mount Washington Railway Company; director, treasurer and clerk of the Board of Trade Building Company; director and clerk of Prescott Piano Company; director in the Concord Cattle Company; and director in the State Dwelling-House Insurance Company. In political faith a Republican, he has nevertheless found no time for politics or public office holding. He is a member of the South Congregational Society, of Concord, and was its treasurer fifteen years. His life has been devoted to the interests entrusted to his care, a mere enumeration of which is sufficient to demonstrate the faith of the public in his ability and integrity. He is a member of the Wonolancet and the Snowshoe clubs.

(I) William Andrews, of Hampshire, England, carpenter, was a passenger on the ship "James," William Cooper, master, which sailed from Hampton on or about April 6, 1635, and landed in Boston, where he was shortly afterwards admitted a freeman. He subsequently settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he plied his calling, and erected the first meeting-house there in 1644. He died at East Haven, March 4, 1676. The maiden name of his first wife, who accompanied him from the mother country, is unknown. His second marriage, which took place December 7, 1665, was with Anna Gibbands, daughter of William Gibbands, who was colonial secretary in 1657, and her death occurred in 1701. He reared three sons, namely: William, Samuel and Nathan, all of whom were born in England. He also had one daughter, whose name does not appear in the records, and is supposed to have had two others.

(II) Samuel, second son of William Andrews, was born in England, 1632. He took the oath of fidelity, May 2, 1654, in New Haven, and in 1670 settled in Wallingford, Connecticut, where he died October 6, 1704. His will, which dated April 17, 1703, disposed of property valued in the inventory at three hundred and thirty-one pounds, two shillings and six pence. He married Elizabeth Peck, daughter of Deacon William Peck, of New Haven,

and was the father of William, died young; Samuel, died in infancy; another Samuel, another William, John, Nathaniel, twins, who died unnamed; Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, Margery and Dinah.

(III) Samuel (2), third son and child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Peck) Andrews, was born in New Haven, April 30, 1663. He resided in Wallingford, and August 27, 1686, was married to Anna or Hannah Hall. She bore him eight children, namely: Thomas, John, died in infancy; John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Elisha, William and Anna.

(IV) Samuel (3), fourth son and fifth child of Samuel and Anna (Hall) Andrews, was born at Wallingford, in 1697. He married Abigail Tyler, daughter of John and Abigail Tyler, and both lived to a ripe old age, his death having occurred October 5, 1784, at eighty-seven, and hers February 13, 1786, at eighty-nine. They were buried in Merdith, Connecticut. Their children were: Jacob, Elon, Nicholas, Laban, Dennison, Moses and Aaron (twins), and Daniel.

(V) Dennison, fifth son and child of Samuel and Abigail (Tyler) Andrews, was born in Wallingford, August 27, 1730. He married, May 11, 1757, Abigail Whiting; who died October 1, 1796, aged sixty years, and his death occurred at Meriden, in June, 1807, at the age of seventy-seven years. The twelve children of this union were: Sarah, died young; Abner, Abigail, Whiting A., Samuel, Aaron, Dennison, Oliver, Royal, Harvey, Sarah and Philomelia.

(VI) Whiting A., second son and fourth child of Dennison and Abigail (Whiting) Andrews was born in Meriden, Connecticut, November 7, 1762. In early manhood he settled in Claremont, New Hampshire, and became a prosperous farmer. He died December 18, 1817, aged fifty-five years. His wife was before marriage Lucy Curtis, who was born in Meriden, Connecticut, February 14, 1764, perhaps a distant relative, and died October 30, 1844, aged eighty years. She bore him children, namely: Alban, Sabrina, Samuel W., Abigail, Curtis B., Hervey and Abner.

(VII) Abner, son of Whiting A. and Lucy (Curtis) Andrews, was born in Claremont, July 30, 1805. When nineteen years old he settled in Nashua, and followed the carpenter's trade for the remainder of his life, which terminated August 30, 1880. At his majority he united with the Whig party, and participated quite actively in public affairs, representing Nashua in the lower house of the state legislature in 1842, was a member of Nashua city government, and overseer of the poor, and with the greater part of his political associates he joined the Republican party at its formation. He married Martha Richards, daughter of Joseph Richards. Children: Abner, Mary Helen, Henry Laurens, Frank Curtis, died young; Charles O., who will be again referred to; and George H., who enlisted in Company E. Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Civil war, and died from the effects of malaria, contracted in the army.



(VIII) Charles Oscar, only surviving son of Abner and Martha (Richards) Andrews, was born in Nashua, August 15, 1839. After concluding his attendance at the public schools, he gave his attention to the study of instrumental music with the special intention of becoming an organist. Although music is not his exclusive occupation, he has, for many years, devoted much time to that art, and is an organist of recognized ability, having officiated in that capacity at the Unitarian Church, Nashua, for a period of twenty-seven years.

In politics Mr. Andrews is a Republican, and has long been prominently identified with the public affairs of the city. He represented Nashua in the state legislature in 1877-78, has been chairman of the board of inspectors of the check-list for eight years, and for the past twelve years has been a member of the board of assessors and re-elected fall of 1906 for a term of four years, and for a long period has occupied the responsible position of clerk of the board of assessors, and is still holding the same in 1907.

Mr. Andrews married, June 17, 1862, Abby Clifford Morrill, daughter of Abel Morrill, of Franklin, this state. Mrs. Andrews is one of the most active members of the Unitarian Church, is a leading spirit in benevolent circles, and takes an interest in the Protestant Orphanage, of which she is a member of the board of directors.

The Sissons of Yorkshire belong to that sturdy, industrial class which constitute the backbone of the British commerce and manufacturers, and although Cameron Sisson, of Franklin, is a late comer, the name was transplanted in New England considerably more than two hundred years ago by immigrants of the Puritan denomination.

(I) William Sisson, who resided in Yorkshire, England, and was a tailor by trade, married Sarah Thowler, and had a family of thirteen children, six of whom grew to maturity: George, Cameron, Mark, Celia, Mary Ann, Rose.

(II) Cameron, son of William and Sarah (Thowler) Sisson, was born in Yorkshire, England, March 5, 1847. He was educated in the common schools, and entering a textile mill at an early age he acquired proficiency as a wool-spinner. Emigrating to the United States when eighteen years old, he was first employed in a woollen mill in Vermont, later in Littleton, New Hampshire, and still later in Thompsonville, Connecticut. He went to Franklin for the first time in 1873, and remained there about two years, but at the expiration of that time went back to Connecticut and continued to follow his trade there for a number of years. In 1895 he again located in Franklin, and, establishing himself in the livery business, has carried it on continuously to the present time. He also conducts quite an extensive business as a dealer in firewood. In politics Mr. Sisson acts with the Republican party. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Mary Helen Crowther, of Methuen, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Sisson have one daughter, Sarah Frances, who was born in Franklin, January 14, 1886.

The sources from which names are derived and the circumstances which dictated the taking of them are so numerous and varied as to be beyond all knowledge, yet careful study and prolonged search have discovered the origin of a multitude of them. Writers have classified surnames from their origins as baptismal, local, official, occupative and sobriquet. Not a few names of both ancient and modern times are expressive of the condition of the persons who bore them. Among primitive and uncivilized nations slavery has generally been a recognized institution. Our Saxon ancestors cherished it, and the last slave was not liberated in Britain until after surnames were adopted. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when men had but one name, and a nickname was added to designate more closely the person referred to, a slave might be mentioned as "Ive Le Bond," or "Richard le Bond," while a man who had been born free, though of humble circumstances, would be anxious to preserve himself from a doubtful or suspected position by such a name as "Walter le Free," or "John le Freeman." In our "Fryes," a sobriquet that has acquired much honor of late years and represented in the mediaeval rolls by such entries as "Thomas le Frye," or "Walter le Frie," we have but an absolute rendering of "free."

Among the early New England families of English origin this has been more conspicuously identified with the state of Maine than with its original home in Massachusetts. It has furnished one of the most distinguished members of the United States senate, and many useful and worthy citizens in various localities. Its origin is directly traced to England, and its establishment in New England was early.

(I) John Frye, born 1601, was a resident of Basing, Hants, England. In May, 1638, he sailed from Southampton in the ship "Bevis" of Hampton, commanded by Robert Baton, and was an early settler in Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1645 he removed thence to Andover, Massachusetts, where he was a very active citizen up to the end of his life, and where he died November 9, 1693, at the age of ninety-two years and seven months. His wife, Ann, died at Andover, October 22, 1680. Their children were: John, Benjamin, Samuel, James, Elizabeth and Susan.

(II) Samuel, third son and child of John and Ann Frye, was born about 1650, in Andover, Massachusetts, where he passed his life and died May 9, 1725, in his seventy-sixth year. He married, November 20, 1671, Mary, daughter of John Aslett (or Asledee). She survived her husband about twelve years, dying in 1747. John Aslett, or Asledee, of Newbury and Andover, was born about 1614, and died June 6, 1771. He married, October 8, 1648, Rebecca Ayer, daughter of John Ayer. Their children were: John, Samuel, Mary, Phoebe, Hannah.

Ebenezer, Nathan, Deborah, Samuel and Benjamin. Their third child and daughter, Mary, became the wife of Samuel ———, was born April 24, 1654, and died August 12, 1747.

(III) John (2), eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Aslett or Asledee) Frye, was born September 16, 1672, in Andover, and died in that town, April 7, 1737, in his sixty-fifth year. He married, November 1, 1694, Tabitha, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Farnum, who died May 17, 1775, in her seventy-fifth year. Their children were: John (died young), Isaac, Joshua, Abiel, Mehitabel, Anne (died young), Joseph, Samuel, Anne, John, Tabitha and Hannah. (Mention of Joseph and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Captain Abiel, son of Lieutenant John (2) and Tabitha (Farnum) Frye, was born in Andover, May 30, 1703, and died May 22, 1757. He married, February 10, 1732, Abigail Emery, and they had six children: Abigail (died young), Abiel, Simon, Abigail, Sarah, and Isaac, whose sketch follows.

(V) Major Isaac Frye, youngest child of Captain Abiel and Abigail (Emery) Frye, was born February 6, 1748. He moved from Andover, Massachusetts, to Wilton, New Hampshire, in 1770 or 1771, and bought and settled on a farm previously occupied by Benjamin Thompson, being a part of the grant made October 1, 1749, of the township of Wilton by the Masonian proprietors. This farm is now (1907) owned by Harvey W. and Charles E. Frye, whose father bought it in 1872. Isaac Frye was in the Revolution. He was engaged in setting out an apple orchard when the news came of the battle of Lexington. He immediately left the field, went to his home, saying to his family, "The enemy are here," saddled his horse and proceeded on his way to the war. Within a few days afterward he, with thirty-two others from Wilton, was enrolled in the Third New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel Reed commanding. He held the rank of quartermaster of his company at the battle of Bunker Hill. On February 26, 1776, he was appointed by the committee of safety a captain in Colonel Scammell's regiment. March 4, 1776, he was ordered to raise a company in Colonel Scammell's regiment, and received £300 out of the treasury to pay bounties. He was appointed by congress a captain in the Third New York Regiment, to take rank as such from January 1, 1776, his commission being signed by John Jay, president of the congress of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, June 16, 1779. April 5, 1782, he was appointed muster master at Amherst. Captain Frye was also brevetted major by act of congress, November 27, 1783, and his commission was signed by Thomas Mifflin. This commission, with an order signed by Major General Sullivan, dated January 5, 1776, for Stark's, Poor's, Reed's and Patterson's regiments to guard Morristown, New Jersey, together with other Revolutionary documents including copies of muster rolls of New Hampshire companies and a discharge paper signed by George Washington, is now in the hands

of a great-grandson of Major Isaac Frye. Major Isaac Frye was a nephew of Major General Joseph Frye. The hardships and privations of his Revolutionary service were such that he died comparatively young. He departed this life November 3, 1791, in the forty-third year of his age, and was buried in the North cemetery in Wilton. Isaac Frye married, June 1, 1769, at North Andover, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Holt, born November 25, 1748, daughter of Captain Timothy and Elizabeth (Holt) Holt, and a descendant in the fourth generation from Nicholas Holt, the innumigrant (see Holt I and III). Eleven children were born to Major Isaac and Elizabeth (Holt) Frye: Isaac, Abiel, Timothy (died young), John, Timothy, Holt, Joshua, Betsey, Hannah, Alfred and Sally.

(VI) Joshua, sixth child of Major Isaac and Elizabeth (Holt) Frye, was born at Wilton, December 21, 1770, and died June 20, 1864. He married and resided in Brookline, Vermont, and was engaged in contracting in Vermont and eastern New York for some years. His wife died, and in 1816 or 1817 he returned to Wilton and lived on the homestead. He was a person of ability and good judgment. He married (first) Lois Farrington, born at Hubbardston, Massachusetts, March 4, 1784, and died at Athens, Vermont, August 27, 1815. He married (second) Lucy Jones, of Wilton, born at Hillsborough, and died at Wilton, December 17, 1875, in the eighty-ninth year of her age. His children, all by the first wife: Abiel, Betsey, and Harvey F., the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) Harvey Farrington Frye, youngest child of Joshua and Lois (Farrington) Frye, was born at Athens, Vermont, July 16, 1814, and died in Wilton, January 12, 1896, and was buried in the South cemetery. When about a year old he was taken to Wilton, New Hampshire, by his parents on their removal to that place, and there he resided the remainder of his life. He was engaged for years of his early business life in hauling goods and produce between Wilton and Boston, and intermediate points. He continued in this business until the completion of the railroad from Boston to East Wilton. He was one of the "old line" teamsters, so called, always having an attractive team in which he took great pride, and their excellent appearance indicated the care and humane treatment which they received. When the advent of railroads put him out of business he turned his attention to his farm in Wilton, which is a part of the old homestead. This he cultivated with his usual industry, made many valuable improvements, and added to his possessions until he acquired the whole of the original homestead and other lands which he used for fruit growing and for the keep of a herd of dairy cows, whose milk he sold in the Boston market. He was connected with the militia, being a member of the Miller Guards, a company belonging to the Twenty-seventh Regiment. He was an attendant at the Unitarian Church, and in politics a lifelong Democrat. He was held in the highest esteem by his townsmen, and his integrity and honor-

able business dealings merited the confidence which was reposed in him.

He married (first) Lovisa A. Tupper, of Barnard, Vermont, who died August 30, 1848, aged twenty-five, leaving no children. He married (second), September 24, 1850, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Jane Emeline Drury, born at Weybridge, Vermont, October 23, 1825, and died at Wilton, New Hampshire, November 4, 1906, aged eighty-one years and twelve days. She was the youngest child of David and Martha (Haven) Drury. She was buried in the family lot at the South cemetery, Wilton. The seven children by this marriage are: Joshua F., Elson D., died March 12, 1907; Lois Lovisa, Harvey W., Charles E., George E. and Martha Jane. 1. Joshua F. was born in Wilton, August 12, 1851, and resides in Wilton, where he is a large owner of real estate, a dealer in wood and lumber, director of Wilton Savings Bank for several years, one of the incorporators of the Wilton Telephone Company, some time director of the same, member of Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, selectman three years, supervisor four years, and one of the town auditors several years. 2. Elson Drury, born June 29, 1853, married in Wilton, October 26, 1881, Etta Louisa Parker, of Milford, born in Milford, April 24, 1862, died September 1, 1907, in Wilton, New Hampshire, daughter of George F. and Sarah Elizabeth (Lawrence) Parker. There are four children by this marriage: George Harvey, born December 31, 1882; Mabel Etta, December 31, 1886, died December 22, 1904; Lois Emeline, August 28, 1893; and Lester Elson, November 24, 1895, a carpenter, has lived in Wilton all his life, except during a brief time spent in the south. He is a past grand of Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilton. These children were born in Wilton. 3. Lois Lovisa, born February 5, 1856, married, August 22, 1893, in Antrim, Ernest Churchill Osborne, of Greenfield. They have three children: Homer Earnest, born July 12, 1894; Elizabeth Frye, November 19, 1897; Martha Louise, December 5, 1900. The former was born in Wilton, the two latter in Greenfield. 4. Harvey Wellington, born September 4, 1858, is extensively engaged in farming, and is also a lumber contractor. He was selectman three years. He is a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Mayflower Rebekah Lodge, No. 40; and Advance Grange, No. 20, Patrons of Husbandry. 5. Charles Edgar is the subject of the next paragraph. 6. George Erwin, born April 5, 1864, is a farmer. 7. Martha Jane, born January 17, 1868, married, in Greenfield, April 24, Edmund Ermon Boutwell, of Brookline, and has four children: Emma Edith, born at Nashua, April 25, 1896, died at Sterling, Massachusetts, September 8, 1899; Emiline Lucy, born in Sterling, Massachusetts, August 10, 1900, died there June 22, 1903; William H., born July 14, 1904; Martha, born April 4, 1907.

(VIII) Charles Edgar, fourth child and third son of Harvey F. and Jane E. (Drury) Frye, was

born in Wilton, June 9, 1861, and was educated in the public schools. He has been engaged principally in dairy and stock farming and fruit growing. In addition to his farming he is a partner in a saw-mill with his brother, Harvey W. Frye. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as supervisor four years. He attends the Unitarian Church. Since its institution he has been a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, in Antrim, September 13, 1893, Bertha May Osborne, born in Palmyra, Maine, April 9, 1874, daughter of Laland and Sarah Abbie (Sanborn) Osborne. They have four children: Edgar Parkman, born June 29, 1894; Alice Emeline, July 27, 1896; Bertha Osborne, July 7, 1901; Charles Haven, May 28, 1906; the first three at Wilton, and the youngest at Nashua.

(IV) Joseph, fourth son and eighth child of John and Tabitha (Farnum) Frye, was born in April, 1711, in Andover, and resided in that town, where he was a very prominent citizen. He served as justice of the peace, representative in the general court and was generally active in the affairs of the town. He served in the War of 1755 and participated in the siege of Louisburg. In the War of 1757 he was colonel of a regiment at the capture of Fort William Henry by Montcalm. He was promised protection by Lacorne, who had great influence among the savages and whose countrymen had been humanely treated by Colonel Frye in Nova Scotia. He expressed great gratitude and pretended that he desired to make returns in this way, promising that neither he nor any of the Massachusetts troops should receive injury from the Indians. This promise was in nowise fulfilled, and Colonel Frye was plundered and stripped of his clothes and led into the woods by an Indian, who intended to despatch him. On arriving at a secluded spot the colonel made a desperate effort to preserve his life, and with no other arms than those which nature gave him he overpowered and killed the Indian and by rapid flight in a thick woods eluded his captors, and after several days of suffering in the wilderness he arrived at Fort Edward. He was appointed major-general June 21, 1775, by the Provincial congress and continued a short time with the troops at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the Revolutionary war. In recognition of his military service he was granted a township of land by the general court of Massachusetts, which he selected in a very fine locality in the present state of Maine, and this town is still known as Fryeburg. He was a land surveyor among other accomplishments, and was thus enabled to secure a very fine location. His descendants are still very numerous in that locality and other sections of the state of Maine. He married, March 20, 1733, Mehitabel Poore, and they were the parents of: Joseph (died young); Samuel; Mehitabel (died young); Mehitabel (died young); Mehitabel; Joseph; Tabitha; Hannah; Richard; Nathan and Samuel.

(V) Captain Joseph (2), third son and sixth

child of General Joseph (1) Frye, was born July 10, 1743, in Andover, and passed most of his life in Fryeburg, Maine. His children were: Joseph, Mary, Mehitabel, John, Nancy, Dean, Sarah, William and Sophia.

(VI) Nancy, third daughter and fifth child of Captain Joseph (2) Frye, became the wife of David Potter (see Potter).

The Mooneys of this article are descended from a Protestant Irishman, who arrived in America soon enough to take a prominent part in the French and Indian war and the Revolution. The family is descended from Eoghan (Owen), the son of Feig, of the ninety-third generation on the O'Gorman pedigree. Owen had a son Alioll Mor, whose son Maoinach had a son called O'Maoínagh, that is Mooney's descendant, and from him was named Feara Maoínagh, anglicized Fermanagh, which was given to him by his uncle, the then Irish monarch. The principal seat of the Mooneys was at Ballaghmooney, in Kings county. The name Mooney is from the Irish word Maoin, signifying wealth, whence the English word money.

(I) Colonel Hercules Mooney was born in Ireland, and is said to have been a tutor in a nobleman's family in that country. He came to Dover, New Hampshire, in 1733, and, as is shown by the public records, engaged, January 2, 1734, to teach school. July 4, of the last named year, he began his labors in that part of Dover which is now Somersworth. He married, before 1738, and resided near "Barbadoes," which is a locality near the present boundary line between Dover and Madbury, and within the old "Cocheco parish," where his name appears in the rate list of 1741. In 1743 Hercules Mooney signed a petition to make Madbury a parish, separate from Dover. In 1750 or 1751 he removed to Durham, where he was teaching as early as 1751. There are no school records of Durham extant before 1750, but from that year until Lee was set off as a separate parish in 1766, he taught in the schools of Durham. Soon after removing to Durham he married and resided on his wife's property, known as the Jones farm.

In 1757 his military career began with his appointment to a captaincy in Colonel Meserve's regiment, and he took part in the expedition to Crown Point. A part of Colonel Meserve's regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goffe, was sent to Fort William Henry, which was under the command of Colonel Monroe, of the Thirty-fifth British Regiment. "The French General Montcalm, at the head of a large body of Canadians and Indians, with a train of artillery, invested the fort, and in six days the garrison, after having expended all their ammunition, capitulated, on condition that they should not serve against the French for eighteen months. They were allowed the honors of war, and were to be escorted by the French troops to Fort Edward, with their private baggage." The Indians, enraged at the terms granted the garrison,

attacked them as they marched out unarmed, stripped them of their baggage and clothes, and with tomahawk and scalping knife wreaked their vengeance on their defenceless victims. The New Hampshire regiment, which was in the rear, felt the chief fury of the enemy. Out of the two hundred, eighty were killed and taken. Captain Hercules Mooney and his son Benjamin, lost all their arms and private baggage, and for this loss they were afterward partially recompensed by the province. Captain Mooney returned home on parole soon after the massacre of his companions, and in April, 1758, enlisted forty men from Durham and vicinity. In 1761 Hercules Mooney petitioned for an "allowance for care of getting home his son Jonathan," who had enlisted March 14, 1760, and was taken sick with fever at Crown Point, and removed to Albany, where he had smallpox.

The Durham records show that Captain Mooney was elected assessor, March 29, 1762, and selectman, March 25, 1765. On November 18, 1765, Hercules Mooney headed a petition with ninety-nine other inhabitants of Durham, to have the town divided into two parishes. In response to this petition and favorable action by the town of Durham, the provincial government set off a part of Durham and incorporated it as the parish of Lee, January 16, 1766, with town privileges. The greater part of Captain Mooney's farm lay on the Lee side of the division line, and he taught in Lee until the Revolution, and again after the war until 1786, his sons Obadiah and John also teaching. He served as a member of the board of selectmen in Lee from 1769 until the Revolutionary period, and represented his town in the Fifth Provincial Congress at Exeter, December 21, 1775. His record in that congress shows that he was more conservative than most of the delegates. With the exception of the year 1777, he represented his town in the Colonial and state legislature until 1783.

March 14, 1776, Hercules Mooney was appointed major in the regiment of Colonel David Gilman, and stationed at Newcastle or vicinity. September 20, 1776, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Continental battalion, then being raised in New Hampshire. This regiment was under Pierce Long, and stationed at Newcastle until ordered by General Ward to march to Ticonderoga, New York, in February, 1777. Upon the approach of the British army under General Burgoyne, Ticonderoga was evacuated July 6, 1777, and the New Hampshire troops were ordered to help cover the retreat, during which a few were killed and about one hundred men wounded. During this retreat Lieutenant-Colonel Hercules Mooney lost his horse, most of his clothes, and all his camp equipage to a very considerable value, and was allowed partial compensation. From May 23, 1778, to August 12, 1778, he was a member of the committee of safety, and again from December 23, 1778, to March 10, 1779. June 23, 1779, he was appointed colonel of a regiment ordered for continental service in Rhode Island. The regiment was raised in June, and re-





*H. W. Wooley*

mained in service until the month of January, 1780.

After the war Colonel Mooney resumed teaching. He served as justice of the peace for Strafford county from July, 1776, until his removal to Holderness in 1785, and was afterwards a justice of the peace for Grafton county. He was a grantee of New Holderness in 1761, and active in securing settlers for the town, his friend and neighbor, Nathaniel Thompson, of Durham, being a pioneer. In Holderness he was a selectman, and also represented this town (together with other towns classed with it) in the legislature in 1786-87 and 1789-90.

The record of Colonel Mooney and his sons, as schoolmasters, officers in the Seven Years' and Revolutionary wars, and in civil positions was a notable one. Colonel Mooney was one of those men whom circumstances develop into leaders almost instantly when the exigencies of the case demand them. His record is a source of pride to his descendants. He died in Holderness, in April, 1800, and was buried about one-third of a mile from Ashland Village, under a willow tree, where his grave was marked with a rough slab of natural stone.

Colonel Mooney married (first), prior to 1738, Elizabeth Evans, born January 19, 1716, daughter of Benjamin Evans, of Dover. Benjamin Evans, born February 2, 1687, was killed by Indians, September 15, 1725. His wife's name was Mary. Hercules Mooney married (second), before 1756, Mary Jones, widow of Lieutenant Joseph Jones. The children by the first wife were: Benjamin, Elizabeth and Jonathan; and by the second, it is probable that there were two: John and Susanna.

(II) Jonathan, third son and fourth child of Colonel Hercules and Elizabeth (Evans) Mooney, was born in what was once "Coheco parish," Dover, now Madbury, in 1774. He and his brothers were brought up in the midst of war's alarms, and Benjamin, Jonathan and John Mooney were soldiers before they attained their majority. In 1760 a regiment of eight hundred men was raised in New Hampshire, under the command of Colonel John Goffe, for the invasion of Canada. Benjamin Mooney was first lieutenant of Captain Berry's company, and Jonathan enlisted March 14, 1760, and was taken sick with fever at Crown Point, and from there removed to Albany, where he had smallpox, as above stated. He probably spent the chief part of his life as a farmer in the vicinity of Dover.

He married, August 5, 1770, Patience Goold, by whom he had eleven children: Hercules, Benjamin, William, Timothy, Obadiah, John, Isaac, Joseph, Abigail, Thomas and Samuel.

(III) Benjamin, second son and child of Jonathan and Patience (Goold) Mooney, died in Sandwich. He married Polly, widow of Benjamin Groves, and daughter of John Prescott. She died in Sandwich, November, 1865, aged eighty-eight years. (See Prescott V). The children of Benjamin and Polly were: Sally, born June 16, 1799, married James Smith; Lucretia, March 10, 1801, married Alvin Johnson; Mary, June 29, 1803, married B. B. Moulton; Ruth, July 18, 1804, married

Merrill Cox; Benjamin G., mentioned below; Susan S., January 1, 1814, married Simeon Mason; Isaac G., February 11, 1818, married (first) Sarah E. Mason, who died October 26, 1847; (second) Mary A. Vickary.

(fV) Benjamin Graves, fifth child and eldest son of Benjamin and Polly (Graves) Mooney, was born in Sandwich, October 5, 1806, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 13, 1890. He remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, and then engaged in mercantile pursuits in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He resided there about five years, and then removed to Lowell, where he was employed several years as city messenger. Subsequently he became a member of the police force of that city, rose to the rank of captain of night watch, and was connected with the police service until 1881, when he retired from active life at the age of seventy-five years. He married, January 21, 1830, Mary E. Creighton, born in Boston, June 25, 1814, and died February 4, 1878. Seven children were born of this marriage: Susan L., born January 26, 1831, died February 2, 1843. Mary C., born November 6, 1833, died February 26, 1859. Anna G., born June 2, 1836, died September 8, 1863. Susan L., born December 4, 1844, died September 29, 1884. George W., born November 24, 1850. Albert G., born August 7, 1853. William R., whose sketch follows.

(V) William Rufus, third son and youngest child of Benjamin G. and Mary E. (Creighton) Mooney, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, July 11, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and McCoy's Business College, of Lowell. He was fond of adventure and wanted to see something of the world; accordingly, in September, 1872, he went to the Pacific states, and while there was engaged in steamboating, railroading and mining. In 1874 he returned to Lowell, and June 27, 1876, began work as a brakeman on the Boston & Lowell Railroad. Faithful service won him promotion, and in the summer of 1879 he was made a conductor. He served in that position until January 1, 1893, and was then made train master of the Concord division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, with headquarters at Concord, New Hampshire. August 1, 1899, he was appointed superintendent of that division, with headquarters in Concord. He served in that position until 1903, and was then transferred to the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of that road, with headquarters in Nashua. From that time until the present (1907) he has performed his duties with a fidelity and efficiency that has evoked the constant approval of his superior officers. He is a member of Star King Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Salem, Massachusetts; Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9, Nashua; Israel Hunt Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters, Nashua; Mt. Horeb Commandery, and Bek-tash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord, New Hampshire.

He married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, May 5, 1875, Ella L. Hurlbutt, born in Lowell, daughter of

John F. and Mary (Sing) Hurlbutt, of Lowell, and granddaughter of Ephraim Hildrith, who was in the Revolutionary war. He was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, in 1754. He married Rodah Barnes, born in 1763, and died December, 1846. Mr. Hildrith was a member of Captain Brient's company, Moore's regiment, marched from New Ipswich to Saratoga and was sent forward June 1, 1781. He served one year in the war. He died October, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Mooney are members of the First Congregational Church of Nashua; Mrs. Mooney is active in church work, and is a member of the Woman's Club, and Nathan Thornton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. They have one daughter, Blanche Etta, who married Arthur W. Thompson, of Concord, New Hampshire, a graduate of Boston Law University. He practices at Suncook. He has been a member of the legislature during the years 1905-06-07-08, and is serving on the judiciary committee.

Ralph Andrew Arnold, of Nashua, ARNOLD is descended from the Rhode Island Arnolds, who were among the early settlers of the Providence Plantation. The first of the name in England of whom there is any authentic record was (I) Roger Arnold, and from him the line of descent is through (II) Thomas, (III) Richard, (IV) Richard and (V) Thomas to (VI) Thomas, the immigrant, who located at Providence shortly after its settlement by Roger Williams. Thomas Arnold, Jr., was born in Cheselbourne, Dorsetshire, in 1599, and came to New England in the ship "Plain Joan" in 1635, going first to Watertown, Massachusetts, and shortly afterward to Providence, where he was admitted a freeman, May 13, 1640. He refused to conform to some of the strict religious rules in vogue at that time, as, according to the records, he was fined in 1651 twenty pounds for an offence against the law of baptism, and in 1654 he was again subjected to a fine of five pounds for neglecting public worship twenty days. He died in Providence in September, 1674. His children were: Thomas (who died young), Nicholas, Susanna, Ichabod, Richard, Thomas, John and Eleazer. Richard Arnold, son of Thomas, was born in Providence May 22, 1642, and died April 22, 1710. He was prominent in the civic affairs of Rhode Island in his day and several times served as deputy to the General Court. He was twice married. His first wife was before marriage Mary Angell, but the maiden surname of his second wife, who was christened Sarah, is unknown. He was the father of Richard, John, Joseph and Jeremiah. Richard and John settled in Smithfield, Rhode Island, but there is no further record of them available to the writer.

(1) Daniel Arnold, probably a descendant of either Richard or John, just mentioned, was a native of Smithfield and a resident of Thompson, Connecticut.

(11) Daniel (2) Arnold, son of Daniel (1), was born in Thompson and in early life was a farmer.

He resided for a time in Willington, Connecticut, whence he removed to Monson, Massachusetts, and he subsequently engaged in the stone cutting business at Danielson, Connecticut. He married Lora Stowell, of Abington, Connecticut, and had a family of five children: Daniel, Maria T., Francis A, Jane T. and Ralph A.

(III) Ralph Andrew, only surviving child of Daniel (2) and Lora (Stowell) Arnold, was born in Willington, Connecticut, March 26, 1841. He completed his education at the West Killingly (Connecticut) Academy, and began the activities of life as a clerk in a clothing store. He was later engaged in the sewing machine business in Nashua, which he relinquished to enter the service of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company where, in due time, he was promoted from the position of brakeman to that of conductor, and finally to a clerkship in the freight department, which he retained for some years. For more than forty years Mr. Arnold has resided in Nashua, having located there in 1863, and he has ever since taken a profound interest in the general welfare of his adopted city, participating quite conspicuously in civic affairs. In 1874 he was chosen city clerk, again served in that capacity in 1876 and was elected for the third time in 1884. A greater part of the time from 1876 to 1893 he was a member of the board of assessors, and for the years 1876-7 he served as deputy-sheriff. In 1906 he was elected representative to the New Hampshire Legislature from Ward 4, Nashua. For a number of years he has devoted his time exclusively to Masonic affairs, being secretary of several bodies connected with that order, and owing to his prominence as a Mason we give his Masonic record in full. He was made a master mason in Rising Sun Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Mason, July 20, 1864; Royal Arch Mason in Meridian Sun Chapter No. 9, March 1, 1870; royal, select and super-excellent master in Israel Hunt Council No. 8, April 10, 1873; and a Knight Templar in St. George Commandery of Nashua, September 20, 1870. The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite degrees, from the fourth to the fourteenth inclusive, were conferred upon him April 4, 1884, in Aaron P. Hughes Lodge of Perfection, Nashua; the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees in Oriental Council, Princes of Jerusalem; the seventeenth and eighteenth degrees in St. George Chapter of Rose Croix, April 22, 1884; and the nineteenth to the thirty-second degrees in Edward A. Raymond Consistory, June 13, 1884. He received the thirty-third degree with honorary membership in the Supreme Council, for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America, September 18, 1906. His official connections with the several bodies is as follows: Junior deacon, 1871; senior deacon, 1872; junior warden, 1878-9; senior warden, 1880; worshipful master, 1881, of Rising Sun Lodge; representative to the Grand Lodge from the Rising Sun Lodge, 1872; tyler of Rising Sun Lodge, 1893-4-5-6; secretary, 1883-4-5-6, and from 1897 to the present time, 1907; high priest, 1874-1875; sentinel, 1894-5-



6-7, of Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter No. 9; principal conductor of work, 1873; deputy master, 1874-5; thrice illustrious master, 1876-7-8; captain of guard, 1881-2; and recorder, 1883-4-5, and 1897 to date, of Israel Hunt Council No. 8. In St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, he was prelate, 1872-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1880 and 1887; Generalissimo, 1882-3; eminent commander, 1884; and recorder from 1892 to date. Worshipful grand steward of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, 1898; right worthy district lecturer of Grand Lodge, 1899 and 1900; right worshipful district deputy grand master of Grand Lodge 1901-2; secretary of Aaron P. Hughes Lodge of Perfection Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, fourteen degrees from 1897 to date; secretary of Oriental Council, Princes of Jerusalem, sixteenth degree, from 1897 to date; secretary of St. George Chapter of Rose Croix, eighteenth degree from 1897 to date; secretary of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree from 1897 to date; secretary of New Hampshire Council of Deliberation, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, from 1897 to date; and treasurer of the Masonic Board of Relief of Nashua, from its organization, 1895, to date. Mr. Arnold married Mary Frances Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, of Nashua. Their only child, Frank Ralph Arnold, who grew to manhood in Nashua and became an electrician, died July 25, 1903. He married Lucy Samantha Crossley, and left two children: Frances Taylor and Ralph Crossley Arnold.

This name is of undoubted English origin and is found in the early records of New England, where those bearing it bore no mean part in the conquering of the wilderness and in subduing a savage foe who sought to stay the march of civilization. In the struggles with the Indians the Gills were severe sufferers in common with most families of the pioneers.

(1) John Gill, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, was born about 1622, and was a husbandman or "planter" in Salisbury as early as 1646. In that year he bought a house lot and right of "commonage" of Anthony Sadler, and is listed among the "commoners" in several subsequent years. He was married May 2, 1645, in Salisbury, to Phebe, daughter of Isaac Buswell, of Salisbury. Both were members of the church in 1687. John Gill died December 1, 1690, having made his will three months previously, and it was proved at the end of March following. His children were: Elizabeth, John, Phebe, Samuel, Sarah, Moses, Benjamin and Isaac. The three eldest sons married and reared families. The first settled at Middletown, Connecticut. Samuel remained in Salisbury. Moses resided in Amesbury, where he died before March 31, 1691. His widow moved to Topsfield, Maine, her native place, and it is probable that this led to the settlement of some of her posterity in eastern New Hampshire. Samuel, son of Samuel was carried captive by the Indians to Canada when only ten years old, and never re-

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turned. Tradition says he was ransomed, but refused to return to his native home. He married Rosalie James, another white captive of the tribe with whom he lived, and his son became a chief. Their descendants are now living in Canada.

(IV) The destruction of the records of the town of Newmarket has made it impossible to trace completely the line herein sought. It is known that William Gill was living in Newmarket in 1768, and that he removed thence to Concord after February, 1780. His children were: Susanna, William, Bradbury, Moses, John and Lucy, all born in Newmarket.

(V) Bradbury, second son and third child of William Gill, was born April 7, 1768, in Newmarket, New Hampshire, and was a child when taken to Concord by his father. There he grew up and was married (first) to Rebecca Straw, daughter of Jacob Straw of Hopkinton. He lived in Hopkinton, Wentworth and Salisbury, dying in the last named town (that portion which is now a part of Franklin), March 19, 1812. Rebecca (Straw) Gill died May 8, 1809, in Wentworth, and Mr. Gill married (second) Parna Baker, daughter of Abel and Polly (Howe) Baker of Concord. They had one son, who died young, and the widow married Isaac Dow of Concord. By the first wife, Mr. Gill had the following children: Moses, Lydia, Betsey, Bradbury and Rebecca. The last was born in Wentworth, New Hampshire.

(VI) Bradbury (2), second son and fourth child of Bradbury (1) and Rebecca (Straw) Gill, was born February 10, 1806, in Hopkinton, was deprived of his mother's care by death when only three years old and lost his father when six. He was reared by Samuel Knowlton of West Concord, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. He received a common school education, and acquired the trade of blacksmithing with Captain Knowlton, who was an expert at that branch of mechanics. After he became his own master Mr. Gill continued at the trade, and was long employed about Rattlesnake Hill, whose stone quarries made much demand for his labor. During one winter, Mr. Gill drove an ox-team to Concord with stone, loading back with such freight as was brought to Concord from the metropolis. During his residence in West Concord he was captain of the militia company there. About 1835 he established himself in Concord city, opening a shop in company with one Whitmarsh. This shop was located in South Main street, near Pleasant; later they dissolved partnership and Mr. Gill moved to "Mechanics' Row," which stood near the railroad track, in the rear of the present bank building, nearly opposite Park street. In course of time Mr. Gill purchased a shop which stood in what is now Capitol street, which was then private ground. When the street was opened, he moved his shop to the east side of Main street, in the rear of the present Stickney block, a little above his former location, by the railroad tracks. By his industry and shrewd investment of

his earnings Mr. Gill came into possession of considerable farming lands on the intervale and at the South End, but he continued at his trade until he retired from active labor about 1876. He passed away at his home in North Spring street, at the corner of Prince street, Concord, December 13, 1881, near the close of his seventy-sixth year. He built this house in or before 1837. He was a regular attendant of the North Congregational Church, of which his wife was a member, and took an intelligent interest in the world's progress and the welfare of his fellow men. In early life a Whig, he was among the first to rally to the standard of the Republican party upon its organization. For two years he represented Ward five in the board of aldermen. He married May 7, 1835, Hannah Farnum, daughter of Isaac and Polly (Martin) Farnum (see Farnum VI). His children were: Sarah Knowlton and Samuel Knowlton. The former is the wife of Hiram J. Carter of Concord. The latter receives extended mention below. Besides his own children, Mr. Gill reared as a father from early childhood Bradbury J. Carter, who succeeded him in business, and cherishes his memory with great respect and gratitude.

(VII) Samuel Knowlton, only son of Bradbury and Hannah (Farnum) Gill, was born November 2, 1842, in the house in which he always lived and where his life ended July 17, 1902, in his sixtieth year. This is the paternal home in North Spring street above referred to. His education was supplied by the public schools of the city, and he began early to assist his father in the work of the shop, so that he unconsciously acquired the trade of his father, in which he developed unusual skill. He continued at this occupation with his father while the latter lived, and then disposed of his interest in it to his foster brother, Bradbury J. Carter, and turned his attention exclusively to farming, which had previously occupied a part of his time. For some years preceding his death his health was not robust, and he found outdoor employment most congenial and practicable. Mr. Gill was an attendant at and supporter of the North Congregational Church, and was a steadfast Republican in political principle, though he had no taste for public life. He attended to his own affairs, and earned and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellows to a marked degree. His disposition was of the kindest, his principles of conduct were firmly fixed, his tastes were quiet and he lived the upright life of a good American citizen, worthy of emulation. His place in the hearts of those who knew him best can never be filled. He married, December 15, 1875, Julia F. Fifield, born May 28, 1850, at Penacook, a daughter of Moses H. and Mary Ann (Morgan) Fifield, natives respectively of Weare and Bow, New Hampshire. Moses Fifield died November 6, 1905, in Weare, where his widow now resides. Two children were given to Samuel K. Gill and wife, namely: Hannah Blanche, died in infancy, and Bertha Bradbury, now (1907) in her last year at the Concord High School.

Among the early American names HUBBARD this has been found in many parts of England for centuries before any American settlement by white people. It was widely distributed in England and is traced to the Norman conquest though not in its present form on its arrival in England. Like thousands of the best known of our names to-day, its transition from the French form has greatly changed its spelling. The newness of surnames in use among the common English people at the time of the Puritan emigration to America, as well as the absence of settled rules for English spelling among the immigrants, also caused strange metamorphoses in our American names.

(I) George Hubbard, born about 1600, was of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England, and came to America about 1633, spending a short time at Concord, Massachusetts. He soon settled in that part of Wethersfield, Connecticut, now the town of Glastonbury. Lands were assigned him, a portion of which was in possession of his descendants quite recently. Mr. Hubbard married Mary Bishop. He was a man of considerable note in the colony, and at the commencement he made a deposition concerning the purchase from the Indians of lands constituting Wethersfield, by the General Court, which was ordered to be printed. He was a member of the first General Court in 1638, and in several subsequent years. In 1644 he removed to Milford and in 1648 to Guilford. He had four sons and five daughters.

(II) John, eldest son of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, was born about 1630, in England. He married Mary Merriam of Concord, Massachusetts, about 1650, and four of his children were born in Wethersfield. About 1660 he was one of a company including thirty heads of families, that went with Rev. John Russell to Hadley, Massachusetts, and he was there made a freeman, March 20, 1661. Five children were born to him in that town. About 1692 he moved to Hatfield, and there died at the home of his youngest son in 1702. His children were born as follows: Mary, June 27, 1651, (died young); John, April 12, 1655; Hannah, December 5, 1656; Jonathan, January 3, 1659; Daniel, March 9, 1661; Mercy, February 23, 1664; Isaac, January 16, 1667; Mary, April 10, 1669; Sarah, November 12, 1672.

(III) Jonathan Hubbard, fourth child and second son of John and Mary (Merriam) Hubbard, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, January 3, 1659, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, July 17, 1728, to which place he moved as early as 1680. He married there, January 15, 1681, Hannah Rice, who was born in Concord, April 9, 1747, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (King) Rice, of Sudbury and Marlboro, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Edmund and Thamezin Rice. Their children were: Mary, Johnathan, Hannah, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, John, Daniel, Thomas, Abigail and Ebenezer.

(IV) Jonathan Hubbard, eldest son and second child of Jonathan (I) and Hannah (Rice) Hubbard,





*Mr Sulloway*

was born in Concord, Massachusetts, June 18, 1683, and died in Townsend, Massachusetts, April 7, 1761. He lived a while in Groton, where four children were born. Thence he removed to Townsend, where he held the office of selectman from 1748 to 1752; and was "major" deacon, town treasurer and one of the original founders of the town of Rindge, New Hampshire. He also lived in Lunenburg, Massachusetts. He was married, September 26, 1704, at Watertown, Massachusetts, by Jonas Bond, Esq., to Rebecca Brown. She died in Townsend, November 2, 1751. Their children were: Rebecca, Grace, Hannah, Ruth, Jonathan, Abigail, John, died young, Mary and John.

(V) Rebecca Hubbard, eldest child of Jonathan and Rebecca (Brown) Hubbard, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, February 11, 1710-11. She married Joseph Blanchard. (See Blanchard IV).

(IV) Thomas, ninth child and sixth son of Jonathan and Hannah (Rice) Hubbard, was born August 27, 1696, in Concord, where he lived and died. He married Mary Fletcher of that place, and had the following children: Abigail, Mary, Huldah and Nathan.

(V) Nathan, only son of Thomas and Mary (Fletcher) Hubbard, was born February 23, 1724, in Concord, and resided in Groton, Massachusetts. He was married, April 2, 1745, to Mary Patterson, and they had children named as follows: Thomas, Nathan, Hezekiah, Mary, Betty, Phineas, Jonathan, Lucy, Elizabeth, Hannah, Susannah, Abigail and Amy (or Emma).

(VI) Thomas, the eldest son of Nathan and Mary (Patterson) Hubbard, was born December 28, 1745, in Groton, and died May 25, 1807. He married (first) Eliza Conant, who bore him a son, Thomas, about 1775. He married (second), October 1, 1777, Lois White, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who was born April 30, 1747, and died March 26, 1734. Her children were: John, Abel, Nathan, Luther (born August 13, 1782, and died March 2, 1857, in Manchester, New Hampshire), Jonas and Amos (born December 13, 1783; the first died 1825, in Providence, Rhode Island; the second in 1858, Amherst, New Hampshire), Hannah, Anna, Phineas and Lucy.

(VII) Abel, second son and child of Thomas Hubbard and his second wife, was born October 5, 1779, in Lancaster, Massachusetts, and died November 3, 1852, in Brookline, Massachusetts. He became a carpenter, removed to Boston early in life, and was occupied in building operations at Brookline and other points. He married Martha Winchester, who was born June 11, 1785, and died October 15, 1836. Abel and Martha (Winchester) Hubbard had three children, namely: George Dunbar, Martha Ann and William Winchester.

(VIII) William Winchester, only surviving offspring of Abel and Martha (Winchester) Hubbard, was born August 2, 1819, in Brookline, and was a small boy when his parents moved to Boston. In 1826 he entered the Franklin School of that city and was later a student at the Mayhew School. Ill

health compelled him to leave school in 1839 before completing the course prescribed. He had previously learned his father's trade, and had developed a gift in handling tools and the construction of machinery. As he once aptly expressed it, he "was apprenticed to himself to learn by practice the machinist's trade." As early as 1836, before he was eighteen years old, he began the construction of a steam engine, and with it he operated a gauge lathe and grindstone. This engine was exhibited at the first fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Fair Association, in the fall of 1837, and was fired up and operated by its builder during the two weeks of the fair. He received the Association's diploma, and has since received several of its medals for exhibits. Mr. Hubbard designed and constructed the first steam engine used in the press room of the Boston "Daily Advertiser." Until the present day he has been accustomed to use his engine lathe for pastime. In 1884 he built from his own designs a mill for making architectural woodwork in Manchester, one of the most complete and efficient plants of the kind, and it is still in active operation, having been conducted by his son, William F. Hubbard until his untimely death in 1905. The life of Mr. William W. Hubbard has been a very active one, and he has completed many useful inventions. He has always made his own working drawings and models, has generally been his own attorney in dealing with the United States patent office, and has constructed many valuable machines for others as well as for his own use. He is a member of the Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester, to which he was transferred from a church in Ashburton Place, Boston. During his early life he was a Volunteer fireman in Boston, joining Endeavor Engine Company No. 4, after it had been reorganized as a strictly temperance company. Mr. Hubbard was never an uncompromising partizan, but has usually supported the Republican party, has always devoted himself to study and invention, and never had time or taste for public life. He married, July 4, 1841, Harriet M. Hoitt, of Moultonboro, New Hampshire, born September 20, 1820, died December 28, 1891. She was a daughter of Ezekiel and Betsey (Buzzell) Hoitt, of Maine. The bereaved husband says of Mrs. Hubbard: "She was truly a crown to her husband." They were the parents of four children, namely: William Franklin, Martha W., Emma Harriet and Harriet Ella. The first is deceased, as above noted; the second resides with her father in Manchester, unmarried; the third married Charles C. Colby of Chicago; and the fourth died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch, Alvah SULLOWAY W. Sulloway, one of the best known business men of New Hampshire, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, Christmas day, in the year 1838. He is the only son and eldest child of Israel W. and Adeline (Richardson) Sulloway, to whom three daughters

were born. His father was a native of Salem, New Hampshire, and sprung from Revolutionary ancestry on both sides of his house. He began work in textile mills at an early age, and was for some time overseer in the Saxonville Woolen Mills, Framingham, Massachusetts.

When Alvah W. was about ten years of age, his family removed to the town of Enfield, New Hampshire, where his father engaged in the manufacture of yarn and hosiery, introducing the process of manufacturing the celebrated Shaker socks by machinery. In his father's mill at Enfield, Alvah W. gained a practical knowledge of the business. He secured a good academical education at Canaan, New Hampshire, Barre, Vermont, and the Green Mountain Liberal Institute at South Woodstock, but a considerable portion of his time between the ages of ten and twenty-one was spent in mill work. He engaged in business for himself as soon as he became of age, forming a partnership with Walter Aiken, of Franklin, for the manufacture of hosiery. This business connection continued for four years, when a new firm, consisting of Mr. Sulloway and Frank H. Daniell, of Franklin, was formed under the name of Sulloway & Daniell, for operating a new mill. In 1869 Mr. Daniell withdrew, and until January, 1888, Mr. Sulloway was sole proprietor.

The mill contained in 1869, four sets of cards, but in 1887 an addition was built and four more sets were added. The following year the business was incorporated, taking the name of Sulloway Mills, with a capital of \$100,000. In 1897 another addition was built for the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery, and the capital increased to \$250,000. The mills are of brick and are situated on the lower power of the Winnipisaukee river, opposite the mills of the International Paper Company. Mr. Sulloway was among the first to engage in the manufacture of full-fashioned hosiery in this country after the passage of the Dingley Tariff Bill in 1897. The mills employ about seven hundred and fifty hands and make about one thousand seven hundred and fifty dozens of cotton and wool full-fashioned and seamless hosiery daily.

Mr. Sulloway has been actively identified with the Mayo Knitting Machine Company since 1888, and practically organized the Mayo Knitting Machine & Needle Company, in 1896, of which he was an active director until January, 1902, when the company elected him president. He is interested in many other enterprises and was one of the organizers of the Franklin National Bank in 1879, was elected its first president and has ever since held that position; he was also one of the organizers of the Franklin Savings Bank, of which he has ever since been one of the trustees and for a long time one of the committee of investment and now president; he is a director of the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central railroads; president of the Northern (New Hampshire) Railroad, Concord & Clairmont Railroad, and the Peterboro & Hillsboro Railroad; president of the Franklin Light & Power Company; president of Kidder Machine Company;

director in the Androscoggin Pulp Company, of Portland, Maine.

In spite of his varied business interests, he has found time to devote to politics. He was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1871-72-74-75, elected railroad commissioner in 1874 and served three years, a member of the state senate in 1891, a delegate to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention in 1876 and 1889, has been a member of the Franklin City government since Franklin became a city, a delegate to every Democratic National Convention from 1872 to 1896, and a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1876 to 1896, when he resigned and retired from politics.

In 1866 Mr. Sulloway was married to Susan K. Daniell, daughter of Jeremiah F. Daniell, of Franklin. They have three children, two sons and one daughter.

1. Alice, born August 5, 1871, married, October 16, 1900, Fredrick L. Thompson, of Vermont. They have one child, Richard Leland, born March 6, 1902.

2. Richard W., born February 15, 1876, is a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1898, now assistant superintendent of the Sulloway Mills.

3. Frank J., born December 11, 1883, graduate of Harvard College, class of 1905, and of the Harvard Law School, class of 1907.

So far as known the present family is the only one of the name in the United States. Most of the Cartlands have lived in New Hampshire, a few migrating to Maine, one branch settling later in Nantucket, while individual members have resided at different places in New England. The numerous migrations to Maine were probably the result of a mild form of persecution to which many Quakers were subjected, during the Revolutionary period, because of a suspicion that they were not friendly to the cause of the Colonies. Being Quakers they refused, in accordance with one of the tenets of their faith, to take up arms, hence were suspected by some of being Tories; in consequence of which they went with their families to the wilds of Maine and there settled permanently. This is known to be true of some Massachusetts Quakers, and undoubtedly applies to those from New Hampshire as well.

(I) John Cartland, the first of the family in America, was of Scotch descent. He came from England about 1700 and settled at Back River, in Dover, New Hampshire, where he married and appears to have left two children, Joseph and Hannah, or Mary. Nothing is known definitely in regard to Mary's marriage nor of her descendants.

(II) Joseph, son of John Cartland, was born in Dover, probably in 1721, because it appears that on December 21 of that year he was baptized by the Rev. Hugh Adams, of Oyster River. He was left an orphan in early life and went to live in the family of Daniel Meader, a Friend or Quaker, who brought young Cartland up to become a member of that religious organization to which most of the

Cartlands since have belonged. He became a farmer and during life followed that occupation. In 1737 he received from Daniel Meader, as compensation for six months' services, the deed of twenty-five acres of land in that part of Durham which is now the town of Lee, and in the following year added by purchase twenty-five acres, and later twelve acres adjoining the original lot, which sixty-two acres he bequeathed at his death to his son Jonathan.

Joseph Cartland married (first), November 7, 1745, at Dover, Lydia Allen, and at about this time built a part of the house still standing and occupied by the family at the old homestead in Lee. They had five children. 1. Pelatiah, the oldest, was born December 14, 1746, and in 1777 married Anna Hanson, of Dover. In 1778 they moved to Parsansfield, Maine, where three children were born to them, Charles, Abigail and Silas. Pelatiah died May 1, 1830, and his wife died April 10, 1849. 2. Eunice, born March 17, 1749, married Tobias Varney, of Dover. 3. Miriam, born October 21, 1751, married Daniel Gove, of Weare, New Hampshire. 4. Elijah, born August 1, 1755, married Abigail Scales. 5. Abigail, born October 1, 1758, married Isaiah Jenkins. Asa, a son of Elijah Cartland, married Sally Lawrence, of Lee, and moved to Augusta, Maine, and a daughter Abigail married Nathaniel Oak, of Exeter, Maine. Samuel, a younger son of Elijah, born March 15, 1791, was graduated from Dartmouth College, the first college graduate from the town of Lee, and practiced law in Haverhill, New Hampshire. He was a judge of probate for Grafton county, a member of each branch of the legislature, president of the senate and as such served—during an interregnum—for twenty-four hours as governor of New Hampshire. He sustained an unblemished character through life, and died February 24, 1852. Joseph Cartland married (second), October 27, 1763, Anna Hanson, a daughter of Tobias Hanson, and a granddaughter of Ebenezer Varney, of Dover. They had six children: Sarah, born November 24, 1764, married Levi Green, of Weare, New Hampshire; Tobias, born September 11, 1766; Hannah, died in infancy; Jonathan, born July 16, 1769; Lydia, born November 30, 1772, married Edmund Gove; and John, born July 22, 1778, married Tabitha Pope and removed to Varsalboro, Maine.

(III) Jonathan, third son and ninth child of Joseph Cartland by his second wife, Anna Hanson, was born in Lee, New Hampshire, July 16, 1769. He married, September 17, 1801, Elizabeth Austin, daughter of Moses Austin, of Farmington, New Hampshire. They had seven children: Hannah, born June 11, 1802, married Andrew E. DeMerritt, of Lee, New Hampshire; Caroline, born January 7, 1804, married, May 18, 1840, Daniel Osborne, of Dover; Moses A., whose sketch follows; Anna, born December 8, 1806; Joseph, born February 2, 1810, married Gertrude E. Whittier, of Dover; Phebe A., born September 9, 1811; Jonathan, born June 4, 1815, married Mary Jane Smith, of Lee. Jonathan Cartland died in 1823, and Elizabeth Austin Cartland in 1838. Jonathan lived in Lee all his life, en-

gaged in farming and attending to settlement of estates and other probate or similar business. At the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Austin, of Farmington, September 17, 1801, he added about sixty acres to the farm, purchased with his wife's money, and subsequently added by purchase thirty-nine acres more. The old homestead thus constituted has since remained in the possession of the family, and is now owned and occupied by Jonathan's grandson, Charles Sumner Cartland. In the days of slavery it was one of the stations of the underground railway, and many runaway slaves—some of whom are now known to be living—owed their success in escaping from bondage more or less to the assistance which they here received. One now living in Philadelphia, recently revisited the "Old Place" and recounted his experiences during a prolonged stay there, about 1845, when "Anna" and "Phebe" taught him his letters and to read and write.

(IV) Moses Austin, eldest son and third child of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Austin) Cartland, was born in Lee, New Hampshire, November 17, 1805. He was educated in the Friends' School at Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained and taught four years after he had completed his education. About the middle of August, 1834, he opened the school which afterwards became noted as Clinton Grove Academy at Weare, New Hampshire, and for fourteen years was its successful principal. He was one of the most noted teachers the state had ever known. He possessed a remarkable personality and was endowed with a peculiar faculty for inspiring the love and confidence of his pupils, without in any degree detracting from his ability to govern and properly control his school. He had an accurate knowledge of human nature and used to say that all he needed to know of a boy in order to determine how to deal with him was to see him pass from the door to his seat in the school-room. The reputation of the Clinton Grove school spread so rapidly, although advertising was never resorted to, that it soon became necessary to build a boarding-house for the accommodation of pupils from out of town. Most of these came from New Hampshire and Maine, but at one time there were pupils from Alabama and Texas. His sisters, Caroline and Phebe A., were valuable assistants, the former more particularly in school work while the boarding-house was under the supervision of the latter, and the old pupils can abundantly testify to Phebe A.'s ability to provide for the "inner man," while Moses and Caroline fed the brain.

After retiring from Clinton Grove Academy, Mr. Cartland returned to the old farm in Lee, having in the meantime, April 26, 1846, married Mary P. Gove, of Henniker, New Hampshire, a daughter of Joseph and Abial (Chase) Gove, and a granddaughter of Daniel Gove, who married Miriam Cartland as already related. There for a time he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, later establishing a school which he taught for several years. In the autumn of 1853 he went to Weare again and settled upon a farm at Page's Hill near

North Weare village. Here he remained, engaged in farming, teaching and newspaper work, until shortly after his wife's death, which occurred July 21, 1860, when he returned with his family of five children to Lee.

The children were: Caroline, born July 6, 1847, married Charles B. Shackford, of Conway, and later of Dover, New Hampshire; Mary Elizabeth, born May 24, 1849, who was for a number of years a successful teacher in the public schools of Dover and elsewhere; Charles Sumner, born March 19, 1851; Ellen Gertrude, born November 4, 1853, married Charles F. Thompson, of Lee, and Jane Smith, born September 29, 1858, married Rev. Frank O. Tyler, of Exeter, New Hampshire. Caroline (Cartland) Shackford died November 21, 1897, but the other four children are still living.

Aside from his occupation as a school-master, Mr. Cartland spent much time in furthering various reforms. He was an ardent temperance man and consistent total-abstainer from the use of any form of intoxicating liquors. He was one of the earliest abolitionists, and while at Clinton Grove established an Anti-Slavery Society in Weare which grew to sixty members. Vigorous in debate, though possessing none of the arts of studied oratory, he was an impressive and effective speaker, carrying conviction to the minds of his hearers by his zeal and earnest appeals to the nobler instincts of the heart, kindling within them something of his own hatred of every-thing tending to brutalize or degrade.

Mr. Cartland wrote much for the public press—usually anonymously—and his articles were characterized by conciseness, sometimes abrupt but always forcible. He was associated with Whittier in the publication of an anti-slavery paper in Philadelphia, and was at one time educational editor of the *New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture*, published in Manchester, New Hampshire. He was also connected with the *White Mountain Torrent* and wrote much for the *Herald of Freedom*. He was also at one time Washington correspondent of the *Independent Democrat*, published by George G. Fogg, at Concord, New Hampshire, and a striking instance of his ability to read and interpret the thoughts of men, or of his prophetic vision, occurred at about this time.

Speaking of different members of the United States senate in 1851, he said, "Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is another quite young senator who is pretty full of fight. \* \* \* He would like to figure in a new republic but whether he ever has the opportunity or not remains to be seen."—a pretty accurate prophecy of events to occur ten years later. Mr. Cartland was representative to the state legislature from the town of Weare in 1861-62, and was superintendent of schools for a number of years, both in Weare and Lee, holding that position in the latter place at the time of his death. In June, 1863, he went to Newport, Rhode Island, to deliver the annual address before the Alumni Association of Friend's School, and returning was taken sick at the residence of his brother,

Joseph Cartland, at North Providence, and died there on the fifth of the following July.

Perhaps the tribute of his kinsman and life-long friend, John G. Whittier, can most fittingly express the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best. We quote from "A Memorial," written at the time of Mr. Cartland's death.

"In love surpassing that of brothers  
We walked, O friend, from childhood's day;  
And looking back o'er fifty summers,  
Our foot-prints track a common way.

One in our faith, and one our longing  
To make the world within our reach  
Somewhat the better for our living,  
And gladder for our human speech.

The task was thine to mould and fashion  
Life's plastic newness into grace:  
To make the boyish heart heroic,  
And light with thought the maiden's face.

All hearts grew warmer in the presence  
Of one who, seeking not his own,  
Gave freely for the love of giving,  
Nor reaped for self the harvest sown.

And who could blame the generous weakness  
Which, only to thyself unjust,  
So over-prized the worth of others  
And dwarfed thy own in self-distrust?

O'er all the land, in town and prairie,  
With bended heads of mourning, stand  
The living forms that owe their beauty  
And fitness to thy shaping hand."

(V) Charles Sumner, only son and third child of Moses A. and Mary P. (Gove) Cartland, was born in Lee, New Hampshire, March 19, 1851. In his early days he was taught by his father and later took a course at Friend's School in Providence. When fifteen years of age he began working for himself in a wholesale dry-goods house in Providence, and two years later entered a wool-broker's office in the same city, remaining there about a year and a half. He then went to Urbridge, Massachusetts, as bookkeeper in a mill operated by the same firm, and stayed there until the firm dissolved in the following year. He then went with the senior partner, Mr. Edward S. Bradford, to Webster, Massachusetts, where he was for a year employed in different capacities by the Slater Manufacturing Company. He then returned to Providence and was for something more than three years in a wholesale grocery and flour store. The business was not congenial, neither could he completely stifle the longing to get back to the old homestead. Consequently, in March, 1875, he returned to Lee, intending to give his attention thenceforth to farming. In June, however, of the same year, he accepted what he supposed would be a temporary position in the counting-room of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company in Dover, but remained there seven months, when a position was offered him in the Strafford National Bank, which he accepted, entering upon his duties January 17, 1876. For more than thirty years, therefore, he has been connected



with this bank, twelve years as clerk, then assistant cashier, and in July, 1891, he was elected cashier, which position he still holds, being also a member of the board of directors.

He is a member of Moses Paul Lodge of Masons, and of Dover Grange, and was a charter member of the Bellamy Club, a social organization, which received its name from a locality in Dover and not because of any sympathy among its members for the theories of the writer of that name. He was one of the incorporators of the Dover Home for Aged Women, afterward the Dover Home for Aged People, and now the Wentworth Home for the Aged. He has been treasurer of this institution since its incorporation in 1885, and a member of its board of trustees since a permanent organization was effected in 1897. For several years he has also been a member of the finance committee of the Dover Children's Home. He has been, all his life intensely interested in politics, and although quite active locally has very seldom sought office. He was treasurer of Strafford county from 1883 to 1889, and has been a member of the board of alderman in Dover for two years. Aside from these two instances he has not been a candidate for any elective position.

Charles S. Cartland married, April 27, 1887, Julia Hilliard Wallingford, daughter of Zimri Scates and Alta Lucia Gray (Hilliard) Wallingford, of Dover. Mrs. Cartland, a most estimable woman of rare endowments, died June 13, 1894, leaving three children: Charles Wallingford, born April 4, 1888, now (1906) a sophomore at Dartmouth College; Lucia Hilliard, born August 2, 1890; and Mary Austin, born February 22, 1892, both now pupils in the Dover high school.

The early American members of HIBBARD this family were hardy pioneers and prominent citizens of the communities where they lived. The later generations have ably maintained the reputation of their ancestors for ability and character.

(I) Robert Hibbard, the immigrant ancestor of a very large part of the family of that name in the United States, was born in Salisbury, England, and baptized March 13, 1613. Some time between 1635 and 1639 he crossed the Atlantic and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. He was a saltmaker and also a brickmaker, and the location of his works can be determined at the present time. He was industrious, reliable, well-respected, in comfortable circumstances, a member of the church, and held town offices. The church records of Salem state that "Robert Hibbard and Joanna his wife, were admitted to communion May 3, 1646." At a meeting of the selectmen "9th mo 1650," "Robert Hibbard" was granted twenty acres "for commonage and wood in the place requested." A deed dated April 30, 1659, grants to "Robert Hibbard of Salem in New England Bricklayer, thirteen acres of upland, be it more or less, lying and being situate within the township of Salem." A second deed of

a "parcell of land on Cape Ann," is dated November 18, 1664. His will is dated April 9, 1684, and the total of the inventory is two hundred and eighty-one pounds and six shillings. Robert and Joanna Hibbard had ten children: Mary, John, Sarah, died young; Sarah, Joseph and Robert, twins; Joanna, Elizabeth, Abigail and Samuel.

(II) Robert (2), third son and child of Robert (1) and Joanna Hibbard, was born in that part of Salem now called Beverley, was baptized March 7, 1648, and died in Windham, Connecticut, April 29, 1710. He first settled in Wenham, Massachusetts, where he united with the church in 1694. He removed with his family to Windham, Connecticut, in 1700, taking with him a letter of fellowship from the church in Wenham to the church in Windham. Robert Hibbard and his sons helped to build the first church in the town, and members of the family took part in building the church in the parish of Scotland and a number of the family belonged to that church. Robert Hibbard married, in Wenham, Massachusetts, Mary Walden, who died in Windham, Connecticut, March 7, 1736. Their eleven children were: Mary, Robert, Joseph, Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Martha, Josiah, Hannah, Sarah, Abigail and Lydia.

(III) Robert (3), son of Robert (2) and Mary (Walden) Hibbard, was born in Beverley, July 8, 1676, died June 26, 1742. When twenty-two years of age he left Wenham for Windham, Connecticut, and was the first of the name in that state. Robert and Joseph Hibbard went to Windham at least two years before the removal of their parents with the other members of the family. The first meeting to organize a church and society was held December 4, 1700. Eleven persons were present and included in that number were the two brothers, Robert and Joseph. At a subsequent meeting held December 10, 1700, a society and church was organized. At this meeting the father and two sons were present and took an active and zealous part. Robert was made a townsman in 1687. He married, December 3, 1702, Mary Reed, born June 14, 1687, died March 7, 1763. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: John, Robert, Josiah, Samuel, Mary, Joshua, David, Martha, Hannah and Seth.

(IV) David (1), sixth son and seventh child of Robert (3) and Mary (Reed) Hibbard, was born at Windham, March 5, 1716, and died at Coventry, Connecticut, August 13, 1800. He resided at different times at Windham, Killingly, Coventry, Lebanon, and Mansfield. He married (first), September 8 (15), 1743, Elizabeth Levans, who died February 15, 1762; married (second), January 26, 1763, Dorcas Thorpe (or Throop), born April 2, 1724, died at Coventry, July 31, 1801. His children were: Diah, Sibyl, Uriah, David, Silas, Elizabeth, Dorcas, Selah and Mary.

(V) Deacon David (2), fourth son and child of David and Elizabeth (Levans) Hibbard, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, December 2, 1755, and died in Concord, Vermont, February 18, 1845. He removed from Windham county, Connecticut, to

Norwich, Vermont, and in 1799 to Concord, Vermont, where for many years he was deacon of the Congregational Church. He married, November 11, 1790, Eunice, daughter of Joseph and Eunice Talcott, of Coventry, Connecticut. She was born in Hebron, January 19, 1759, and died September 22, 1831. They had thirteen children whose names were: David, Dyer, Lyman, Alma, Eunice, Elizabeth, Joseph, Electa, Delia, Silas, Lydia, Elias, Avery and Asa.

(VI) Silas, fifth son and tenth child of David (2) and Eunice (Talcott) Hibbard, was born in Norwich, Vermont, May 3, 1797, and died June 11, 1836. He was actively interested in starting the village of East St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He afterward bought a farm in Lyndon, Vermont, and soon removed to that place, where he spent the remainder of his life. His death was caused by the falling of a tree. He married, April 15, 1822, Olive Albee, who survived him thirty-eight years, dying August 10, 1874. Their children were: Arthusa Ann, Ellery Albee, Alonzo D., Holland H. and William B.

(VII) Ellery Albee, eldest son and second child of Silas and Olive (Albee) Hibbard, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, July 31, 1826, and died in Laconia, New Hampshire, July 24, 1903. He was educated in the public schools in St. Johnsbury and at the Derby (Vermont) Academy. He read law with Nathan B. Felton, and with Charles A. Morrison at Haverhill, New Hampshire; was admitted to the bar July, 1849, at Plymouth, and soon afterward began practice at that place, where he continued until 1853, when he removed to Meredith Bridge, a manufacturing village situated partly in Meredith and partly in Gilford, which by subsequent legislation became Laconia, where he ever after resided until his death. He was a studious and hard working lawyer, and succeeded through honesty, untiring industry and fidelity to the interests of his clients. His ability as an attorney was recognized wherever he was known, and a large part of the litigants of his neighborhood were his clients. He was not only a good lawyer, a true friend and a wise counselor, but was a well-known man in official circles, where he filled positions of honor and trust for many years.

In 1852-53-54 he was clerk of the New Hampshire house of representatives. In 1865-66 he was a member of the house from Laconia. In March, 1871, he was elected on the Democratic ticket representative to congress from the first New Hampshire district. On the expiration of his term he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire. In August, 1874, the statute under which the judges held their office was repealed and a substitute enacted, and he was appointed judge under the new statute, but declined the office and resumed the practice of his profession, continuing until 1890, when he retired on account of failing health. He was a delegate from Laconia to the constitutional convention held January, 1889. He also served as trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane from 1871 to 1898. The record

of the offices he filled is a sufficient testimonial of the ability and fidelity he brought to the discharge of his duties.

He married, December 5, 1853, Mary Houston Bell, born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, in 1833, daughter of Jacob and Laura (Bartlett) Bell, and great-granddaughter of Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The children of this marriage were: Charles Bell, Jennie Olive, married Orman True Lougee, of Laconia; Walter Silas and Laura Bartlett.

(VIII) Charles Bell, eldest child of Judge Ellery A. and Mary H. (Bell) Hibbard, born in Laconia, December 25, 1855, was educated in the public schools of Laconia, at the Gilford Academy, the Tilton Academy, the Exeter Academy, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was salutatorian, and was elected a member of the Kappa Kappa Kappa society. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to practice in 1879, and soon afterward removed to Massachusetts, was there admitted to the bar and practiced his profession about seven years in Worcester and Boston, chiefly in the latter city. Returning to Laconia in 1886 he entered into partnership with his father under the firm name of E. A. & C. B. Hibbard. They were thus associated until a short time before the death of Judge Hibbard. In 1903 he became associated in business with F. M. Beckford, under the name and style of Beckford & Hibbard. This firm dissolved in 1904, since which time Mr. Hibbard has been alone in the practice. In November, 1886, he was elected solicitor of Belknap county, and held the office one term of two years; in December, 1895, he was appointed by the judges of the supreme court of New Hampshire, reporter of that court, his term of service beginning January 1, 1896, and ending June 30, 1899. He filled the office of member of the board of education of Laconia from 1897 to 1903. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a past worshipful master of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and past high priest of Union Royal Arch Chapter; member of Pythagorean Council, of Laconia; past grand of Winnipisogee Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Laconia.

He married, December 14, 1897, Mary Eastman, born in Laconia, August 19, 1860, daughter of Lucian and Elizabeth (Chadwick) Gale. She is (1906) serving her third term on the board of education of Laconia.

This name is not among the most numerous in New Hampshire but it has filled an honorable part in the development of the state and in its professional and business circles generally.

(1) Jonathan Ferren, who was born about 1695, was a citizen of Amesbury, Massachusetts from 1720 to 1741. He was probably among those immigrants who were attracted to this country soon after the





*Ebenezer Ferren.*

opening of the eighteenth century by its promise of civil and religious liberty. The troublous days of Cromwell in England induced many people to leave that country for the "New and untried world across the sea" whose fortunes could not hold much more sorrow for them than they found at home. Ebenezer Ferren removed from Amesbury to Newton; perhaps did not remove, but was found to be in that town after the adjustment of the province line in 1741. He was a lieutenant and his name is frequently mentioned in the local records of his time. He was among the petitioners for the incorporation of the town of Newton and died about 1770. His will is dated February 22, 1768 and was proved June 27, 1770. His wife was living at the time his will was made. He was married in Amesbury, December 10, 1719, to Sarah Wells, who was born July 30, 1698, daughter of Titus and Joanna (Rowell) Wells, and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Wells, a conspicuous figure of Amesbury. Some of their children were born in Amesbury and some in Newton, namely: Timothy, Mary (died young), Mary, Elizabeth, Moses, Zebulon, Jonathan, Alphens, Sarah, Philip, Aquilla, Phineas and Hannah.

(II) Philip, sixth son and tenth child of Jonathan and Sarah (Wells) Ferren, was born October 31, 1739, in Amesbury and settled in Goffstown, New Hampshire. He was first lieutenant of the First Company of the Ninth Regiment of New Hampshire militia, and served in the main continental army during the Revolution, being among the devoted ones who passed the memorable winter at Valley Forge. He died about 1804.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Philip Ferren, was born January 24, 1780, in Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he passed his life. He married Mary Eaton, who was a lineal descendant of Francis Eaton, one of the pilgrims who paved the way for American civilization on the historic "Mayflower." One of his descendants, John Eaton, was a resident of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and was a progenitor of Samuel Eaton, a Revolutionary soldier who fought at the battle of Bennington under John Stark.

(IV) Ebenezer (2), son of Ebenezer (1) and Mary (Eaton) Ferren, and was of those quiet substantial characters loved by all who may be privileged to know them. He was for many years a leading business man of Manchester, New Hampshire, and died at his home there November 15, 1902. He was born February 12, 1817, in Goffstown, and had the privileges of the local schools for a few years. He began his business career early in life, starting out on the road as a salesman May 27, 1837, and continued in that pursuit until August, 1845. At that time he opened a dry goods and carpet store in Manchester, and continued for a period of twenty years in that line, being remarkably successful. His kind and engaging manner and thorough upright methods of business management called about him friends and extended his patronage until he enjoyed an extensive trade, and was able to retire in 1865. His profits were invested largely in real estate, which appreciated in value, and his time came to be so oc-

cupied in caring for his estate, that he disposed of the store in 1865. He was one of those even and self-contained natures that hold aloof from political strifes, and yet he entertained strong and settled convictions upon all topics of human interest. He acted with the Prohibition party in elections and lived up to his convictions. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance from 1847, and was delegate to the National Prohibition convention at Indianapolis in 1888, and to the tenth National Temperance convention at Saratoga in July, 1891. He was always a temperance man, and was a member of the First Congregational Church of Manchester, serving ten years as treasurer of its Sunday school, resigning in 1893. He refused to ally himself with any other societies than those above named, and lived a quiet life of contemplation and study. One of the topics that greatly interested him was the history of the crucifixion, and he felt certain that he had established the exact location of the points of greatest interest to the Christian world in and about Jerusalem. He is quoted as saying, "I have a God that is worth more to me than all the money that is made," which is an indication of his intensely religious and devout spirit. His departure from earth was mourned by many loving and appreciative friends, who gave to his devoted widow a sincere sympathy in her great bereavement. Mr. Ferren was married August 7, 1849, to Adelaide E. Badger, who still survives him and remains in their pleasant home on Walnut street, Manchester, about which so many happy memories cluster. (See Badger).

John Aloysius Sheehan, son of SHEEHAN John Sheehan and Margaret (Sullivan) Sheehan, was born in Townsend, Massachusetts, May 28, 1868. Both his parents were born in Tralee, county of Kerry, Ireland, and came to America in 1850, settling first in Bradford, New Hampshire and afterwards in Townsend, Massachusetts. His father lost his life during a storm on Lake Michigan, August 15, 1869, while on a trip to the west, whence he had gone with the intention of locating and later removing his family. His mother, left a widow with two young children, bravely battled with the world and gave to the subject of this sketch and his sister a grammar school education. He attended the Park Street Grammar School under the mastership of Professor Thomas Corcoran and there laid the foundation of his business education. At the age of fourteen he left school and served as clerk for Roger G. Sullivan for two and one-half years in the wholesale and retail tobacco business. Then for three years thereafter as money order clerk in the postoffice in the City of Manchester. When he was twenty years of age he established himself in the fire insurance and real estate brokerage business, in which by reason of his activity, application, and progressive ideas he has achieved well merited success. The business of his agency has constantly increased until at the present time he controls the

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

largest insurance agency north of the Massachusetts line. In connection with Mr. Roger G. Sullivan, the well known proprietor of the 7-20-4 cigar, Mr. Sheehan has engaged extensively in handling large real estate tracts in Manchester, not only with profit to himself but also to Manchester, making it bigger, better and busier. During the past few years he has confined himself almost exclusively to his insurance business and his commodious offices in the Pickering building present a busy scene on any week day with their large clerical force. He has interested himself in the organization of fire insurance companies within the state, has organized the Queen City Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which transacted a very successful business until reinsured some five years ago. He was also instrumental in forming the Manchester Fire Insurance Company of New Hampshire, which was granted a charter in 1903. He is a director in the Manchester Coal and Ice Company; The Rimmon Manufacturing Company; The McGregorville Manufacturing Company; The Kimball Carriage Company; and the True W. Jones Brewing Company. Mr. Sheehan was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Chester B. Jordan in 1901 with the title of colonel. He was elected as a Republican member of the New Hampshire Legislature from Ward 2, Manchester, in 1903 and served his ward with conspicuous ability. Mr. Sheehan was president of the Bradley Lyceum for three years, a literary and musical organization, of which the late Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley was the founder and in which the Bishop took a great interest. He is an attendant at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Also affiliates with the following organizations: Knights of Columbus, of which he is a charter member, and was Grand Knight during 1899; the New Hampshire Catholic Club; Derryfield Club; Calumet Club; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a charter member; and the Intervale Country Club. He married, April 29, 1896, Georgia Mary Beebe, daughter of Judge George M. Beebe of Monticello, New York, and they have three children: Margaret C., Helen B., and Catherine B.

This name is of English origin, and GLIDDEN was among those early transplanted to America. It is not numerously represented in New Hampshire, but those who bear the name have contributed in a worthy way to the development and progress of the best interests of the state. The estate of Glidden, England, whence the first settlers came to this country, comprises two thousand acres. The family is descended from Osbert de Gladisen, or Gladwin, long settled at Glidden, England. The first to come into England was William Gernon, of Essex, in 1066. Glidden is situated seven miles south of Petersfield and about twelve miles north of Portsmouth, England.

(I) Charles Glidden was born in England, in 1635, probably in Glidden, Hampshire county, whence he removed in 1665 to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He took the oath of fidelity in 1665,

and was granted land in Newmarket in 1697. He had previously purchased land and sold one hundred acres in 1702.

(II) Richard, son of Charles Glidden, was of Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1660, and died October 5, 1728, his will being proved December 4, of that year. He married, in 1687, Sarah Gilman, of the celebrated family which settled in Gilmanton, New Hampshire.

(III) Charles (2), son of Richard and Sarah (Gilman) Glidden, was born January 24, 1710, in Newmarket, New Hampshire, and died in Exeter, December 18, 1796. He raised a military company in his vicinity in 1743 and fought at Louisburg in 1745. He subsequently removed to Unity, New Hampshire, where he was a selectman. In 1775 he furnished men, arms and ammunition on the call of the Provincial congress, and was one of the signers of the association test. He was a delegate to the convention to adopt the Federal constitution in 1788. He married, in February, 1729, Lydia, daughter of John Dudley.

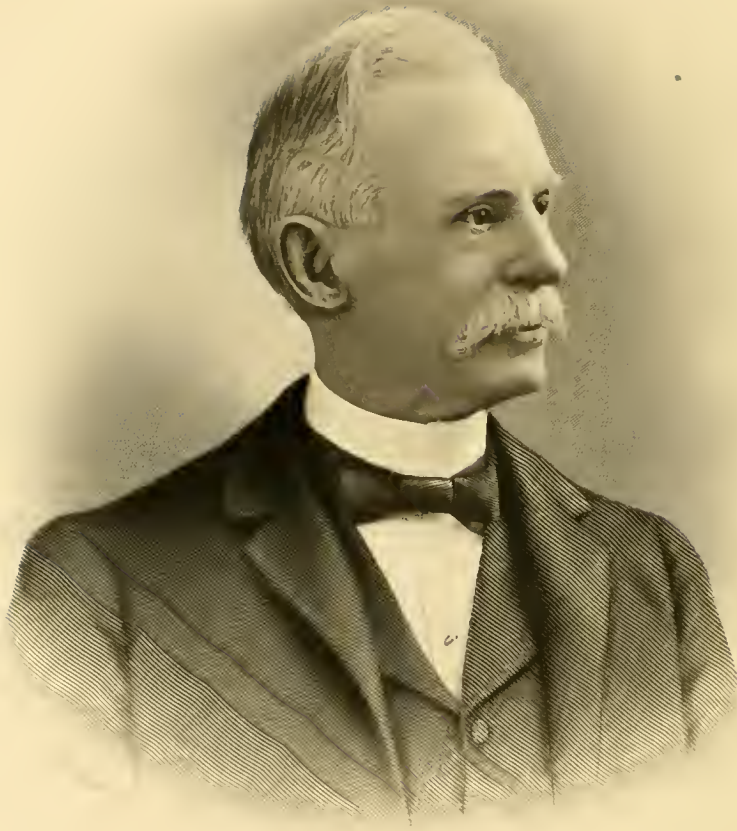
(IV) Zebulon, son of Charles and Lydia (Dudley) Glidden, was born in 1730, in Lee, New Hampshire, and died in Gilmanton, 1791, being one of the early proprietors of that town. He was one of the petitioners from New Hampshire towns to be annexed to Massachusetts. He married, November 17, 1757, Temperance Whiddon, of Newmarket.

(V) John, son of Zebulon and Temperance (Whiddon) Glidden, was born in 1760, in New Durham, New Hampshire, and died December 8, 1829, in Newcastle, Maine, whither he removed in 1784. He was town clerk in Newcastle many years, and served as postmaster from 1808 to 1829; he was an earnest patriot during the Revolution, but being lame and too young could not enter the army. He married, March 31, 1799, Sarah Boynton Shove, daughter of John Shove, who came to Maine in 1760, and served in the Revolutionary army under Lafayette in 1776. John Shove married, in 1780, Jane Boynton, daughter of Peltier Boynton, who served through the Revolution and afterwards lived in Wiscasset, Maine. The sons of John Glidden were active in the settlement of New Durham Gore, now the town of Alton, and the first petition for the organization of that town, March 31, 1794, bears the signature of two of them, David and Nicholas.

(VI) Henry, probably a son of John and Sarah Boynton (Shove) Glidden, was a resident of Alton, New Hampshire, where he lived and died. He married Mercy French, of Madbury, this state, and they were the parents of Thomas, William, John, Jacob S., Rhoda, Hannah, (who married Samuel Horne), and Nancy.

(VII) John Glidden, third son and child of Henry and Mercy (French) Glidden, was born March 25, 1809, in Alton, New Hampshire, died January 31, 1877. When a young man he settled in Tuftonborough. He was an upright and conscientious man, and always manifested a profound interest in the moral and temporal welfare of the





*John A. Gliddon*



community in which he lived. His citizenship was of a type well worthy of emulation. In early manhood he united with the Christian Baptist Church, but in 1845 became converted to the doctrines promulgated by the apostle, William Miller, generally known as Millerites, or Second Adventists. He married (first), January 24, 1832, Pluma B. Dame, a native of Tuftonborough, and they were the parents of six children, one of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity are Henry Paul, a retired shoe manufacturer, lives in Dover. John A., who will be again referred to. Eunice M., wife of William B. Fullerton, of Wolfborough. Edmund C., who died in California in 1904. Aaron B., who died at the age of twenty years. He married (second), Mrs. Lavina (Vickery) Morse. There was one child by this marriage, George W., of Dover.

(VIII) John A., third child of John and Pluma B. (Dame) Glidden, was born in Tuftonborough, March 14, 1836. Having concluded his attendance at the public schools he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman during the summer season for a number of years, and the fall and winter months were devoted to teaching school. After his marriage he engaged in farming at the Manson homestead in Barrington. Removing to Dover in 1868 he entered the employ of the Coheco Print Works as carpenter and general repairer, but severed his connection with that concern in 1869 in order to engage in business on his own account. Having erected a plant he began the manufacture of dressed lumber, shoe-boxes, etc., and in connection with that enterprise conducted a flourishing business as contractor and builder. In 1873 he established himself in the undertaking business in Dover, which he has ever since conducted with gratifying success. He also carries on a large and well equipped livery stable.

Mr. Glidden has for years evinced an earnest interest in matters relative to public education, and while residing in Barrington served with ability as superintendent of schools. He is an ex-member of the Dover board of aldermen, and represented that city in the lower house of the state legislature in 1899. In politics he acts with the Republican party. In the Masonic order he has attained to the thirty-third degree, United States jurisdiction. He is one of the best known Odd Fellows in the state. Joining the last named order in 1872 he subsequently occupied all the important chairs in Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 16; was admitted to the grand lodge in 1883 and served as grand master 1886-87; was grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in 1888-89 and again in 1894-95; and is a member of the Encampment, the Lodge of Rebekahs and the Patriarchs Militant, having served upon the staff of General H. A. Farrington as brigade chaplain with rank of major. His religious affiliations are with the Second Adventists, and he is one of the most prominent members of that denomination in Dover.

On May 12, 1860, Mr. Glidden was united in marriage with Mary Addie Manson, daughter of

James and Zerviah (Sherburne) Manson, of Barrington. She was a teacher, and after their marriage was her husband's assistant at the high schools where he was in charge. Mrs. Glidden died September 16, 1891, at Dover.

The Varney name is one of the most ancient in the United States. The early settlers belonged to the Society of Friends. Eight generations have lived in Dover, New Hampshire. The family is not as numerous in this country as some others; but it has furnished a large proportion of useful, substantial citizens.

(I) William Varney came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, about the middle of the seventeenth century. The name at that time was often spelled Verney or Varnie. He married Bridget — who died at Gloucester, Massachusetts, October 26, 1672. She was living at Ipswich in 1669 when she sold some land to Bart Forbes. William Varney died at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1654, leaving four children: Humphrey, whose sketch follows. Sarah, November 11, 1657, married Jeffrey Parsons. Rachel, married William Vincent. Thomas, born in 1641.

(II) Humphrey, eldest son and child of William and Bridget Varney, was "received an inhabitant" of Dover, New Hampshire, August 14, 1659. He was taxed at Dover Neck till 1662. He was in Coheco in 1665. He was twice married. His first wife was Esther Starbuck, daughter of Elder Edward and Catherine (Reynolds) Starbuck. She died probably without children. On March 2, 1664-65 he married her sister, Mrs. Sarah (Starbuck) Austin, who had been twice previously married. Sarah Starbuck was born about 1640. About 1658 she was married to William Story, and about 1666 to Joseph Austin, who died in 1663. Humphrey and Sarah (Starbuck) Varney had five children: John, born in 1664, died in 1666. Peter, whose sketch follows. Joseph, born in 1667. Abigail, born in 1669, married William Bradstone. Ebenezer, married Mary Otis. Humphrey Varney's will was proved August 8, 1714.

(III) Peter, second son and child of Humphrey and Sarah (Starbuck Story Austin) Varney, was born at Dover, New Hampshire, March 29, 1666-67. He married Elizabeth —, and they had eight children: Joseph, married Abigail Robinson in 1722. Moses, whose sketch follows. Sarah, married Michael Kennard in 1734. Rachel. Benjamin, married Mary Hussey. Susanna, married Richard Scammon in 1734. Lydia, married Robert Hanson in 1738. Esther, married Elijah Tuttle. Peter Varney's will was proved July 18, 1732. Benjamin Varney was great-great-grandfather of John Riley Varney, who was graduated from Dartmouth College where he was professor of mathematics from 1860 to 1863. He was editor of the *Dover Enquirer* and the *Dover Republican* from 1868 until his death in 1882.

(IV) Moses, second son and child of Peter and Elizabeth Varney, was born at Dover, New Hampshire. In 1728 he married Phebe Tuttle, and they

had eleven children, all born in Dover. The children were: James, whose sketch follows. Sarah, married Solomon Leighton. Lydia, married, in 1760, Solomon Varney. Elijah, married Sarah Roberts. Humphrey. Peter, married Mehitabel ———. Benjamin, married Abigail ———. Elizabeth, married 1772, Nicholas Harford. Mordecai, married, in 1797, Huldah Varney. Moses. Phebe, married, in 1772, Joseph Bickford.

(V) James, eldest son and child of Moses and Phebe (Tuttle) Varney, was born in Dover, New Hampshire. He married Abigail ———, and they had nine children: The two eldest, Enoch and Eunice, were twins, and were born in 1749; Enoch married Abigail Hanson, and died in 1806. Eunice, lived to her hundredth year, and died just two months before completing her centennial. John, married Mary Wentworth in 1793. James, married (first) Martha Wentworth in 1787, and (second) Eliza Clark. Aaron, married Mary Clement. Robert, born in 1754, married, in 1779, Molly Gage. Thomas, whose sketch follows. Moses, married Jennie Lary. Isaac, born in 1751, married Elizabeth Roberts.

(VI) Thomas, sixth son and seventh child of James and Abigail Varney, was born in 1756. He married Tamson Roberts, and they had eight children: Dominicus, married, in 1811, Polly Jones, of Dover. Andrew, whose sketch follows. George, born in 1790, married Mary A. French, in 1827. Charles, married, in 1827, Mary A. Peaslee. Tamson, born in 1796. Sarah, born in 1801. Shadrach. Ezra.

(VII) Andrew, son of Thomas and Tamson (Roberts) Varney, was born in 1788. In 1825 he married Susan Footman, who was born in 1805. They had ten children: Lydia, born in 1826. Almira, born in 1828, married Charles W. Roberts. Delia A., born in 1830. Charles M. and Charlotte A., twins, born in 1837. Charles M. died in infancy. Charlotte A. died in 1855. George, born in 1832, died in 1872. Ellen A., born in 1835, died in 1865. Thomas G., born in 1839. Andrew, born in 1843. Frank F., born in 1849. Andrew Varney died in 1876 at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1866.

(VIII) George, eldest son and fourth child of Andrew and Susan (Footman) Varney, was born at Dover, in 1832. He was in the furniture business at Lawrence and Lynn, Massachusetts, for some years, and later kept a shoe store at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He married Laura A. Work, of a Connecticut family. They had three children, all sons: George Ezra, whose sketch follows. Thomas E., born in 1858. Lewis, born in 1865, died in 1866.

(IX) George Ezra, son and child of George and Laura A. (Work) Varney, was born in 1854. He was educated in the high schools of Dover, New Hampshire. After leaving school he acted as clerk for several years. In 1882 he started in the drug business for himself, which business he has successfully continued till the present time. He is prominent in Masonic circles. He is a member of Stanford Lodge, No. 29; Belknap Chapter, No. 8;

also of Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal Select Masters, Saint Paul Commandery, Knights Templar. He has represented his ward in the state legislature. He married Helen Delano Everett, daughter of Charles and Abbie (Palmer) Everett, of Dover, New Hampshire. They were married February 5, 1880, and there are five children: Lucius Everett, Lawrence Delano, Alice Marguerite, Wallace Gallinger and Helen E.

This noble family, according to the DILLON Dillon pedigree, is said to derive its origin from Lochan or Logan Delune, or Delion (a descendant of one of the monarchs of Ireland). According to the Breton annals and records the barons and seigneurs of Brittany rose in arms against Henry II when he virtually annexed their country. The De Leons were the principal leaders in the revolt, were overpowered and compelled to give hostages for their future good behavior. These hostages were sent to Ireland, according to family traditions, and one of them became the progenitor of all who bear the name of Dillon, a name of great note in the counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo and other parts of Ireland, where, and in many foreign countries, they flourished in the highest departments of church and state.

Colonel John Julius Dillon, only child of Colonel John Julius Dillon of the British Army, who was killed in the Crimean War, was born in London, England, October 25, 1841. The father being absent from home in the discharge of his official duties, the son, left to the care of his mother, conceived a desire to see the world, and at the age of twelve years became a sailor, and followed the sea about ten years, visiting during that time nearly every country of the world. In 1863 he came to America and soon afterwards enlisted as a private in Company K, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, where he served faithfully. His term of service was two years, one half of that time being spent in rebel prisons, the famous Libby prison at Richmond, and those of Andersonville and Florence being among the number of places of his confinement during that time. His record is as follows: Enlisted October 16, 1863, and credited to Alexandria; mustered in October 16, 1863, as a private; captured May 16, 1864, at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia; released May 2, 1865; appointed corporal July 1, 1865, and discharged August 3, 1865, at Concord. After his return from the war he lived at Bristol, New Hampshire, where for two years he worked at blacksmithing. Subsequently he removed to Manchester where he was an employe of the Amoskeag corporation until about 1881. He then became local agent at Manchester for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A year later he was promoted to the general agency of that company for the State of New Hampshire and held that position until his death, which occurred April 29, 1899. He was also agent of the American Casualty Insurance Company of



*Yours truly  
John F. Dillon*



Baltimore, vice-president of the National Underwriters and president of the New Hampshire Underwriters. On the day of his death he went to his office as usual and was stricken with apoplexy and died very suddenly. There were few men in Manchester better known than Colonel Dillon. In almost all walks of life his genial countenance had made many friends and the news of his sudden death was heard with genuine regret. Personally he was one of the most companionable of men and he always had a cheery word. He was of a particularly martial bearing and was a natural leader. To the worthy poor and the distressed he was always a friend. He was a widely read man and to the day of his death was a devotee of good books. He was a member of many military, fraternal and social organizations. Upon being mustered out of the federal service he entered the New Hampshire National Guards where he served as a sergeant in the Head Guards of Bristol, and sergeant and captain in the Manchester War Veterans, and captain of the Straw Rifles. Finally he was appointed colonel of the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guards, and resigned that position in 1884. Shortly before his death he was elected president of the Veteran Officers Association, of the First Regiment, National Guards of New Hampshire, an organization in which he was always very popular. In Grand Army circles he was well known. He was a member of the Louis Bell Post, of which he was one time commander. He worked hard to keep up an interest in his post and during his commandership it prospered, and his term was marked as one of the most active in the history of the organization. In September, 1896, on the occasion of the semi-centennial of the city of Manchester Colonel Dillon was chairman of the Grand Army exercises. In the Union Veterans' Union he was assistant adjutant general of the department of New Hampshire, under George F. Perry. Colonel Dillon was a prominent member of Ridgeley Lodge No. 74, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Wonolauset Encampment, No. 2, and Ridgeley Canton No. 2, Patriarchs Militant, and of the Amoskeag Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. In politics he was a pronounced Republican. He was also a member of the board of trade and the Commercial Travelers' Association. He married, in Manchester, February 15, 1869, Mary E. Smith, who was born in Concord, New Hampshire, October 29, 1838. She still survives him. She was the daughter of James and Martha K. (Austin) Smith. Mr. Smith was born in Kenkilly, County Antrim, Ireland, June 25, 1812, and died at Concord, June 17, 1887, aged seventy-five. Martha K. (Austin) Smith was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, August 26, 1812, and died in Loudon, July 2, 1856, aged forty-four. They lived in Loudon the greater part of their lives. Three children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Dillon: Mary E., who died young; Maud E., born August 2, 1873, resides with her mother; and Charles J., born April 23, 1875. The last named is a steam fitter by trade. He married in

Manchester, June 27, 1906, Lena Chilcott, of Manchester.

Persons of this name are mentioned in the records of the province of Quebec, in the very early years of the settlement of Canada, where they had gone from France to be pioneers in the wilderness.

(I) Pierre Guillet, born 1626, married Jeanne De Launay, who was born in 1629, and they had born to them a son, Mathurin, next mentioned.

(II) Mathurin, son of Pierre and Jeanne (De-Launay) Guillet, was born at Trois Rivieres, November 6, 1649, and died at Montreal, March 2, 1720. He married Marie Charlotte LeMoyne, who was born in 1765, and died February 24, 1743, daughter of Jean LeMoyne. They had four children: Marie Elizabeth, Paul, Louise Charlotte and Marie Renee.

(III) Paul, only son of Mathurin and Marie Charlotte (LeMoyne) Guillet, was born January 28, 1690, and died June 7, 1753. He married, January 31, 1717, at Quebec, Catherine Pinguet, daughter of Peter Pinguet.

(IV) Peter was probably the son of Paul and Catherine (Pinguet) Guillet. Tradition states that he was born in France, but it is more probable that he was born in Montreal.

(V) Charles (1), son of Peter Guillet, was born at St. Charles or Montreal. He was a farmer and resided in St. Charles, where he spent his last years and died when he was more than eighty years of age.

(VI) Charles (2), son of Charles (1) Guillet, was born in St. Charles, province of Quebec. He was a farmer and carpenter, and was employed in those pursuits in Canada until 1868, when he removed with his family to Burlington, Vermont, where he resided until his death in 1893. He married Mary Prat, who died in Burlington in 1899. They had nine children: Philomene, Aglae, Aime, Magloire, Charles, Philippe, Noel E., Anna and Marie Laure.

(VII) Dr. Noel E. Guillet, seventh child of Charles (2) and Marie (Prat) Guillet, was born in St. Charles, province of Quebec, December 25, 1862. From the age of thirteen to eighteen he attended school at St. Hyacinth. From there he went to Montreal, where he worked in a drug store and studied pharmacy in a pharmaceutical college. Subsequently he went to Fall River and Haverhill, Massachusetts, and served as a clerk in a drug store, and later to Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and took a course in pharmacy, being graduated from the Pharmaceutical College of Providence, Rhode Island. After engaging in the drug business for himself at Woonsocket a year, he sold out and entered the Vermont University, Burlington, from which he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1886. Soon afterward he began the practice of his profession at Nashua, New Hampshire, which he continued there seven years. Becoming convinced that the demands of the profession required better educated and more skillful surgeons, and satisfied

that his efficiency would be greatly enhanced by a course abroad, Dr. Guillet went to Paris in 1893, and spent a year and a half as an attache to the celebrated surgeon Dr. Peau's clinics at the International Hospital. Returning to New Hampshire, he settled in Manchester, where he has since resided and practiced. In May, 1896, Dr. Guillet again visited Paris and for five months was Dr. Peau's chief of clinics. Again, in 1897, he returned to Paris, and was associated for five months with Dr. Peau as first assistant in charity and private practice. While abroad Dr. Guillet enjoyed the friendship and society of many distinguished men, both Europeans and Americans, in and out of his profession. With his natural aptitude for surgery and the unusually favorable and prolonged opportunities for acquiring knowledge of the most approved methods, Dr. Guillet has become a leader in his profession, and now makes a specialty of surgery, which receives his entire attention. In connection with his practice he has a private sanitarium which accommodates fifteen patients. He is also surgeon to Notre Dame Hospital, of Manchester, and honorary member of Fanny Allen Hospital staff, Burlington, Vermont. His accomplishments and success have brought him a large and profitable practice and given him a wide reputation. He is a member of numerous medical societies, among which are: (1) The Manchester Medical Society. (2) The New Hampshire Medical Society. (3) The American Medical Society. (4) The Surgical Society of Paris. Dr. Guillet married (first), February 4, 1889, in Nashua, Elizabeth Lasard, born in St. Johns, province of Quebec, 1864, daughter of Edward Lasard. She died November 20, 1889, leaving a daughter, Isabel, born November 13, 1889. He married (second), in Montreal, February 17, 1903, Rose Anna Poupert, born in Montreal, July 8, 1866.

This family, which is of remote English origin, came to America from Clitheroe, county of Lancashire, England, where it has been long established, and the majority of its members have for several generations been identified with the textile industry.

David Waring came from Clitheroe to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was employed at cotton dyeing, and where he resided until his death. He married Mary Henry, of Clitheroe.

Robert H. Waring, son of David and Mary (Henry) Waring, was born in Clitheroe and came to Fall River in the early forties. He there learned the art of engraving at the American Print Works, where he worked for more than forty years. He lived to be seventy-two years old, and his death occurred in June, 1901, the evening of the first nomination of President McKinley. He married Ann Broughton, a native of Clitheroe, and had a family of six children: Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Robert, Martha and Thomas Henry. The last two mentioned are the only ones now living. Martha married John Townsend, of Newport, Rhode Island, and now resides in Kansas City, Missouri.

Thomas Henry Waring, only surviving son of Robert H. and Ann (Broughton) Waring, was born in Fall River, January 3, 1849. He was reared and educated in the border city where, at an early age, he entered a textile mill as an apprentice and, learning the art of calico printing, became an expert in that calling. In 1878 his services were secured by the Manchester Print Works, where for the past twenty-eight years he has been regarded as a most competent and reliable employe, and he is, in all probability, one of the leading expert calico printers in New England. Politically Mr. Waring supports the Republican party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He married, June 23, 1870, in Fall River, Martha L. Bogle, of that city, and their children are: Harriet L., born in Fall River, and Ann Elizabeth, born in Manchester.

The name of Shortridge, or SHORTRIDGE Shortriggs, as it has sometimes been spelled, is very rare in America. It seems to belong to New Hampshire. Richard Shortridge, probably the first American ancestor, was a freeman in Portsmouth in 1672. He married Esther, daughter of Godfrey Dearborn, of Hampton, New Hampshire. They had two children: Robert, who married ———, November 18, 1686. It is probably a descendant of this Richard, another man of the same name living in Portsmouth about ninety years later, about whom Brewster tells this story in his *Rambles*. Governor Benning Wentworth, the great man of his day, was left widowed and childless, and about 1759 he proposed marriage to a Miss Molly Pitman, an attractive young woman in humble circumstances. Miss Pitman would have nothing to do with her opulent admirer, and she married the man of her choice, Richard Shortridge, a mechanic in Portsmouth. But Governor Wentworth was not to be flouted so easily. An English frigate was in the harbor, and soon after the marriage a press gang was sent to the house of the newly wed, and Shortridge was forcibly taken from home. He was removed from ship to ship, and for seven long years his faithful wife mourned his absence. One day he told his story to the chief officer of the vessel, who advised him to run away. He was finally restored to his home, and to his devoted Penelope. Meanwhile, Governor Wentworth had consoled himself with Martha Hilton, whom he married March 15, 1760. The old Wentworth mansion at Little Harbor where they were married, is now owned by Templeton Coolidge, of Boston (1906), and the great carved mantel-piece in the banquet hall, before which they stood during the ceremony, is in an excellent state of preservation. The romantic story is familiar to all in Longfellow's *Lady Wentworth*.

To return to the original Richard Shortridge: The name appears in 1717 in the North Parish records at Portsmouth among the list of those persons "rated to ye old meeting-house." This would seem to indicate that he was a person of standing,

but nothing further about him has been discovered. It is quite probable that the Robert mentioned below may have been his grandson, perhaps the son of Richard's son, Robert. A tradition says that Robert, of Wolfboro, came from England. In the absence of direct proof of his ancestry, we have chosen him to start the family line.

(I) Robert Shortridge settled in Wolfboro, New Hampshire. Nothing more is known about him except that he was the first of his name in that place, and the father of Samuel. He may have come direct from England; but as Wolfboro region was largely settled by people from Portsmouth, it is more probable that he was descended from the family of the seaport town. Governor Wentworth built the first summer residence in America on the shores of Lake Wentworth in Wolfboro, and communication was comparatively easy between that place and Portsmouth.

(II) Samuel, son of Robert Shortridge, was born at Wolfboro, New Hampshire. He followed farming all his life. He married ——— Neal, and they had five children: John, died single; James N., mentioned below; Lucy, married Richard Chase; Mary, married John Lyford; Lavinia, married ——— Emerson.

(III) James N., second son and child of Samuel and ——— (Neal) Shortridge, was born in Brookfield, New Hampshire, in 1792. He lived in that town all his life, and always followed farming. He married Polly Nutter, and they had ten children: Leonard, married (first) Rosilla Fernald, and (second) Mary Tibbetts; Richard, married Ann Nutter; Martha, married Howard Willey; Joshua, married Lydia Cady; Ruhama, married (first) James Jerald, and (second) Robert Smith; James H., married Mary Twombly; George L., married Carrie Nason; John L., mentioned below; Mary E., who died at fifteen years; and Samuel T., who died at fifteen years.

(IV) John L., sixth son and eighth child of James N. and Polly (Nutter) Shortridge, was born at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, August 28, 1836. He followed farming all his life in Farmington and Dover, New Hampshire. He married, January 1, 1868, Susan E. Mitchell, daughter of Samuel and Sally (Drew) Mitchell, of New Durham. Of this union seven children were born, three of whom died in infancy. The other four were: Elwell S., whose sketch follows; J. Lewis, born August 30, 1870, now a clerk in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Cora N., born September 8, 1876, married James L. Furbush; Edna S., born April 19, 1878.

(V) Elwell S., eldest son and child of John L. and Susan E. (Mitchell) Shortridge, was born September 20, 1869, in Brookfield. He was educated in the common schools. He spent his young days on the farm and when seventeen years of age went to work in a shoe factory. He remained there but a short time, and in 1887 accepted a position with the C. E. Brewster Company, wholesale druggists and stationers of Dover, New Hampshire. He has remained with this firm ever since, and has been treasurer and general manager since 1900. He is a

Republican in politics, and is a member of Stafford Lodge, No. 29, of Masons. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 184, of Dover.

This name can be traced to England, LOVELL Ireland and Scotland, and is identified with nobility. Among the founders of New England were several Lovells, and the first of the name to emigrate was probably William Lovell, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630, and as he was the master of a small vessel engaged in the coastwise trade, it is the opinion of some of the local historians that Lovell's Island in Boston Harbor, was named for him. Robert Lovell, another immigrant, was made a freeman of Massachusetts in 1635. Thomas Lovell, who was a currier by trade, came from Dublin, Ireland, in 1639. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640, and was residing at Ipswich in 1647, but returned to Salem, where he served as a selectman in 1681. The Lovells of North Yarmouth, Maine, who come directly within the province of this article, are doubtless descended from one of these emigrants, but the writer is unable to trace their lineage back to the original ancestor in America.

(I) The first of the Lovells of North Yarmouth, mentioned in a record at hand, was Josiah Lovell, who married Ruth Beals.

(II) David, son of Josiah and Ruth (Beals) Lovell, was a lifelong resident of North Yarmouth. The name of his wife was Sally Pratt.

(III) Captain Josiah, son of David and Sally (Pratt) Lovell, was a native of North Yarmouth and, like many of the male inhabitants of that locality, he began at an early age to follow the sea. He was a deepwater sailor, and became a shipmaster engaged in the foreign trade. His death occurred in Matanzas, Cuba, 1857. He married Priscilla Titcomb and had a family of four children, two of whom are living: Eliza Ellen, who was the wife of Stephen Spaulding, resides in Muskegon, Michigan, and is now a widow. William Hutchins, of Nashua.

(IV) William Hutchins, son of Captain Josiah and Priscilla (Titcomb) Lovell, was born in North Yarmouth, November 23, 1842. He attended the public schools and at the conclusion of his studies he found employment as a store clerk in Portland, Maine. September 10, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Maine Volunteers, for service in the Civil war, and was honorably discharged July 10, of the following year. After his return from the army he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in Portland, and he was subsequently employed by the Federal government, at the navy yard in Portsmouth, for a period of seventeen years. In 1883 he accepted the position of foreman at the works of the Nashua Iron and Steel Company, and when that concern became incorporated as the Eastern Forge Company, about 1890, he was appointed superintendent of the entire plant, in which capacity he has ever since

continued. About January 1, 1907, it became the Portsmouth Forge, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. His long experience in the government service makes him superabundantly qualified to fill the responsible position he now occupies, and his knowledge of machinery in general is both varied and complete. Mr. Lovell is a past master of St. John Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth, also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served as post commander in Storer Post, No. 1, of Portsmouth. He is actively interested in religious work and is a member of the Crown Hill Baptist Church. His first wife was Jennie Sherry, and his present wife was Mrs. Ellen Eaton (nee Clark), a widow. Of his first union there are two children: Charles S. and Blanche B. Charles S. Lovell, who is foreman in the Portsmouth Forge, married Annie Reed, and has one son: Roscoe.

This family is of French origin and came to the United States from Canada. Its representative in Nashua, Elie W. Labombarde, is a successful inventor and manufacturer, and an able business man of pleasing personality, whose improved labor-saving machinery is known and appreciated in America and Europe.

(I) Andrew Labombarde, who was a descendant of an early French settler in Canada, was a native of Isle aux Nois, province of Quebec.

(II) Peter, son of Andrew Labombarde, was born in Isle aux Nois, in 1803. At the age of fifteen years he went to Plattsburg, New York, where he engaged in farming, and the remainder of his active years were devoted to that of honorable calling. He lived to the unusually advanced age of ninety-two years, and his death occurred in 1905. He married Zoe Cheauvin, and reared seven sons, namely: John, a resident of Lebanon, New Hampshire; Joseph, who enlisted for service in the Civil war and died in the army; Louis, deceased; Peter, of New York state; Elie W., of Nashua; Frank, of Nashua, and Edward, of Newport, New Hampshire.

(III) Elie Winfred, sixth son of Peter and Zoe (Cheauvin) Labombarde, was born in Plattsburg, February 26, 1856. He was educated in the public schools and L'Assumption College, Canada, and when a young man engaged in the grocery and provision business in Nashua, following it for a number of years. Possessing a natural genius for mechanics, he eventually turned his attention exclusively to that field of usefulness, and being at length impressed with the advantages to be obtained by the application of machinery to the manufacture of paper boxes, which were then made entirely by hand, he decided to concentrate his efforts in that direction. His labors finally culminated in the production of a machine which answered in every particular his desires and expectations, and its appearance served to revolutionize the entire paper-box industry. In October, 1904, he organized the

International Paper Box Machinery Company of that city, of which he is the manager. These labor-saving machines, which are capable of producing four hundred thousand paper boxes per day, are manufactured in Nashua and protected by American and European patents. The boxes find a ready market in the United States, England, France and Germany, and the Labombarde machines are now being sold in large numbers both at home and abroad.

Mr. Labombarde married Lumina M. Desperois, a descendant of one of the most famous families of Quebec, namely, de Gaspé, Gaspé Bay having been named for this family. Her uncle, Philippe de Gaspé, was the author of *Les Enciens Canadiens*, by many considered the best literary work of Canada. Their children are: Winfred, Lillian, Vivian, William and Harold.

This ancient Irish surname, which is BYRNE properly Byrne, and this spelling has been adopted by many at the present time, has been in use among the Celtic people of Ireland for many centuries. It has filled an honored place in American history.

(I) James Byrne was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a patriotic citizen. He joined in the insurrection of 1798 for Ireland's liberty, and fell at the battle of Vinegar Hill.

(II) James (2) Byrne, son of James (1), was born in Dublin, Ireland, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1873, aged eighty. He learned the trade of cloth printing in his native city. He resided and worked at his trade for a time in Manchester, England. In 1844 he came to America, and worked in Fall River, Massachusetts. In the following year his family came to America and joined him. In the fall of 1846 Mr. Byrne came to Manchester, New Hampshire, and was employed in the Manchester Print Works until they were burned down in 1853. He then removed with his family to Fall River, Massachusetts, where he lived a year. From there he removed to Southbridge, Massachusetts, and worked in the Hamilton Woolen Company's print works at Globe village. All returned to Manchester in 1857, and from that time until 1870 Mr. Byrne conducted a boarding house in Manchester. He was a good Catholic, and voted with the Democratic party. He married (first), in Dublin, Maria Hennessey, a native of Dublin, who died in Manchester in 1851, aged fifty. There were seven children of this marriage: James, William, John, Norbert, Elizabeth, Peter and Albert. He married (second) Lydia Carter, who was born in Wilton, New Hampshire. They had one daughter, Mary, who is now in a convent at Bangor, Maine, where she is Mother Superior.

(III) Peter Byrne, sixth child and fifth son of James (2) and Maria (Hennessey) Byrne, was born in Manchester, England, February 10, 1840. In 1845 he came with his mother and brother to America, and since 1847 has resided continuously in Manchester. He was educated in the public schools of





*Ed. Labombardy.*



Manchester. At twenty-one he learned the painter's trade and followed that occupation for twelve years. In 1874 he engaged in the wholesale and retail liquor business, which he carried on until 1890, and from the latter date until 1903 was a dealer in drugs. Mr. Byrne has been successful in business and is now retired and enjoys a green old age. He married (first) Catherine Powers, a native of county Longford, Ireland, who died in Manchester, May 29, 1889, aged forty years. They had four children: James F., Nettie M., Joseph H., and Katie P. He married (second), October 3, 1892, Margaret Doyen, who died in 1895; and (third), October 4, 1905, Bridget Farrell, who was born in county Galway, Ireland, in 1850. She now carries on a store at 132 Lake avenue, where Mr. Byrne was in the drug business from 1890 until 1903. James F. Byrne was in business in Manchester until his death February 19, 1907; Nettie M. married John Farr, and lives at Grassmere; he is postmaster there and also merchant: they have three boys: Leon and two others; Joseph H. resided in Manchester until his death, October 21, 1898; Katie P. married Edward P. Haskell, has one son, Gerald, and lives in Manchester.

The several families of Crawford who early in the eighteenth century settled in New Hampshire, were of Scotch origin. They descended from a very ancient family. The surname was originally derived from the barony of Crawford, in Lanarkshire, which had long been held by feudal lords who eventually took their title from it.

(I) The first person bearing this name of whom there is any mention in the public records was Johannes de Craufurd, who is often mentioned in the Registry of Kelso, about 1140.

(II) Gaulterus de Craufurd is the next one mentioned. Very little is known concerning him except that he lived about 1189-1202.

(III) Sir Reginald de Craufurd, in the reign of Alexander II, was appointed heritable sheriff of the shire of Ayr. He was a witness in charters of donations by Walter, son of Allan, Lord High Steward of Scotland. He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of James Loudoun, and by this marriage had two sons, Hugh and John. Sir Hugh had one son and daughter: Sir Reginald and Margaret. Margaret married Sir Malcolm Wallace, and became the mother of Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot. Sir Reginald left no male issue, and the representation of the family devolved upon the male descendants of Sir Reginald's brother.

(IV) John, younger son of Sir Reginald Crawford, acquired a part of the lordship and barony of Crawford, and gave it the name of Crawford-John.

(V) Sir Reginald Crawford received from his father half of the barony of Crawford-John, the remaining half going to his daughter, Margaret, who married Sir Walter Barclay, a descendant of Barclay, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland. He was an adherent of Robert Bruce, and received from

him grants of land in Cuninghame (Ayrshire).

(VI) Roger de Crawford, who accompanied King David Bruce on his expedition to England, was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham in 1346.

(VII) Malcolm de Crawford married a daughter of Malcolm Galbrath, by whom he acquired the barony of Greenock-Easter, now in ruins; it stands about a mile from Port Glasgow.

(VIII) Roger de Crawford received in 1425 a charter from James II of Scotland, of lands in Kyle.

(IX) John de Crawford, who got a renewal of the charter from James II of Scotland in 1445, of lands previously granted to his father.

(X) Malcolm de Crawford married Marjory, only daughter and sole heiress of Sir John Barclay, of Kilbirny, in 1445. The marriage of Malcolm Crawford to Marjory Barclay, by which he acquired the chief part of his property, gave origin to the following lines:

"Aulam alii Jactent, at tu Kilbirnie nube,  
Nam quae Forsaliis, etat Venus alma tibi."

Translated:

"Let others choose the dice to throw,  
Do thou Kilbirny wed,  
On them, what fortunes may bestow,  
On you will Venus shed."

(XI) Malcolm Crawford, of Kilbirny, had a charter of the barony of Kilbirny, May 8, 1499, which was ratified by King James IV, under the great seal. He married Marion Crichton, a daughter of Lord Sanquhar, ancestors of the Countess of Dumfries. He died in 1500, leaving two sons, Robert and John.

(XII) Robert Crawford married Margaret Semple, by dispensation of the representative of the pope, as they were by reason of relationship within the degree prohibited by the canon law. He married in 1505, and left one son.

(XIII) Laurence Crawford, who is mentioned as a person of eminent note in those days, both for the lands he held and the many services to his country. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell, of Loudoun. He died June 4, 1547.

(XIV) Hugh Crawford, of Kilbirny. But little is known of him prior to the breaking out of the civil wars in Queen Mary's time. He was a staunch friend of Queen Mary, and with two of his sons fought in her cause at the battle of Langside, May 13, 1568. Hugh was married twice (first) to Margaret Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Lenox, ancestor of the royal family. He died in 1576.

(XV) Malcolm Crawford, married Margaret, daughter of John Cunningham by Margaret his wife, daughter of John, Lord Fleming. He had two sons and one daughter: John, Alexander, and Anne. He died in 1592. John was an original patentee to a grant of land in the county Donegal, Ireland. The Crawfords who first settled in New England came from the north of Ireland, and were among the Scotch-Irish emigrants who settled in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

(XVI) Alexander Crawford, second son of Sir

Malcolm, was a seafaring man and owned the ship he sailed. He went to Ireland about 1612. His descendants became numerous, and whether there was more than one generation between Alexander and William, Aaron and James, and others who came to America early in the eighteenth century, it is impossible to tell.

(XVII) John Crawford, of county Donegal, Ireland; name appears in the Act of Attainder of James II. (1689).

(XVIII) There were at least three different families of Crawfords that came to settle in New England. William Crawford was the earliest one of the family who settled in New Hampshire, coming to Chester in 1728, from whom the Crawfords of Chester, Alexandria, Plymouth and other places in Grafton county have descended. James Crawford, who first settled in Connecticut, had descendants who went to Putney, Vermont, and from there to Guildhall, Vermont, and were the progenitors of the noted White Mountain branch of the family. Descendants of Abel and Ethan, "the giant of the mountains," still reside in Jefferson and Lancaster, and are among the most respected and influential citizens of the north country.

(XVIII a) Aaron Crawford came to America, landing in Boston in the spring of 1713, with his wife, Agnes Wilson, and three sons, all born in the parish of Cappy, county Tyrone, Ireland. Alexander, the third son, was three years old when they arrived. Aaron settled in Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, and was one of the first settlers in that town. They had several children both to them after they arrived in America. He died in Rutland, Massachusetts, August 6, 1754, aged seventy-seven; his wife died December 19, 1760.

(XIX) Alexander Crawford, third son of Aaron and Agnes, was born in 1710. He married, February 5, 1736, Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of John Crawford, but not a near relative, who about the same time settled in Rutland. He removed with his family to what was known as Rutland West Wing, later incorporated as the town of Oakham. He removed to Oakham in the spring of 1750 and was one of the nine families who first settled in that town. He was clerk of the board of settlers, and many years was moderator at the town meetings. Alexander died October 11, 1793, aged eighty-three years. Though sixty-nine years old, he served as a member of the guard in the war of the Revolution, his duty being the guarding of prisoners who, after the surrender of General Burgoyne, were kept at Rutland and Boston.

(XX) John Crawford, of Oakham, born January 7, 1739, died October 16, 1821. He was married three times; (first), January 1, 1759, to Rachel Henderson, of Rutland, Massachusetts, daughter of Lieutenant James Henderson, who was one of the first settlers of Rutland, and took an active part in affairs during the Colonial period. By this marriage he had four sons and three daughters, and by subsequent marriages he had six daughters and two sons. He held a commission as captain of the Eighth Company, Fourth Regiment, Worcester

county, served during the entire Revolutionary war, and was at Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was attached to Colonel Job Cushing's regiment for service in the northern army. He was noted as a brave officer, and after the close of the war he was designated as the "Bold Crawford." Captain John, held a commission as captain in the colonial service, which he resigned when the colonies declared their independence, and was elected to the command again immediately on formation of the same company for the Continental service.

(XXI) Alexander, second son of Captain John and Rachel (Henderson) Crawford, was born February 12, 1765, in Oakham, Massachusetts. He was twice married: (first), in 1787, to Bethiah Willis, daughter of Jonathan Willis, of Oakham, Massachusetts, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. Alexander was the third generation that served in the Revolutionary war. He enlisted as a member of the guard when only fourteen years, seven months, and twenty-one days old, though in order to be accepted for the service he gave his age as eighteen years. He served as one of the guards on Governor's Island until November 10, 1779. One of his brothers and a cousin served with him at the same time, thus the grandfather, father, and three of the third generation gave their services to the patriot cause. Alexander's oldest son, who lived to man's estate was,

(XXII) Benjamin Franklin Crawford, born August 10, 1800; married, April 30, 1826, Sophia Harris, of Paris, Maine; died at Bryant's Pond, Maine, April, 1879. He removed to Maine when a young man and was all his life engaged in the shoe trade. He had two sons and two daughters. His wife died June 8, 1873. One of their sons,

(XXIII) Francis B. Crawford, came to reside in Colebrook, Coös county, and engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of starch, in which he was successful. He married, May 30, 1864, Susan J. Randall, of Woodstock, Maine. He has been prominent in all matters relating to the prosperity of his town, has represented the town in the state legislature, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has two sons and two daughters. Both of his sons received a classical education and were admitted to the bar, and one, Frank Crawford, is in practice in Omaha, Nebraska. One of his daughters married J. W. Drew, of Colebrook, where she now resides.

(XXIIa) Hosea Willis Crawford, second son of Alexander and Bethiah (Willis) Crawford, born in Oakham, Massachusetts, August 25, 1802; married, October 27, 1827, Caroline Makepeace Gault, of Oakham, daughter of John and Rebecca Makepeace Gault. The Gaults came to America at an early period and settled in Massachusetts. One branch of the family settled in Hookset, New Hampshire, and one in Oakham, Massachusetts. Many of the descendants of the Hookset branch still reside in that town and in Manchester. Hosea W. held a commission as captain in the company of grenadiers in the Third Regiment, First Brigade, and Sixth Division of the Militia of Massachusetts,

being commissioned June 29 1833, by Levi Lincoln, governor of the commonwealth. He died December 28, 1881; his wife died February 5, 1897. Three of his sons served in the Civil war: Henry Willis in the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, Charles Sumner in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, died in the service at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and was buried in the soldiers' burying ground at that place.

(XXIIIa) John Gault Crawford, third son of Hosea W. and Caroline M. (Gault) Crawford, was born in Oakham, Massachusetts, April 21, 1834. He attended the public schools of his native town and North Brookfield, Massachusetts, earning his way by working in the shoe shop. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Chamberlin, Barnard & Company, dry goods dealers, in Worcester, Massachusetts, which occupation he followed until 1855, when the bill passed organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the spring of 1855 he went to Kansas, where he arrived about a month before his majority. He resided in Kansas until October, 1856. During his residence in that territory he was actively engaged with the free-state men in their struggle against the extension of slavery. He was several times taken prisoner and his life despaired of. He was a prisoner at Bull Creek at the time John Brown had his first fight with Captain Pate, a leader of the Border Ruffians, being detained from Sunday until Wednesday, when he was released; his services rendered for the wounded of Pate's men by going some forty miles for a doctor, induced the ruffians to release him, but knowing that he would be again taken by Stringfellow's or Atchison's men, they gave him a pass assuring him that it would save his life. He took the pass but refused to exhibit it, though again taken prisoner and robbed of his team, which he never was able to recover. The pass read as follows:

"Bull Creek, K. T., June 2d, 1856.

"This is to certify that John Crawford is a reliable young man, and is not injurious to the cause of Pro-slaveryism."

"Richard McCarmish."

Richard McCarmish was a southerner and kept a trading-post and hotel at Bull Creek, a place now known as the town of McCarmish, and his house was a general rendezvous of the Border Ruffians and was at this time the headquarters of Captain Pate. During his residence in Kansas, Mr. Crawford served under General J. H. Lane, known as "Jim Lane," and with John Brown until October, 1856, when there were indications that peace would be restored to that distracted country and he returned to his home in Massachusetts. The great issue between the two parties in the campaign of 1856 was, whether slavery should be restricted to the states where it already existed, or be extended into the territories where, before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it was prohibited. "Bleeding Kansas" was the rallying cry of the Republican party, and Mr. Crawford was in great demand in behalf of Fremont and Dayton, and for a long time

he was known as "Bleeding Kansas." In 1857 he resumed his studies and attended a few terms of a high school, when he entered upon the study of the law, paying his expenses in the meantime by work at his trade and teaching school winters. Having prepared himself for his chosen profession he went on a visit to Michigan in the spring of 1861. Soon after his arrival the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and the whole north became aroused. Mr. Crawford immediately entered upon the work of raising volunteers for the defense of the flag, addressing meetings in all parts of the state. September 2, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Regiment, Michigan Cavalry, and was appointed sergeant major, which position he held until promoted to that of lieutenant by Colonel P. H. Sheridan, who was in command of the regiment. Sheridan detailed him as battalion adjutant, which position he held until his resignation from the army. During his service he was engaged in twenty battles and skirmishes and was twice wounded, but not seriously. His health failing, he resigned and, returning to his home in Michigan, entered upon the practice of his profession, but was soon called upon to assist in raising another regiment of cavalry. In recognition of his services while at the front before he resigned, General Hall, of the Iowa Brigade, gave him the following endorsement:

"Head Quarters 2nd Brig. 5th div. 14th Army Corps, Murfreesboro, Feb. 24, 1863.

"Sir:—I take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of Lieutenant John G. Crawford, 2nd Mich. Cavalry. His Battalion of Cavalry was for a long time attached to my Brigade for duty, and the command detached scouring the country between the Green and Cumberland Rivers. Lieut. C. is an officer of sterling integrity, great vigilance and bravery, and possesses all the qualifications necessary for further promotion. Should a position be open in the formation of new forces I would cheerfully recommend Lieut. Crawford as every way worthy of promotion."

"A. S. HALL, Colonel

Commanding 2nd Brig. 5 Div. 14th A. C."

On his leaving the Second Regiment the officers gave him the following:

"Franklin, Tenn., April 3d, 1863.

"We, the undersigned Officers of the 2nd Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, having been personally acquainted with Lt. J. G. Crawford during the eighteen months that he has served his country in this Regiment, most cheerfully testify to his faithfulness, ability and patriotic zeal as an officer, and deeply regret that he is compelled, by enfeebled health, to quit, for the present, the work in which his whole heart seems to be engaged.

"He carries with him the blessings of many a tried soldier, and our earnest wish that he may soon regain his health and be able to do our Country still greater honor.

"A. P. CAMPBELL, Col. 2nd Mich. Cav.

"L. S. SCRANTON and

"JOHN C. GODFREY, Majors."

Mr. Crawford had but just located and resumed his practice when he was called again to the work of raising volunteers. He was commissioned by Governor Blair as captain in the Tenth Cavalry, and from July 4 to October, 1863, was actively engaged in addressing war meetings. In order to reach the young men he took advantage of a large circus traveling in his section and, when the show was over, the ringmaster would request the people to remain seated as he had something to present not on the bills, and Mr. Crawford would address the audience from the ring of the show. His health had not sufficiently recovered to permit his again going to the front. In the fall of 1864 he received the nomination and was elected to the Michigan state senate, in which he served two years, being appointed chairman of the senate committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, and a member of the committee on military affairs. He removed to Lancaster, New Hampshire, in January, 1870, and commenced the practice of his profession, which he continued until 1881, when he was appointed by President Garfield to the consulship at Coaticooke, Province of Quebec, which office he held until the fall of 1884. He came to reside in Manchester, where he now lives, November, 1890, maintaining his law office at West Derry, New Hampshire. Mr. Crawford has been actively engaged in all the political campaigns since 1856 until 1896, when he was sent by the National Republican Committee to Kansas, where forty years before he had been engaged in defending the territory against the cohorts of slavery. In addition to other political offices he has held, he served as recorder of the village of Holly, Michigan, in 1865-66. After his removal to New Hampshire he served as secretary and president of the Coös and Essex Agricultural Society, and town clerk of Lancaster in 1877. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity. In addition to several political addresses which have been published, he has been a free contributor to the press and magazines; is author of "The Indians of the Merrimack," "Indian Nomenclature," "Fort William and Mary," published by the Manchester Historical Association, of which he is a member. Several addresses delivered on memorial days, dedications and anniversaries have been published, but he is best known as a political speaker, in which capacity he has canvassed Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Vermont and Kansas.

Mr. Crawford has been three times married, (first) in Michigan, April 16, 1863, to Emma Tindall, a popular musician of that state, by whom he had one daughter, who died in infancy. His wife died June 27, 1866, and he married (second) Abbie True Stevens, June 30, 1867, a daughter of Simon Stevens, of Paris, Maine, who was a descendant of Captain Stevens, of No. 4 fame. (Charlestown, New Hampshire). By her he had two daughters; the eldest died at Lancaster, New Hampshire, in 1873; the second, Carrie E. Crawford, now resides in Manchester, New Hampshire, and is married to

John W. Chapman. His wife died at Coaticooke, Province of Quebec, February 2, 1882, while he was in the consular service. He married (third) Mary A. Harrington, of Worcester, Massachusetts, April 30, 1884. She was a graduate of the Worcester high school, and a teacher in the public schools of that city for nineteen years. He has one son, Harry Calvin Crawford, born November 21, 1885, now residing in Manchester, and a graduate of the high school, class of 1905. He is now a student in the University of Pennsylvania. The description of the armorial bearings of the family is as follows, viz.: "Quarterly 1st and 4th. gules, a fess, ermine; 2nd and 3d. azure, a Cheveron, betwix three Crosses. Pattees, or supported by two Grey hounds. Crest, an ermine, Argent. Motto 'Sine labe nota'" (Distinction without a stain).

This is one of the oldest of the class TAYLOR known as occupative surnames; and the vocable which designates the person who cuts the cloth for garments, is known in the languages of all civilized nations. In the registers of four or five hundred years ago the name was spelled in very many ways, the present form being of comparatively recent date.

(1) Joseph Taylor was born September 15, 1828, in Huddersfield, near Halifax, England, and at the age of sixteen years came to America. He was a woolspinner, and followed his occupation in succession at Rockville, Connecticut, Harrisville, New Hampshire; North Pownal, Vermont; Keene, New Hampshire. He died in Cambridgeport, Vermont, 1893, aged sixty-five years. He married, at Bellows Falls, Vermont, 1859, Hannah Coy, who was born June 24, 1844, and died in 1898, aged fifty-four. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Coy, of Harrisville, New Hampshire. There were born of this union three children: Joseph, see forward; Charles, boss dyer in mill at Saxton's River, Vermont; and Fred, in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Dr. Joseph (2) Taylor, eldest child of Joseph and Hannah (Coy) Taylor, was born in Harrisville, New Hampshire, August 11, 1860. Obtaining his early education in the common schools, he entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1890, where he attended one year. He then omitted a year, and in 1892 entered the University of Maryland, where he attended a year. January 1, 1893, he entered the medical department of Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in the fall of 1893. From 1894 to 1898, he practiced medicine in Ackworth, New Hampshire, and the next two years at Bedford, New Hampshire. In 1900 he removed to Manchester, where he has since practiced, and is now one of the most successful physicians in the city. He is a member of the Manchester Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. In this order his membership is as follows:



Joseph Taylor, M.D.





Washington Lodge No. 61; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter No. 11; Adoniram Council No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree of Nashua; and Bektash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is also a member of Passaconaway Tribe of the Improved order of Red Men, and of General Stark Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Dr. Taylor married (first), 1892, in Patria, Scoharie county, New York, Rose Steinhover, who was born 1868, and died August 1897, aged twenty-nine years. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Steinhover, of Patria, New York. He married (second), in Bedford, New Hampshire, June, 1898, Flora E. Rowe, widow of Dr. Frank Rowe, of Bedford, and daughter of Isaiah and Martha Lang, of Candia. One child, Flossie, was born of the first wife, and one of the second, named Louise Elizabeth.

This Ancient English name is found under various spellings in the early Colonial records, such as: Searl, Serl, Serle, and so on. The family seems to have had several representatives who were vibrating between Boston and Barbadoes, and most of them appear to have been men of considerable means, which were probably acquired in maritime speculation. The name was spread by the wave of pioneer migration two hundred years ago, and has been found numerously represented throughout New England and the United States.

(I) Daniel Searles, of Boston, is found on record there previous to 1666. He was a gentleman of wealth and scrupulously referred to in all the early records, both town and church, as well as in private correspondence, by the title of Colonel or Esquire. In 1669 he removed from Boston to Barbadoes, where the bulk of his estate was probably located. He married Deliverance, daughter of Edward Tyng, and they had two children born in Boston: Daniel and Samuel.

(II) Samuel, younger son of Daniel and Deliverance (Tyng) Searles, was born October 16, 1668, in Boston, and settled in Dunstable, where he was an extensive dealer for those times in real estate. He sold lands, located in what is now Nelson, New Hampshire, in Brattleboro, Vermont, and what are now the towns of Hill, Acworth, New London and Newbury, New Hampshire. He also sold lands in Dunstable, and the records show that he purchased in 1752, lands from the Masonian proprietors, which he sold in 1753 to Thomas Parker, located in Nelson. His will was made January 7, 1758, and proved June 7, the same year. At that time he was living with his second wife, Lydia, and the will also mentions a son Samuel, and daughter Mary. He died the day following the execution of the will. By his first wife, Sarah, he had born, in Dunstable: Deliverance, Samuel, Mary and Sarah (twins), Daniel, John and Jonathan.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest son and second child of Samuel (1) and Sarah Searles, was born March 1, 1707, in Dunstable, and resided in that town. His wife Mary, is supposed to have been a Butterfield. Their children, on record in the vital statistics, were: Samuel, Benjamin and Mary.

(IV) Samuel (3), eldest child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Butterfield) Searles, was born, September 2, 1738, in Dunstable, in which town he resided. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were: Cate, Elizabeth, Samuel, Benjamin, Henry Adams, James and Katherine.

(V) James, fourth son and sixth child of Samuel (3) and Elizabeth Searles, was born, July 28, 1767, in Dunstable, and resided in that town. He married Abi Duren, and their children included: Abraham, Annis and James.

(VI) James (2), son of James (1) and Abi (Duren) Searles, was born in Nashua, December 16, 1797, and died in Milford, April 11, 1871. He was a cotton manufacturer in Manchester, New Hampshire, and Walpole, Methuen and Lawrence, Massachusetts. He removed to Milford, New Hampshire, in 1839 and was at one time owner of a one-fourth interest in the Morse & Kaley Mills of Milford. He married, April 16, 1826, Susan V. Allen, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 11, 1802, and died in Chelsea, Massachusetts, February 28, 1887. Their children were James A., Charles A., Susan A., George W., Marinda A., Edwin D., Franklin W., Francis, Amanda A. and William L.

(VII) Edwin Duren, sixth child and fourth son of James (6) and Susan V. (Allen) Searles, was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, August 17, 1836. He was educated in the common and high schools of Milford, and was a bookkeeper for A. W. Stearns & Company, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, for four years, then became a partner in the firm which was thus continued for seven years. Later he formed a partnership with S. F. Snell, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, which was dissolved after one year had elapsed. In 1871 Mr. Searles settled in Milford, New Hampshire, and bought a farm of one hundred and ten acres, which he has since cultivated, making a specialty of market gardening and also the raising of cattle. He is a member of the Second Advent Church of Lawrence. He married, November 16, 1864, Frances A. Field, who was born in Keene, July 28, 1843, daughter of Jeremiah and Polly (Harvey) Field. Four children have been born to them: Alice Harvey, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 2, 1869, married November 3, 1891, Abel A. Coffin, of Milford, and resides in Malden, Massachusetts; Fred Burton, who was born, October 18, 1872, and died March 18, 1884; Herbert Milton, born in Milford, June 4, 1875, is a locomotive engineer at Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he resides. He married, November 18, 1897, Marcella E., daughter of Anson C. and Annie C. (Colby) Smith of Milford. George Garfield, born in Milford, May 8, 1879, resides with his father. He married, November 27, 1901, Elsie Goodwin.

This family, which originated in France PETIT and was transplanted to Canada by an immigrant who settled in the province of Quebec, is noted for its intelligence, natural ability and progressive tendencies, several of its representatives having attained success in professional life.

(I) Philip Hubert Petit was born at Saint Denis, province of Quebec, in 1816. For many years he was a prosperous merchant in his native town, also served as postmaster about fifty years, and his death occurred in 1897. The maiden name of his wife was Cordelia Richer (Lafleche), and she became the mother of ten children—eight sons and two daughters. Those now living are: A. Wilfred, M. D., who will be again referred to; Cordelia, who became the wife of H. C. Phaneuf; Ernest, notary-public of St. Jerome, province of Quebec; Charles H., who is in the clothing business at Lawrence, Massachusetts; Alphonse H., M. D., of Lawrence, Massachusetts; and Eva, who is residing in Nashua. Each of the sons received the advantages of a good education.

(II) A. Wilfred Petit, M. D., eldest living son of Philip H. and Cordelia Richer (Lafleche) Petit, was born in St. Damase, September 11, 1853. The primary branches of his education were pursued in the public schools, from which he entered the Maryville (province of Quebec) College, and he was subsequently a student at the Victoria Medical School, Montreal, being graduated in 1877. Beginning his professional career in his native town he later removed to Buckingham, province of Quebec, where he remained for some time acquiring the practical experience necessary for success in a wider sphere of operation, after which he returned to St. Damase, and coming to the United States in 1881, he located in Nashua. For a period of twenty-six years he has practiced medicine continuously in that city, and in addition to acquiring the esteem and confidence of the French speaking people, he has gained the respect and good will of the citizens in general, building up and maintaining an extensive practice. Dr. Petit is still an enthusiastic student in the origin and treatment of diseases, and has deservedly attained an honorable record in his profession. He is a member of the New Hampshire State, and the Nashua Medical societies, the French Medical Society of New Hampshire and the American Medical Association. In his religious faith he is a Roman Catholic, and belongs to the St. John Society connected with the St. Aloysius parish, wherein he resides. He married Miss Anna R. Chagnon, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and has two daughters: Bertha Lorraine and Andrea F., the latter at present attending a convent school in Montreal.

In the legal profession, which em-  
LUCIER braces many of the most brilliant  
minds of the nation, it is difficult to  
win a name and place of prominence. One must  
commence at the initial point, must plead and win

his first case and worked his way upward by ability, gaining his reputation and success by merit. Thus has Alvin Joseph Lucier, of Nashua, New Hampshire, carved his way. He is a type of the progressive spirit of the age, a spirit which has given America pre-eminence along its various business lines, and the undaunted enterprise, indomitable perseverance and resolute purpose which have characterized him, have been the means of raising him to the position which he now occupies.

Alvin Joseph Lucier, born June 6, 1869, is a son of Paul A. and Elizabeth (Brennan) Lucier, and grandson of Paul Lucier, a native of St. Damase, province of Quebec, Canada.

Paul A. Lucier (father) was born in St. Damase, province of Quebec, Canada, died April 20, 1903, in Nashua, New Hampshire, whither he came at the age of twenty years. He was a blacksmith by trade. He attended the Roman Catholic Church. His wife, Elizabeth (Brennan) Lucier, who came to this country from Killarney, Ireland, and died in 1891, bore him eight children, seven of whom are living at the present time (1906): Albert E., of Arlington, Massachusetts; Olin P., of Nashua, New Hampshire; Luella J., wife of J. J. Doyle, of Nashua, New Hampshire; Eva J., wife of Charles E. Holt; Eben N., of Nashua, New Hampshire; Archie P., a member of the Regular United States army; and Alvin Joseph, of this review.

Alvin Joseph Lucier attended the public schools and St. Hyacinth College in Quebec, and was subsequently graduated from the Boston University Law School, 1891. Shortly after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire and began to practice his profession in partnership with J. J. Doyle, of Nashua, his brother-in-law, under the firm name of Doyle & Lucier. They now enjoy a large practice and have gained an enviable reputation throughout the state, and have before them a bright and promising future. He has been an active factor in Democratic politics, has been a nominee for many high offices, but has been repeatedly defeated owing to the fact that his party is in the minority in the section in which he resides. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and since 1889 has served as organist of St. Aloysius Catholic Church. He is a musician of note and prominence in his section and his services are constantly in demand. His career has been marked by the strictest integrity, faithfulness to every trust reposed in him and he is known as a representative man, a pleasant social companion and a devoted husband and father. Mr. Lucier married Katherine A. Doucet, daughter of F. A. Doucet, and they have two children: Alvin A. and Elizabeth K.

The name of Armstrong is of  
ARMSTRONG Scotch derivation and owes its  
origin to an interesting incident.  
Fairbairn, armor bearer to one of the ancient Scot-  
tish kings, was instrumental in saving the life of  
royalty. The king had a horse killed under him in  
battle, and Fairbairn took the king by the thigh and





*Geo. D. Armstrong*

set him on his saddle. The armour bearer's services were rewarded by ample gifts of land on the borders, and by the title of Armstrong in recognition of the manner of his aid. The coat of arms of the family, bestowed at the time, consists of three mailed arms on a field, gules, surmounted by a crest wreath from which extends a bare hand of great size holding a leg in armor, couped at the thigh. Underneath is the motto, "*Vi et armis.*" The Armstrong name in this country dates from very early days, and for one hundred and seventy years one family embracing six generations, has lived on the old homestead at Windham, New Hampshire, an unusual record in these changing times. George W. Armstrong, head of the Armstrong Transfer Company, of Boston, belonged to this branch.

(I) Robert Armstrong was one of the original proprietors of Londonderry, New Hampshire, on June 21, 1722. Londonderry was settled by the Scotch-Irish who came to this country to establish the Presbyterian faith. The famous siege of Londonderry in Ireland took place in 1789. The date of Robert's birth and death is not known, neither is the name of his wife. Tradition says that this emigrant ancestor came from the north of Ireland, bringing two children with him. One died on the voyage, and was buried at sea, and the father always spoke of this loss as the most painful incident of his life. The other, John, was nine years old at the time of his arrival at Londonderry, New Hampshire.

(II) John, son of Robert Armstrong, was born in 1713, in or near Londonderry, Ireland, and emigrated with his father to Londonderry, New Hampshire. He succeeded John Archibald on the William H. Armstrong farm as early as 1738. This is the Armstrong homestead at Windham, New Hampshire, which has been in the possession of the family ever since. John Armstrong built the house in 1762, and relics brought from Ireland are still preserved in it. John Armstrong was surveyor of highways in 1743, selectman in 1744, and moderator at annual town meetings in 1751-2, and several times moderator at special meetings. The last time he presided at a special meeting was in 1769. He signed the Association Test in 1776. Soon after the installation of Rev. John Kinkead in 1760, he was made an elder of the church. He married Janet ———, who died October 12, 1776, aged seventy years. He died May 6, 1795, aged eighty-two years. They are buried in the old cemetery on the plain. They had seven children, all born in Windham: Janet, born 1738, died unmarried in Windham; Agnes, born November 15, 1740, married James Anderson, and had six children, all of whom died young; Ann, born July 15, 1742, married James Freeland, of Boston, Massachusetts; John, born October 8, 1743; Robert, born June 12, 1745, died in his nineteenth year; David, mentioned below; and Mary, born July 21, 1749, died in the fifth year of her age.

(III) David, sixth child and youngest of the three sons of John and Janet Armstrong, was born at Windham, New Hampshire, June 11, 1747. David

succeeded his father on the home farm. He signed the Association Test in 1776. He was surveyor of highways in 1778, and constable in 1784. He married, January 8, 1775, Elizabeth Hemphill, daughter of Robert Hemphill. She died January 2, 1839, aged eighty-five years. David Armstrong died June 21, 1836, aged eighty-nine years. They had eleven children, all born in Windham: Ann, born March 6, 1776, died young; Hannah, born August 22, 1777, died in young womanhood; Robert, born April 6, 1779, died August 29, 1849; Ann, born December 19, 1780, married her cousin, James Freeland, and died July 31, 1858; John, mentioned below; Jennie, born September 7, 1784, married James Armstrong, and died June 11, 1849; Eleanor, born September 1, 1786, married John Armstrong, and died November 8, 1859; Betsey, born January 15, 1789, married Deacon Samuel Anderson; Samuel, born July 11, 1791, died September 9, 1859; Nathaniel, born October 16, 1793, died in Bedford, New Hampshire, April 6, 1856; Joseph, born February 22, 1796, lived in Windham, where he died February 5, 1877.

(IV) John, second son and fifth child of David and Elizabeth (Hemphill) Armstrong, was born August 30, 1782, and lived in Bedford, New Hampshire. He married, November 11, 1810, Anna, daughter of John and Mary (Lancaster) Davidson. She was born November 30, 1787, and died August 17, 1854. John Armstrong died December 2, 1842. They had two children: Eliza Ann, married Nathaniel Clough, and removed to Nunda, New York; and John Davidson, whose sketch follows.

(V) John Davidson, youngest child and only son of John and Anna (Davidson) Armstrong, was born at Windham, New Hampshire, October 8, 1813. He was a farmer in Bedford, New Hampshire, and later moved to Amherst in the same state. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Atwood, of Bedford. She died in August, 1849, leaving two sons: William H., the elder, was born November 29, 1840, and married, May 5, 1861, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Armstrong, of Windham. They lived on the old family home at that place. John A. Armstrong, the younger son, born October 28, 1842, was a member of Company K, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, and was killed at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia. John D. Armstrong married for his second wife, Jane M. Wells, of Bedford. They had five children born in Bedford: George D., whose sketch follows; Edward F., born December 20, 1852, lives at Milford, New Hampshire, and married L. Coolidge and have one son, Percy; Sarah J., born December 17, 1854, married, May 1, 1874, Frank E. Kendall, and lives in Milford, New Hampshire; Clara Alma, born April 16, 1859, died July 24, 1861; Elmer E., born December 1, 1863, lives in Milford, New Hampshire, married Maud Spinny, January 15, 1907.

(VI) George Davidson, eldest son and child of John Davidson and Jane M. (Wells) Armstrong, was born at Bedford, New Hampshire, August 6, 1851. In youth he had few educational advantages.

Early in life he worked out as a farmer until he had accumulated enough to purchase the farm which he now owns in Milford. It contains eighty-five acres. He has made a specialty of fruit raising, and has a fine apple orchard from which he markets five or six hundred barrels of apples yearly. He also has a large dairy. He attends the Congregational Church, and belongs to the Masonic order. On April 29, 1890, he married Mary Haseltine, who was born November 13, 1857, daughter of James G. and Mary Jane (Hinds) Haseltine, of Sandwich, New Hampshire. They have two children: John D., born November 25, 1893; and Edna Jane, born June 27, 1897. Mrs. Armstrong is a member of the Congregational Church.

This is one of the early English names transplanted to America and belongs to that class of names which indicate a place, usually a place of residence. The termination "ham," signifying home, takes its present form through the modifications which have been so common in English words, especially in names. This name has been borne by conspicuous citizens throughout the United States, and is still numbered among those identified with social, moral and material progress.

(I) Thomas Brigham sailed from London, April 13, 1635, on the ship "Susan and Ellen." Edward Payne, master, and settled shortly thereafter in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman April 18, 1636. He settled in that part of Watertown which is now Cambridge, and resided at what is now the easterly corner of Brattle and Ash streets, Cambridge. He was constable of Cambridge in 1637, and selectman in 1640-47. At the time of his leaving England he was thirty-two years of age, which indicates his birth about 1603, and he died December 8, 1653, at Cambridge. He married Nancy Hurd, who survived him. She married (second), March 1, 1636, Edward Rice, Sr., of Sudbury, who died in 1663, in Marlboro, Massachusetts. She married (third) William Hunt, of Concord, Massachusetts, whom she survived, and died December 28, 1693, in Marlboro. At the time of her second marriage she took her children to Sudbury, and they subsequently removed with her to Marlboro. Thomas Brigham's children were: Mary, died young; Thomas, John, Mary, Hannah and Samuel.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest son and second child of Thomas (1) and Nancy (Hurd) Brigham, was born in 1641, and went with his mother to Sudbury, and subsequently to Marlboro, where he bought a town right and settled in the southwestern part of that town. He was a freeman in 1600. Immediately after King Philip's war he built a house in Marlboro, which was still standing in 1867. He was a prominent man in that town. He married, December 27, 1665, Mary Rice, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Moore) Rice. She died and he subsequently married Mrs. Susannah Morse, of Watertown. He died November 25, 1717, at the age of

seventy-six years. His children were: Thomas, Nathan, Jonathan, David, died young; David, Gershom L., Nathan and Mary.

(III) Captain Nathan, second son and child of Thomas (2) and Mary (Rice) Brigham, was born June 17, 1671, in Marlboro, where he died February 16, 1746. He was commander of the local militia, and held numerous offices in the town. He married (first) Elizabeth Howe, who died March 29, 1733, aged sixty-nine years. She was found dead kneeling by her chair in the house. He married (second) Mehitable Parke. His children were: Nathan, Thomas, Tabitha, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ziporah, Hannah and Ephraim.

(IV) Nathan (2), eldest child of Nathan (1) and Elizabeth (Howe) Brigham, was born November 28, 1693, in Marlboro, and died in that town, September 15, 1784. He was a lieutenant of the militia, and when the town was divided his estate was found to be in Southboro. He married Dinah Rice.

(V) Deacon Edmond, son of Nathan (2) and Dinah (Rice) Brigham, was born August 12, 1733, in Marlboro, where he resided and died June 29, 1806.

(VI) Edmund, son of Deacon Edmond Brigham, was born October 19, 1758, in Marlboro, and died April 22, 1841, in Templeton. He married Mary Martin, born November 24, 1762, and died May 2, 1835, in Templeton.

(VII) John, son of Edmund and Mary (Martin) Brigham, was born June 7, 1782, in Westboro, Massachusetts, and died February 20, 1863, in Whitingham, Vermont. He was a prosperous farmer in Whitingham, settling there in 1808 on the farm where J. G. Faulkner now resides, which he cleared from the wilderness and where he spent the remainder of his days. He was married four times. His first wife being Rebecca Smith, of Phillipston, Massachusetts. She died leaving six children: Martin F., Harriet, Sally M., Rebecca E., John A., Frances. Another child born of this marriage died in infancy. His second wife, Huldah (Wheeler) Brigham, of Halifax, Vermont, bore him three children: Lewis, who died in infancy; Emmeline M., wife of Edwin Legate, of Guilford, Vermont, and Hosea Wheeler Brigham, the immediate subject of these memoirs. He had no offspring by his third and fourth wives.

(VIII) Hosea Wheeler, youngest of the children of John and Huldah (Wheeler) Brigham, was born May 30, 1837, in Whitingham, Vermont, where he passed most of his life, until 1862, engaged in farming. His primary education was supplied by the public schools, and he continued his studies at Barre Academy, Vermont. In 1862 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and there made his home for the ensuing nine years. He entered the office of Asa French, of Boston, in 1869, and completed his legal studies under H. N. Hix, of Sadawga, Vermont, and was admitted to the Windham county bar in 1872. He began the practice of his profession at Sadawga, where he continued until 1881, being

admitted in the meantime to practice in the supreme and United States circuit courts. In 1881 he removed to Winchester, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the New Hampshire courts. He has since resided in Winchester, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He is a Republican in political principle, and has taken an active part in public affairs wherever located. He was a member of the New Hampshire constitutional convention in 1889, and of the state legislature in 1893-94. From 1872 to 1878 he served, by appointment of President U. S. Grant, as postmaster at Sadawga, Vermont, where he also officiated as justice of the peace and chancellor. In Winchester from 1884 to 1888 and from 1894 to 1906 he was a member of the board of education, and served as chairman of that body for a number of years. Since 1893 he has been town clerk of Winchester, and county commissioner since 1904, now (1907) serving in his second term. He is prominent in the Masonic Order, being a member of lodge, chapter, council and encampment, and enjoys the confidence, esteem and friendship of his contemporaries and constituents.

This surname is of infrequent occurrence in the records of New England, as the number of early settlers bearing it was very limited. The name in Townsend records is sometimes written Patt and Patts, but later the name is uniformly written Petts.

(I) John Petts was one of the earliest settlers of Townsend, Massachusetts. It is probable that his wife was the first female white resident of the town, and it is conceded that their son Jonathan was the first white child born there.

(II) Jonathan, son of John and Mary Petts, was born January 5, 1728, in Townsend, where he was a farmer. He married, June 27, 1753, Sarah Hasley, daughter of James and Eunice (Jewett) Hasley.

(III) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Hasley) Petts, was born in Townsend. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and served at the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1779, in Captain James Hosley's company, and was in the siege of Boston, 1775, and at Bunker Hill in Captain Henry Farwell's Company. In the history of Townsend his name is erroneously printed Nathan Patt. He married, in Townsend, February 12, 1783, and the same year removed from Townsend to Stoddard, New Hampshire. His wife was Rebecca Towne, who was born July 25, 1763, daughter of Colonel Ezra Towne, of New Ipswich. Colonel Towne was a captain three years in the Revolution, and later colonel of a regiment of militia.

(IV) David, son of Jonathan Petts, was born in Stoddard, February 7, 1788, and lived in Stoddard, Weston, Vermont, and in Nelson, New Hampshire, where he died. He married Clarissa Parker, who was born in Nelson, July 14, 1793, daughter of Josiah and Eunice (Pierce) Parker. She died in Nelson, August 8, 1871. Three of their thirteen children died in infancy. The ten children were:

David Towne, Lyman Parker, Eunice Pierce, Louisa Malvina, Frederic Augustus, Lawrensa, Clarissa Sabrina, George Shepard, Albert Livingston and Lucy Orinda.

(V) David Towne, oldest child of David and Clarissa (Parker) Petts, was born in Weston, Vermont, November 26, 1810, and died in December, 1856, aged forty-six years. He farmed to some extent in Nelson, where for ten or twelve years he was a cattle drover. He removed to Stoddard where he conducted a hotel for six years, and then removed to Marlow and carried on a hotel there for about a year and a half before his death. He married, in Stoddard, New Hampshire, Phebe Stevens, who was born May 3, 1812. Their children were: Ferdinand, Lyman G., and George A.

(VI) Ferdinand, eldest of the three sons of David T. and Phebe (Stevens) Petts, was born in Nelson, New Hampshire, February 28, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of Nelson and Stoddard. After leaving school he worked on a farm summers and in the glass factory in Stoddard winters until he was twenty years of age. At twenty-one he purchased the Marlow Hotel, which he conducted for five years. After carrying on the Central House at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, for the same length of time, he removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and was engaged in the grocery business for three years. He then engaged in the tobacco business at Keene. He married (first), Susan Hunt. He married (second), January 7, 1865, Ellen Louise Howard. The children by the first wife were: Lillian, David, and Sanford and Harry (twins). Don I. is the only child of the second wife.

Hamlett or Hamblett, is one of the names found at a comparatively early date in New England records, and there seems to have been but one immigrant ancestor of this name in New England in the seventeenth century, following the settlement at Plymouth.

(I) William Hamblett was born about 1614. He was first of record in Cambridge or Waterbury, Massachusetts, removing from the latter place to Billerica, and receiving there a grant of a single share, in 1656, at the settlement of the town. His house lot was fifty-six acres, "lying at ye northeast corner of Bare hill, and on ye south of hogrootten Meadow," &c. This place he exchanged in 1679 with Caleb Farley, of Woburn, and removed to that town. He was one of the early Baptists, and letters from him are quoted by Backus. In a conveyance of land to James Converse, May 1, 1686, he is described as a carpenter. He became a free-man in 1651. He married Sarah, widow of James Hubbard, who died aged ninety. Their children were: Jacob, Rebecca, both baptized at Cambridge; Sarah and Thomas.

(II) Jacob, eldest child of William and Sarah Hamblett, resided in Billerica, and was the ancestor of all of those of the name residing in New Hamp-

shire. He married, July 22, 1668, Hannah Parker, who died April 26. of the following year. He married (second), December 21, 1669, Mary, daughter of Thomas Dutton, of Billerica (see Dutton, I). She died of smallpox, July 9, 1678. He subsequently removed to Woburn, where he married Mary, widow of Abraham Jaquith. His children, born from 1670 to 1689, were: Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Rebecca, William, died young; Jacob, died young; Joseph, William, Jacob, Henry and Abigail.

(III) There is nothing appearing on record to establish which one of the sons of Jacob Hamblett was the father of the one next mentioned.

(IV) John Hamblett married, in Dunstable, February 13, 1772, Elizabeth Perham. After his marriage he resided in Dracut, Massachusetts, where he died October 21, 1819. His wife survived him nearly seven years, dying July 3, 1826. They had two sons, born in Dracut, namely: Thaddeus and Peter.

(V) Peter, son of John and Elizabeth (Perham) Hamblett, was born February 2, 1775, in Dracut, and died there December 26, 1846, aged seventy-one years. He married, August 27, 1805, Polly Goodhue, born December 18, 1778, in Dracut, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Fox) Goodhue. Their children were: Galen, Mary, Carrie Goodhue, Ozni Perham and Eleanor.

(VI) Galen, eldest child of Peter and Polly (Goodhue) Hamblett, was born June 22, 1806, in Dracut, and died in Mason, New Hampshire, April 6, 1884. He was a mason by trade, and after leaving Dracut resided in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Milford and Mason, New Hampshire. He resided in Milford some years following 1852. He married, October 11, 1831, Sarah C., daughter of John and Ann (Cochran) Ames. She was born in Dixmont, Maine, April 21, 1807, and died in Milford, May 16, 1877. Their children were: Sarah Jane, Edward G., Orren Ames, Gorham, John D. and Albert A. Sarah Jane was born in Dracut, November 23, 1834. She married, February 20, 1859, Samuel F. Livingston, of Mount Vernon, where she resided from the time of her marriage till her death, November 16, 1877. Edward Galen was born in Dracut, April 12, 1836: is a merchant tailor, and resides in Milford, New Hampshire, where he settled in 1852. Orren A. is mentioned below. Gorham was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 15, 1840, and died in Lowell, in August, 1842. John D. was born in Lowell, August 2, 1842, and died there October 8, 1842. Albert A. was born in Lowell, April 11, 1844, and died there November 4, 1846.

(VII) Orren Ames, third child and second son of Galen and Sarah C. (Ames) Hamblett, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, April 20, 1838. He accompanied his father on his removal to Milford, in 1852, and resided in Milford until 1883, when he removed to Mason, where he lived eight years, and then removed to Washington, D. C., where he resided until 1906, and then returned to Mason. He enlisted as a private in Company C, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, April 19, 1861,

for three years, and was mustered into the United States service July 16 following; he was the first volunteer from Milford, New Hampshire. After doing duty about eleven months he was discharged for his disability, June 25, 1862. He learned the tailor's trade with his brother, Edward G., and worked at that fourteen years. In 1883 he settled on a farm in Mason. He served as a member of the capital police force in Washington, D. C., fifteen years and six months. He has been active in public life and filled various offices. In the town of Mason he served as moderator several years, has been town treasurer, was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in 1889, and sergeant-at-arms of the senate in 1891, and now (1907) is selectman, member of school board, and trustee of Boynton school fund. He was captain of the Wadley Guards of Milford several years, and was a popular officer. He is a member of the Fifth Congregational Church of Washington, D. C. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason.

He married (first), December 15, 1862, M. Lizzie Wood, born in Milford, June 7, 1842, daughter of Abijah and Mary A. (Hood) Wood. She died in Washington, D. C., October 9, 1891. He married (second), February 6, 1894, Harriet V. Ames, born in Dracut, Massachusetts March 21, 1857, daughter of John and Almira (Hamblett) Ames, and a descendant of John Alden, the Puritan. The children by the first wife were: Lillian Beatrice, born in Milford, June 30, 1870, married, October 15, 1896, Orlando W. Goodwin, and now resides in Leominster, Massachusetts. Bertha Ashton, born in Milford, June 5, 1875, died May 25, 1880. Lura Valentine, born in Mason, February 14, 1884. Susie Ethelyn, born in Mason, January 12, 1886. The children of the second wife are: Marian Edith, born in Washington, D. C., June 18, 1896. Mildred Ames, born in Washington, November 8, 1898. John Alden, born in Washington, D. C., September 22, 1900. Priscilla Molines, born in Washington, D. C., January 12, 1902.

From middle English sources BROWNRIGG the name was originally Brownridge, meaning at the Brownridge. At the time of Cromwell one branch of this family went to Ireland, where it soon became prominent. No information whatever relative to this surname can be gleaned on this side of the ocean. Its orthography would indicate a Teutonic origin, either ancient Saxon or later German. It was transplanted into the maritime provinces by an immigrant from England.

(I) William Brownrigg came from Cumberland, England, to Truro, Nova Scotia. He had been engaged in the merchant marine in England.

(II) William, son of William Brownrigg (I), was born in Truro, Nova Scotia. He founded a shoe manufacturing business and later a retail shoe business in Pictou, and this was subsequently taken over by his son William. He married Johanna Kitchen, a native of England, and their children were:







*A. E. Brownrigg, M.D.,*

William, see forward; Johanna, died unmarried.

(III) William, son of William (2) and Johanna (Kitchin) Brownrigg, was in early life a shoemaker in Pictou, Nova Scotia, and later engaged in manufacturing. From Pictou he went to the northwest territory, where he became a surveyor, and also dealt quite extensively in real estate. He married Lydia Cary, a native of Palermo, Maine, and a resident of South China, Maine, daughter of Henry Cary. Of this union there were eleven children, six of whom are living.

(IV) Albert Edward Brownrigg, M. D., son of William (3) and Lydia (Cary) Brownrigg, was born in Pictou, September 28, 1872. From the public schools of his native town he entered the Pictou Academy, and having pursued the regular course of study at that institution he devoted a year to teaching. He next attended the Truro (Nova Scotia) Normal School, where he received the Governor General's Medal of that year, and after being graduated he joined the force of instructors. At length deciding to enter the medical profession, he began his preparations at Dalhousie University, Halifax, continued them at the Baltimore (Maryland) Medical College, being graduated as prizeman with the class of 1897, and supplemented these studies with a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic Medical School. A season of several months attendance at the Newton Nervine and at the Boston Insane Hospital resulted in his determination to devote his professional efforts exclusively to the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, and for the purpose of still further perfecting his preparations for that special line of work he pursued a postgraduate course in neurology and kindred subjects at the Harvard Medical School, being the only one of a class of thirty-seven postgraduate students of that year to obtain the coveted degree, which was conferred upon him *Cum Laude*. Accepting the post of assistant physician at the New Hampshire State Hospital for the Insane at Concord, New Hampshire, under Dr. Bancroft, he remained at that institution until 1901, when he was induced to undertake the management of the Highland Spring Sanitarium at Nashua, and two years later he purchased the property of the company which, up to that time, had owned and controlled it. This retreat, which is devoted exclusively to the treatment of nervous and mental diseases of a mild and curable nature, has accommodations for fifteen patients, and its location, furnishings, medical equipment and other attractions are unsurpassed by any other private sanitarium of a similar character in New England. Aside from his ability as a neurologist, Dr. Brownrigg is an expert analytical chemist, and in his finely equipped laboratory at the sanitarium he performs a large amount of analytical work for the physicians of Nashua and vicinity. He is a member of the American Medico-Psychological Association; New England Psychological Association; Boston Society of Neurology and Psychiatry; New Hampshire Medical Society; Massachusetts Medical Society; Nashua Medical Society, of which he is

president at the present time (1907); American Medical Association; White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Concord; and the Guards Club, Nashua. Dr. Brownrigg married Amelia F. Davison, daughter of Edward D. and Deziah (Mack) Davison, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, and has one son: Albert Edward, Jr., born in Nashua, New Hampshire, March 5, 1903.

It is the opinion of some writers that DEAN the name of Dean was originally derived from the Latin word *Decanus*, a term applied to a Roman military officer of minor rank commanding a force of ten men, and its English equivalent, *Dean*, was long ago adopted as an ecclesiastical title. It is also time honored as the title of a collegiate official. It has probably existed as a patronymic in England from the time of King Alfred the Great, tenth century, who was the first British sovereign to encourage the adoption of surnames. The first of the name in America were Rachel Dean, probably a widow, and Stephen Dean, both of whom arrived at Plymouth in the "Fortune," November, 1621. Stephen erected and operated the first grist mill in the Plymouth colony. In 1637 two immigrants of this name, John and Walter Dean, brothers, came from Chard, a place of some importance located about twelve miles from Taunton, county of Somerset. Information at hand states that they were the sons of William Dean. They landed at Boston, and after spending a year in Dorchester, proceeded to Taunton, Massachusetts, where they were admitted freemen December 4, 1638. John Dean, who was born about the year 1600 and died in 1660, directed in his will that "in case here be no settled ministry in Taunton, my administrators shall have full power to sell either the whole or a part of these my housings and lands, so as my children and posteritie may remove elsewhere, where they may enjoy God and His Ordnances." The Christian name of his wife was Alice, and she survived him. Among his children were: John, Thomas, Grace, Isaac, Nathaniel and Elizabeth.

(I) Deacon Walter Dean, son of William, and the American progenitor of the branch of the Dean family now in hand, was born in Chard between the years 1615 and 1617. He settled in Taunton, as previously stated, and died there about the year 1693. He was prominently identified with the early civil and religious affairs of Taunton, serving as a selectman for eight years and holding other town offices. He was a tanner. He married Eleanor Strong, daughter of Richard Strong, of Taunton, England, and a sister of Elder John Strong, whom she accompanied to America in the "Mary and John" in 1630. Those of his children found in the Taunton records were: Joseph, Ezra, Benjamin and Abigail.

(II) Benjamin, third son and child of Deacon Walter and Eleanor (Strong) Dean, was married January 6, 1681, to Sarah Williams, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Gilbert) Williams, of Taunton, and granddaughter of Richard and Frances (Dighton) Williams. Her father was the builder of the

second meeting house in Taunton. The children of this union were: Naomi, who died young; Hannah. Israel, Mary, Damaris, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mehitabel, Benjamin, Lydia and Isaiah. The father died between February 2, 1723, and April 14, 1725.

(III) Benjamin (2), second son and ninth child of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (Williams) Dean, was born in Taunton, July 31, 1699, and died there January 6, 1785. He married Zipporah Dean, who died September 27, 1778. Their children were: Benjamin, Isaac and Eliza.

(IV) Benjamin (3), eldest son and child of Benjamin (2) and Zipporah Dean, was born in Taunton about the year 1725. He married Mary Barrows and was the father of Samuel, Abijah, David and Luther.

(V) Luther, youngest son of Benjamin (3) and Mary (Barrows) Dean, was a lifelong resident of Taunton. He married Margaret Strobridge, a native of that part of Middleboro which is now Lakeville, and reared a family of eight children: David, Luther, Abijah, James, Noah, Andrew, Calvin and Sophia.

(VI) Luther (2), second child of Luther (1) and Margaret (Strobridge) Dean, was born about the year 1789, and died August 5, 1833. He married Fannie Dean. (Owing to the total destruction by fire of the Taunton records about the year 1838, it is impossible to obtain the correct dates of the births and deaths recorded previous to that time).

(VII) David, son of Luther (2), was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 3, 1828. For a period of twenty years he served as deputy sheriff of Bristol county, during which he acquired the reputation of being a faithful and discreet civil officer, and he was subsequently in the service of the state. He is now residing in Taunton, and is a member of the Congregational Church. He married Dordana Macomber, and has reared a family of six children: Gordon, Gertrude F., Luther, Arthur W., Mary S. and Julia. Four are residing in Massachusetts, one in South Dakota and the other is a resident of Nashua. Mrs. Dean was born in Taunton, February 7, 1834, and died November 5, 1876.

(VIII) Arthur Warren, son of David and Dordana (Macomber) Dean, was born in Taunton, March 27, 1870. His early education was acquired in the Taunton public schools, and he pursued the regular course in civil engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being graduated with the class of 1892. After following his profession for two years in his native city he went to Nashua and has ever since resided in that city. In 1904 he was appointed state engineer by Governor Batchelder, and having given complete satisfaction during his first term in that capacity, he was re-appointed by Governor McLane. Mr. Dean is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and is a Scottish Rite Mason. He married Anna M. Hamblett, daughter of J. A. Hamblett, of Nashua, and has two children: Elbra Madeline, born in Nashua, December 8, 1895; and Charline, also born in Nashua, July 5, 1901.

The Scotch-Irish who settled Londonderry, and later other towns of New Hampshire, were undoubtedly second in no respect to any of those who colonized other parts of New England. They possessed sound bodies, vigorous constitutions, bright intellects, and good morals. Of the Londonderry settlers were the ancestors of the Clydes or Cloyds.

(I) Daniel Clyde, tradition says, was born at Clydesdale, near the river Clyde, in Scotland, in 1683, but that is only tradition. Certain it is that he emigrated from Londonderry, Ireland, probably about 1732, and settled in that part of Londonderry, New Hampshire, which is now Windham. He was a shrewd man, and filled the office of selectman of Windham in 1747. He died June 4, 1753, aged seventy years. He married, in Ireland, Esther Rankin, born in Ireland, in 1706, and died in Windham, February 16, 1779, aged seventy-three. She was the daughter of Hugh Rankin, who emigrated from the county of Antrim, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1722. If she was Daniel Clyde's first wife, which is hardly probable, she must have married him when quite young. She was a woman of many good qualities and of a strongly religious character. Daniel's children, several of whom were born in Londonderry, Ireland, were: Joseph, Hugh, John, Daniel, Ann, Samuel, Mary, Nancy and Agnes.

(II) Colonel Joseph, eldest child of Daniel and Esther (Rankin) Clyde, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1722, and died in Windham, June 7, 1805, aged eighty-three. He accompanied his father's family to America and shared the hardships of the voyage to Massachusetts and of the following winter. At that time he was about ten years old. He learned the brickmaker's trade, and worked for a time in Billerica. After his marriage he settled on what is still known as the Joseph Clyde farm in Windham, where he built a one-story house near the highway, a few rods from the present house, where the ancient cellar is still to be seen. He took a foremost position in the town's affairs, and was selectman in 1740-50. He was commissioned lieutenant of a military company, May 7, 1764, and captain of the company, which was a part of the Eighth Regiment, May 3, 1770. When the "Lexington Alarm" reached Windham Captain Clyde, who commanded the company of minute men in the town, was plowing in the field. He left his plow in the furrow and started immediately at the head of his company, each man having been notified. The women—wives, mothers and sisters of the soldiers—at once cooked a large amount of food, and sent it to the front to the men. One of Captain Clyde's brothers loaded his horse quite heavily with provisions which his mother had cooked, and followed the company. It is not certain how far this company went, nor the length of the time of its service, as the muster-roll is lost, but it is not improbable that they joined the New Hampshire militia near Boston, as Captain Clyde's pay-roll to Cambridge

for the services of his men was £35 8s. He was commissioned captain of a company of minute-men, with the rank of colonel, February 16, 1787.

He married, in Billerica, Massachusetts, Margaret Moffitt, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, with her father when seven years of age. They were thirteen weeks and three days coming over, and when they arrived at Boston the passengers offered prayers of gratitude before leaving the ship. Her father was a maker of spinning wheels. He lived in Lunenburg, then a part of Billerica. He accidentally cut his wrist and bled to death. She used often to tell in her later years how plentiful wild animals were when she first settled in Londonderry. Sometimes, while she was spinning, the bears looked in at the windows of her cabin. Colonel Clyde kept two dogs, one to stay at the house with his wife, the other to hunt bears out of the corn. The children of this couple were: Daniel, Ann, Margaret, Mary, John, and Joseph, whose sketch follows.

(III) Joseph (2), youngest child of Colonel Joseph (1) and Margaret (Moffitt) Clyde, was born in Windham, February 12, 1766, and died August 16, 1858, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He resided on the ancestral farm, about a mile and a half southwest of the meeting house. He married, March 17, 1797, Elizabeth Wilson, born April 2, 1766, and died December 27, 1839, aged seventy-three. Her parents were Samuel and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Wilson. The children of this marriage were: Joseph, Betsey, Gilmore. Samuel Wilson, Hiram and Margaret.

(IV) Samuel Wilson, third child and second son of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Wilson) Clyde, was born in Windham, August 1, 1803, and died October 16, 1882, aged seventy-nine. He resided on the old homestead, which he left in 1851, and removed to Dracut, Massachusetts, and afterward to Hudson, where he resided till his death. He was a farmer and lumberer, and also dealt in wood. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He married, April 22, 1851, Hannah Jane Boles, born in Hudson, September 13, 1825, and is now (1907) living, daughter of Greenleaf and Hannah (Farnum) Boles. Their children were: Hannah Elizabeth, Margaret Jane, and George Wilson, the subject of the next paragraph.

(V) George Wilson, youngest child of Samuel W. and Hannah J. (Boles) Clyde, was born in Dracut, Massachusetts, October 23, 1865. After finishing with the common schools, he attended McGaw Institute, at Reed's Ferry, New Hampshire, Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts; Tuft's College, and the Boston University of Law, graduating from the latter in 1894. After his admission to the bar he began the practice of law in Nashua, where he has offices, though he resides in Hudson. Mr. Clyde has taken a deep interest in public affairs, and has been active in promoting public utilities. He was one of the incorporators of the Goffs Falls, Litchfield & Hudson Street Railroad, now the Manchester & Nashua Street Railway, and is one of its

directors. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled various offices. He has been three times elected member of the school board, and served nine years; April 14, 1896, he was appointed judge of the police court of Hudson, and still holds that office; he has served as moderator nine years; and was a member of the last constitutional convention. He is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to Lodge No. 94, of Hudson.

He married, in Manchester, February 19, 1902, Anna Bertha Wells, born in Concord, New Hampshire, January 11, 1877, daughter of Martin and Ella L. (Colby) Wells. They have two children: Margaret Ernestine and Wilson W.

The name of Davignon originated in the south of France, and members of the various generations have been prominent in professional life, while others have followed agricultural pursuits.

(I) Alexander C. Davignon, the pioneer ancestor of the family in America, emigrated from France to Canada prior to its secession to the British, and was one of the leading farmers in the province of Quebec.

(II) George, son of Alexander C. Davignon (1), was born at St. Mathias, province of Quebec, and spent his entire life in that section of the country.

(III) Narcisse, son of George Davignon (2), was born in Iberville, province of Quebec, about the year 1822, and was a prosperous farmer during the active period of his life, his death occurring in 1902. He married Martine Gingras, a native of St. Mathias, and was the father of fourteen children, ten of whom are living now (1907), one of his sons being at the present time mayor of Knowlton, in the province of Quebec.

(IV) Rev. I. H. C. Davignon, son of Narcisse (3) and Martine (Gingras) Davignon, was born in Iberville, province of Quebec, April 12, 1848. He was a student at the Normal school, and from there went to the St. Hyacinthe College, from which he was graduated in 1870, then studied theology at the St. Hyacinthe Seminary, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1873. For one year and a half he occupied the presidential chair in Sorel College, and remained in that diocese until 1879. He was adopted by the bishop of Portland, under whom he served in Lewiston and the various Maine missions until 1881, when he was sent to Suncook, New Hampshire. Here he organized and built up a parish, remaining in charge for about fourteen years, his labors being productive of much good. At the expiration of this period he was appointed rector of St. George's Roman Catholic Church, in Manchester, New Hampshire, taking charge of that parish November 26, 1894, and has filled this office continuously up to the present time. His rectorship has been signalized by the introduction of numerous improvements, and may truly be called an era of progress in the history of the parish, for he has not only obliterated a debt of long standing, but has

erected a new school building and a parochial residence. Father Davignon is a man of pleasing personality, courteous to strangers, and ever vigilant for the spiritual and social betterment of his parishioners. His influence is far-reaching among them, and he is extremely popular among his French-Canadian compatriots in the city of Manchester.

St. George's Church has a congregation of five thousand souls, requiring, in addition to the labors of the rector, the services of two assistant clergymen, and is one of the foremost religious organizations of the city. The church edifice is of brick with brown stone trimmings. The broad facade is relieved by two imposing towers with Roman embrasures and an abundance of open lattice. Ample granite steps lead to the main entrance, of Romanesque design, above which is a fine rose window with granite arching. Surmounting this is a niche in which is set a heroic statue of St. George. The auditorium is spacious, and with the surrounding gallery has a seating capacity of one thousand, two hundred and sixty persons. The nave windows are of Roman design, and each transept is pierced by a fine rose window. A series of stained glass windows supply light to the chancel, in which is a handsome marble altar. Roman turrets, open on all sides, and set off by columns, ornament canopies suspended over the figures of angels. The side altars are each set in a chancel alcove, also of marble, containing titulary statues. The church is lighted by gas and electricity, is heated by steam, and is fitted with all modern appliances and improvements which may tend to the comfort of the worshippers. There is in addition a new building which will cost about thirty-four thousand dollars, and which will be called St. Isidore's Convent. It will be occupied by the Sisters as a residence, and will contain three school rooms, making in all fifteen school rooms in the two buildings, which buildings will be united.

The Doanes of the United States are DOANE supposed to be descended from the Doanes of Utkinton, near Torporley, in the county of Cheshire, England, where their earliest known settlement was in the time of King John, 1199-1216. The ancient orthography of the name Done is not very clear. It is supposed to be derived from Dun or Dune, meaning a stronghold or hill fortress, but for ages it has been pronounced with the o long. In old manuscripts it appears as Donne, Dourn, Downe, &c. The Doanes of New England have been noted for centuries for their hardihood and daring, and many of the name have been distinguished as seamen.

(I) Deacon John Doane, the founder of the Doane family in America, and the progenitor of a numerous posterity, came from England and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Nothing is known of his antecedents or of the date of his settlement in Plymouth. One authority says: "Mr. John Doane came over to New England about 1629, when history informs us that thirty-five of the Leyden Company,

with their families, arrived in Plymouth. He, no doubt, was one of these, and a member of Mr. Robin's church." John Doane was a prominent man in Plymouth as soon as his arrival there, about 1630. He was one of the few who bore the title of "Mr." The Pilgrims were very careful to give no titles where they were not due. John Doane must have been known to the Pilgrims previous to his coming to Plymouth. There are strong suggestions that he was in partnership with Mr. John Atwood, who was of London until 1635. The Done family are found in London at this period, and in former generations there were not a few John Dones. He was a strong man. His associates and the offices he was bidden to undertake by the governor, the court, and by the suffrages of his townsmen show him to have been a man of superior quality.

He was one of the Councill of Plymouth in 1663. July 1, 1663, it was ordered "That Captain Miles Standish, John Done, Stephen Hopkins, Joshua Prat, Edward Bangs, Jonathan Brewster, and Rob Heeks divide the meadow ground in the bay equally according to proporeon of shares formerly devided to the purchasars at or before the last of August, next ensuing." June 4, 1639, Mr. John Done is allowed to draw wine until the next court. John Doane served as administrator of a number of estates, and as appraiser. Many entries like the following are found in the records: January 2, 1634, "At this Court Mr. John Done, being formerly chosen to the office of deacon in the Church at the request of the church and himselfe was freed from the office of an Assistant in the comon Weale." John Doane preferred to be a Deacon in the church rather than an assistant to the governor in the affairs of the colony. January 5, 1636, John Done, with six others, "was chosen to assist ye Gove and Councill to sett shuch rates on goods to be sould and labourers for their hire as should be meete and juste." In 1636 Deacon Doane was one of those appointed to assist the governor and council in the preparation of a regular system of laws. In the list of 147 in all between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, able to bear arms in August, 1643, John Doane is one of seven who have the honorable prefix of "Mr." attached to their names. In 1644 the movement towards the new settlement of Nauset began, one of the leaders of which was Mr. Doane. He sold his homestead in Plymouth for ten pounds and settled in Nauset (later called Eastham) on land north of Town Cove. "He took possession of about two hundred acres of land, and his house stood near the water." At various times after he became a resident of Eastham he had land granted to him by the court as well as by the town. In Eastham town affairs John Doane was an important man. He was appointed by the court June 1, 1663, to solemnize marriages and to administer oaths to witnesses. He was deacon of the First Church there, and served the town as selectman for many years. In 1649-50-51-53-59 he was a deputy to the colony court for Eastham, as he had been in 1642 and 1643 for the town of Plymouth. In his will,

dated May 18, 1678, Mr. Doane declares his age "eighty-eight years or thereabouts." If his own statement is correct he was born not far from 1590. He died February 21, 1685, aged about ninety-five years. His inventory taken by his neighbors, Joseph Snow and Joshua Bangs, says "aged about one hundred years." His wife's name was Abigail. They were undoubtedly buried in the old cemetery at Eastham, the first burial ground of the town. The children of Deacon John Doane were: Lydia, Abigail, John, Daniel and Ephraim.

(II) Deacon Daniel, fourth child and second son of Deacon John Doane, was born probably at Plymouth, about 1636, and died at Eastham, December 20, 1712, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He went from Plymouth to Eastham with his father's family in 1645, and settled in that part of Eastham now known as East Orleans. Like his father he was a prominent man in the affairs of the town and the church. He was a selectman each year from 1691 to 1696; a juryman in 1677-86-87-89; a surveyor of highways in 1667-73-79 and 1700-04. He was a deacon of the First Church for many years, probably succeeding his father, Deacon John Doane. He was an extensive landholder, the Eastham records showing many grants to him, nearly all of which were within the limits of the present town of Orleans. He was buried in the old Town Cove burial ground, where a small slatestone bears the still legible inscription: "Here Lyes ye Body of Deacon Daniel Doane, Decd Decr ye 20th 1712 In The 76 year of His Age." The inventory of his estate amounted to £553 16s 09d.

Nothing is known of his first wife, who was probably the mother of all his children except Hepsibah. He married (second) Hepsibah Crisp, widow of George Crisp, and daughter of Daniel and Mary Cole, of Eastham. She was many years his junior, and survived him. There is no list of Daniel Doane's children on the Eastham records, but the following one, made up from his will and other sources, is correct except perhaps in the order of their birth: A son (drowned), Joseph, Constant, Israel, Daniel, Nathaniel, Constant, Rebecca, Abigail and Ruth. Of the second marriage, Hepsibah.

(III) Deacon Joseph, second son and child of Deacon Daniel Doane, was born in Eastham, June 27, 1669, and died there July 27, 1757, aged eighty-eight. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was long prominent in town, church, and judicial affairs, exhibiting rare judgment, great aptitude for public business and impartiality in the discharge of his official duties.

He was selectman of Eastham in 1700, and was re-elected until 1705. He was town treasurer in 1703-04-05, and a representative to the general court at Boston in 1702-27-28. In 1729 he was chosen successor of Deacon John Paine as town clerk of Eastham, which office he held until 1743. In 1749 he was commissioned justice of the peace for Barnstable county, and was in commission until his death. In this position he was very popular. His attainments gave him a wide field of labor

and secured him a large amount of legal business. There were but few justices in his time who surpassed him in a knowledge of the duties of the office, or in the preparation of legal papers. During his long term of office he solemnized many marriages in his own town as well as in the towns adjoining. In Harwich, where he was highly esteemed, he married sixty-six couples between the years 1710 and 1755. "As one of His Majesty's Justices" he rendered great service to the colonial government in securing for trial the survivors of the crew of the noted pirate ship "Whiddah" and her tenders, wrecked on the eastern coast of Eastham, now Wellfleet, in April, 1717. The "Whiddah" and her consorts were wrecked in the night, and the following morning Mr. Doane was informed that seven of the pirates who had escaped from the wrecks, were on their way to Rhode Island. Without delay he started in pursuit, with the deputy sheriff. The pirates were soon overtaken, arrested, examined and orders given for their committal. Soon after Mr. Doane received information that another one of the pirates, who had escaped from the wreck the same night, was preparing to leave. He immediately caused his arrest, and upon examination ordered his committal also. Mr. Doane attended the trial of these men in Boston the following October, at the command of Governor Shute. On April 10, 1712, Mr. Doane was appointed by Governor Dudley, captain of the Foot Company of Indians, living within the several towns of Harwich, Eastham, Manomet, Billingsgate and Truro, belonging to the regiment of militia within the county of Barnstable whereof "John Otis, Esq. is Col." In 1722 he was appointed a special justice of the court of common pleas of Barnstable county. He was a strict colonist, and early became a member of the First Church of Eastham, now the Congregational Church of Orleans, of which his father and grandfather were prominent members, and about 1717 became its deacon, probably succeeding his father, Deacon Daniel Doane. This office he held until his death. He was one of the number who took an active part in the movement in 1738 to eject the Rev. Samuel Osborn from the pastorate of that church for what was considered heretic sentiments, and which resulted in the dismissal of the learned and liberal minister from the pastoral office which he had held for twenty years.

Mr. Doane resided in that part of ancient Eastham, now called Orleans, where he had a large farm, much of which he had disposed of when he made his will, March 5, 1754. He owned a good estate at his death, which he divided among his legal representatives. Late in life he made a large purchase of land in the south part of Harwich, much of which remains in possession of his descendants.

At his death he left a manuscript journal which was copied by a stepson of his daughter Rebecca. Neither the original nor the copy are now known to exist. The copyist says in his diary under date of March 26, 1760, that "it had fine expressions, meditations and verses." Joseph Doane died in Or-

icans, and was buried there beside his wife Mary in the old cemetery near the church. He married (first), January 8, 1690, Mary Godfrey, born June 2, 1672, and died at Eastham, January 22, 1725. She was the daughter of George Godfrey, of Eastham. He married (second), February 29, 1728, Desire Berry, who was many years his junior. The children by the first marriage were: Mary, Joseph, Rebecca, Hannah, Daniel, Phebe, Elisha, Joshua, Lydia, Elizabeth and Sarah; and by the second marriage, Desire.

(IV) Elisha, seventh child and third son of Deacon Joseph and Mary (Godfrey) Doane, was born in Eastham, February 3, 1706, and died of fever in Harwich, August 1, 1765, aged sixty-one "much lamented." He lived some years after his marriage in Eastham, and about 1743 moved to the south precinct of Harwich, where he resided till his death. He was a very prominent man in the parish and town of Harwich. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the South Precinct with the old town of Harwich, and was the town clerk in 1749-51-52-57-58-59-60-61-62-64-65. He was parish assessor the same year. In 1751 he was chosen selectman, and re-elected each year until 1757. His place of residence in Harwich was near the house of the late Captain Nathaniel Doane. He was buried in the old cemetery at Harwich. He married, March 14, 1734, Elizabeth Sparrow, of Eastham, who died December 30, 1793. Their children were: Rebecca, Mercy, died young; Sylvanus, Mercy, Elisha and Sarah.

(V) Elisha (2), youngest son and fifth child of Elisha (1) and Elizabeth (Sparrow) Doane, was born in Eastham, September 9, 1744, and died at Harwich, December 26, 1805. He married, October 18, 1764, Mehetabel Nickerson and settled in Harwich. Their children were: Elisha, Mercy, Mehitabel, Benjamin, Joseph, Mary and Nathaniel.

(VI) Captain Nathaniel, seventh and youngest child of Elisha and Mehetabel (Nickerson) Doane, was born at Harwich, August 13, 1781, and died there July 24, 1866. He was a master mariner in early life, engaged in fishing off the Grand Banks, but later was a farmer in Harwich. He was selectman and justice of the peace. He married, December 25, 1803, Mary Paine, who died October 18, 1871, aged eighty-eight years, the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah Paine. They had four sons and five daughters. All the sons were sea captains, and all the daughters married sea captains. Their names are: Valentine, Mehtable, Nickerson, Sarah Young, Mary, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel, Priscilla P., Abiathar and Eglantine.

(VII) Captain Nathaniel (2), sixth child and third son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Paine) Doane, was born at the old homestead in Harwich, February 1, 1816, and died there May 28, 1895, aged seventy-nine, and was buried in Harwich Port cemetery. He received a public school education, and at the age of fourteen years began to go on fishing voyages with his father. At nineteen he was master of a vessel, and engaged in the coasting trade during

the summer seasons, and taught school in winter for twelve years. In him schools and educational matters found a staunch friend; generations of pupils and scores of teachers came under his wise counsel and cheering encouragement during the more than a quarter century which he served his town on the school board. He was a representative in the legislature in 1851-52-53. In 1858 he was elected representative from his district which embraced the towns of Dennis, Harwich, Yarmouth and Chatham. In 1860 he was defeated for re-election by the late Obed Nickerson, by only one vote. He was an unflinching Republican, but never put party above principle and patriotism. He held the office of commissioner to qualify civil officers; was a justice of the peace fifty years, and a trustee of the Cape Cod Five Cent Savings Bank. At one time he was interested in the tow boat business in Boston, and owned the boat "Camilla." He retired from the sea in 1860, and engaged in farming and in the culture of cranberries, in which latter occupation he was one of the pioneers on Cape Cod. He was prominent in educational and religious work, and united with the Congregational Church at Harwich Center in 1836. In 1855 he was one of the organizers of the Pilgrim Church at Harwich Port, which was dedicated on his thirty-ninth birthday anniversary, and of which he was a faithful and honored member until his death. He was clerk and treasurer of his parish sixteen years; superintendent of Sunday school thirty years, and a deacon from the organization of the church until his death. His life was beautiful in its simplicity and purity, a shining example of an upright christian character, consecrated to all that was lofty in motive and beneficial to the highest principles, and is best illustrated by a favorite passage of scripture engraved on his tombstone: "I have kept thy precepts and thy testimonies; for all my ways are before thee."

He married, in 1862, at the age of forty-six, Mrs. Zilpha J. Hording, horn at Newberg, Maine, April 17, 1830, widow of Joshua Hording, of Chatham, Massachusetts, and daughter of Nathan and Polly J. Doane, of Newbury, Maine. They had three children: Mary Louise, born September 10, 1863, married, January 7, 1891, George B. Nickerson; Nathaniel is mentioned in the next paragraph; Jennie, born October 18, 1868, married William E. Grinnell, of Searsport, Maine.

(VIII) Nathaniel (3), second child and only son of Captain Nathaniel (2) and Zilpha J. (Hording) Doane, was born in Harwich Port, September 25, 1865. He was educated in the common schools and at Chauncey Hall School of Boston, graduating from the latter in 1882. For a year or two he was bookkeeper for B. C. Clark, of Boston, Haytian Consul, and treasurer of the Pearson Cordage Company. He then removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and was in the employ of Swift Brothers & Company, packers, from 1884 to 1894, first as bookkeeper, then as a traveling solicitor, and finally as manager of the business at Manchester. In the latter year he engaged in the produce





*Samuel Doane*



business with B. F. Welch, under the firm name of Doane & Welch, and they carried on this business successfully until 1895, when Mr. Doane disposed of his interest. In 1895 he became superintendent of the Robey Concrete Company, filling that position for a year, and retaining an interest in the business until 1906. He owns the ancestral homestead on Cape Cod, and there has a cranberry farm of two hundred acres. Mr. Doane is a successful business man, of pleasing personality, and popular with those who know him. In politics he is a Republican, and has been identified as a worker in his party ever since he settled in Manchester. In 1896 he was elected sheriff of Hillsborough county, and has been repeatedly re-elected, and is now serving his fifth two-year term in that office. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua. He is also a member of Golden Rule Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Derryfield and Calumet clubs, the Manchester Maennerchor, and the White Mountain Travelers' Association.

Mr. Doane married, June 26, 1889, Ella F. Brigham, of Manchester, New Hampshire, born in Boston, 1869, daughter of Eugene W. and Caroline (Stearns) Brigham, of Manchester. Three children have been born to them: Allen Nathaniel, died aged one year; Ray Winslow and Nathaniel.

A desire to escape from the irksome  
BALES service and cruel treatment which were the lot of all crews on board war vessels a century and a half ago, the forbear of the Bales family escaped to the wilds of New Hampshire, where he became the ancestor of a large and respected progeny.

(I) William Bales was born in the principality of Wales in the early part of the eighteenth century. When a young man he was impressed on board a British man of war, which soon after sailed for America. He was not fond of naval life and hated the "involuntary servitude" in which he was held so, when opportunity offered, he deserted at Salem, Massachusetts. He is said to have been a very small man and very active. His desertion was soon known and pursuit instituted. Being hard pressed he rushed into a house where a woman was seated on a bench, spinning on a linen wheel, and implored her to secrete him. She raised one side of the large hoop around the bottom of her dress, which it was then the fashion to wear, and told him to crawl under it. Immediately his pursuers came and asked if a man had entered there; she, still busy with her wheel, replied, "A little fellow rushed through here." They thought he could not be far away, and searched the house but failed to find him. A woman's quickness of thought and kindness of heart had added an active man to the population of the colony. The coast towns were not safe

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dwelling places for recent deserters from the English navy, and William Bales probably lost no time in making his way to a place inland. It is conjectured that he escaped from British service about the time John Dale, of Salem, Massachusetts, a pioneer of Wilton, then called Salem-Canada, was starting to settle in that wilderness, which was about 1740, and family tradition has it that he helped John Dale to build his first camp in that town. Mr. Bales settled on lot No. 18, in the first range of Wilton. There appears to be no record of his birth, marriage or death, nor is there record or tradition that he had any child but a son William, whose sketch follows.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Bales, was born on his father's homestead in Wilton, August 22, 1752. He succeeded to his father's farm, and being an industrious and economical man of good judgment, he was successful and thrifty, and made several additions to the ancestral acres. He bought, May 3, 1780, of Josiah Beauchard, twenty acres of the west part of the east half of lot No. 15 in the first range; and on May 13, 1788, he bought of Margaret Stoddard and others lot No. 14 in the first range, and June 14, 1796, of Samuel Hutchinson three acres in the north part of lot No. 13 in the first range. On the last mentioned lot he built, in 1799, a house now (1907) owned by his descendants. He and his son William L. were among the first members of the Baptist society.

He married, June 4, 1778, Rhoda Keyes, born in Wilton, March 30, 1759, daughter of John and Abigail (Livermore) Keyes. Their children were: Rhoda, Betsey, Sally, William L., Polly, John, Hannah, Chloe, Ezra died young; Ezra, and Abiel. (Mention of Ezra and children appears in this article).

(III) Captain John Bales, fifth child and second son of William (2) and Rhoda (Keyes) Bales, was born in Wilton, February 26, 1790, and died January 25, 1858, aged sixty-eight. He apprenticed himself to Ephraim Peabody, of whom he learned the blacksmith's trade. He afterwards built a shop containing a trip hammer, then considered a notable addition to the machinery of the smith, which enabled him to shape much larger and heavier pieces of iron than he could without its assistance. He was an active man, full of the military spirit, and after filling several minor offices was made captain of the third company of the Twenty-second Regiment of militia in 1823, and served in that capacity that and the following year.

He married, June 29, 1813, Milly Shattuck, born in Temple, August 24, 1792, and died July 23, 1877, aged eighty-four years, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Wallace) Shattuck, of Temple. Their children were: John, Albert, Milly J., Samuel Brooks, Nancy K., died young; Nancy K., Joanna Mariah, Charles J., died young; Martha A., and Charles A.

(IV) Charles Albert, ninth child and fourth son of Captain John and Milly (Shattuck) Bales, was born in Wilton, February 24, 1835. He learned his father's trade, and was afterwards engaged in black-

smithing and carriage making with his brother, S. Brooks, until the death of the latter. From that time until April 1, 1871, he carried on the business alone, and then rented his shop and tools to W. P. Putnam for five years. At the end of that time they formed a partnership under the firm name of Bales & Putnam, and carried on the business under that style and title until 1901, when Mr. Bales bought his partner's share and in the fall of that year he retired from business. Mr. Bales has been an industrious and skilled mechanic all his active life, and has devoted his time and energy to the production of good reliable vehicles, and in this he has been successful.

He married (first), June 17, 1859, Frances M. Hardy, of Greenfield, who died at Saratoga, October 11, 1873, daughter of Hiram and Maria (Dodge) Hardy. Married (second), September 15, 1874, Sarah A. Brown, of Temple, daughter of Isaac Brown. She died August 1, 1883. Married (third), September, 1884, Mary Campbell, of New Boston, born March 27, 1851, daughter of Daniel and Matilda (Moore) Campbell. He had by the first wife one child George E.; by the second one child Bessie F., born September 16, 1877; and by the third one child Harold Campbell, born April 16, 1887.

(V) George Edward, only child of Charles A. and Frances M. (Hardy) Bales, was born in Wilton, September 14, 1862. He was educated at the public schools, at the Francestown Academy, Exeter, graduating from the latter with the class of 1883. After taking a special course of one year at Harvard University, he matriculated at the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1888. In July of that year he was admitted to the bar, and since that time he has been successfully engaged in the practice of law at Wilton. In politics he is a Democrat, a man of high standing in his party, and for many years the holder of numerous offices of honor and trust. He has been town treasurer and tax collector, and was a member of the school board from 1885 to 1892. He has been trustee of the public library, moderator for fifteen years, and is now police judge. He was elected representative to the general court in 1895, and in 1897 was his party's candidate for speaker in the lower house during that term, and was the only Democrat on the judiciary committee during that session. His able leadership of the minority party during the same session placed him prominently before the people of the state, and he was the nominee of his party for congressman, for which office he made a strong canvass and polled a creditable vote, but the natural strength of the Republican party rendered his election impossible. June 30, 1899, he was appointed a member of the forestry commission and served one term; was re-appointed, but resigned soon after he was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners, which was January 1, 1904, and of which body he is still a member (1907). He has been a member of the Unitarian Church since 1889, and is one of its executive committee. He is a Mason of high degree; is past master of Clinton

Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilton; is past high priest of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 17, of Milford; a member of Israel Hunt Council, No. 8, Royal and Select Masters of Nashua; and of St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, of Nashua, and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord. He was district deputy grand lecturer for two years, and district deputy grand master of New Hampshire two years. He is a past grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilton, and of the Prospect Hill Encampment, No. 21, of Milford. Also a member of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association.

Mr. Bales married, October 16, 1889, Abbie M. French, born in Wilton, March 16, 1865, daughter of Francis B. and Frances C. (Howard) French, of Wilton. She is prominent in social circles, and is vice-president of the Woman's Alliance and grand conductress of the state, Order of the Eastern Star. They have one child, Milly Frances Bales.

(III) Ezra, ninth child and fourth son of William (2) and Rhoda (Keyes) Bales, was born in Wilton, April 16, 1799, and died May 10, 1882, aged eighty-three. For about nineteen years he owned and occupied the original Bales homestead in Wilton. In 1842 he moved to a farm near the village where the remainder of his life was passed. A few years before his death he became blind. He was famous as a drummer, and was drum-major in the militia; from this circumstance he was called Major Bales. He was an upright citizen and a good neighbor.

He married, June, 1823, Hannah Wilson, who died February 14, 1877. They had seven children: Chloe A., Elsie, Edwin Ezra, Abigail W., Hannah R., Martha A. and Helen 1.

(IV) Chloe A., eldest child of Ezra and Hannah (Wilson) Bales, was born in Wilton, May 16, 1824, and married Samuel N. Center. (See Center II).

Among the men of the Scotch race who peopled the north of Ireland at the time of the siege of Derry and afterwards were the family of Tolford. Like many others they were made disgusted and sick at heart by the course of King William and Queen Anne, and were among the emigrants to New Hampshire in the early part of the eighteenth century.

(1) John Tolford, the immigrant, was born about fifteen miles from Londonderry, Ireland, in May, 1700, and died in Bedford, New Hampshire, May 10, 1790, aged ninety years. Tradition says he came to America with John Aiken, and settled in Chester, New Hampshire, in May, 1724. He was an enterprising man, became a large landholder, and built the first saw mill at White Hall, in Hooksett. He held many civil offices, and was also a major in the militia. In the collection of the New Hampshire Historical Society is the following regarding him: "He was selected in 1754, being then major, by the

government of New Hampshire, as one of the officers to command a party sent to explore the Coos country, which party set out March 10th, and in seven days reached the Connecticut river at Piermont. They were accompanied by John Stark, who had been the preceding year a prisoner among the Indians, and was well acquainted with that region, as a guide. After passing one night and making such observations as their time would allow, they returned, and on the thirteenth day from the time they left, reached Concord." John Tolford married, January 8, 1734, Jean McMurphy, born in October, 1710 or 1711, and died December 29, 1792, aged about eighty-one. They had nine children: Mary, Susanna, Joshua, Rebecca, died young; Jane, Rebecca, Hugh, John and Anna.

(II) Hugh, seventh child and second son of John and Jean (McMurphy) Tolford, was born in Chester, December 22, 1747, and died April 24, 1823, aged seventy-six. A large part of his life he resided in Chester. He married, Elizabeth Patten, born May 27, 1759, daughter of Hon. Matthew and Elizabeth (McMurphy) Patten, and granddaughter of John Patten, who came from Ireland to America in 1728, and settled in Bedford in 1738. A family record says Hugh and Elizabeth were married at the residence of Squire Patten in Bedford by the Rev. Mr. Pickles. Their four children were: Isaac, William, Jane and Elizabeth.

(III) William, second son and child of Hugh and Elizabeth (Patten) Tolford, was born in Chester, October 2, 1795, and died May 9, 1867, aged seventy-two years. He was married, December 18, 1823, by the Rev. David McGregor, to Sally Patten, who was born November 5, 1797, and died February 10, 1875, aged seventy-eight. She was the daughter of Robert and Jane (Shirley) Patten, of Bedford. Soon after marriage they moved to Bedford, and settled on the Robert Patten homestead, now known as Tolford Hill. They had three children: Eliza, Elbridge Gerry and Dewitt Clinton.

(IV) Elbridge Gerry, second child of William and Sally (Patten) Tolford, was born in Bedford, May 9, 1829, and died February 17, 1899, aged seventy. He resided in Bedford and was a lifelong farmer. He married (first), November 15, 1855, Nancy Jane Stewart, of Amherst, born February 2, 1831, died November 25, 1870. She was the daughter of Moses Stewart. He married (second), Sarah Danforth Leach, who survived him, and afterwards resided in Manchester. The children of the first marriage were: Leona O., George Gerry, Frank Wright and William Moses. The children of the second marriage were: Jennie May and Hattie Grace.

(V) George Gerry, second child and eldest son of Elbridge G. and Nancy Jane (Stewart) Tolford, was born in Bedford, July 17, 1860, and educated in the common schools. After working at farm labor for a time he removed to Wilton, where he was employed in a meat and provision store, which he bought out and has since conducted. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the offices

of selectman, 1894 to 1900, member of the board of water commissioners, and member of the New Hampshire house of representatives 1901, where he was one of the committee on labor. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, and of the following named organizations: Clinton Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Wilton; King Solomon Chapter, at Milford; Israel Hunt Council; St. George Commandery, Nashua; Laurel Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Wilton.

He married, October 27, 1886, Emma Flynn, of New Boston, who was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, October 1, 1863, daughter of Thomas Flynn. Mrs. Tolford is a member of Charity Chapter, No. 25, Order of the Eastern Star, and other social organizations. Their children are: Carl Stewart, Ruth Mildred and Elizabeth Campbell.

(II) Ira Hyland, son of Amasa Hyland, was a lifelong resident of Westmoreland, New Hampshire. His wife was before marriage Abigail Miller.

(III) Reuben, son of Ira and Abigail (Miller) Hyland, was born in Westmoreland, January 21, 1829. At the age of nineteen years he left the homestead farm and worked for a railway contractor for some time. He subsequently entered the service of the Rutland & Bennington Railroad, for which company he was employed for several years. He then located in Keene, where he was roadmaster for the old Cheshire railway, which was absorbed by the Fitchburg, and the latter by the Boston & Maine railroad, serving in that capacity for these roads for thirty-seven years. For a number of years, while employed by the Bennington & Rutland road, he resided in Arlington, Vermont, but in 1863 he removed to Keene, and his death occurred in that city, March 19, 1900. He married Clarissa Andrew, and of a large family of children the only survivors are: Jesse B., M. D., and Clinton A.

(IV) Jesse Burdette Hyland, M. D., son of Reuben and Clarissa (Andrew) Hyland, was born in Arlington, June 18, 1862. He was graduated from the Keene high school with the class of 1880, was a student at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University during 1880-81, and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Harvard Medical School in 1884. His professional practice was inaugurated in Palmer, Massachusetts, but two years later he returned to Keene, where he found an ample field for advancement, and he has ever since resided there, building up and maintaining during the past twenty years an extensive general practice.

Dr. Hyland has served as city physician for three years; was a member of the board of education six years and of the board of health several years; was a member of the city council in 1904 and of the board of aldermen in 1905; and in politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the New Hampshire State and the Cheshire County Medical societies; also the New England Electro-Therapeutic Association. He is a past master of the Lodge of

the Temple, Free and Accepted Masons, and well advanced in that order, being a member of the commandery and the Order of the Mystic Shrine; also affiliates with the Odd Fellows and is a past chief patriarch of the encampment.

On September 1, 1885, Dr. Hyland married Anna A. Whitcomb, daughter of Albert S. and Martha A. (Willis) Whitcomb, of Palmer. Their children are: Carl Willis, born October 14, 1890; Winona Clarissa, born December 18, 1893; and Christine Barbara, born July 1, 1900.

This is an old Scotch name, which has had RAY honorable connection in both the Old World and the New. It is often spelled Rae and that was the form in which the line herein traced came to America. But three generations of this family have thus far participated in American life.

Alexander Hamilton Ray was a native of Glasgow, and received the excellent education provided by the public schools of that city. At the age of seventeen years he entered the English Military Academy, from which he went into the British Military Service in the East Indies. Upon his removal thence to the United States, he changed the spelling of his name to the form most in use in this country, viz: R-a-y. The name has been traced to MacRae, one of the oldest and most honorable of the Scotch clans. After residing for a time in Shirley and Palmer, Massachusetts, Mr. Ray again yielded to the spirit of military ardor and joined the regular army of the United States, participating in severe service on the western frontier before the civil war. Upon the outbreak of that trouble he enlisted in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and lost his life as the result of wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness. His body was interred in the cemetery at Shirley, Massachusetts. He married at Palmer, Massachusetts, Sarah J. Maynard, daughter of Elisha Allen and Ann (Trim) Maynard. Elisha Allen Maynard is said to have descended from the Allen family which included the celebrated Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Ray was survived many years by his widow, who died in 1899, at the age of sixty-five years. She was born March 9, 1834, in Jamaica, Vermont. After the death of Mr. Ray she married Person T. Wyman and resided in Peru, Vermont. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Ray are: Robert A., Agnes T., who died in infancy; and Charles W. Ray, a physician of Chester, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Person T. Wyman had two sons: Harry P. and Frank H.

Robert Allen Ray, son of Alexander H. and Sarah J. (Maynard) Ray, was born, April 7, 1851, at Palmer, Massachusetts, and was but a lad when death deprived him of his father. He spent much time at "Maynard Hall," the home of his maternal ancestors, about three miles above Jamaica, Vermont, and attended school there until he was seventeen years old. He early began to make efforts toward his own support and was employed at farm labor in the intervals between terms of school. Dur-

ing two years of this time he was an attendant at Burnburton Seminary, at Manchester, Vermont. He then spent a year at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and in the fall of 1873 entered Dartmouth College, where he pursued the course for two years. During this time he procured means for continuing his studies by teaching, and was employed at one time at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and in Colby Academy of Vermont, and he may truly be said to have earned his own education and is therefore in a position to sympathize with any struggling students who strive to make their own way in the world. Various exigencies compelled him to abandon college at this time but he has since received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Dartmouth College. On leaving college he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and immediately took up the study of law with Sargent & Chase. For two or three years he was employed as sub-master in the high school and pursued the study of law simultaneously with his work in this capacity. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1879, and in the fall of that year formed an association with Reuben E. Walker, present judge of the Supreme Court, which continued for ten years under the style of Ray & Walker. During the years from 1884 to 1889 they were very diligently employed in the preparation of a reference work, which is still generally used by the profession in New Hampshire, entitled "Ray & Walker's New Hampshire Citations." This was a most laborious task, involving an almost unlimited amount of research, and the character of their work was recognized by the state, which purchased nearly four hundred copies of the book. In 1889 Mr. Ray became principal of the high school at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where he continued until November, 1893. He then removed to Keene and acted as principal of the high school in that city for the ensuing eleven years, to the close of the school year in 1904. He has been equally well known in the rank of educators as in the list of lawyers, and has graduated in his career more than six hundred high school pupils, most of whom have reflected credit upon themselves and their preceptor. At the close of the school year in 1904 Mr. Ray resumed the practice of law at Keene, and on February 1, 1906, was appointed by the governor to the office of probate judge for Cheshire county. He has always been a hard worker and deserves the success which has attended his efforts. Among the most notable law cases with which he has been connected was the trial of Le Page for the atrocious Langmaid murder in Pembroke, in which Mr. Ray as solicitor for Concord was one of the prosecuting attorneys. An especially interesting case in which Judge Ray participated while city solicitor of Concord were the quo warranto proceedings in *Attorney General vs. Shepard*, whereby the representatives of the city of Concord were changed so that they would correspond with the population of the different wards. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Zeta Chapter of the College Fraternity, Dartmouth, and of S. G.



Root A. Ray.





Griffin Camp No. 10, Sons of Veterans. He is a member of the Baptist Church, Concord, with which he has never severed his relations. Always a Republican, he has often been called upon to serve in public capacities, and in 1885 represented Ward six, of Concord in the state legislature. He was moderator in that ward for twelve years, and was six years city solicitor of the city of Concord. Mr. Ray was married, March 18, 1881, to Miss Annette Harriet Ballou, born in Concord, daughter of Oliver and Emma (Heath) Ballou, of that city. Mrs. Ray died, March 16, 1900, leaving a daughter, Agnes Helen, born 1883, who was married, October 24, 1906, to Frederick H. Robbins, who has charge of one of the departments of the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Massachusetts, and is a resident of Somerville, Massachusetts.

The Worthleys are descended WORTHLEY from an English emigrant who arrived in America about the middle of the Colonial period. They have done honor to a worthy ancestry.

(I) Thomas Worthley was born in Bedfordshire, England, in 1691, and is said to have left home at the age of fourteen years without the consent of his parents. He landed at Salem about the year 1705, and subsequently went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was married at an early age. He later removed to New Hampshire, going first to Londonderry, and from the latter place he went to Goffstown, locating in the vicinity of Parker's Station. In 1751 he became the third settler in Weare, locating in the neighborhood of the "Cold Spring," between Weare and Oil Mill Village, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He attained the unusually advanced age of one hundred and eight years. His first wife, whom he married in Worcester, was Mehitable Yarrow, who died in Weare, and he married for his second wife Mrs. Mehitable Ordway, a widow. The children of his first union were: Timothy, Thomas, John, Mehitable, Molly, Susanna and Jonathan.

(II) Timothy, eldest child and son of Thomas and Mehitable (Yarrow) Worthley, married for his first wife Mary Johnson, and for his second wife the Widow Davidson. He served as lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. After his second marriage he removed from Weare to Goffstown. His first wife became the mother of seven children, namely: John, Moses, Daniel, Stephen, Miriam, Susan and Timothy. Those of his second marriage were: Brooks, David, Relief and Sally.

(III) Brooks, sixth son and eighth child of Timothy Worthley, was born in Goffstown. The History of Bedford states that he came to that town in 1829, while other information at hand says that he went there in 1810. He owned and cultivated a farm in Bedford for many years, or until his death. The maiden surname of his first wife was Burnham. For his second wife he married Maria Tufts, of Litchfield, this state. He was the father of three

children, namely: Parker, David Jackson and Maria, all deceased.

(IV) David Jackson, youngest son of Brooks and Maria (Tufts) Worthley, was born in Bedford, April 19, 1829. He inherited the homestead, where he carried on general farming energetically and with prosperous results. Like most of the farmers in that locality he made a specialty of furnishing the city markets with milk, and he was also interested in the lumbering industry. His death, which was somewhat untimely, occurred June 17, 1872, at the age of forty-three years. Politically he was a Democrat. In his religious belief he was a Baptist. October 9, 1851, he married Abbie Persis Plummer, born September 29, 1831, daughter of Henry J. and Rebecca (Vose) Plummer, of Goffstown. She became the mother of seven children, namely: Ellen Maria, born December 3, 1853, died April 17, 1854. Frederick Brooks, the date of whose birth will be given presently. Henry Parker, born January 2, 1859, married (first) Ida E. Clifford; (second) Helen F. Clifford, and resided in Abington, Massachusetts. Sumner Plummer, born May 26, 1861, married Rose Hattie Sackett. Sarah Ann, born August 19, 1863, married Frederick Warren Rowell, and resided in Abington, now in Manchester. Mary Rebecca, born November 15, 1867, married Levi M. Doloff, and resides in Arlington, Massachusetts. Fanny Tufts, born January 10, 1871, died September 19, 1890. After the death of her husband Mrs. Abbie P. Worthley, with the aid of her sons, continued to carry on the farm, and she was actively concerned in its management until 1895, when she sold her interest in the property to Frederick B. and Sumner P. Worthley. She is still living, making her home with her son, Frederick B., and takes a lively interest in all matters relative to farming and the development of modern agricultural methods.

(V) Frederick Brooks, second child and eldest son of David J. and Abbie P. (Plummer) Worthley, was born in Bedford, June 5, 1856. He acquired a good education, which was completed in Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, and the untimely death of his father forced upon him at an early age responsibilities, which he accepted without hesitation, and fulfilled with implicit faithfulness. In company with his brother, Sumner P. Worthley, who also developed at an early age the sturdy qualifications characteristic of the New Hampshire farmer, he succeeded to the possession of the homestead in 1895, and in the following year their farm buildings, which were nearly one hundred years old, were completely destroyed by fire. These were immediately replaced with structures of a more modern type, which permitted of the introduction of the latest improvements in the way of conveniences in both the residence and the out-buildings. They devote their attention chiefly to the dairying industry and sell large quantities of milk annually at retail in Manchester. In politics Frederick B. Worthley acts with the Democratic party. He affiliates with

the Odd Fellows in Manchester. He attends the Baptist Church. Sumner B. Worthley belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Pilgrim Fathers. Both are members of the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

This is a very old American family, TRULL and is found of record shortly after the first settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It has been identified with the clearing away of the wilderness and the development of civilization primarily in the two New England Colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and ultimately throughout a wide region.

(I) John Trull is found of record in Billerica, Massachusetts, as early as 1658. The name does not indicate an English origin, but the place whence it came to America cannot now be determined, nor can the birthplace of John Trull be found. He was born about 1588. In 1658 he was granted a six-acre lot in Billerica. There is a tradition that he had previously been a tenant of a farm in that vicinity owned by Captain Buchan. His home grant was sixteen acres more or less, lying on the northeast angle of the township, part of which was his house lot. This place was subsequently identified as "lying at the end of a lane leading east to Long Street." John Trull married, December 11, 1657. Sarah, daughter of John French, of Cambridge. She was born October, 1637, and died September 26, 1710. She survived her husband more than six years. He died June 15, 1704, aged about seventy years. His children were: John, died young; Sarah; Mary; John, died young; Elizabeth, died young; John; Hannah; Samuel; Joseph; Enoch and Elizabeth.

(II) Samuel, fourth son and eighth child of John and Sarah (French) Trull, was baptized December 7, 1673, in Billerica, and passed his life in that town. His wife's name was Hannah, surname unknown, and she died April 15, 1706. Their children were: Samuel, Moses and John.

(III) Samuel (2), eldest child of Samuel (1) and Hannah Trull, was born February 26, 1702, in Billerica, and lived in the adjoining town of Tuxbury. He married, 1727, Mary Haseltine, probably a daughter of Samuel Haseltine. Their children were: Susanna, David and Molly.

(IV) David, only son and second child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Haseltine) Trull, was born January 23, 1732, in Billerica, and probably resided in Sudbury, Massachusetts. His wife's name was Keziah, but no record has been discovered of their marriage or her maiden name. No record appears of their children, but it is known that they had a son David.

(V) David (2), son of David (1) and Keziah Trull, was born 1807, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and resided in that town. He married, April 10, 1828, Isabella Bigelow, born December 28, 1809, daughter of John and Hepsibah (Barnes) Bigelow, and granddaughter of Colonel Lovewell Barnes. (See Bigelow VII).

(VI) David Augustus, son of David (2) and

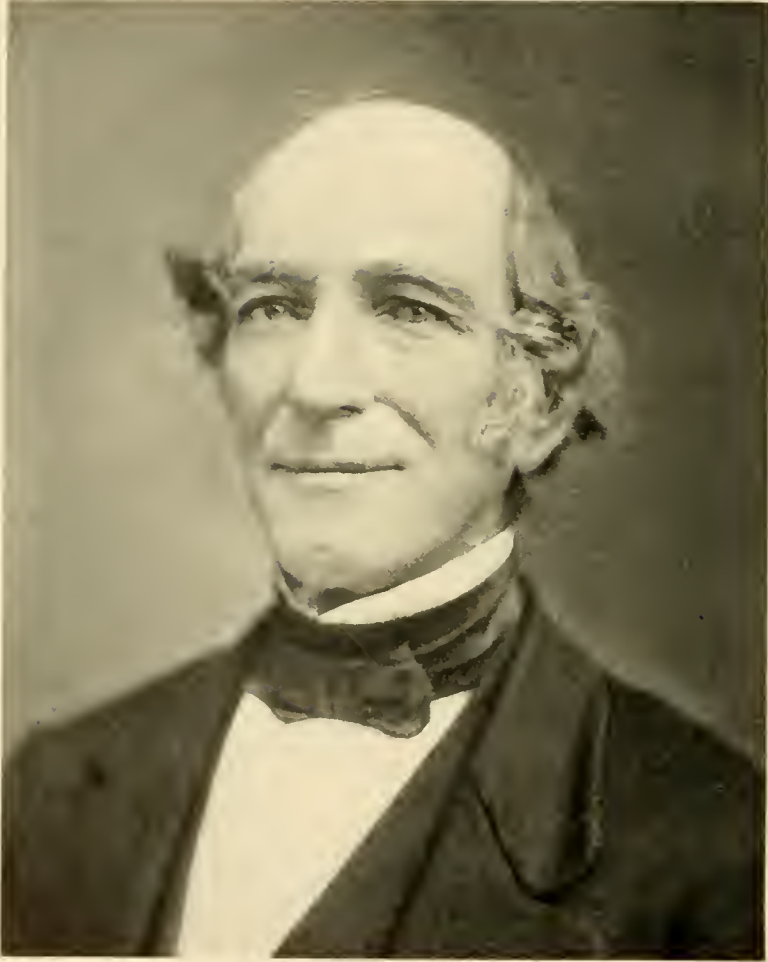
Isabella (Bigelow) Trull, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, 1828, and died in 1902, aged ninety-four years. He was a machinist and stationary engineer, and was employed in shoe factories the greater part of his life from the time he was thirteen years of age. He was a good mechanic, a quiet and law abiding citizen, and a social companion. The only secret society of which he was a member was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he felt a fraternal pride. He married, 1848, Katherine Maynard. The children of this union were: Christopher, Etta, Eugene and Herbert Augustus. Married (second) Benlah Smith, of Springfield, Vermont. Five children: Fred, Daisy, Frank, Augustus, Avoida.

(VII) Herbert Augustus, fourth son of David A. and Katherine (Maynard) Trull, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, October 31, 1860. At the age of fourteen years he left school and took a place in the shoe factory of Rice & Hutchins, of Marlborough, where he was employed seven years. From there he went to Southboro, where he superintended the work in the H. H. Mawhiney factory two years. His employers then built a factory at Hudson, Massachusetts, of which he took charge and operated four years. In 1894 he came to Manchester, New Hampshire, and directed the construction of the factory of the Eureka Shoe Company, of which organization he was treasurer and manager. Remained there eight years. Then built the first factory built in Manchester by the W. H. McElwain Company and employing eight hundred and fifty men. Four years later, 1907, he built the third McElwain factory, where he has charge of twelve hundred hands. From the start Mr. Trull's management of the business here has been successful and satisfactory. He is a quiet man and a pleasant companion, takes no part in politics, and devotes his attention to business. He is a member of the Derryfield Club, and of Doric Lodge, of Hudson, Free and Accepted Masons.

He married, December 25, 1881, Anna Deland, born in New York City, 1860, daughter of Louis P. and Annie Deland, of Brooklyn, New York. Her father was a native of South America, St. Thomas Island. They have seven children: Herbert, Louisa, Florence, Madeline, Harold, Gladys and Louis.

The ancient ancestry of this family has LEACH been traced back to John Leach, surgeon to King Edward III. His name probably arose from his calling, as the physician in that day was often called a leech. The Leach Coat of Arms bears three crowns, and the origin is said to be due to an interesting incident. When the kings of France and Scotland were prisoners to King Edward, the three kings dined at the house of John Leach. On leaving the dwelling the king gave to his host three crowns, and later when Leach was granted a large estate these emblems were placed on his arms. The first immigrant to America seems to have been Lawrence Leach, who





*Simon D. Leach*

came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629. He was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth, and sons, John, Richard and Robert. A son, Giles, was born in Salem. He continued to reside in Salem until his death in 1662. He held many offices and was a man of standing in the community. It is said that more than ten thousand of his descendants are now living in America, but no concerted effort has ever been made to trace them authentically. The line herein traced may have been an offshoot of this family or it may have been of Scotch-Irish stock.

(I) The first one from whom direct descent has been traced was William Leach, who was perhaps a member of one of the numerous Scotch families that settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He is found on record there as early as 1738. Five years later he was in Chester and settled on Home Lot number seventy-five, in the second part of the second division of lands in that town, near the shore of the pond. He is referred to in the records of 1776 as a deacon. No list of his children appears.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Leach, resided in Chester for a time, but he and all his family removed from the town and no trace of their whereabouts appears. He married Molly, daughter of Hugh Crombie, of Londonderry, and they had a large family.

(III) Benjamin Leach, who was probably a son of William (2) and Molly (Crombie) Leach, was a native of Chester or Londonderry, New Hampshire, and resided in the latter town where he was a farmer by occupation. He married, March 24, 1791, Ellice Dow, daughter of Oliver and Hannah Dow. (See Dow V). They had ten children, namely: Ira, Polly, Benjamin, Sally, Elijah, Hannah, David and Simeon (twins), William Corning and Levi.

(IV) Simeon Dow, fifth son and eighth child of Benjamin and Ellice (Dow) Leach, was born August 8, 1806, in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was a brick maker by trade. He went to Bedford, and then to Litchfield, New Hampshire, where he bought the farm on which his son David now lives. He was educated in the district schools of Londonderry. In politics he was a Republican, and he held all the town offices, and represented the town of Litchfield in the New Hampshire legislature. He attended the Presbyterian Church, and was a prominent and respected citizen, and did considerable business in settling estates. Simeon Dow Leach married, April 30, 1846, Orra M. Barnes, daughter of Reuben and Rebecca Barnes, of Litchfield. They had two children: Martha, born March 4, 1850, who died at the age of nine years; and David S., whose sketch follows. Simeon D. Leach died November 15, 1887, at the age of eighty-one, and his wife died January 1, 1907.

David Rollins, the twin of Simeon D. Leach, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, April 1, 1878. He bequeathed three thousand dollars to found the Leach library in Londonderry. An addition was

built to the town hall, and the library room was thrown open to the public on February 25, 1880, with about one thousand books on the shelves. The number has been increased since then.

(V) David Simeon, only son and surviving child of Simeon Dow and Orra M. (Barnes) Leach, was born March 4, 1855 at Litchfield, New Hampshire. He was educated in the district schools of Litchfield and the New London Institute. He carries on the farm of forty-five acres which his father originally owned, and he also does lumbering. In politics he is a Republican. He has been selectman four years, road surveyor two years, and has served on the school board for one year. He represented Litchfield in the New Hampshire legislature for one year. He is a member of the Grange at Litchfield. He helped construct the bridge between Hudson and Nashua, New Hampshire. He married, December 15, 1885, Margaret Chase, daughter of Captain Samuel and Susan (White) Chase, of Litchfield. They have one son, Herbert C.

(1) The earliest records of this line of the family found in New Hampshire show that William (3) Leach resided with his wife, Judith, in Salem, New Hampshire. He was probably a son of William (2) Leach above mentioned. Their children were: Joseph, William, Judith, Tryphosa, John, Mary, Benjamin and Elijah.

(II) William (4), second child of William and Judith Leach, of Salem, settled in Goffstown, and was married there November 15, 1792, by Rev. Cornelius Waters, to Susanna Sargent, born May 2, 1750. A part only of their children were born in Goffstown; they included: Sarah Allen, John Sargent, William and Jacob Sargent.

(III) Joseph, probably a son of William (4) and Susanna (Sargent) Leach, was born in New Boston or taken there in early childhood and there passed his early life. He was a prosperous farmer, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He married Rachel Patterson, second daughter of Deacon Robert and Susanna (Miller) Patterson, of Londonderry, New Hampshire (see Patterson, II).

(IV) Joseph A., son of Joseph and Rachel (Patterson) Leach, was born in New Boston, April 8, 1822. He took kindly to agriculture and while following general farming with good results, was particularly interested in stock-raising. Politically he supported the Republican party, and in his religious belief was a Presbyterian. For his first wife he married Jane Dickey, daughter of John Dickey, of Manchester, and the children of this union are: Maria H., Clara J., Allen A. and Edgar J. The mother of these children died, and he subsequently married her sister Matilda, who bore him three children, namely: Charles H., Herbert F. and Lora M.

(V) Allen Augustus, third child and eldest son of Joseph A. and Jane (Dickey) Leach, was born in New Boston. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and educated in the district schools of his neighborhood, but when a young man relinquished

farming and worked in the piano factory at New Boston some two years. He afterward purchased of Samuel Marden the farm of one hundred and eighty acres where he now resides, and has made notable improvements which greatly enhances the value of his property. He raises some good blooded stock, carries on a dairy and sells large quantities of milk annually. In politics he is a Republican, and has served with ability both as supervisor and highway agent. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

In December, 1877, Mr. Leach married Irene H. Dunbar, daughter of James N. and Irene (Holden) Dunbar, of Petersborough, New Hampshire. She is a graduate of Mount Vernon Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Leach are the parents of nine children, namely: Samuel M., born June 6, 1878, died young. Clara H., born May 28, 1879, also died young. George A., born September 14, 1880. Grace A., born November 17, 1882, deceased. Morris M., born February 24, 1885. Albert E., born January 1, 1887. Harlan H., born August 20, 1888. Ethel V., born February 1, 1891. Ralph A., born June 12, 1894.

This name is found with many spellings in the records, such as: Turrell, Tyrrell, Terrall, Thurrill, Thurl and many other forms. The earliest in America of whom record is found was Rodger Tirrell, who was one of the original settlers of Milford, Massachusetts, in 1639. John Tirrell, who was a son of Rodger, was propounded for freeman in 1669, being at that time a seaman living in New London, Connecticut.

(I) William Tirrell was married January 29, 1635, by Governor Bellingham, to Rebecca Simpkins, daughter of Captain Nicholas Simpkins. He lived in Boston previous to 1672, in which year he removed to Weymouth, Massachusetts. His children were: Rebecca, William, Mary and Gideon.

(II) William (2), elder son and second child of William (1) and Rebecca (Simpkins) Tirrell, was born March 16, 1657, in Boston, and was married there to Abigail Pratt, daughter of Thomas Pratt. Their children were: William, Samuel, Rebecca, Gideon, Mary, Rachel and Hannah.

(III) Gideon, third son and fourth child of William (2) and Abigail (Pratt) Tirrell, was born June 14, 1694, in Weymouth, and lived for a time in Abington, Massachusetts. He was subsequently a resident of Kingston and Londonderry, New Hampshire. He married Ruth Dir (probably Dyer), and their children included Edith, John and Mary, born in Abington. Others unknown were born in Kingston, among whom were: Ruth and Abigail. The former married John Kezar, of Hampstead, and the latter William Rogers.

(III) Jesse Tirrell, supposed to have been a son of Gideon and Edith (Dyer) Tirrell (spelled in Hampstead records Thurril and Thurle), married Mary Johnson, of Hampstead, born October 1, 1744, in that town, daughter of Stephen (2) Johnson. (See Johnson, III). Their children were:

Molly, John, Sarah and Jesse. The town records of Hampstead show the birth of the first three. The baptism of the fourth is shown in the records of Hampstead Church, his mother being a widow at that time.

(IV) Jesse (2), youngest child of Jesse (1) and Mary (Johnson) Tirrell, was baptized October 29, 1769, at which time his elder sister was also baptized; perhaps the other two children were not then living. Soon after attaining manhood he settled in Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he passed nearly all of his adult life. He was married, February 25, 1794, by Rev. John Kelly, of Goffstown, to Jane Plummer, of Londonderry. Their children were: Johnston, Joseph, Hiram, Mary, Jesse and Sarah Jane.

(V) Hiram, third son and child of Jesse (2) and Jane (Plummer) Tirrell, was born July 21, 1807, in Goffstown, in which town he made his home throughout his life. He purchased a farm on which he resided, and engaged in farming and lumbering with considerable success, and invested his surplus means in real estate, which he handled with profit to himself. He was a prominent citizen of the town, acted in the management of its affairs and was a captain of the local militia. Politically he was a Republican, and affiliated in religious matters with the Baptists. He died January 9, 1889. He married, February 26, 1833, Martha Jane Gilmore, of Goffstown, by whom he had five children, as follows: Joseph, Jessie, Clinton H., Caroline and Harriet.

(VI) Clinton H., second son and third child of Hiram and Martha Jane (Gilmore) Tirrell, was born in Goffstown, February 2, 1847. He received his education in the public schools. His occupation, like that of his father, was farming, lumbering and dealing in real estate. He also carried on the milk business, keeping forty-five cows. After making repairs, his buildings were nearly as good as new. He was a member of the Grange. In politics he identified himself with the Republican party, and in denominational faith affiliated with the Baptists.

He married, June 20, 1875, Sarah Jane, daughter of Michael Boynton, of England. His wife was educated in the Bedford and Manchester schools. She was a member of the Good Templars, the Grange, and the Baptist Church. Mr. Tirrell died July 28, 1902, and Mrs. Tirrell died July 6, 1905. Two children were born to them, Louis O., born August 19, 1877, and Burton Gilmore.

(VII) Burton Gilmore, youngest son and child of Clinton H. and Sarah Jane (Boynton) Tirrell, was born in Goffstown, September 3, 1879. He received his early education in the district schools and afterwards graduated from the Business College of Manchester. His occupation is farming and teaming. He has a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres. In 1900 he bought a milk route and after keeping it for two years sold it, and now, in company with his brother, is carrying on the home farm, milk business and lumbering. He is politi-

cally a Republican, and religiously a Baptist. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and past chancellor commander, and is also a member for ten years of the Grange at Grasmere, and is now master. He married, August 29, 1906, Anna B. Kelsey, born in Manchester, daughter of Edgar Kelsey, also of Manchester.

The Stiles family is of Anglo-Saxon origin and was in England prior to the conquest of William, the Conqueror, as is evident from the name and the most ancient localities that bore it. The family first located in the present counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Kent, Essex, Sussex and Northampton in south-eastern England. The earlier home, however, in the fifth century was in the northern portion of the Jutland peninsula which divides the North sea from the Baltic.

The first of the family emigrating to this country were four brothers—Henry, John, Thomas and Francis—who embarked in the "Christian," at London, March, 1635, locating first at Dorchester, Massachusetts, but soon going to Connecticut. But William, the ancestor of the family under consideration, appears to have been a later emigrant.

(I) William Stiles located in Dover, New Hampshire, but the date of his arrival is not known. His name first appears in the Dover records as one of the selectmen, April 25, 1715. Afterwards it occurs several times at different dates. He was by trade a blacksmith. He married Deborah ———, and died just prior to July 30, 1740. Their children were: Elizabeth, born March 6, 1702. Abigail, born July 1, 1703. Deborah, born March, 1706, married, in 1730, James Kielle, emigrant from Ireland, born April 15, 1708, from whom comes the name Kelly. Mary, born March 1, 1708. William, born March, 1709, married (first) Tryphenia Baker, and (second) Lydia Hanson. Samuel, born August 10, 1710.

(II) Samuel, second son and youngest child of William and Deborah Stiles, was born in Dover, August 10, 1710. In the division of lands in Dover he received "one-third of one full share." He lived successively in Dover, Durham, Barrington and Strafford, and was by occupation a blacksmith. His death, which occurred later than July 19, 1773, was occasioned by the accidental discharge of a loaded gun barrel which he was cleaning, living but one day after the injury. He married, November 24, 1754, at Durham, Mary Huckins, by whom he had Samuel, born about 1758, married Anna Foss; Moses, and probably others.

(III) Moses, second son of Samuel and Mary (Huckins) Stiles, was born in that part of Barrington which is now Strafford, about 1762. He afterwards lived successively in Kingston, Barnstead and Gilmanton. He was the third trader in succession in Barnstead. He married a Miss Daniels. Their children, some or all of whom were born in Gilmanton, were: Deborah, born in 1787, married, in 1809, John Clark, of Montville, Maine. Daniel, born in

1789, married Martha Sanborn. Moses and Aaron (twins), born August 1, 1791, Moses marrying Lucy Lamprey. Samuel married Susan Hewett. Mehitabel married, February 9, 1817, Clark B. Foss, of Gilmanton. Eliza, who went to Iowa to live with a brother and married when nearly sixty years old, Mordecai Gilbert, and died at Muscatine, Iowa.

(IV) Aaron, third son and fourth child of Moses and ——— (Daniels) Stiles, was born in Gilmanton, August 1, 1791. He was by trade a hatter. In 1812 he located at Amesbury, Massachusetts, but soon after marriage removed to Chester, New Hampshire. He, however, in 1817 returned to Amesbury, where he ever after resided, dying there December 9, 1836. His wife died January 4, 1872. He married, in 1813, Nancy Trussell, by whom he had: Moses, born January 11, 1814, married, May 9, 1839, Susan Jones, born in Wilmington, Massachusetts, February 29, 1815, and died in Lynn, Massachusetts, May 19, 1873. Nancy, born in Chester, New Hampshire, July 18, 1817, died in Amesbury, Massachusetts, December 19, 1835. Mary M., born August 20, 1822, died December 10, 1840. James, born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, September 21, 1825. Sarah Jane, born September 30, 1830, married, March 16, 1853, Benjamin Osgood, of Salisbury, Massachusetts.

(V) James, second son and fourth child of Aaron and Nancy (Trussell) Stiles, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, September 21, 1825. Prior to 1850 he removed to Goffstown, New Hampshire, where he ever afterwards resided. In 1869 he bought the farm of William Smith on Pattee Hill and took up his residence there, remaining till death. By occupation he was a farmer and miller. Politically he was a Democrat, and denominationally an Episcopalian. He was a member of the Grange. He died February 19, 1891. He married, November 28, 1850, Martha Jane, daughter of Philip and Lucinda B. (Clogston) Hart, of Thornton, New Hampshire. Their children were: Susan Jane, born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, October 22, 1851, married Enoch W. Breed, of Weare. James G., born December 8, 1852, died May 7, 1861. Philip Hart, died young. Philip Hart, born January 13, 1856, married (first), July 12, 1881, Umatilla Andrews, who died April 24, 1882; married (second), January 20, 1886, Lizzie A. Rogers. Charles H., who died young. James Henry, born February 28, 1861. Mother of these children is living in Weare.

(VI) James Henry, sixth son and youngest child of James and Martha Jane (Hart) Stiles, was born in Goffstown, February 28, 1861. He was educated in the public schools. He gave himself to farming and running a grist mill for four years. Afterwards was in the employ of Swift's Beef Company for a year and a half. He then had charge of a mill in New Boston for three years. Later he located on the farm of his wife's father and has given his attention to general farming, the production of milk, and teaming. For a time he was road agent. He is a mem-

ber of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grange, in both of which he has filled all the chairs. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a trustee of Order of Protection. Politically he affiliated with the Democrats, and religiously with the Congregationalists. He married, February 9, 1888, Luella, daughter of Jabez and Lorinda (Jones) Pattee, of Goffstown. His wife was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Manchester high school in 1875. Afterwards she followed teaching for ten years. She is a member of the Congregational Church, also of the Order of the Rebekahs, and the Grange, and in the latter has filled some of the chairs. Their children are: George Henry, born December 18, 1891, deceased, and Harlan Pattee, born March 22, 1894, died April 5, 1904.

Some authorities have erroneously given this as a Welsh name, but it has been directly traced to Cornwall, England. It has been long honorably identified with New England and New Hampshire, and has many worthy sons in this state at the present time.

(I) The first of whom we have any account is William Couch, who resided in Cornwall, England, and probably died there.

(II) Joseph, son of William Couch, came to America in youth or early manhood and was apprenticed to John Bray, the early ship-builder, of Kittery, Maine, March 30, 1662. He was appointed one of the executors of John Bray's widow Joan, who subsequently married Clement Dearing. In that document he is called, "my brother, Joseph Couch." The wife of the latter was Joanna Dearing, daughter of Roger and Joan Dearing of Kittery, and a sister of Clement Dearing. She died about 1700, and he married (second), the christian name of his wife being Katherine. He died about 1712, and the inventory of his estate was filed January 22, 1713. His children were: Joseph, William, Roger, Mary, Sarah and Joanna.

(III) William, second son and child of Joseph and Joanna (Dearing) Couch, was born about 1695, in Kittery, Maine, and removed to Newbury, Massachusetts. In 1717 he was one of the petitioners for the township in the Chestnut region, which was preferred by men of Hampton and vicinity, but he did not join with the second petitioners to whom Chester was granted. It is probable that he continued to reside in Newbury. He was married there January 1, 1719, to Elizabeth Richardson, a native of that town, where their children were born, namely: Joseph, Mary, Sarah, John, Elizabeth and Joanna.

(IV) Joseph (2), eldest child of William (2) and Elizabeth (Richardson) Couch, was born August 17, 1721, in Newbury. In 1778, with his wife and five children, he removed from that town to Boscawen, New Hampshire, where he died in 1784. He was one of the early settlers of that town and shared in the severe labors and other hardships of the pioneer period. He married, in Newbury,

April 25, 1744, Alice Rowell, whose name was sometimes written Elsie. She was living in 1768 and with him removed to Boscawen. It was another Joseph Couch who married a second wife and is confounded with this one by the history of Boscawen. His children were: John, Elsie, Benjamin, Joseph and Mary. (Mention of Joseph and descendants appears in this article).

(V) Benjamin, third child and second son of Joseph (2) and Alice (Rowell) Couch, was born June 25, 1753, and died April 26, 1816, aged sixty-three. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought at Bunker Hill, where he was wounded. The New Hampshire record of the Revolutionary soldiers states that Benjamin Couch, aged twenty-two, joiner, credited to Hampstead in Rockingham county, was a private in Captain Hezekiah Hutchins' company, of Colonel Reed's regiment, June 9, 1775. The pay roll of August 1, 1775, credits him with service of three months and five days, from May 4, and on that date he received wages £6 7s 2d, and allowance for forty miles travel, a coat and blanket, £1 16s. His residence was on Battle street, in Boscawen, now Webster. He married Rachel Heath, of Hampstead, and they had: Nathaniel H., Joseph, Polly P., Benjamin, Samuel and Sally.

(VI) Nathaniel H., eldest child of Benjamin and Rachel (Heath) Couch, was born in Boscawen, November 5, 1777, and died July 10, 1844, aged sixty-seven. He married Elizabeth Calef, of Salisbury, and they had three children: Nancy A., Polly, and John G., whose sketch follows.

(VII) John Gilman, youngest child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Calef) Couch, was born in Boscawen, April 26, 1809, and died October 31, 1882, aged seventy-three years. He was a farmer and lived on the ancestral homestead. He was the father of three children: an infant, who died very soon; David N. and John B.

(VIII) David Nathaniel, second child of John G. Couch, was born in Webster, July 23, 1846. His early life was spent on his father's farm, which descended to the son, and has always been his home. His early education was limited to the public schools, but a course of reading throughout his life since he passed from the schoolroom has made him a well-informed and public-spirited citizen. He has a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and is profitably engaged in general farming. He is not married.

(V) Joseph (2), third son and youngest child of Joseph (1) and Alice (Rowell) Couch, was born in December, 1755, and died in Boscawen, February 7, 1821, aged sixty-six. He succeeded to his father's homestead, where he resided until his death. He was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting from Newburyport. In Massachusetts Revolutionary Rolls Joseph Couch is credited to Captain Rodger's company in the list of recruits for the new establishment in Colonel Baldwin's regiment, December, 1775, also as private in Captain Ezra Badlain's company, Colonel Loammi Parker's Twenty-sixth regiment. His name is on the pay abstract for December, 1775,



dated New York, April 19, 1776. He enlisted December 25, 1775, and served six days. The pay abstract for the same company and regiment shows he received advanced pay, etc., for January, 1776, and another abstract shows record of pay from February to June, 1776. He was also one of the men who agreed to tarry six weeks from the last of December, 1776; abstract dated at Trenton, January 1, 1777. He married Sarah Pillsbury, of Newburyport, and they were the parents of six children: Enoch (died young), Sally, Joseph, Enoch, Phebe and Eunice.

(VI) Enoch, fourth child and third son of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Pillsbury) Couch, was born in Boscawen, April 12, 1793, and died April 23, 1867, aged seventy-four years. His education was that afforded by the district schools of his time, which was in session a few weeks each winter. His physical training was far better, and he grew up on the homestead of his father and grandfather, which he inherited, strong and active in body, and by prudence and industry added much to the old home farm. He was farsighted in business affairs, yet strictly honest and upright in his dealings. He was much esteemed by his fellow citizens, and regarded by his acquaintances as a Christian, though he was not a church member. He married (first), Nancy Eastman, who died without issue; and (second), Jane O. Stickney, of Brownfield, Maine, who died July 30, 1877. The names of the children of the second wife are: Nancy Eastman, mentioned below. Joseph, born March 22, 1837, died March 14, 1872. Mary S., born June 12, 1844, married Orlando Whitney, and died April 17, 1876, leaving one child, Herbert C., born November 16, 1867.

(VII) Nancy Eastman, eldest child of Enoch and Jane O. (Stickney) Couch, was born February 12, 1835, upon the paternal homestead which she inherited, and upon which she still resides. (See Macurdy IV).

The name of Hartshorn is not HARTSHORN numerously represented in this country, though the first settlers came here before the middle of the seventeenth century. Like several other old English patronymics, it is supposed to have a medical connection. As is well known, the ancient restorative, ammonia, was originally made by distilling shavings from the antlers of the hart or buck deer. The drug is now commonly made from calves' bones, and the ancient name, like the ancient process, has fallen into disuse. The surname, however, has been worthily borne by several generations in America.

(I) Thomas Hartshorn, the first American ancestor, was born in Reading, England, about 1620. He came with others from his neighborhood and settled in what is now Reading, Massachusetts, which they named for their old home. He was a freeman in 1648, and was also one of the selectmen. In 1647 he married his first wife, Susanna, of Reading. They had seven children, six sons and one daughter: Thomas, born September 30, 1648; John,

born May 8, 1650; Joseph, born 1652; Benjamin, born April 18, 1654; Jonathan, born August 20, 1656; David, born October 18, 1657; Susanna, born March 2, 1659. Mrs. Susanna Hartshorn died in 1659, and her husband married for his second wife, Sarah, widow of William Lamson, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and they had one son, Timothy, whose sketch follows.

(II) Timothy, only son of Thomas and Sarah (Lamson) Hartshorn, was born February 28, 1661. He married Martha, of Reading, Massachusetts. They had ten children: Timothy, born September 30, 1688; Thomas, born June 10, 1691, died young; John, born August 30, 1693, died in 1695; Martha, born January 11, 1696, married Frances Nurse, 1717; John, see forward; Mary, born February 18, 1701; Hepzibah, born April 10, 1703, married, 1721, James Pearson, of Lynn, Massachusetts; Samuel, born March 25, 1708; Hannah, twin of Samuel, married Joseph Boutell, July 5, 1733; David, born March 3, 1710.

(III) John, fourth son and fifth child of Timothy and Martha Hartshorn, was born March 20, 1698, probably in Reading. He married Abigail Bancroft, July 1, 1721. Nothing further is known about this except that they were the parents of several children, among them James, see forward.

(IV) James, son of John and Abigail (Bancroft) Hartshorn, was born August 8, 1730, probably in Reading, Massachusetts. He married Tabitha Pratt, November 29, 1753, and they had eleven children. She was born January 25, 1734, died July, 1805. About 1765 James Hartshorn removed with his family to Amherst, New Hampshire, where they lived in a log house. He was the first of his name in this state. Children of James and Tabitha (Pratt) Hartshorn were: James, Jr., born March 17, 1755, married Martha Stewart, of Amherst, New Hampshire, died about 1780; Timothy, born April 8, 1757, died November 2, 1838, unmarried; John, born June 21, 1759; Tabitha, born September 23, 1761, married George Johnson, May 25, 1784, died in New York; Edward, see forward; Ebenezer, born May 22, 1766; Abigail, born September 16, 1768, married Samuel Parsons, December, 1790; Samuel, born February 26, 1771; Thomas and David (twins), born May 3, 1773, died young; Sarah, born February 26, 1775, married Lewis Stratton, September 28, 1797, died August 29, 1840.

(V) Edward, fourth son and fifth child of James and Tabitha (Pratt) Hartshorn, was born June 23, 1764, at Reading, Massachusetts. When ten years of age he came with his father to Amherst, New Hampshire, where he grew up in a log house. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Amherst. He was an estimable citizen, and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. Edward Hartshorn married Lucy Elliott, December 25, 1787. She was born March 25, 1769, daughter of Francis and Phebe (Wilkins) Elliott, early settlers of Amherst, who came there from Middleton, Massachusetts. Edward Hartshorn inherited the homestead from his father, James, the

original settler. Four generations of the family have since been born on the very spot where James built the original log cabin. Edward and Lucy (Elliott) Hartshorn were the parents of four children.

(VI) Levi Hartshorn, son of Edward and Lucy (Elliott) Hartshorn, born in 1789 was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1813 and became minister of the First Church in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in October, 1815. He married Hannah, daughter of Deacon Amos Elliott, and died in September, 1819, at the early age of thirty, "greatly lamented by his church and people." Rev. Levi Hartshorn left two sons: Edward and Samuel.

(VII) Edward, eldest son of Rev. Levi and Hannah (Elliott) Hartshorn, was born in June, 1817. He received his medical diploma in 1843, and became a practicing physician at Berlin, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Howe, and their children were: William Henry, born 1846, a manufacturer of medicines and flavoring extracts, with an office at No. 71 Blackstone street, Boston, Massachusetts. Edward H., born 1842, died in 1887. Edward Hartshorn died August 22, 1854, and his wife May 30, 1837, from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage.

(VI) Jotham, youngest son and child of Edward and Lucy (Elliott) Hartshorn, was born March 23, 1803, at Amherst, New Hampshire. He was a farmer, carpenter and manufacturer of lumber. He represented Amherst four years in the state legislature and was selectman for several terms. He was a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he was a Whig until 1847, when he left that party for the Free Soil, or what is now the Republican party. At that time there was only five men in Amherst allied with the Free Soilers. Jotham Hartshorn married Elizabeth Blodgett, born September 11, 1802; married, May 25, 1825; died January 2, 1875. They had four children: Elizabeth, born September 3, 1826, died at the age of two weeks; Levi, born September 3, 1827, died September, 1872; Charles, born January 21, 1830, died July 28, 1858, unmarried; Frank, whose sketch follows. Jotham Hartshorn died September 21, 1878, at the age of seventy-five years.

(VII) Frank, youngest child of Jotham and Elizabeth (Blodgett) Hartshorn, was born at the old homestead in Amherst, New Hampshire, September 6, 1833. He was educated in the district schools. He is a farmer and lumber manufacturer and has prospered in business affairs. Like his ancestors, he is a respected and influential citizen of his native town. He represented Amherst in the New Hampshire legislature of 1877. He is a director of the Souhegan National Bank of Milford, New Hampshire. He attends the Congregational Church. On February 2, 1860, he married Elizabeth P. Knight, of Amherst, daughter of Jonathan and Lucy (Putnam) Knight. They have had four children, of whom three are living: Lucy A., married A. M. Wilkins, of Amherst, New Hampshire; Hattie Moore, born April 25, 1863; Lizzie E., born July

19, 1875, died in infancy; and Levi J., born October 10, 1877.

One of the early colonial families.

SEWALL from which have sprung numerous members who have been more than ordinarily successful.

(I) Benjamin Sewall, born 1776, for many years a farmer in Gilford, and subsequently in Wilmot, was a Whig, and later a Republican in politics, and in religious faith was for many years a Baptist. He married Mary Brown, born 1782, died 1869, in Wilmot. He died December 2, 1830, in Wilmot. They had four children: Stephen, George, Clara and Mary Helen.

(II) Stephen, son of Benjamin and Mary (Brown) Sewall, born in Gilford, January 12, 1815, died in Concord, February 10, 1904, aged eighty-nine years. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at an early age began life for himself. He removed to Concord, at sixteen years of age, and was employed about the Phoenix Hotel, and subsequently at the railroad station. He was one of the first expressmen in the city, having been more than fifty years in that employment at the time of his death. In 1850 (deed dated November 25) he bought a place on Warren street, which is now in the possession of his daughter, Clara. He was an industrious and prudent man, and was able to accumulate a comfortable property. Like his father he was a Baptist, and was over fifty years a member of the First Baptist Church of Concord. In politics he was a Republican. He married, May 16, 1841, Rhoda Ann Hoyt, daughter of James Hoyt, born in Concord, September 11, 1821, died March 26, 1895. (See Hoyt VII). They had six children: Mary Helen, died in infancy; George Frank and James Edward, residents of Concord; Charles H. married Ella M. Holt, died in Concord; William A. married Lulu Ames, died in Concord; Clara A., born in Concord, January 7, 1844, occupies her father's homestead.

(VI) James Hoyt, eldest son and second child of Joseph and Polly (Elliot) Hoyt, was born in Boscawen, September 17, 1788, and died in February, 1861. He was brought to Concord in his infancy or youth and lived on Horse Hill. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and was the proprietor of a shop in Concord. He married, March 30, 1818, Nancy Abbot, and they had four children: Mary Marble, Rhoda Ann, James Franklin and Amanda Putney.

(VII) Rhoda Ann, second daughter and child of James and Nancy (Abbot) Hoyt, was born in Concord, September 11, 1821, and married, May 16, 1841, Stephen Sewall. (See Sewall).

The family of this name came from MARSH England within twelve years subsequent to the first settlement of Massachusetts. The record of the American ancestor and that of the family into which he married shows plainly that they sought a home in the wilderness of America to escape religious persecution in their



Frank Hartshorn



native land, and were prepared to endure all the hardships and privations their removal necessitated, provided they could enjoy the freedom they sought. The sterling traits of the ancestors are still visible in the descendants, not a few having made records which entitle them to great credit, notable among these being Professor Othniel C. Marsh, the celebrated naturalist of Yale College.

(I) John Marsh was born in England, probably in 1618, and resided in Essex county, and is believed to have come to Cambridge, Massachusetts, when seventeen years old. According to Barber he was one of the one hundred men, women and children led by Rev. Mr. Hooker, in 1636, from Massachusetts Bay through the woods to Hartford, Connecticut. The record states: "Lands were recorded to John Marsh February, 1639-40 part whereof did belong to John Stone, and were by him given to Samuel Stone, and by said Stone to John Marsh of Hartford, and now belongeth to him and his heirs." Other lands were also given him about the same time. He soon had four allotments in all, amounting to one hundred and seventy-two acres. He lived at Hartford from 1636 to 1660. In 1660 he was one of the company which left Hartford and moved up the Connecticut river, some forty miles, and founded Hadley, Massachusetts. There he lived twenty-eight years. He was one of the original members of the church at Northampton, organized June 18, 1661, but how it came about is not clear. The first notice of John Marsh in the Hadley records is at the first town meeting held October 8, 1660, when he had land allotted to him. In 1675 he was one of the selectmen.

He married (first), in Hartford, in 1640, Anne, daughter of John Webster, a leading citizen of Hartford, who was deputy governor in 1655, and served as governor in 1656. He led the great removal to Hadley, Massachusetts. Anne (Webster) Marsh died June 9, 1662. He married (second), October 7, 1664, Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, widow of Richard Lyman, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Hartford. She died April 11, 1683, and John Marsh died September 28, 1688, aged seventy, at Windsor, Connecticut, probably while on a visit to his daughter, Hannah Loomis, living there. The children by the first wife were: John, Samuel, Joseph, Isaac, Jonathan, Daniel, Hannah and Grace; and by the second wife: Lydia. John Marsh also had an adopted daughter, Grace (Martin) Marsh.

(II) Samuel, second son and child of John and Anne (Webster) Marsh, was born at Hartford, about 1645, and was taken by his parents to Hadley in 1660. He was a weaver and lived in Hadley, which soon became Hatfield. He became a freeman in 1690, was selectman in 1695-97, 1700-05-06-08-09-11-13, and was made a deacon in 1706. He died September 7, 1728, aged eighty-three. He married, May 6, 1667, Mary Allison, who died October 13, 1726, aged seventy-eight. They had twelve children: Mary, died young; Samuel, John, Rachel, Grace, Mary, Thomas, Hannah, Elizabeth, Ruth, Ebenezer and Sarah.

(III) Thomas, third son and seventh child of Samuel and Mary (Allison) Marsh, was born at Hatfield, January 10, 1680. He removed to Ware about 1730, where he died in 1759. He married, 1702, Mary Trumbull, of Suffield, Connecticut. His widow died June 27, 1765. Their children, all born at Hatfield, were: Thomas, Mary, Samuel, Rachel, Ruth, Judah, Joseph, Ephraim, Daniel and Martha.

(IV) Judah, third son and sixth child of Thomas and Mary (Trumbull) Marsh, was born at Hatfield, July 25, 1712, and after 1730 lived in Ware. He and his father's family were of the very earliest settlers in Ware, at "Marsh Mills." He bought five hundred acres of land in and about Ware village. His death occurred May 7, 1801. He married Hannah Olmstead, daughter of Captain Jabez Olmstead, who was captain of the Tenth Company, Fourth Regiment, in the expedition against Louisburg under General Pepperell in 1744. Their children, eleven in number, were: Elijah, Joel, died young; Thomas, Rachel, Hannah, Thankful, Dorothy, Jonathan, Mary, Judah and Joel.

(V) Jonathan, fourth son and eighth child of Judah and Hannah (Olmstead) Marsh, born at Ware, May 7, 1752, died September 16, 1838, aged eighty-six. He was a man of good judgment, and held the office of selectman in 1796-97-99. He married (first) Anna Pepper, daughter of Jacob Pepper, of New Braintree, and (second), December 1, 1824, Mary (Aiken) Paige, widow of Moses Paige, born January 17, 1769. The children were: Jacob, Jonathan, Sewell, Eunice, Foster and Sophia.

(VI) Jonathan Marsh was a farmer and lived in Sutton, New Hampshire, where he married and raised a family.

(VII) Aaron, son of Jonathan Marsh, born in Sutton, 1812, was a lifelong farmer. He married Mary Warden, born 1813, died 1894, daughter of Augustus Warden, of Epsom. They were the parents of twelve children: Addison, Joseph, Emeline, Francena, Sherman, Frank, Hiram O., David K., Augustus, Nathan, Belle and Nora.

(VIII) Hiram Orson, sixth child and fourth son of Aaron and Mary (Warden) Marsh, was born in Epsom, April 20, 1852. He grew up on his father's farm, and was educated in the public schools. He was employed two years on a farm in Barnstead, from which place he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and learned the machinist's trade, remaining there three years. From that place he went to Salem, and soon after to Dedham, where he was employed a year. In 1876 he took charge of the Asylum farm in Concord, where he remained eight years. He then went into the coal, wood and ice business, in which he has since been engaged with the exception of the year 1895, when he went back to his early trade of machinist. In 1903 the Marsh Coal Company was incorporated with Mr. Marsh as president, and has a large trade in fuel.

Mr. Marsh is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 11, Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, Mt. Horeb Commandery.

Knights Templar, all of Concord; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua, and Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Wonolancet Club. He is a consistent member of the Republican party; he served in the city council, and in 1872 was representative from Ward Six. He and his family are members of the South Church (Congregational).

Hiram O. Marsh married, June 2, 1875, Helen Gilfillan, daughter of John Gilfillan, of Barnet, Vermont, a native of that town, son of Scotch parents. Mrs. Marsh is a member of the Woman's Club, of Concord, and active in works of a religious or charitable character.

Writers on nomenclature state that the BOND name Bond was first used as a surname in England by some one who was or had been a bondman. The Bonds are not a numerous family, but are widely scattered. Several men of distinction have borne this name, one of them, Dr. Bond, of Massachusetts, who brought out Bond's Genealogies of Watertown Families.

(I) Seth Bond was born in Wales, 1757, died July 20, 1845. In 1779 Seth Bond, accompanied by his wife, came to this country and settled in Fairfax, Vermont, where he followed the occupation of farming. His wife, Amy Bond, who died September 22, 1854, bore him two children: Eastman, born 1781, see forward. Seth, Jr., born in Fairfax, Vermont, 1783, died in Chazy, New York, 1828.

(II) Eastman, eldest son of Seth and Amy Bond, born in Fairfax, Vermont, 1781, died at Ellenburg, New York, 1859. He moved from Fairfax to Chazy, New York. He was a farmer by occupation, served in the War of 1812, was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church, and was a Republican in politics. He married Eliza Hoyt, of Bristol, Vermont, who died 1857.

(III) Seth, son of Eastman and Eliza (Hoyt) Bond, was born in Fairfax, Vermont, 1812. He moved with his parents to Chazy, New York, 1820, and from there to Ellenburg, New York. He followed the occupation of farming, and for many years served in the capacity of postmaster. He was a member of the Free Baptist Church, in which he served as deacon and superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was a Republican in politics. He married Adaline Hayward, also a member of the Free Baptist Church, and their children were: Chester, see forward; Olive, died at the age of sixteen; Lester, killed in the Civil war; Arvilla, died in Wisconsin; Osgood, died in Libby prison during the Civil war.

(IV) Chester, son of Seth and Adaline (Hayward) Bond, was born in Ellenburg, New York, August 17, 1835, died January 25, 1904, in Clinton, Clinton county, New York. He was a farmer throughout the active years of his life. He was a

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years was active in works to forward the progress of the church and all moral teachings. He was a leader of the choir and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a Republican in politics. He married, April 26, 1856, Adelia T. Taylor, born in Ellenburg, New York, July 4, 1836, died in Chateaugay, New York, August 18, 1868. Mrs. Bond united with the church in her girlhood, and was a faithful follower of its precepts. She taught school several years. She was a daughter of Robert and Esther (Shepperd) Taylor, of Peru, New York. Robert Taylor served in the capacity of school teacher with the exception of a few years when he conducted a hotel in Plattsburg, New York. He was a faithful church worker, and cast his vote for the candidates of the Democratic party. He died September 26, 1857. Esther (Shepperd) Taylor was a resident of Keeseville, New York, died 1879. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Bond: Anna Esther, born June 27, 1857, in Ellenburg, New York, married Lemuel Shutts, and resides in Ellenburg. Ella Adelia, born July 11, 1859, in Ellenburg, New York, died at the age of six years. Herbert Lester, born January 31, 1862, in Ellenburg, New York, died at the age of four months. Frederick Walter, born August 10, 1864, in Ellenburg, New York, resides in Manchester, New Hampshire. Halbert Nelson, born June 10, 1866, see forward.

(V) Halbert Nelson, youngest child of Chester and Adelia T. (Taylor) Bond, was born in Chateaugay, New York, June 10, 1866. He acquired sufficient education in the common schools of Chateaugay to enable him to teach, and he taught three terms in Clinton and Ellenburg. In 1884 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where his sister, Mrs. Shutts, then resided. For a time he was employed in the bobbin factory of James Baldwin & Company. From this employment he went to the Amoskeag Mills, where he was successively employed as warp carrier in the knitting room, oiler in the weave room, and loom fixer. In 1892 he became a member of the Manchester police force and served something more than a year, being promoted to a sergeancy shortly before he resigned. In April, 1894, he started in the real estate and insurance business. He has probably been one of the most successful men in the city, and risen to a greater ownership of real estate than any man in Manchester in the same length of time. His strict attention to business has been the secret of his success, and he is today regarded as one of the most successful and progressive business men of Manchester.

From the beginning Mr. Bond has been fortunate in his deals. He has handled a generous share of the real estate business of the city on a commission basis, and has also dealt in real estate on his own account. In January, 1906, he purchased a third interest in the Pickering building, one of the best office blocks in the city. Mr. Bond is naturally adapted to the business in which he is engaged, and

has made it an unqualified success. He is careful in his investments, and has in nearly every instance been on the safe side.

In politics Mr. Bond is a Republican, but devotes no more attention to it than good citizenship requires. He is a member of various fraternal organizations: In 1899 he was made a Mason in Washington Lodge, No. 61, Manchester. Since that time he has become affiliated with Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11, in which he is at present (1907) holding office; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, in which he is at present holding office, all of Manchester. He attained his Thirty-second degree in Edward A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua, in April, 1906. He is a member of Bektash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is a charter member of Queen City Lodge, No. 34, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Hillsborough Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Passaconoway Tribe, No. 5, Improved Order of Red Men, of which he is a past sachen. He has been representative to the Grand Lodge of the same order. He is also a member of the Calumet Club, of Manchester.

Mr. Bond married, October 22, 1892, Emma Bean, daughter of John D. and Electa C. (White) Bean, of Manchester. She was born in Manchester, in which city her father, now deceased, was for many years engaged in the clothing business, in which he was successful, leaving at his death a large property.

Two explanations are given of the origin of the ancient English surname, HINDS. One theory derives it from the root which has furnished us with the noun hind, meaning a peasant or tiller of the soil. The other theory refers it to the Anglo-Saxon word hind, meaning the female of the red deer. The surnames Hart and Roe, have a similar origin. The name Hind is spelled in a great variety of ways, both in England and America. The second theory is borne out by the coat-of-arms belonging to the old English family of Hynde. This consists of "a hind's head couped, ppr., collared or in the mouth a rose, gules, leaved vert." Other families have entirely different emblem. Hinde of Northumberland has a dove on a rock with an olive branch in its beak. Hynd of London has a hand holding an eagle's claw. Hind has an ensign in full dress, with cocked hat, holding aloft the standard of Britain. It is probably futile to try to disentangle these connections, for the name of the original emigrant to this country, James Hinds, who was admitted as a freeman in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, is found to be spelled in nine different ways. Town and church records now in existence give the name of this one man as Hinds, Hindes, Hynds, Hynes, Hines, Heines, Hains, Haines, Haynes. He must have anticipated all the variations of his posterity. This James Hinds was a cooper by trade, was a member

of the First Congregational Church of Salem as early as December 25, 1637, was married in 1638, and had eight children whose baptisms are recorded. He removed to Southold, Long Island, where he died in March, 1652-53. The family whose line follows cannot be traced to the original emigrant, but appears to constitute a branch by itself. The members of this branch have a pretty legend in connection with the origin of their name. "There was an Englishman named Rogers, who was said to have been a great hunter. At one time, in company with one of the kings of England, he caught an animal called a hind, and beat it to death with a club, by which act he saved the life of the king. For this exploit the English government knighted him, and changed his name from Rogers to Hinds and entailed to him and his heirs forever an island called Placentia Island."

(I) Ambrose Hinds is said to have been a son of the Rogers who had his name changed. He married Sarah Mudgett, July 15, 1773. They had thirteen children, of whom eight are recorded, as follows: Edward, born in Tamworth, New Hampshire, in 1777; Nathaniel, lived in Nashua, New Hampshire; Bagley; Barzillai, see forward; Thomas; Orlando, whose sketch follows; Moses; Elisha, born in Tamworth, August 8, 1799. Edward, the eldest son, moved to Portland, Maine, at an early age, married Eunice Merrill, of Falmouth, Maine, by whom he had eight children, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. He was a man of remarkable energy and business capacity. He organized the first water works in Portland, conveying the water from the hill by means of an aqueduct. He was one of the original and largest owners in the first steamer sailing from the city, and subsequently held a large interest in the Portland Steam Packet Company. He was also a successful merchant. He was a lifelong Democrat, and voted at every election till a year of his death. He died in Portland, April 10, 1869.

(II) Barzillai, fourth son and child of Ambrose and Sarah (Mudgett) Hinds, was born in 1779, in Tamworth, New Hampshire, and died in Sandwich. He settled in Nashua and married, January 3, 1802, in Sandwich, New Hampshire, Patience Beede, who was born in 1777 in Sandwich and died in 1846 in Nashua. She was a daughter of Judge Daniel Beede, who was the second son of Eli Beede, a Frenchman of the Isle of Jersey. Eli Beede was born 1699, and was the ancestor of the families of that name in New Hampshire. They had a large family, including the following children: Andrew, Thomas, Edward, Jesse, Elisha, Phoebe and Mary Jane.

(III) Mary Jane, daughter of Barzillai and Patience (Beede) Hinds, was born March 19, 1822, in Sandwich, and was married, October 6, 1854, at Milford, to James G. Haseltine. (See Haseltine II). She died May 5, 1903.

(II) Orlando, sixth son of Ambrose and Sarah (Mudgett) Hinds, was born April 4, 1782, in Sandwich, New Hampshire. He was one of the old

circuit riding Methodist ministers, and was licensed to preach in 1809. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1810, and was first appointed on the Portsmouth circuit. He began his labors at Amherst, New Hampshire, in 1829, and is said to have been the first Methodist preacher there. In 1832 he settled in Chichester, New Hampshire, with his family. He was for a long time in feeble health, but he continued in the service of the church, working to the limit of his strength for fifty-nine years. He was a man of great personal dignity and kindness. On April 5, 1806, he married Mary Brackett, who was born near Portland, Maine, September 10, 1780. They had eight children: Barzillai, whose sketch follows; Mary Ann, born in Portland, Maine, April 5, 1809; Alfred M., born in Stratham, New Hampshire, May 16, 1811; George Pickett, born in New Salem, New Hampshire, July 27, 1813; Orlando, born in Mansfield, Massachusetts, February 17, 1816; Ambrose, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 17, 1818; Harriet, born in Poplin, now Fremont, New Hampshire, August 5, 1820, died three days later; Johanna Gibbs, born in Poplin, July 5, 1822. Orlando Hinds died in Chichester, New Hampshire, March 1, 1869. His widow survived him three years, and died in Short Falls, New Hampshire, April 26, 1872.

(11) Barzillai, eldest son and child of Orlando and Mary (Brackett) Hinds, was born in Portland, Maine, March 11, 1807. Mr. Hinds was a mason by trade. He lived in Portland the greater part of his life, but in 1871, seven years before his death, he moved to Milford, New Hampshire. He was an active member of the Methodist Church for more than forty years, a man of exemplary domestic life, and an upright and esteemed citizen. His genial and courteous manner made him many friends. On April 12, 1831, he married at Hooksett, New Hampshire, Selura Aldrich, who was born at Bow, New Hampshire, January 26, 1808. They had five children, all but the youngest born in Chichester, New Hampshire: Alfred Edwin, born January 31, 1832, died in Lowell, Massachusetts, from injuries received on the railroad, November 15, 1855; William Henry Weed, whose sketch follows; Harriet Atwood Newell, born August 26, 1837, married (first), in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 26, 1856, William E. Somes, married (second) in Nashua, New Hampshire, November 19, 1881, Edwin H. Peirce; Selura Adeline Wilson, born February 19, 1842, married (first), June 17, 1862, Norman J. Ray, of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, who died in Washington, District of Columbia, June 17, 1862, married (second), September 7, 1866, Charles T. Jenkins, of Boston; Llewellyn Barzillai, born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 15, 1851, married Hattie Pauline Mixer, of Milford, New Hampshire, February 4, 1880, lives in East Boston, and is superintendent of the Boston Fire and Police Notification Company. Barzillai Hinds died in Milford, New Hampshire, March 25, 1878. His widow died in East Boston, Massachusetts, July 25, 1890.

(IV) William Henry Weed, second son and child of Barzillai and Selura (Aldrich) Hinds, was born in Chichester, New Hampshire, August 1, 1833. The family moved to Boston, Massachusetts, when he was quite young. He was educated in the Brimmer School and was graduated from the English High School. He studied his profession at the Harvard Medical School, and was graduated there, March 6, 1861. He held a position at the Tewksbury Almshouse, Tewksbury, Massachusetts, till he left for the seat of war, August 23, 1861. He was first commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, and later was commissioned full surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, where he served with distinction till the close of its term of service. Among his remarkable operations was one performed on Private Lewis, Company G, May 30, 1864, when three inches of the fibula or small bone of the leg were removed. So skillfully was this done that the regeneration of the bone took place. In January, 1865, Dr. Hinds went to Milford, New Hampshire, where he was eminently successful as a skilled surgeon and physician in that and adjoining towns. He took an active interest in all good causes, local or national. He was a man of wide reading and retentive memory. He was a member of the board of education, board of health, a trustee of the free library, and frequently served on town committees. He was elected trustee of the Milford Savings Bank, August 18, 1884, and was made president of the bank August 26, 1893. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and was a member of the legislature in 1876; a member of the state senate in 1885-86; and served for a time on the Republican state committee. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and had reached the Thirty-second degree. He belonged to Benevolent Lodge, King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, and Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Knights Templar. He was a member of the O. W. Lull Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion, Custos Morum Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Rebekah Degree Lodge, Souhegan Commandery of the Golden Cross, and the Knights of Honor. Dr. Hinds was twice married. His first wife was Harriet M. Twiss, daughter of Dimon and Harriet (Parmenter) Twiss, to whom he was united at Boston, Massachusetts, August 23, 1861. She was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, January 29, 1836, and died in Milford, February 7, 1871, leaving two children: Edwin Howard, born July 4, 1865, now living in Winchester, Massachusetts, and William Henry Weed, whose sketch follows. Dr. Hinds married for his second wife, August 17, 1880, Mrs. A. Margaret Twiss, widow of John W. Twiss, of Amherst, New Hampshire, and daughter of John E. and Mary L. (Kingsbury) Price. She was born at Plattsburg, New York, June 15, 1837, and died at Milford, New Hampshire, January 12, 1890. Dr. Hinds survived his second wife seven years, and died in Milford, July 29, 1897, lacking three days of sixty-four years.

(V) William Henry Weed, younger of the two





W. H. W. Childs.



sons of Dr. William Henry Weed Hinds and his first wife, Harriet M. Twiss, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, July 22, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated from Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts. His professional education was gained at the Medical School of Boston University, from which he was graduated in 1895. He returned to Milford to assist his father, and upon the latter's retirement he succeeded to the practice. Like his father, Dr. Hinds belongs to many societies. He is a Mason, and is a member of Benevolent Lodge No. 7, King Solomon Chapter No. 17, both of Milford, and of Israel Hunt Council, Saint George Commandery, of Nashua, New Hampshire. He is a past master of Benevolent Lodge at Milford. He belongs to the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the New Hampshire Institute of Homoeopathy and the Hillsboro County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Board of Health and of the Camera Club of Milford. Dr. Hinds married, January 5, 1897, Kittie Maud, daughter of John and Mary C. (Bullard) Kenney, of Milford. She was born December 12, 1870, at Greenville, New Hampshire. They have one son, William Henry Weed, third, born August 26, 1900. Mrs. Hinds is a member of the Milford Woman's Club and the Unitarian Church.

This name was originally spelled  
SAMPSON Samson, and it is found thus written in the early colonial records.

The Sampsons of New England are mostly if not all the descendants of two English immigrants, Henry and Abraham, who were probably brothers, but this fact has never been fully verified. Descendants of both participated in the various wars under the colonial and federal governments, distinguishing themselves on land and sea, and the famous Deborah Sampson, who disguised as a man served in the Revolutionary war, was descended from Abraham. Henry Sampson, the American progenitor of the New Hampshire family, a brief outline of whose history is now in hand, was among the company of Pilgrims who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, and was included in the family of his uncle, Edward Tilley. Being a minor he did not sign the famous compact, formulated November 11, of that year, while the vessel was at anchor in Provincetown harbor, but he shared in the allotment of land at Plymouth in 1623 and in the division of cattle in 1627, and in 1637 was made a freeman of the colony. With Captain Miles Standish, John Alden, and others he settled in Duxbury, and although his name appears among the original grantees of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1645, he did not go there to reside. In 1661 he served as constable at Duxbury, and his death occurred there December 24, 1684. He was married in 1635-6 to Ann Plummer, and those of his children who survived him were: Elizabeth; Hannah; a daughter who became the wife of John Hammond; John; Mary, wife of John Summers; Dorcas,

James, Stephen and Caleb. The latter married Mercy, daughter of Captain Miles Standish. The line of descent from Henry Sampson, the Mayflower pilgrim, to the present generation of his posterity in New Hampshire has not as yet been subjected to the process of original research, and is therefore not to be found in the various genealogical and historical works containing references to the family. One or more of his descendants settled in Sharon, Massachusetts, but the vital records of that town are not available to the writer.

(I) Dr. Nehemiah Bradford, a lineal descendant of Henry and Ann (Plummer) Sampson, was born in Sharon, July 16, 1766. He was one of the early regular medical practitioners in Maine, going there when that state was a part of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for some time he resided in Readfield. His last days were spent in Rochester, New Hampshire, where he died April 26, 1818. He married Bathsheba Baker, who was born in Sharon, December 20, 1789, and died in Lincoln, Maine, July 16, 1850. They were the parents of: Jonathan, who resided in Alton, this state, and was a soldier in the Mexican war; James, who was long in the employ of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company of Dover as a mechanical engineer; Luther, who is again mentioned in the succeeding paragraph; and several daughters, whose names are not at hand.

(II) Luther, youngest son of Dr. Nehemiah and Bathsheba (Baker) Sampson, was born in Readfield, Maine, December 12, 1808. Early in life he entered a cotton mill as an apprentice, and becoming an overseer was employed as such in factories at Dover and Great Falls, New Hampshire, and Saco, Maine. He finally withdrew from the textile industry and settled upon a farm in Rochester, where he died May 24, 1884. He married Mary E. Leighton, who was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, October 15, 1807, and died in Boston November 4, 1866. (See Leighton). She bore him four children: Lieutenant John Calvin, who served in the Civil War in the Ninth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and met a hero's death at the siege of Petersburg, July 30, 1864 (the Grand Army Post at Rochester was named in his honor); Luther Bradford, who will be again referred to; Helen Amanda, who is now residing at Rock Island, Illinois, and is the widow of Captain James Blaisdell, also of the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers; Andrew Leighton (deceased), whose son Ernest is now a member of the firm of Knott & Sampson, lumber dealers, Boston. He served in the United States Navy during the Civil war.

(III) Captain Luther Bradford Sampson, son of Luther and Mary E. (Leighton) Sampson, was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, September 1, 1841. He attended the district schools as he had opportunity until sixteen years of age, and then apprenticed himself to the trade of carriage maker in Rochester. He worked with his brother until 1860, and then on account of the stagnation of business he, with John Meader, resolved to go to Bos-

ton and ship as seaman. Each had eleven dollars of state bank notes and the clothes they wore. They spent several days in the metropolis of New England seeking for a berth, but met with nothing but discouragement, and no employment could be found. They even tried to ship at four dollars a month, but failed to find a ship that needed their services. Those were hard times brought about as the result of the workings of the tariff for revenue only. Failing to find employment of any kind at any price, they went to New York, exchanging at a great discount their state bank notes for notes of states in which they were traveling, so that they found themselves broke in New York, where their experiences was a repetition of what they had in Boston. From thence they went to Philadelphia. No permanent work could be obtained any where, and besides there was an army of men about them unemployed and waiting for any work that was offered. Leaving Philadelphia, they followed the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Altoona, seeking employment as they went. They at last found a job at sixteen dollars a month cutting lumber eleven miles from Altoona, Pennsylvania. There young Sampson worked until spring, when his employers failed and he realized that he had toiled all winter for his board and very little more. His next employment was teaming over a mountain road thirty miles to and from a railroad station, hauling lumber one way and groceries the other way. As young Sampson got no money for his services he grew tired of this. One night he drove a team to take part of a company of soldiers who had enlisted for the Civil war to the station.

Tired and disheartened with his late experiences he enlisted, October 3, 1861, in Company K, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and went to the front. Twenty days after his enlistment he was made fourth sergeant of his company. He was advanced to the rank of second lieutenant, June 21, 1862; to that of first lieutenant, May 3, 1863, and became captain, September 4, 1864. All these promotions were for gallantry in the field. He served until December 4, 1864, and was then discharged at Petersburg, Virginia. During his three years service he participated in the following named battles and minor engagements: Winchester, Front Royal, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station and Kelley's Ford, Waterloo Bridge, Lee Springs, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Thoroughfare Gap, the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bristow Station, Jacob's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Rapidan River, the Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Jericho's Ford, Taylor's Bridge, Pleasant Hill, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Baylor's Farm, Walthall, Weir Bottom Church, Weldon Railroad, Davis Farm, Deep Bottom, Malvern Hill, Strawberry Plains, Ream's Station, Poplar Springs, and Hatcher's Run. While advancing his company as skirmishers in the night, August 30, 1862, at the Second Bull Run Battle he encountered the brigade

commanded by Stonewell Jackson, and was captured and taken to Libby Prison. He was confined there thirty days, and then paroled, December, 1862; he was exchanged and joined his regiment as it came out of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. He was aide-de-camp at brigade headquarters from June 2, 1864, to July 26, 1864, his duty being to carry orders from headquarters to seven regiments stationed along the firing line. One captain of Company K was killed, and another lost an arm. Mr. Sampson commanded his company, and he led them to battle at Winchester and Port Republic, and in fact commanded the company during the greater part of the war before he was made captain. He was discharged December 4, 1864, with a service record of two hundred and twenty-two days under fire, and returned to Rochester with the intention of raising a battery, but the surrender of General Lee ended the war and defeated his purpose, and he returned to the pursuits of peace, and engaged in them with the same fervor that he had given to the defence of his country.

For thirty years he was the employ of E. G. & E. Wallace, shoe manufacturers of Rochester, and for many years foreman of one of their largest departments. In 1897 he became associated with Isador Salinger, and they formed the Rochester Carpet Company, dealers in carpets, draperies, etc. In 1906 Captain Sampson became sole owner of the business and has since carried it on. Captain Sampson has always been one of the most public-spirited and patriotic citizens of the place of his residence, and his reputation as a military man is well known throughout the state. He was police officer of and later chief of police of Rochester, and for a time state liquor agent for Rochester district. When the fact developed that a war with Spain was inevitable, he applied for a military appointment, but on account of his age and the great number of younger men seeking the same positions and the limited number required to fill all available positions, he was not appointed. He is a member of the John C. Sampson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which was named for his brother who was killed while making a charge after the mine explosion before Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864, while a first lieutenant in Company H, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. He is also a member of the National Association of Ex-Prisoners of War, and of the following divisions of the Masonic Order: Humane Lodge, No. 21; and Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Comrades of the Battlefield, of which latter organization he is major-general for New Hampshire.

Captain Sampson married, at Horseheads, New York, March 4, 1864, Susan E. Patterson, who was born at Milford, Pennsylvania, in 1845, daughter of Virgil and Elizabeth W. (Wainwright) Patterson, of Chemung. One child, John Calvin, was born to them December 19, 1864. He has been for years a bookkeeper in the National Bank of the Republic, Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. S. E. Sampson comes

from an old Pennsylvania family; five of her brothers were soldiers in the late Civil war.

The name O'Seachain was first assumed as a surname by Aodh, a chieftain of the province of Ulster, whose christian name long before his birth had designated six of the ancient kings of Ireland. The surname assumed was derived from the name of one of Aodh's remote ancestors, Saeachan, and composed of two Celtic words, "Sancha" (an antiquarian or genealogist) and "an" (one who). the prefix O' and change in the orthography being necessary to denote descent.

Aodh O'Seachain, whose lineage is traced in O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" through sixteen generations of his ancestors, was the first to add the name of O'Seachain to his christian name and so became founder of the family. This occurred in all probability between the years A. D. 950 and A. D. 1000, and allowing four generations for each one hundred years, Donchadh Cuan, the earliest known ancestor of Aodh O'Seachain, must have been living prior to A. D. 600.

(I) Nathaniel Shannon, the first of the name in New England, was born in Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland, in 1665, and belonged to a family of Scottish antecedents who were conspicuous for their attachment to the Presbyterian faith and their loyalty to English ascendancy in Ireland. Historians record that during the year preceding the Revolution of 1688, which dethroned James II, large numbers of Protestants emigrated from northern Ireland to Great Britain and America, and among them was Nathaniel Shannon, who landed in Boston some time during the year 1687. He then had attained the age of thirty-two years, probably was unmarried and possessed small means, but it is known that he had an excellent education. He at once engaged in mercantile pursuits and continued many years, filled some town offices and early became an attendant at the Old South Church, and a communicant in 1701. In the same year he was appointed naval officer of the port of Boston and held that office until the time of his death, August 27, 1723. His wife, who survived him, was Elizabeth —, but her full name and the place and date of her birth are unknown. Their children: Nathaniel, Robert and Samuel.

(II) Nathaniel (2), eldest of the three children of Nathaniel (1) and Elizabeth Shannon, was born in Boston, December 9, 1689, and was a member of the Old South Church in 1711. Soon afterward he engaged in trade in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and removed from there to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he was a shipping merchant until 1720. He also engaged in the fisheries, which even at that early period had become a leading industry in New England. A tradition in the family runs to the effect that Mr. Shannon went to the West Indies in 1720 and remained there in connection with some commercial enterprise until the time of his death, the exact date of which is unknown and is believed

to have been previous to 1723. He married, in Portsmouth, November 25, 1714, Abigail Vaughan, who was born there May 5, 1683, daughter of Major William and Margaret (Cutts) Vaughan, and a descendant of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Glamorganshire, Wales, born about 1590. Children of Nathaniel and Abigail (Vaughan) Shannon: Nathaniel, Cutts.

(III) Nathaniel (3), elder of the two sons of Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Vaughan) Shannon, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 17, 1715-16, united with the church there in 1738, and became a Mason in 1739. He died in that city in 1753, aged thirty-eight years. He married, November 10, 1737, Alice Frost, daughter of Samuel Frost, of Newcastle, New Hampshire, and an inn-keeper in Portsmouth. Children of Nathaniel and Alice (Frost) Shannon: George Walker, Nathaniel, Abigail, Margaret.

(IV) Nathaniel (4), second child and son of Nathaniel (3) and Alice (Frost) Shannon, was born in Portsmouth, and in business life was a ship builder. He married (first) Ann Card, of Newcastle, who was born in 1741, and died in May, 1785. Married (second), in November, 1786, Elizabeth Kitson, widow of Richard Kitson, and daughter of Colonel John Dennett, of Portsmouth. Mr. Shannon died in September, 1792, and his widow married, April 14, 1802, James Chesley, of Rochester, New Hampshire. Children of Nathaniel and Ann (Card) Shannon: Margaret, Nathaniel, George Walker (twin), Thomas (twin), Samuel, George Walker. Children of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Kitson) Shannon: Elizabeth, John, George.

(V) Nathaniel (5), second child and eldest son of Nathaniel (4) and Ann (Card) Shannon, was born in 1764, was a farmer in Portsmouth until 1796, when he removed to Barnstead and soon afterward to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where he died February 26, 1826, at the age of sixty-two years. His wife was Ann Elizabeth Peverly, born in Portsmouth, 1764, died in Gilmanton, February 9, 1850, aged eighty-six years. Their children: Nathaniel, George, Nancy, John Sherburne, Samuel, Eliza, Margaret Nelson, William Cogswell, Elsie.

(VI) George, second child and second son of Nathaniel (5) and Ann Elizabeth (Peverly) Shannon, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, October 4, 1786, and died April 8, 1868, in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. His wife, Sally (Tebbets) Shannon, was born in 1785 and died June 5, 1872, daughter of Ephraim and Sally Tebbets, of Barnstead, New Hampshire. Their children: Ira, Stephen, Nathaniel, Ann, deceased, Ephraim, George Lamper, James Cate, John Chase, Charles Hezekiah.

(VII) Stephen, second child and second son of George and Sally (Tebbets) Shannon, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, May 1, 1808, and in business occupation was a farmer in that town and also in Laconia. He married, December 26, 1831, Ann Prescott Chase, born February 15, 1808, daughter of Captain Oliver Chase, of Portsmouth. Stephen Shannon died in Belmont, New Hampshire.

August 28, 1872. His widow died in Laconia, September 7, 1889. Their children: Mary Ada, born March 8, 1834, died childless October 27, 1884; married Rufus B. Tebbets, of Gilmanton. Caroline Elizabeth, see forward. Jonathan Coffin, born November 29, 1842. Frances Ann, born October 13, 1848.

(VIII) Caroline Elizabeth, daughter and second child of Stephen and Ann Prescott (Chase) Shannon, was born in the town of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, May 3, 1837, married, December 11, 1855, John Glines Jewett, of Laconia (See Jewett IX), and had three children: Stephen Shannon, John Bradbury and Katie Belle Jewett.

This name is found early in New England and has been borne by some of the most distinguished American citizens, including leading attorneys of Chicago, many years since. The descendants have been noted for their intellectual and moral forces and their ability to accomplish whatever they undertook. According to Burke the family of Swete or Swett, bearing a coat of arms, was formerly of Trayne, England, in the time of Edward VI and subsequently of Oxtou, in the county of Devonshire, which furnished many colonists to New England. Richard Sweet was bailiff of Exeter in 1540 and 1590.

(I) The first of whom record appears in America was John Swett. He was admitted freeman of the Massachusetts colony, May 18, 1642, and was one of the grantees of Newbury in that colony as early as December 7, 1642. Little is found concerning him beyond these facts, but it is a safe conjecture that he belonged to the hardy and enterprising class which left England for religion's sake and settled in the Massachusetts colony.

(II) Captain Benjamin, son of John Swett, of Newbury, was born in England as early as 1626. He was among those who petitioned in 1649 from the general court, in company with other active men of Dover and Newbury, the granting of a tract of land at Pennecooke. This scheme was abandoned, and about 1663 he removed with his family to Hampton. He was chosen commissioner for the county rates in 1665-68, and selectman in 1665-69-75. He received a grant of one hundred acres of land in 1670, the number of his grant being fifty-six. His chief service was improving the military discipline. His fondness for martial life was early developed and was appreciated by his townsmen, who elected him to offices of much importance in the public estimation. He was elected ensign of Newbury. There is preserved in the records of old Norfolk county a lengthy petition to the general court, which appears to have been in Captain Swett's handwriting and is an elegant sample of penmanship of that day. This petition bore the date of 1671. From that time on Captain Swett's life was passed in active military service, and he was always employed in positions which required sagacity and courage. He was in command of a fort at Wells, Maine, and was subsequently

killed in a fight with the Indians at Black Point, in Scarborough, Maine, June 29, 1677. He was married November 1, 1647, to Hester (or Esther), daughter of Nathaniel Weare, Senior, of Newbury. After his death she was married, March 31, 1678, to Ensign Stephen Greenleaf, of Newbury. She died January 16, 1718, aged eighty-nine years. Captain Swett's children were: Esther, Sarah, Mary (died in infancy), Mary, Benjamin, Joseph, Moses, Hannah, Elizabeth, John and Stephen.

(III) Joseph, second son and fifth child of Captain Benjamin and Hester or Esther (Weare) Swett, was born January 1, 1659, in Hampton Falls, and was the most noted and influential of his father's sons. He lived near and for many years enjoyed the friendship of his uncle, Nathaniel Weare, in the southern part of Hampton, which is now Hampton Falls. He was a very active man and took a warm interest in the organization of the parish at Hampton Falls. He was among those who petitioned to the king for a redress of public grievances, under the reign of Cramfield, in 1683. He was one of the selectmen of Hampton, in 1693-98-1712-13-17. In the latter year he was called "Captain Swett." He was representative to the Provincial assembly in 1693-98-1708. His first wife's christian name was Hannah and she was the mother of three children: Hannah, Margaret and Abigail. His second wife, Sarah, was the mother of: Lydia, Hannah, Benjamin, Jonathan and Moses.

(IV) Benjamin, eldest son of Lieutenant Joseph Swett and third child of his second wife, Sarah, was born May 2, 1710, in Hampton, and resided on the paternal estate. He was married January 20, 1732, to widow, Elizabeth Jenness, daughter of Bonus Norton, of Ipswich and Hampton. Their children were: Sarah, Moses, Lydia and Elizabeth.

(V) Moses, only son of Benjamin and Elizabeth J. (Norton) Swett, was born in 1738. He married ——— Rogers, and died about 1764.

(VI) Thomas R., son of Moses Swett, of Hampton, settled in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and was a Revolutionary soldier. He married (first) Squire Cram's daughter, and (second) Bessie Knowlton, daughter of Rev. David and Mary (Green) Knowlton. She was born July 27, 1770, in Pittsfield.

(VII) Thomas, son of Thomas R. Swett, was born in Pittsfield, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Sarah Prescott, and their children were: Ebenezer, Moses, David K., Daniel, Betsey, Sally and Mary.

(VIII) David K., third son and third child of Thomas and Sarah (Prescott) Swett, was born April 20, 1820, in Pittsfield, and was educated in the public schools and an academy of that town. He was prominent in the affairs of the town and in the building up of its central village, but never sought for any official station. Though not a member of any church, he supported the Congregational Society of which his wife was a member. He was married January 24, 1866, to Elizabeth A. Lane, who

was born April 6, 1841, in Chichester, New Hampshire, and is now living in Pittsfield. He died in Pittsfield. His children were: Sarah, Lillian and Edith E. The last is the wife of Natt Allen Cram, of Pittsfield (see Cram, VIII). Mrs. David K. Sweet is a daughter of Moses G. and Sophia (Sanborn) Lane; the latter a daughter of James Sanborn, of Epsom, and is a direct descendant of Jeremiah Lane, a New England pioneer.

This name first appears as Leya, De Le, LEE De la Lee, and of various spellings, gradually taking the present form, Lee. In the "Doomsday Book" Lega and Lee are often used to denote the same family. The name has also sometimes assumed still other forms, as Lea, Leigh, Lay, and Ley. The word "Lee" signifies a "pasture, meadow or grass land." Previous to the use of surnames, persons were designated by the place of their residence, or some other epithet descriptive of their personal character or occupation.

The family of Lee is one of the most ancient in English history. In the eleventh century Lancelot Lee was associated with William the Conqueror, and in the division of estates by that chieftain, a fine estate in Essex county was bestowed upon him. Lionel Lee "raised a company of gentlemen cavaliers," at the head of which he accompanied Richard Coeur de Lion, in the third crusade, A. D. 1192. For gallant conduct at the siege of Acre, he was made Earl of Litchfield, and another estate was given to the family, which was later called "Ditchly." The Lees were devoted followers of the Stuarts, and distinguished for loyalty to the crown, and for their acts of valor received various honors and distinctions. Two of the name have been Knights of the Garter, and their banners surmounted by the "Lee Arms" may be seen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The Lees of Virginia are descendants of emigrants from the same county as the Lees of this article, but there is no proof of relationship between the two families.

(I) John Lee, American ancestor of the Farmington family of the same name, was born in Essex county, England, and was probably in Colchester, in 1620, between April 10 and August 8. In the official shipping list of passengers sailing from Ipswich, April 10, 1634, he is represented as thirteen years of age. When he died, August 8, 1690, his age was given as seventy years, consequently his fourteenth year must have been completed previous to August 8, 1634. There is no record of his parents, but the name was very common in Essex county among families of distinction.

In a record kept by a great-grandson of John, Seth Lee, A. M., a paper, evidently written for posterity, entitled, "Some Account of the Lees of Farmington," taken down about 1766, and continued to 1802, he says:

"Mr. John Lee was sent by his father from Colchester, England, to America, among some of the first settlers, and his father told him he designed to come with his family afterward. However, he

never came, and John never heard ('tis said) much about him. This John was under age. He lived at Hartford, and when they began to settle Farmington he came there with the rest and was one of the eighty-four Proprietors to whom the large Tract of Land called Farmington was granted, as may be seen in the Records of the town, where, in the several Division Lots were layd out to him, the sd John Lee." Undisputable evidence of his arrival in this country under the guardianship of William Westwood may be found in the records. After spending a year with his guardian at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he came with him to Hartford in 1635, where he spent his boyhood.

In 1641, the year following the advent of the whites to Farmington, he joined their little band, and became one of the first eighty-four proprietors of the township. As he was but just twenty-one at the time, it is probable he had inherited property, or funds were furnished to him by his guardian to contribute his share to the purchase of the tract. The public records of Farmington, previous to 1666, are missing. One account reports them as burned in February of that year, when the home of John Hart, the brother of Mary Hart Lee, was attacked by the Indians and burned, and the whole family perished except one lad, who was absent. The state archives show that "John Lee was sworn constable at a particular court at Hartford, March 4, 1658," an office of great importance at that date, being considered as the "right arm of the law," and chief executive officer of the town. In the general division of lands in the original town of Farmington, which was fifteen miles square, hundreds of acres were allotted to John Lee. Remnants of these lands are still owned by his descendants, having never been sold out of the family during a period of more than two hundred and seventy years. His home lot was located on the west side of the main street of Farmington, and may be designated now as the ground occupied by the noted school of the Misses Porter.

That portion of his life at Farmington, consisting of forty-nine years, was spent during a time when the whole community was more or less harassed by fear of depredations of Indians. Seldom did the settlers feel themselves perfectly safe, and as late as 1691 a committee was appointed, of which John Lee, Jr., was one, to designate seven houses, to be fortified against attacks by the Indians. John Lee died August 8, 1690, old style, and was buried in the old cemetery at Farmington. A few years since the headstone placed at his grave, through the efforts of Rev. Samuel Lee, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, was brought to light—i. e., having sunken into the soil out of sight. In 1876 William H. Lee, of New York, erected a beautiful monument, seventeen feet high, of granite to mark the spot where the ashes of his ancestor, John Lee, repose. The inventory of his estate amounted to £350. 1s. 8d.

He married, in 1658, Mary Hart, born probably in 1630 or 1631, daughter of Deacon Stephen Hart,

first deacon and "pillar of the Church" of Farmington, Connecticut. She and her husband joined the church at Farmington, July 15, 1660. Mary (Hart) Lee married (second), January 5, 1692, Jedediah Strong, and removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, taking with her the two young children. The following account of her death is found in the records of Northampton:

"Jedediah Strong and his wife 'set out early in the morning to visit their children at Coventry, (Connecticut), but when they came against the Falls at South Hadley among the broad smooth stones, the horse's feet slipped up, and he fell flat on the off side, and by the fall killed the woman, tho' she was not quite dead then, but had life in her till next day, yet never spoke a word.'" (October 9, 1710.) She died October 10, 1710. The children of John and Mary (Hart) Lee were: John, Mary, Stephen, Thomas, David and Tabitha.

(II) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Mary (Hart) Lee, was born in Farmington, June 11, 1659, and died April 24, 1723, aged sixty-four. He lived in his father's house at Farmington, and was a man of influence in this plantation, being annually chosen to offices of honor and trust. "He was street and land surveyor, was one of the committee appointed by the proprietors to treat with the Sachem Marsakepe, and to obtain his signature to a deed, conveying to them the tract of land named Farmington." His will was dated 1722, and proved in 1723. He married, December 27, 1682, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Loomis, of Windham, born in 1664. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Deacon Thomas Judd, of Farmington. John Lee united with the church, November 24, 1686; his wife, January 3, 1687. Their children were: John, Jonathan, Mary, Elizabeth, died young; Samuel, Hezekiah, Elizabeth, died young; and Ruth.

(III) Deacon Jonathan Lee, second son and child of John (2) and Elizabeth (Loomis) Lee, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, March 20, 1686, baptized November 27, 1686, died January 16, 1758, aged seventy-two. He was a blacksmith by trade, and resided on Christian Lane, Kensington, in a house which was standing in 1872. He was a man of high character, and a deacon of the Congregational Church. In 1714 he was chosen "lister" and ratemaker of the parish. In 1742 he was one of the petitioners from the South part of the parish for relief for "poor Kensington." He was buried in Christian Lane cemetery, beside Rev. Dr. Burnham. His will is dated May 19, 1755, and was presented to probate court by John Lee, executor, March 20, 1758. He married, June 4, 1713, Mary Root, who died September 14, 1764. Her will is dated August 31, 1764, and her son John made executor. The children of this union were: Mary, Elizabeth, Lucy, Ruth, John and Eunice.

(IV) Deacon and Ensign John Lee (3), fifth child and eldest son of Deacon Jonathan and Mary (Root) Lee, was born April 22, 1725, and died at Berlin, January 21, 1766, aged seventy-one. He resided in Berlin, and his estate was administered upon by his

sons. He married, May 7, 1752, Sarah Cole, who died April 5, 1800, aged seventy. Both were buried at Berlin. Their children were: Jonathan, died young; Jonathan, Samuel, Orren, John and Sarah. Jonathan, the second of that name, Samuel and Orren were soldiers of the Revolution, and Jonathan died in the service.

(V) Samuel Lee, third son and child of Deacon John (3) and Sarah (Cole) Lee, was born October 2, 1757, and died March 31, 1803. He lived near his brothers, Orren and John, in the "Blue Hills" region in Kensington, and was one of the earliest manufacturers of tinware in the country. He served in the Revolution in the company of Captain Selah Hart, Colonel Walcott's regiment of Wadsworth's Brigade. He did duty in and around Boston during the early part of 1776, and was one of the force which occupied Boston after the evacuation by the British. He was taken prisoner and confined on one of the "Prison Ships" in New York Harbor, and so nearly starved that when fortunate enough to catch a rat, which he ate, he pronounced it "the sweetest meat he ever tasted."

He married (first), 1784, Sybil Stanley, who died April 19, 1792; and (second), in 1794, Sarah Bennett, who died March 23, 1830. His children, both by the second wife, were: Laura, and Samuel, who is next mentioned.

(VI) Rev. Samuel (2) Lee, second child and only son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Bennett) Lee, was born in Kensington, a parish of Berlin, Connecticut, March 18, 1803, and died in New Ipswich, New Hampshire. When he was less than two weeks old his father died, leaving him to the sole charge of his mother. Seven years later she married Nathan Boardman, and removed to Westfield, taking with her the two children. When a lad of fourteen, he was for some months very ill from inflammation of the hip joint, and not only obliged to use crutches for years, but, as a consequence, was always lame, though later he recovered his former agility. This illness determined the whole course of his life. While on what he supposed to be his deathbed, his pastor visited him, and prayed that he might recover and become a minister of God. Never before had he thought of the possibility of such a life. Never after could he feel that he might devote his life to any other calling. In the face of poverty and disease, he fitted for college; a part of the time the pupil of Rev. S. G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), earning by "teaching for seven dollars a month, boarding 'round, and going on crutches." He graduated from Yale in 1827, and from New Haven Theological Seminary in 1830. November 4, 1830, he was ordained the pastor of the Congregational Church in Sherborn, Massachusetts, which had just separated from the parent Unitarian Church. At the ordination Dr. Taylor, of New Haven, preached the sermon. Dr. Lyman Beecher gave the charge, and Dr. Pond, of Bangor, addressed the people. Here he remained five years. "until all his congregation were converted." The church in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, then the





Very truly yours  
Samuel Lee



second largest in the state, called him to be their pastor, though they had never heard him preach, and he was installed there, May 5, 1836, and dismissed, November 4, 1860, on account of feeble health. He never took another pastorate, though, after some years given to recuperation, he was able to follow the studies in which his soul delighted and he published two books: "Eschatology," endorsed as a book of reference by President Porter, of Yale College; "The Bible Regained," (dedicated to his daughter), and numerous articles for the theological periodicals. During the later years of his life he preached in neighboring pulpits, as he had opportunity. August 8, 1878, though not in usual health, he preached at the Baptist Church in New Ipswich, from the text: "And Abraham died, an old man, and full." The effort was too much for his strength. He went home and to his bed, from which he was never again to rise. In a few days paralysis rendered the left side helpless, and for three years it was his mission to show the graces of patience and submission, and to be ministered unto as a child. August 27, 1881, the end came, and he joined the long company of those dear to him by the ties of family and religious kinship who had preceded him to the heavenly world.

Mr. Lee's activities were not confined to his parish. Early in his ministry he attended "protracted meetings," and continued the work for many years. His labors were abundantly blessed. At Rindge, New Hampshire, more than fifty persons ascribed their conversion to a single sermon. Earnest in every good work, he was active in all measures that looked toward progress for good. He was prominent in state Christian charities, and earnest in his aid to temperance and anti-slavery reforms.

He helped the cause of education in every way in his power; as one of those who originated teachers' institutes, the forerunner of normal schools, as superintendent of public schools; in Appleton Academy as "trustee, instructor, lecturer, and counsellor, and friend of the student"; in the state legislature, and in helpful intercourse with the young. He was especially happy in his guidance of young men, and the church owes some of its bright lights to his influence.

Mr. Lee had a character of rare strength, determined, persistent, self-reliant, of positive judgments, methodical, and of great executive ability, yet his strength was saved from harshness by a "nature most kind and sympathetic, abounding in all gentle courtesies and charities," and "singularly attractive social qualities." As a writer, he had fertility of thought and fluency of expression; was "a trained logician, acute metaphysician, and apt in illustration." His sermons, though preached from very brief notes, "felicitous in analysis and arrangement," and he had "a fervor and spirituality in devotion never to be forgotten."

The Hollis Association of Ministers, of which Mr. Lee was for many years a member, in resolutions passed after his death, accorded him the possession of "superior intellectual powers, a noble,

generous, cordial nature, a firm belief in the essential doctrines of revelation, and unusual power as a preacher." Socially he was a staunch friend, helpful in all emergencies, chivalric, a stimulating companion, helpful and appreciative critic, and wise counsellor. The fullest and ripest wealth of his nature, in all its best manifestations, was shown in his home in a degree appreciated only by those who there knew him.

When a comparatively young man, Mr. Lee became interested in learning everything possible about his ancestors. About 1852 he learned that Deacon Charles Lee was engaged in the same pursuits, and they became mutually helpful; after Deacon Lee's death his daughter, Sarah Marsh, and Mr. Lee continued their researches. About 1870 he opened a correspondence with Mr. William Henry Lee, of New York City, and they found to their mutual pleasure that they were relatives; and for years they carried on a voluminous correspondence. The discovery of the headstone of John (I) seemed to them something tangible as a rallying point, and the enthusiasm in both gentlemen was aroused. After an exchange of many letters, the millionaire furnished the monument, and the clergyman selected the Biblical texts and arranged the inscriptions. William Henry said to the daughter of Rev. Samuel, "I owe a great deal to your father. He was the one who first aroused my interest in genealogy."

In 1874 Mr. Lee furnished for the New England Historical and Genealogical Register an article containing the record of the first four generations of his family (aided in this as in all his literary pursuits, by his daughter), which involved a great deal of labor, as the older the manuscript, generally the less legible it is found to be.

In the delirium preceding paralysis which closed his life, Mr. Lee was greatly troubled, lest some important genealogical records be lost, and was reassured only by having them brought to him, and the partial reading of the Lee Book of 1878, was among his last conscious pleasures.

He married (first), November 3, 1834, Emily Fiske, born September 22, 1810, and died March 5, 1843, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Nancy (Stone) Fiske, of Natick, Massachusetts. Married (second), January 14, 1846, Lydia Cogswell Wentworth, born July 21, 1816, and died March 6, 1855, daughter of Paul and Lydia (Cogswell) Wentworth. Married (third), June 3, 1856, Mary Jane Chandler, born January 23, 1802, and died May, 1881, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Orr) Chandler, of Bedford, New Hampshire. By the first wife he had one child: Sarah Fiske; by the second, four: Samuel Wentworth, John Wentworth, died young; George William, and Joseph Wentworth, died young.

(VII) Sarah Fiske Lee, only child of Rev. Samuel (2) and Emily (Fiske) Lee, was born at New Ipswich, September 14, 1838.

(VII) Rev. Samuel Wentworth Lee, eldest child of Rev. Samuel (2) and Lydia (Cogswell)

Lee, was born September 12, 1847. He was educated at New Ipswich Academy, which was opened October, 1788. It was incorporated June 18, 1789. The greatest number of students was in 1838, two hundred and seventy-eight during the year. The principal of the Academy was called rector, after the Scotch custom. Among the alumni are eighty-three ministers and twelve missionaries. Two at least of the latter have founded mission stations, and done exceptionally useful work, especially in translating the Bible. Rev. Mary L. Moreland, the first woman in the land to be ordained a Congregational minister, is one of the alumni. In order of time this academy is third in the United States as a co-educational institution. More than seventy married couples first met at Appleton. Before the days of normal schools regular instruction was given in the theory of teaching primary schools. In 1858 was published "The New Ipswich Appleton Academy Almanac, and New Ipswich Directory and Statistical Register. Astronomical calculations were made for the meridian and latitude of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, by Timothy Perry, Esq., a graduate of New Ipswich Appleton Academy." In August, 1863, when sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and served till the close of the war. In June 1871, he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at West Indianola, Iowa, and has been especially successful in evangelistic work, to which he devotes himself with great zeal and enthusiasm. He was admitted to the bar in Iowa in 1895, and has since been a practitioner of law there. He is a man of ability, and respected and trusted by all who know him. He married, March 6, 1870, Sarah Ellen Wheeler, born at Prouty Town, West Virginia, October 6, 1852, daughter of Bennett and Beersheba Wheeler. Her father lost his life as a Union man during the war of the Rebellion. The children of this marriage are: George, William, Ella May, Royal Wentworth, Judson Fiske and Clara Ellen.

(VII) George William Lee, third son and child of Rev. Samuel (2) and Lydia Cogswell (Wentworth) Lee, was born June 20, 1853, and died March 10, 1884, at Boone, Iowa. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1874; was admitted to the bar in August, 1875, at Indianola, Iowa, and in 1877 became a member of the law firm of Maxwell, Lee & Witter, of Des Moines, Iowa. On account of failing health he left his profession in 1881, and died three years later. He was earnest and successful in his profession, and his future was one of brilliant promise. In all the relations of life he was a peacemaker; his integrity was unquestioned, and his highest ambition that he should be of use in the world. He married, September 15, 1880, Clara Harriet Clarke, born in Boone, Iowa, daughter of William F. and Lavinia (Ford) Clarke.

(I) John Beal came from the parish of BEAL, Hingham, county of Norfolk, England, to Hingham in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1638, in the ship "Diligence." On the 18th

of September of that year he received a grant of land in Hingham. He was accompanied by his wife, five sons and three daughters. In 1659 he was chosen to represent the town at general court. His first wife was Nasareth Hobart, who was the mother of his children. She was the daughter of Edward and Margaret (Dudley) Hobart, was born in England, in 1600, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, September 23, 1658. John Beal died April 1, 1688, aged just one hundred years. His children were: Martha, Mary, Sarah, John, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Joshua, Caleb, Rebecca and Jacob.

(II) Jeremiah, third son of John and Nasareth (Hobart) Beal, was born in Hingham, 1631. He married Sarah, daughter of William Ripley, November 18, 1652. He died in Hingham, Massachusetts, August 10, 1716. He was known as Lieutenant Beal.

(III) John, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Ripley) Beal, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, March 8, 1656. He married, in 1686, Hannah Dare, who died April 27, 1762. He died December 30, 1735.

(IV) John (2), son of John (1) and Hannah (Dare) Beal, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, December 30, 1700. He married, December 28, 1731, Deliverance, daughter of John and Mary Porter, of Weymouth. His children were: John and Jacob.

(V) Jacob, son of John (2) and Deliverance (Porter) Beal, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, February 1, 1734. He married Ruth Pool, who died shortly after, and he married Mary Tower, July 22, 1787. Their children were: Mary, Elizabeth, John and Samuel. He died in Plainfield, New Hampshire. He served at several different times as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. The first record shows him to have been a private in Captain James Lincoln's company of Colonel Benjamin Lincoln's regiment, which marched at the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, on which occasion his service lasted thirteen days. He was also a corporal in Captain Thomas Hersey's company, under Colonel Lovell, and marched to Dorchester, March 4, 1776, the service continuing four days. In the same year he served two days at Hull, in Lieutenant Heman Lincoln's company, under Colonel Solomon Lovell. He was again in service, two days, on the twenty-third of the same month, at the same place. He also marched to Hull, December 14, 1776, and served four days. He was a member of Captain Peter Cushing's company of Colonel David Cushing's regiment, which assembled at Hull, February 27, 1778, under Major Thomas Lathrop, and this service continued six days.

(VI) John (3), son of Jacob and Mary (Tower) Beal, was born in Colasset, December 20, 1771. He married Catherine Kimball, who resided on King street. He was for some time captain of the military company there. He died in Plainfield, New Hampshire, in 1835. His wife died in March, 1826.

(VII) Catherine Kimball Beal was born in Cohasset, Massachusetts, February 20, 1804. She married Thomas F. Gallup, March 23, 1833 (see Gallup, X). She died in Plainfield. Their children were: John B., Maria T., Elizabeth K. and Harriet E.

(VIII) Maria T., daughter of Catherine Beal and Thomas Gallup, was born in Plainfield, July 19, 1838, and married Alfred Woodman, August 16, 1866 (see Woodman, VI).

This name is variously spelled Cany, CANNEY, Canny, Canne, Cannie, Canie, Kenny, and all the bearers of this name in New England are supposed to be descendants from Thomas Canney, of Dover.

Thomas Canney was sent to Dover, New Hampshire, by Captain Mason in 1631 or earlier, and took a lot of Captain Wiggins in 1634. He had other grants of land in 1652-1656 and after. He was a freeman in 1653, was taxed in 1648 and to 1668, and was alive in 1677. He was excused by the court from common training on account of loss of his sight. His first wife's name is not known. He married (second) Jane ———. Three of his children are mentioned by name in the records: Thomas, Joseph and Mary.

(I) James Canney was born in Farmington, New Hampshire, December 19, 1810, and died in Kittery, Maine, March, 1898, aged eighty-eight. He lived with Edward Canney some years, and then removed to Kittery, Maine. In politics he was a Republican; in religious sentiment a Methodist. He married, March 17, 1836, at Tuftonborough, Betsey J. Durgin, born August 29, 1815, died February 15, 1893, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. They had four children: Sarah L., married Amos Wingate, of Wolfborough; Charles E., mentioned below; True D., resides in Kittery, Maine; and Albion, who died young.

(II) Charles E., second child and eldest son of James and Betsey J. (Durgin) Canney, was born in Tuftonborough, July 7, 1843. When a young man he was employed as a clerk for some years by his uncle, who had a general store in Salem, Massachusetts. He then learned the shoe trade, and in 1865 settled in Dover, where he has since been employed in the manufacture of shoes. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and takes an active part in party affairs, but he never asked for an office. He is one of the oldest members of Strafford Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 16, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership in the latter order running from February 28, 1874. He is also a charter member of Wanalanset Tribe, No. 7, Improved Order of Red Men, of Dover. He married, in Natick, Massachusetts, December 15, 1865, Sarah H. Norris, born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, December 30, 1844, daughter of Daniel H. and Caroline (Warner) Norris. Four children have been born to them: Harry H., William A., Carrie, and Charles H., whose sketch follows. Harry H., born December

25, 1864, is a shoe trimmer in Dover. William A. and Carrie died in childhood.

(III) Charles Herbert, son of Charles E. and Sarah H. (Norris) Canney, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 26, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Dover and at the academy at South Berwick, Maine. After leaving school he was some time in the employ of the National Garment Cutting Company, of Natick, Massachusetts. From that passed into the business of shoe manufacturing at Dover, at which he worked some years. Later he went to Boston and learned the trade of ladies' tailor, and in 1896 established himself in that trade in Dover, and has since carried on a flourishing business. He is a Republican, and was a member of the common council of Dover from 1899 to 1901. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 16, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and is now (1907) grand warden of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire; also a member of Prescott Encampment, No. 23, of which he is a past patriarch, and of Canton Parker, No. 3, Patriarchs Militant, of which he is a past commander. Member of Purity Lodge, No. 7, Daughters of Rebekah. He is also chaplain of the Second Regiment of Patriarchs Militant. He has been a member of the Guppy Club for ten years past, and is now the secretary and treasurer.

He married, in Dover, February 26, 1895, Clara Elizabeth Dame, born in Lee, November 3, 1869, daughter of Israel S. and Mary (Hanson) Dame, and granddaughter of Israel and Hannah (Durgin) Dame, of Lee.

Sarah H. (Norris) Canney, mother of Charles H. Canney, is a descendant of Nicholas Norris, the immigrant ancestor of this very numerous old New England family.

(I) Nicholas Norris was born about 1640, in England, and came to America when fourteen years of age, settling in Hampton, New Hampshire, where he married Sarah Coxe, November 21, 1663. In 1666 he deeded land in Hampton. That same year he appeared in Exeter, New Hampshire. In 1667 he took the oath of allegiance and was a soldier in garrison from August 3 to August 31, 1696. His home was near Meeting House hill in Exeter village. He deeded away land June 10, 1721, which is the last reference of him found upon any record. He must have died soon after the above date. He had nine children, born between February 10, 1667, and September 4, 1683. Sarah (1), Sarah (2), John, Moses, Jonathan, Abigail, Sarah (3), James and Elizabeth.

(II) Jonathan Norris, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Coxe) Norris, was born in Exeter (where he spent his life as a husbandman), March 5, 1673. He lived in that portion of Exeter afterward included in the town of Stratham. On March 14, 1716, he with others signed a petition for the incorporation of the township of Stratham, which was granted. He married Lydian ———. His

will was made March 20, 1718, and probated July 23, 1718. His children were: Benjamin, James, Jonathan, Lydia (Mrs. Dr. Jeremiah Robertson), and Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Prescott).

(III) Benjamin Norris, son of Jonathan and Lydia Norris, was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, date unknown. He was not of age July 23, 1718. He succeeded his father on the homestead, and was selectman in 1744. He owned rights of land in Bow, New Hampshire, and the records show repeated purchases and sales of real estate. He married, December 14, 1727, Mehitable, born December 21, 1709, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Tolson) Stevens, of Stratham. His will was made June 30, 1764, and probated November 28, 1764. His children were: Lydia (Mrs. Elisha Smith), Benjamin, Mehitable (Smith), Sarah (Wiggin), David, Jonathan, Nathaniel (lost at sea), Mary, Abigail and Joseph.

(IV) Benjamin Norris, Jr., son of Benjamin and Mehitable (Stevens) Norris, was born in Stratham, New Hampshire, February 24, 1731, and resided there until his twenty-sixth year. He purchased property and removed to Bow, New Hampshire, January 1, 1758. He was of Pembroke, July 25, 1759, where he afterward resided. He was a surveyor on the Merrimack river, February 3, 1774. He was selectman, 1773; coroner, 1777, and in 1780 was called captain. He was a soldier of the Revolution, being in Captain McConnell's company, May 4, 1777. He married Sarah Wiggin, born October 10, 1736, died in Dorchester, New Hampshire, 1826. He died in Pembroke, January 31, 1799. His children were: Zebulon, Sarah (Piper), Benjamin, Eliphalet (a Revolutionary soldier), Andrew, Thomas, Mehitable (Mrs. Nathan Wiggin), Jacob, David, Nathaniel, Mary, Joanna (Mrs. John Philbrook), Mary, and Dolly (Mrs. Jeremiah Doe).

(V) Nathaniel Norris, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Wiggin) Norris, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, May 2, 1771. Married, June 1, 1794, Lucy Hazelton, and died in Dorchester, New Hampshire, July 24, 1848. His children were: Zebulon, Nathaniel, Farley, Samuel, Eliphalet, Rebecca (Mrs. J. F. A. Peabody), Almira (Mrs. J. Fisk), Jesse, Benjamin, Daniel and Mark.

(VI) Daniel Hazelton Norris, son of Nathaniel and Lucy (Hazelton) Norris, was born in Dorchester, New Hampshire, November 11, 1813. Married (first), June 3, 1837, Caroline Warner; married (second) Betsey Piper; married (third) Mrs. Delancy. Children: John W., Sarah (Mrs. Charles E. Canney), (see Canney, II), and Nathaniel.

This family came to America from Eng-SIMES land very early in the eighteenth century, and has ever since been identified with the state of New Hampshire in an honorable and worthy manner. Its representatives are now scattered throughout this and other states.

(I) John Simmes came from Exborn, England, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in or before the year 1718. The records show his marriage October

22, 1718, to Hannah Jackson, of Portsmouth. He died prior to 1740. He built a house in Market street, Portsmouth, which was long used as a store and in which a great deal of traffic took place. His land extended west to High street. A deed dated 1760 conveys to two of his grand-children the house and lot on High street, which was long known as the Parker house. His children were: Hannah, died young; Dorothy, Mary, Joseph, Anna, John and Hannah. The eldest surviving daughter became the wife of Humphrey Fernald, and became the ancestress of a large posterity. Anna became the wife of John Nutter, of Newington, and Hannah married Moses Noble, of Portsmouth.

(II) Joseph, only surviving son of John Simmes, was born 1722, and passed his life in Portsmouth, where he died November 26, 1779. He was a highly esteemed citizen, and occupied the homestead on Market street until his death, and after that event the dry goods business was continued by his wife. He was chairman of the board of selectmen of Portsmouth in 1776-77-78. He married, November 29, 1757, Ann Hart, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Cotton) Hart, and they had a large family of children, namely: John, Thomas, Elizabeth, Ann, Hannah, Joseph, George, William, Mark and Mary.

(III) Thomas, second son of Joseph and Ann (Hart) Simes, was baptized January 20, 1760, in Portsmouth, where he passed his life and died November 5, 1802. He was a land holder, engaged in the livery business and occupied a handsome mansion in the neighborhood of Court and State streets. He married, June 17, 1792, Sally, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Muchimore) Hardy.

(IV) Stephen Hardy, son of Thomas Simes, was born December 1, 1799, and died December 3, 1871. He resided in Portsmouth. He married, August 24, 1825, Ann Elizabeth Yeaton, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Yeaton, of Portsmouth. They had three children: Maria Louise, married Martin Parry Jones; William Jones, lost at sea from the ship "Peterhoff;" Nathan Parker Simes.

(V) Nathan Parker, second son and third child of Stephen Hardy and Ann Elizabeth (Yeaton) Simes, was born August 1, 1833, in Portsmouth, and died in that town October 23, 1888, at the age of fifty-five years. Following the course of the youth of his day he sailed before the mast in the ship "Gento" in command of Captain William Parker. After serving his apprenticeship he advanced in time to be master of the ship "Emily Farnum," owned by William Jones & Son, of Portsmouth, and he continued in command of this vessel until after the Civil war. He was afterwards master of the British ship "Black Wall," in the cotton trade, and during his life he circumnavigated the entire world. In 1875 he retired from active service. He married Mary I. Turner, daughter of William D. Turner, of London and Liverpool, England. Their children were: William Parker, Frank Turner, Harold Lancaster, Alice Parker and Thomas Hardy.

(VI) Thomas Hardy, youngest son of Nathan

P. and Mary I. (Turner) Simes, was born September 5, 1876, in Portsmouth, and began his education in a private school of that town. He was educated for the bar at the University of Virginia. He returned to Portsmouth in 1897, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1898. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law at Portsmouth. He was appointed justice of the municipal court in 1905. He is a member of the Federal Fire Society of Portsmouth. He married, June 5, 1905, Catherine Murat Tayloe, daughter of General George E. Tayloe, of the Confederate States army. He has one son, Stephen Hardy Simes, born May 11, 1907.

Treat is a name which is rightfully entitled to mention among the foremost of those recorded in the pioneer history of Connecticut. The Treats were among the earliest settlers of the colony, and by their worth and ability took leading positions in the new community. Richard, the first of the name, helped to shape the policy of the infant colony of which his son Robert became governor, and a descendant of Richard in the third generation became noted on account of the part he took in achieving American independence. Many descendants of Richard Treat's sons and daughters have been useful and honored citizens of the nation.

(I) Hon. Richard Treat was born probably in Pitminster, in the hamlet of South Trendle, now the parish of Trull, Somerset county, England, in 1584, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1669. "He is one of the very few early settlers," says Savage, "of whom we can find no trace in Massachusetts, where he may have been a servant or apprentice, yet it is said that he was a representative of the first General Court in 1637, though that is not probable." He first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, and removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1637. He was deputy from 1644 till 1658, governors' assistant or magistrate from 1658 till 1665, and a patentee of the charter which was granted April 23, 1662, for the junction of the two colonies of Connecticut and New Haven. His estate of about nine hundred acres in what is now Glastonbury was long known as the Treat farm. He removed to Milford about the time of the granting of the charter, probably only to establish his son Robert in that settlement, for he is on the list of freemen at Wethersfield in 1669. He married (first), in England, Joan ———, the mother of his children. The date of her death is not known. He married (second) Alice Gaylord, who survived him. His children were probably all born in England. Their names are: Richard, Robert, James, Sarah, Johanna, a daughter, Susannah and Honor.

(II) Governor Robert, second son and child of Richard and Joan ——— Treat, was born in Pitminster, near Taunton, Somerset county, England, in 1622, and died in Milford, Connecticut, July 12, 1710, aged eighty-eight years. He accompanied

his parents in their voyage to Massachusetts and in their further migration to Connecticut. The family moved in 1639, as above stated, to Milford, where Robert, though only eighteen years of age, was appointed one of the "nine men" to survey and lay out the town lands. He was a deputy to the general assembly of New Haven colony 1653-59, and again in 1665, and was a member of the governor's council 1659-64. He was elected magistrate of Milford, and a substitute for one of the commissioners to the colonial council. He was a member of the committee to settle the difficulties between Massachusetts and New Haven and Connecticut. He actively opposed the consolidation of Connecticut and New Haven, and when the beaten and dissatisfied element of New Haven colony removed to New Jersey and founded Newark, he accompanied them. He was the first town clerk of this settlement, and was deputy to the first assembly from 1667 to 1672. His grant at that place was a home lot of eighty acres. In 1671 or 1672 he returned to Milford, where he had been made lieutenant in the train band in 1654, and captain in 1661. He was major of a company of Connecticut dragoons, and in 1675 was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops on the outbreak of King Philip's war, and drove the Indians from Northfield and Springfield. He also took part in the Narragansett war, repulsing the Indian attack on Holden, and engaged in the "fort fight," December 19, 1675, when the enemy's stronghold was destroyed. Major Treat is said to have been the last to leave the fort. He was appointed deputy governor, May 11, 1676, and served until 1683, when on the death of Governor William Leete, he was made governor. He filled this position until 1698, not including the two years under Sir Edmund Andross. In 1698 he was again chosen deputy governor and served until 1708. When King James II determined to withdraw the charters of the colonies, Governor Treat took measures to delay the surrender of that of Connecticut Colony as long as possible. To the first demand of Governor Andross for the surrender of the charter the governor and council returned answer that they could not comply with his request until they had heard from the King. October 31, 1687, Governor Andross appeared in person and took charge of the government. During the long discussion of that day, which lasted until after dark, the candles were suddenly extinguished and when relighted the precious charter had disappeared, and been hidden in the famous "Charter Oak," where it reposed until it could be safely brought away. November 1, 1687, Governor Treat was made one of Governor Andross' council, and within a week colonel of militia in New Haven company. He was a man of much ability, steadfast principles and devotion to the people whom he ruled, and for whose interests he was ever watchful. He was a man of so much influence that Andross, believing that his support was essential to the successful administration of the government, sought to win him over by conferring offices upon him. He

had so much influence with Andross that Connecticut suffered less from the tyrannous acts of Andross than any other colony.

Governor Treat married (first) Jane Tapp, only daughter of Edmund Tapp, Esq., one of the first settlers of Milford. She died April 8, 1703. He married (second), October 22, 1705, when above eighty-three years old, Elizabeth Bryan, widow of Bryan, of Milford. She died January 10, 1706. His children, all by his first wife, were: Samuel John, Mary, Robert, Sarah, Hannah, Joseph and Abigail, who survived him, and Jane Ann, who died before him. Robert Treat Paine, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a son of Ann Treat, and grandson of Robert Treat.

(III) Captain Joseph, fourth son of Governor Robert and Jane (Tapp) Treat, was born in Milford, September 17, 1662, and died August 9, 1721, aged fifty-nine years. He was one of the original proprietors of Wiantanuck, afterwards called New Milford. In 1703 he was appointed by the general court one of the commissioners to take charge of the prudential affairs of this township, which had just been incorporated. In 1707-08, he served as deputy for Milford, and was justice of the peace for New Haven Colony from 1702 to 1719. He was a brave and active soldier and rendered good service in the Indian troubles. In October, 1698, he was promoted from sergeant to ensign of the first train band in Milford, was lieutenant in 1704, and captain in 1708. He married (first), Frances Bryan, born February 13, 1668, and died September 21, 1703, aged thirty-five years. He married his second wife, whose name is not known. The children by the first wife were: Frances, Joseph, Ann, John, Sarah, Jane and James; and by the second wife: Richard, Edward, Elizabeth, Samuel and Stephen, next mentioned.

(IV) Stephen, youngest son of Captain Joseph Treat was born in Milford, October 10, 1715, and died in Middletown, November 13, 1794, aged seventy-nine. He married (first), June 12, 1746, Miriam Clark, born March 15, 1727, and died July 12, 1754, aged twenty-seven years. Married (second), December 9, 1756, Mrs. Mercy Brown, of Farmington, who died February 28, 1810. The children by the first wife were: Stephen, Miriam, Elizabeth and John; and by the second wife: Amos, Mercy, Hannah and Annie R.

(V) John, fourth child and second son of Stephen and Miriam (Clark) Treat, was born in Middletown, October 29, 1752, and died November 18, 1822, aged seventy years. He served from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary war. He was a private in Captain Abel Braw's company which arrived at New York, August 19, 1776, and was discharged September 19, 1776. He again enlisted January 13, 1777, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, in the first company of Captain (afterward Major) Benjamin Talmadge, in the Second Regiment, Connecticut Light Dragoons, Colonel Elisha Sheldon commanding, and was discharged at Danbury, June 12, 1783. He served generally along the Hudson.

He took part in the battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and while in the "year service" in 1776 under the command of Colonel Tappan he took part in the engagement preceding the capture of the light house near New York City. He received a pension for his services and a grant of land in the Western Reserve of Ohio, which was lost through the fraud of an agent. He married, November 27, 1783, Elizabeth Lancton, born July 4, 1758, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, October 28, 1842, aged eighty-four. Their children were: Ira, Samuel L., George, Emily, Joseph L. and John.

(VI) Samuel Lancton, second son and child of John and Elizabeth (Lancton) Treat, was born in Middletown, November 29, 1788, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, February 3, 1862. At the age of eighteen he set out to go to his mother's relatives who are said to have lived at Berwick, Maine. At Newburyport, Massachusetts, he met his cousin, Shuball Treat, to whom he apprenticed himself and learned the stone cutter's trade. Subsequently the two formed a partnership and carried on the stone cutting business in Portsmouth. Samuel afterwards conducted the business alone, and was finally succeeded by his son Allen. During the War of 1812 he worked on the temporary forts in Portsmouth Harbor. He married (first), in 1811, Lydia Sheldon, born January 29, 1793, and died November 6, 1821. He married (second), August 29, 1822, Widow Elizabeth A. B. (Treadwell), Sheldon, born January 12, 1797, and died November 18, 1838. She was the widow of his first wife's brother, John Sheldon. The children by the first wife were: Allen, William, Samuel and Elbridge, and by the second wife there was one child, Emily.

(VII) Allen, oldest child of Samuel Lancton and Lydia (Sheldon) Treat, was born in Portsmouth, February 16, 1812, and died December 31, 1874, aged nearly sixty-three years. He succeeded to his father's business, which he carried on until his son, John Sheldon Treat, took the business. He married, May 15, 1836, Ann Elizabeth Ham, daughter of William and Nancy (Green) Ham. Their children were: John S., Almira B., Frederick W., Allen, Annie E., Lydia E., James D. and Samuel E.

(VIII) Hon. John Sheldon Treat, eldest child of Allen and Ann Elizabeth (Ham) Treat, was born in Portsmouth, August 14, 1837, and died March 8, 1898, aged sixty-one years. He was educated in the common schools of Portsmouth, from which he graduated, and at Phillips Exeter Academy. From school he went into the marble works conducted by his father, and there learned the art of marble-carving. In 1855, prompted by a desire to see the world, he went south and was employed for a time in Richmond, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina, and finally settled in Mobile, Alabama, where he established himself in business, and with the energy characteristic of the Yankee in the south began to build up a prosperous business. In 1861, influenced by business interests, local friendships





John S. Treat



and the military spirit inherited from his colonial ancestors, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Second Battalion, Alabama Light Artillery, Confederate States army. He was with this battery in active service throughout the war, and during the latter portion of the war he held the office of second lieutenant. A few years after the return of peace he removed to Portsmouth and took charge of his father's business, which he conducted until his death. This concern, known as the Portsmouth Marble & Granite Works, is the oldest established institution of the kind in New England, and has existed since 1768, and has been conducted by the family of the present proprietor for ninety years.

On his return to Portsmouth, Mr. Treat acted with the Democratic party, and soon became one of its most active and influential members. He was elected state senator in 1881, and was chosen mayor of Portsmouth in 1882 and re-elected in 1883. In the second year of his service he presided in his official capacity at the reception of the survivors of the Greeley expedition on their return from the Arctic regions. He also presided officially at the reception tendered the Sons of Portsmouth. Mayor Treat was a man whose honorable methods, genial disposition and pleasant smile made him a favorite and a leader. He was a member of the Massachusetts Society, the Paul Jones Club, and the Society of the Descendants of Colonial Governors. He was also a Mason and a member of St. John's Lodge, Washington Royal Arch Chapter, Council and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Treat married, in Portsmouth, September 28, 1871, Sarah Williard Odiorne, born in Rye, July 14, 1844, daughter of Charles B. and Mary Sheaf (Yeaton) Odiorne, of Rye. (See Odiorne, VII).

Within less than fifteen years after the HART landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the immigrant ancestor of this family had settled in Massachusetts. From the start the Harts were artisans, and by their labor contributed to the progress and development of the country. A very large proportion of the Harts of the New Hampshire branch of the family have followed that most useful trade, blacksmithing.

(I) Thomas Hart embarked at Baddow, Essex county, England, on the ship "Desire," in June, 1635, and landed in Boston, Massachusetts, where he was servant to John Brown, a tailor. In 1639 he was a proprietor of Ipswich; in 1641 he was a commoner; one of Dennison's subscribers in 1648, and town clerk of Ipswich the same year; selectman in 1663; and owned a share and a half in Plum Island in 1664. While at Ipswich he was engaged in tanning. His mill was made February 13, 1673 (O. S.), and probated March 31, 1674 (O. S.). He died March 8, 1673, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, whose forename was Alice, survived him, and died June 8, 1682, aged seventy. Both were buried in the old High street cemetery. Their children mentioned in his will, born in Ipswich, were: Thomas, Samuel, Sara and Mary.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas (2), eldest child of Thomas (1) and Alice Hart, was born in Ipswich about 1640, and died December 31, 1717, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a tanner by trade, and resided in Ipswich. By the provision of his father's will he received the land about his house, six acres of land on Muddy river, and a third of the tan yard and stock. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, and won the title of lieutenant. At a town meeting held in Ipswich, January 18, 1697, it was voted that Thomas Boardman make an acknowledgment or apology for affronting Lieutenant Thomas Hart, or pay a fine of five shillings. In 1698 Thomas was one of twelve men appointed to arrange plans and raise money for a new meeting house in Ipswich. He was selectman in 1693-94. He married, in Ipswich, October 12, 1664, Mary Norton, born February 28, 1643, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, fifth child of George, Jr., and Mary Norton. She died November 29, 1680. Their children were: Mary, Thomas, George, Lydia, Samuel, Nathaniel, John and Joseph.

(III) Captain Samuel, fifth child and third son of Lieutenant Thomas (2) and Mary (Norton) Hart, was born in Ipswich, August 16, 1674, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1755. He was a blacksmith by trade. In 1702 he bought land in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and went there to live. He was elected deacon of the North Congregational Church in Portsmouth, February 14, 1714, and served for years. He was selectman the same year. He married (first), at Dover, May 2, 1699, Mary Evens, daughter of Robert and Jane Evens, of Dover. She died June 23, 1714, aged thirty-five years; as is shown by the headstone in the old cemetery at the Point of Pines, Portsmouth. He married (second), July 13, 1715, Mary Booth, of Portsmouth, who died February 1, 1755. His children all by the first wife, were: Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Robert, John, Thomas, George, Nathaniel, and Sarah and Lydia, twins.

(IV) Colonel John, fifth child and third son of Captain Samuel and Mary (Evens) Hart, was born in Dover, July 8, 1706, and died in Newington, October 30, 1777, in the seventy-second year of his age. He learned the trade of blacksmith in his father's shop, and was engaged in that industry for years. He lived at Portsmouth and afterwards at Newington. He was ensign in Colonel Samuel Moor's New Hampshire regiment in 1745, and was commissioned lieutenant in March of the same year. In 1756 he took command of the New Hampshire regiment of several hundred men, and marched with them to Lake George to join General Abercrombie. His forces were joined by those of Colonel Goff, who then assumed command. Lieutenant Hart and Colonel Nathaniel Meserve, of Newington, with a force of men, were left at Louisburg as a guard in the fall of 1758, after the capture of that place June 8, of the same year. The following winter small-pox broke out, and many died, among them Colonel Meserve. Lieutenant Hart was promoted to the vacant colonelcy and commanded the regiment until it returned home and was disbanded.

He was the owner of the land now included in the North burying-ground, which he sold in 1753 to the town for one hundred and fifty pounds on condition that it be kept for a cemetery. He was buried in the Old North cemetery at Portsmouth, and his second wife lies beside him. He married (first), at Portsmouth, March 23, 1729, Abigail Landale; there is no record of her death. He married (second), about 1738, Sarah (Savell) Cutt, widow of Samuel Cutt, of Portsmouth. She died April 24, 1757, aged forty-two years. He married (third), Mary (Dennett) Stoodley, widow of Jonathan Stoodley, and daughter of Ephraim Dennett, of Portsmouth. She married, November 12, 1780, Nehemiah Furber, of Newington, and in 1788 was again a widow. His children by the first wife were: George, John, William, Thomas; those by the second wife: Joseph Savill, Henry, Benjamin, Edward, Nathaniel, Mehitable; and by the third wife, one, Oliver.

(V) George, eldest child of Colonel John and Abigail (Landale) Hart, was born in Portsmouth about 1730. He died April 14, 1807, aged seventy-seven, and was buried in the old cemetery in Portsmouth. He was a blacksmith and farmer, and resided at Newington. His name is on the Association Test of 1776. He was appointed to settle several estates, and was one of a committee of 1789 to entertain General George Washington, who visited Portsmouth. He married (first), about 1754, Mary Phebe Brewster, daughter of Joseph Brewster, of Portsmouth. She died August 5, 1783, aged fifty-three years, and he married (second), November 6, 1800, ———. She married (second) February 6, 1809, Phillbrick Bradley, of Concord. The children of George Hart, all by his first wife, were: George, John, William, Thomas and Phebe.

(VI) George (2), eldest child of George (1) and Mary Phebe (Brewster) Hart, was born in Newington, baptized February 23, 1755, and died July 14, 1792. He was a blacksmith by trade, and resided in Portsmouth. He was selectman in 1773, signed the Association Test in 1777, and was a soldier in Colonel John Landon's expedition to Rhode Island in 1778. He married, in Portsmouth, May 15, 1781, Martha Sumner, who died April 6, 1805, aged fifty. Their children were: George, William, Phebe and Mary.

(VII) George (3), eldest child of George (2) and Martha (Sumner) Hart, was born in Portsmouth, October 30, 1782, died July 12, 1854, aged seventy-two. He resided in Portsmouth, and like three generations of ancestors before him, was a blacksmith. He married, June 18, 1805, Abigail Pitman, of Portsmouth, who died October 13, 1845, aged fifty-nine years. Their twelve children were: William Pitman, Martha Sumner, George (died young); Mary Stanwood, Abigail Pitman, Phebe Ann, Olive Chester, Susan Hurd, Lucy Beal, George Edward, John Pitman and Margaret Ann.

(VIII) John Pitman, eleventh child and fourth son of George (3) and Abigail (Pitman) Hart, was born in Portsmouth, October 25, 1828. After

leaving the common schools where he was educated, he took a position with John P. Lyman, of Portsmouth, in the iron and steel business, by whom he was employed twenty-five years. In that time he had displayed the characteristics that mark a good business man, and he was invited to become the cashier of the Rockingham National Bank. He accepted the offer and began another long term of service, one which is seldom exceeded in the matter of length, even in steady New England. For thirty-five years, from 1870 to 1905, he filled the position of cashier with such tact, fidelity, integrity, and success, as to make the bank a popular, as well as a safe, institution. April 1, 1905, the charter expired and the bank went out of business, paying its stockholders two hundred dollars per share. It had been chartered in 1813 as a state bank. Mr. Hart is a Republican and has always faithfully adhered to the party whose principles he embraced in his youth, but has never taken much interest in party management. He served as alderman one term. He has a pleasant home in Portsmouth, and at Newcastle he owns a cottage where he enjoys the pleasure of the seaside in the company of his wife and their friends.

Mr. Hart married, in Portsmouth, November 14, 1850, Martha Ann Locke, born July 19, 1828, daughter of Hiram and Mary (Duncan) Locke.

The O'Briens of Ireland were a family of considerable renown in ancient times, and produced many stalwart sons, whose physical and mental vigor was displayed to good advantage whenever occasion demanded. They have preserved to a remarkable degree the traditions and personal characteristics of their race, and this fact is particularly noticeable in the descendants of Morris O'Brien, who are now under consideration. The name is sometimes written O'Brian but the majority of its representatives retain the ancient form of spelling.

(1) Morris O'Brien, born in 1715, probably in Dublin, emigrated to New England from Cork about 1740, locating first in Kittery, Maine, and later settling in Scarborough, same state. He was a tailor and had a shop in Scarborough on the landing road in the locality known as Dunstan. In 1765 he removed to Machias, Maine, purchased land and with others erected a saw-mill which, with others built afterwards upon the same site, was for many years known as the Dublin Mills. An Irishman in the true meaning of the word, opposition to British oppression was bred within him from birth, and it was with difficulty that his sons prevented him from exposing himself to danger during the exciting scenes enacted at Machias at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. Records of various land transactions, together with other business ventures, prove that he was an enterprising as well as a patriotic citizen, and in the church record he is mentioned as having subscribed the sum of ten pounds toward the salary of Rev. James Lyon in 1778. His death occurred at Machias, in 1799. He was mar-

ried in Kittery, to Mary Cain, born in 1719 and died in 1805. Their children were: Captain Jeremiah, Martha, Gideon, Joanna, Mary, John, William, Dennis and Joseph. The majority of the sons were mariners. In the first naval battle of the American Revolution which took place in Machias Bay, June 12, 1775, Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, with other patriots of that locality, including all of his brothers, captured the British schooner "Margaretta" under circumstances of great heroism, and brought her up the river to the town.

(II) John, third son and sixth child of Morris and Mary (Cain) O'Brien, was born in Kittery, September 1, 1761. In addition to participating in the naval engagement previously referred to he served in the Continental army, and prior to the year 1800 settled in Cornish, Maine, residing there for the remainder of his life, which terminated September 11, 1841. A brief account of him at hand states that he was a man of industrious habits and superior intellectual ability. On November 29, 1797, he was married in Kittery to Abigail Wilson, born July 18, 1771, and died April 16, 1859. She became the mother of ten children namely: Thomas W., Mary, John, William, Abigail, Olive W., Margery, Daniel W., Nancy L. and Martha M.

(III) Daniel Wilson, fourth son and eighth child of John and Abigail (Wilson) O'Brien, was born in Cornish, August 14, 1810. He began to learn the printer's trade in Saco, Maine, completed it in the office of the Dover, New Hampshire, *Inquirer*, and was subsequently engaged in newspaper offices in Portland, Maine, Newburyport, Massachusetts, and in Boston, beginning his labors in the latter city as a compositor on the *Boston Courier*, and continuing them in the printing establishment of S. N. Dickinson; he assisted in "setting up" the first volume of "Bancroft's History of the United States." In 1837 he abandoned the printer's stick, and returning to Cornish entered his brother's store as a clerk. Some two years later he engaged in general mercantile business at Fryeburg, Maine, and from 1847 to 1851 was associated with his brother Thomas in the grocery and lumber business in Portland. In the latter year he entered into partnership with his brother John, in Cornish, conducting a general store there for a number of years and then retired, but he later resumed business for a time and relinquished his activities permanently in 1886. The last ten years of his life were spent at his pleasant home in Cornish, surrounded by all of the comforts which fall to the lot of a successful merchant; he died October, 1896. On November 10, 1839, he married Sarah Jane Lincoln, of Cornish, daughter of Cotton Lincoln, and her death occurred December 7, 1904. She bore him three children: Helen, who died in childhood; Clara, who became the wife of Dr. William F. Southard, formerly of Portland and now of Oakland, California, and Charles C., of Groveton.

(IV) Charles Carroll, M. D., youngest child and only son of Daniel W. and Sarah J. (Lincoln) O'Brien was born in Portland, February 2, 1849. His pre-

liminary studies in the public schools were supplemented with a course of private instruction, after which he prepared for a collegiate course at the Westbrook (Maine) Seminary, and he was graduated from Tufts College in 1870. Some two years later he succeeded his father in business, but in 1878 relinquished mercantile pursuits to prepare for the medical profession. After studying for a year in the medical department of Bowdoin College, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and returning to Bowdoin took his degree in 1881. He shortly afterwards went to Norway, Maine, with a view of locating there, but not being favorably impressed with the outlook after a month's stay he went to Groveton and finding a more encouraging field he located there permanently. He has been in active practice there for a period of twenty-six years, and is now one of the most able physicians in that section of the state.

Dr. O'Brien has been chairman of the Groveton board of health ever since its establishment. He is a member of the Coös County, the New Hampshire State and the Maine Medical societies; the Portland Academy of Medicine and the New York Academy of Medicine. He has been instrumental in the promotion of all public enterprises, and improvements of the town. He is an advanced Mason, belonging to North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lancaster, and Edward Raymond Consistory, of Nashua. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, affiliating with the local lodge No. 29, was formerly noble grand, and ranks as a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. O'Brien married, March 27, 1878, Hattie E. Bailey, daughter of Bradley Bailey, of Cornish. They have one daughter, Clare.

The origin of the name Forbes, like FORBES that of most family names, is surrounded in mystery. It is of Scotch origin and has been spelled in the town records of New England, Ffarabas, Fferebas, Farrowbush, Fforbus, Forbes, Forbus, Forbush, Furbush, Fforbes, Farabas, Fobes, Farebush, and Fawbush. It is stated in Burke's Heraldry that the surname Forbes was assumed from the lands of Forbes in the county Aberdeen, Scotland, granted by Alexander II (1249) to the progenitor of this noble family. John De Forbes, the first upon record, was a man of rank and importance in the reign of King William the Lion (1214). Following him was a long line of descendants of whom William Forbes, of Tullickerne, Scotland, wrote in 1580: "In all ages since our first aryse, we myght compare with neighbors, for greater loyalty and valor for pietie (which we think truly ennobleth a families); witness the many bishops and doctors att home and renowned divines abroad. Like as the root has ever done, so the several branches of the house thought it their greatest honour to honour God in their generations. As to their loyaltie, it was never stained."

(1) JOHN (2) Forbes, a native of Scotland, is said by tradition to have been a son of Rev. John Forbes, who was moderator in 1605 at Aberdeen of

the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1636, and was subsequently a resident of Duxbury and of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, being one of the original proprietors of the latter town, where he died in 1661. He married Constant Mitchell, and their children were: John, Edward, Mary, Caleb, William, Joshua and Elizabeth.

(II) Edward, second son and child of John (1) and Constant (Mitchell) Forbes, was born 1651, in Bridgewater, and was a deacon and prominent citizen of that town. A man of large landed interests, he served as magistrate and was several years a deputy to the general court. He died in 1732. His wife, Elizabeth Howard, was a daughter of John Howard, of Bridgewater, and their children were: Elizabeth, John, Mary, Bethiah, Hannah, Ephraim, Joshua, Benjamin and William.

(III) William, youngest child of Edward and Elizabeth (Howard) Forbes, was born 1698, in Bridgewater, where he was a farmer and died June 20, 1764. He was married in 1725 to Thankful Dwely, who was born 1706, daughter of John and Rachel (Buch) Dwely, of Scituate, Massachusetts. Their children were: Abner, Lucy, William, Edward, Timothy, Mercy and Mary.

(IV) Abner, eldest child of William and Thankful (Dwely) Forbes, was born 1727, in Bridgewater, from which town he removed to Uxbridge, Massachusetts. He was married in 1750 to Phebe Leach, daughter of Benjamin and Hepsibah (Washburn) Leach. Their children were: Absalom, Hannah, Edward, Jonathan and Molly.

(V) Absalom, eldest child of Abner and Phebe (Leach) Forbes, was born 1751, probably in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and lived in Sutton and Upton, that state. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army of 1775 and enlisted in 1778 in the Continental service. On the description roll his height is given as five feet, nine inches, with light complexion, aged twenty-seven years, resident of Upton. He died in the service at White Plains, November, 1778. He was married July 25, 1771, to Martha Hall, who was born September 12, 1751, a daughter of Deacon Willis and Martha (Gibbs) Hall, of Sutton, Massachusetts. After his death his widow married Joel White. His children were: Abner, Levi and Absalom. The first was a judge at Windsor, Vermont.

(VI) Absalom (2), third and youngest son of Absalom (1) and Martha (Hall) Forbes, was born November, 1778, in Upton, Massachusetts, and resided in Windsor, Vermont, and Jefferson, New Hampshire, and died in the latter town. He was the owner of two farms and was a man of influence. He was married, in Sutton, to Prudence Burdon, who was born March 24, 1784, daughter of John and Lucy (Libbey) Burdon. Their children were: Nancy, Joel White, Prudence, Charlotte, Emily, Betsey, Eliza, Marietta and Leland.

(VII) Joel White, eldest son and second child of Absalom (2) and Prudence (Burdon) Forbes, was

born March 4, 1804, in Windsor, Vermont. When a small boy he accompanied his parents to Jefferson, New Hampshire, and about 1830 he removed to Northumberland, in the same state, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a farmer, school teacher and surveyor. For years he served the town as selectman and also held other town offices. He was a deacon in the North Stratford Baptist Church, was a strong abolitionist and is said to have been a conductor on the underground railroad system before the abolition of slavery. He married Phebe Hatch, about 1828, and they were the parents of ten children: Allen H., Ellen M., William M., Julia A., Mary, Charles, Hubbard S., William H. H., Edward B. and Martha.

(VIII) William Henry Harrison, fifth son and eighth child of Joel W. and Phebe (Hatch) Forbes, was born in Northumberland, June 13, 1845. He grew up on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the public schools and at the business college at Concord, New Hampshire, and also attended school at Guildhall, Vermont. He has always resided near Groveton, in Northumberland, near his birthplace, where he has a farm of two hundred acres, which he has successfully cultivated. He was for some years extensively engaged in raising potatoes of which he harvested annually from three thousand to five thousand bushels. He has a fine sugar orchard and usually taps two thousand trees a year, from which he makes four hundred to five hundred gallons of maple syrup. He was a school teacher for many years and also served as chairman of the school board and as road surveyor. He married, 1871, Addie Wells, who was born in Granby, Vermont, and died June 20, 1887. She was the daughter of Louis Wells, of Granby. Three children were born of this union: William, now practicing law in Manchester, New Hampshire; Ellen Maria; and Irving E., whose sketch follows.

(IX) Irving Ellsworth Forbes, youngest child of William H. H. and Addie (Wells) Forbes, was born at Groveton, February 9, 1880. He took the course in the common schools and then prepared for college at Lancaster Academy from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. He entered Dartmouth College with the class of 1901, and attended two years, when he turned his attention to the study of law. He read in the office of John H. Andrews, of Manchester, and was admitted to practice December 19, 1902. Since that date he has devoted himself to his profession in Manchester. He was made an Odd Fellow in Mechanics Lodge, No. 13, in June, 1905, and has since become a member of Wonolancet Encampment. He married, August 22, 1902, Cora Blanche Maxwell, daughter of Alfred D. and Alice J. (Cole) Maxwell, of Manchester, New Hampshire, where Mr. Maxwell was a prominent business man and was treasurer, manager and principal owner of the A. D. Maxwell Ice Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city. He had been prominent as a politician, and served several terms in the city government as





*Emmons D. Stockwell*



councilman and alderman. He died 1898. Two children have been born to this union: Alice Adelaide and Ellen.

The first of this name recorded in Colonial history was Quintin Stockwell, who was at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1664, later went to Deerfield, and still later to Hatfield, Massachusetts. His son John, born at Deerfield, in 1676, was held a prisoner by the Indians for a year, and an account of his sufferings in captivity is recorded by Increase Mather in his "Remarkable Providences." The History of Sutton, Massachusetts, states that, according to tradition, the American ancestor of the Stockwells of that town, christian name not given, was enticed on board of a ship bound for New England, and upon his arrival was apprenticed as a means of obtaining payment for his passage. After serving his time he followed the sea for a few years, and in 1727 settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. His five sons, William, John, Jonathan, Ebenezer and David, all settled in Sutton. The Lancaster Stockwells are probably descended from one of the Sutton settlers.

(I) Captain Emmons Stockwell was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared by David Page, of Petersham, Massachusetts, to whom he was legally bound. He may have been a native of Petersham, but the place and date of his birth do not appear in the records examined. Taking advantage of a royal proclamation offering freedom to all able youths who would serve in the French and Indian war, he enlisted in 1756 in Roger's Rangers and was a comrade of Daniel Webster's father. He participated in the capture of Quebec, and on the return march from Canada, while seeking a shorter route through the wilderness than the one usually traversed, he passed through what is now Lancaster and observed the splendid agricultural possibilities of the locality. Rejoining his former master, David Page, in Petersham, he described the section lying beyond the White Mountains, and his glowing account of it as an attractive place for a new settlement induced Page to secure a large grant of land for that purpose. About the year 1763 Emmons Stockwell, accompanied by a son of David Page, took possession of the grant, and did some work; he returned home for the winter, and in the spring they returned with live stock, and several men from Petersham, including the Pages. The land proved to be exceedingly fertile, and as a reward for their strenuous toil these hardy pioneers acquired excellent farms, one of the most valuable of which was that of Emmons Stockwell. The breaking out of the Revolutionary war retarded for a time the progress of the settlers, who, fearing the horrors of Indian warfare, thought it advisable to return to the more protected settlements, and a meeting to decide this question was held at Stockwell's house, but this movement was prevented by the resolute attitude of that redoubtable pioneer. "My family and I,"

said the master of the house, standing up proudly among them, "will stay here," and his example was followed by others, although some of the more timid returned to the central part of the state. During the struggle for national independence Emmons Stockwell served as a scout and attained the rank of captain. In 1785 he was associated with Moses and David Page in constructing a mill-dam at Lancaster. His death occurred in November, 1819, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was the owner of three thousand acres of land, fifty head of cattle, horses and sheep, which were divided among his children. His marriage with Ruth Stickwell Page, daughter of David Page, was solemnized in Lancaster, and their eldest son, David, was the first male child born in the town. Mrs. Stockwell was the first female settler in Lancaster. She was a woman of unusual courage, and not only taught the children of the settlers to read and write, but kept a general oversight over the farm during her husband's absence, and on one occasion shot a bear which was menacing the sheep. She became the mother of seven sons and eight daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and had families. Their children were: Polly, born in Petersham, December 25, 1765; Sally, born in Petersham, April 27, 1768; David, July 7, 1769; Charlotte, October 24, 1770; Dolly, September 2, 1772; Ephraim, October 25, 1774; Liberty, July 4, 1776; Ruth, September 21, 1778; Emmons, October 11, 1780; Phebe, October 14, 1782; Betsey, June 18, 1784; Samuel, May 27, 1786; William, February 17, 1788; John, December 25, 1790; Mercy, April 4, 1792. The mother of these children died March 21, 1828, aged eighty-one years, leaving nearly two hundred descendants, and there was no death in the family until the youngest daughter was past twenty-one years old. For a period of forty years she was a member of the first church in Lancaster.

(II) Emmons (2), son of Captain Emmons and Ruth S. (Page) Stockwell, was born in Lancaster, October 11, 1780. In starting out in life he went to Pennsylvania, thinking to better his condition; he walked the entire distance, there being no public mode of conveyance. After a time he returned and took charge of the old homestead. He was an industrious farmer, and was one of the most prominent citizens of Lancaster in his day, holding at various times all of the important town offices. He died February 8, 1869, aged eighty-eight years. He married Elzada Bishop, daughter of Enos Bishop, and had a family of children, of whom the only surviving is Emmons D. The others were Emeline E., William H., and Mariette P.

(III) Emmons Dwight, second son and third child of Emmons and Elzada (Bishop) Stockwell, was born at the homestead in Lancaster, February 26, 1830. He was educated in the public schools, and became a proficient farmer at an early age. His entire life has been spent at the Stockwell homestead, which his stout-hearted grandparents loved and cherished as the result of their industry and perseverance. This property, which is located

on the banks of the upper Connecticut river, comprises over four hundred acres of meadow land, and its present owner has preserved the high standard of fertility for which it was originally noted.

Mr. Stockwell is unmarried. He is a member of North Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; North Star Commandery, Knights Templar and Scottish Rite. Politically he acts with the Democratic party. Although fast approaching the scriptural limit of four score years, he is strong and vigorous both physically and mentally, and will no doubt survive to enter the honorable list of octogenarians of the Granite state. He never uses spirituous liquors or tobacco in any form.

A brave, hardy, patriotic and SHATTUCK liberty-loving race in America have sprung from early colonists of this name in Massachusetts. The citizens of this cognomen performed yeoman service in the Colonial days in the founding of the civil liberties that their descendants, in common with all other Americans, now enjoy. A goodly per cent. of Shattucks have fought in all the principal wars of the nation, and a due proportion have filled places of influence, honor and trust in the various professions and institutions of learning, and under the government. The number of persons of this name now living in the United States is probably about fifteen thousand. The American spelling of the name is Shattuck, the old English form Shattocke. There are many other early forms not now in use.

(I) William Shattuck is the most remote ancestor with whom the persons of the Shattuck family in America are enabled to connect themselves. Of his parentage and birth-place nothing definite is known, though there is no doubt that his immediate ancestors and connections were residents of England, and that they were either of Lancashire, Somersetshire, or Berkshire. William Shattuck was born in England in 1621 or 1622, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 14, 1672, aged fifty years. He was a weaver, and in addition to his trade also engaged in agriculture. His name appears in the old list of proprietors of Watertown, made about 1642, twelve years after its first settlement, although he was but twenty years of age. The first allotment of land to him was a homestead of one acre, by estimation, and three acres of upland, by estimation. To this estate he made large additions by subsequent grants and purchases. Among other parcels of land the records show a house, garden and thirty acres of land situated on Common Hill, near his own estate; a farm at Stony Brook near the present bounds of Weston, also a dwelling house and a large farm in another part of the town. He resided in Watertown about thirty years, and acquired for the times in which he lived a large property, the inventory of which at his death amounted to £134, 10s. 11½d. sterling, of which £200 was in real estate, and £234, 19s. 11½d. in personal estate, including £103, 17s. 7½d. in

money. He appears, so far as can be ascertained from contemporary records, to have sustained the character of a sagacious, energetic and successful business man; of an honest, upright and worthy citizen; and of a good and peaceful neighbor. He held a respectable social position among his fellow townsmen and his family and the families to whom they were allied by marriage were highly respected and among the most wealthy and influential in Watertown. He was buried in the ancient burying-ground situated on the old road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, a short distance westerly of Mount Auburn. He married, about 1642, Susan or Susanna. She married (second), fifteen months after his death, November 18, 1673, Richard Norcross, who survived her. She died in Watertown, December 11, 1686. The children of this union were: Susanna, Mary, John, Philip, Joanna, William, Rebecca, Abigail, Benjamin and Samuel.

(II) John, eldest son and third child of William and Susanna Shattuck, was born in Watertown, February 11, 1647, and according to the records of that town "was drowned as he was passing over Charlestown ferry, September 14, 1675," aged twenty-eight years. He had lands granted to him in Groton, in 1664, but it does not appear that he was an inhabitant of that town for any great length of time, if at all. He was a carpenter, and resided principally in the Middle District—the present village of Watertown—where he was employed by the town in 1669 and subsequently to keep the town mill, then situated near the present bridge leading to Newton Corner. In 1675, the year of the outbreak of King Philip's war, John Shattuck was appointed sergeant in Captain Richard Beer's company which proceeded to Hadley. Hearing that Squawkeague, now Northfield, had been attacked, they marched, on September 4, 1675, to its relief, and while on their route were ambushed by a large force of Indians, and twenty of the thirty-six men of the company were killed. Sergeant Shattuck was one of the sixteen who escaped, and was immediately dispatched as a messenger to the governor of the colony to announce the result of the expedition. September 14, ten days after the battle, he was drowned as above stated. He married, June 20, 1664, Ruth Whitney, born in Watertown, April 15, 1645, daughter of John Whitney. She married (second), March 6, 1677, Enoch Lawrence, and in 1678 they removed to Groton with several of his relatives, at the resettlement of that town, taking with them the four children by her first husband, and they probably occupied the land granted to John Shattuck, in 1664. From this family the Shattucks in Groton and Pepperell originated. Mr. Lawrence died September 28, 1744, aged nearly ninety-five years. The date of his wife's death is not known. The children of John and Ruth Shattuck were: John, Ruth, William and Samuel. (The last named and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) William (2), third child and second son of John and Ruth (Whitney) Shattuck, was born in Watertown, September 11, 1670, and died in

Groton in 1744, in his seventy-fourth year. He lived in Groton with his mother and step-father from 1678 until 1688, when he returned to Watertown, where he resided the principal part of the following fourteen years. In 1691 he was impressed into the public military service of the colony. After his return from the campaign of that year, as a consideration for his services, the selectmen voted to give him a lot of land for a dwelling house, near "Patch Meadow," and to allow him to cut timber owned by the town for his house. In 1702 he bought lands and removed to Groton, where he died. He married (first), in Watertown, March 19, 1688, Hannah Underwood, of that town. She died in 1717, and he married (second), in Groton, March 24, 1719, Deliverance Pease, who survived him. His wives were members of the church, and his children were baptized. The children of William and Hannah (Underwood) Shattuck were: William, Hannah, Daniel, Ruth and John.

(IV) William (3), eldest child of William (2) and Hannah (Underwood) Shattuck, was born in Watertown, in 1689, and died in Groton, August, 1757, aged sixty-eight. He lived near Wattle's pond, on a farm partly given him by his father, but enlarged by several purchases made by himself. He married (first), March 15, 1711, Abigail Shattuck, born in Watertown, October 17, 1686, daughter of his great-uncle, Samuel Shattuck. She was baptized in Watertown, united with the church in Groton, December 2, 1716, and died about 1727. He married (second), in 1729, Margaret Lund, said to have been born in Merrimack, New Hampshire, probably a descendant of Thomas Lund, one of the earliest settlers of Dunstable. She died June 13, 1764. The children by the first wife were: William, Abigail, Jeremiah, Zachariah and Sarah; and by the second wife: Ezekiel, Margaret and Job.

(V) Zachariah, third son and fourth child of William (3) and Abigail (Shattuck) Shattuck, was born in Groton, March 16, 1724, and was a farmer in Hollis, New Hampshire, where he died, March 20, 1809, aged eighty-five. He was a member of the church and a useful citizen of the town. He married, March 3, 1747, Elizabeth Fiske, of Groton, born August 13, 1727, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Parker) Fiske. She died in Hollis, November 8, 1815, aged eighty-eight. The children of this union were: Zachariah, Elizabeth, Mary, Abigail, Isaac, Samuel, Sybil, Hannah, Abel, Nathan and Daniel.

(VI) Elizabeth, eldest daughter and second child of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Fiske) Shattuck, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, and married Timothy Wyman. (See Wyman V).

(III) Samuel, fourth child and third son of John and Ruth (Whitney) Shattuck, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1673, and died in Groton, July 22, 1758, aged eighty-five years. He died intestate, and his estate, valued at two hundred and thirty-six pounds, fourteen shillings, seven pence, was administered upon by his son, Samuel. He married Elizabeth Blood, born April 27, 1675,

and died October 20, 1759, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. She was the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Loughley) Blood. Her separate estate valued a year before her death was one hundred and eighty pounds, sixteen shillings, eleven pence, and consisted principally in lands, the title to most of which came to her by inheritance from the Bloods and Loughleys. She united with the church in 1705 and her husband in 1709. Their children were: Samuel, James, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Ruth, John, David, Sarah, Rachel and perhaps Joseph, whose parentage is uncertain.

(IV) According to his age at death, if stated correctly upon the records, Joseph Shattuck must have been born about the beginning of the year 1707. There was an interval of four years, from 1705 to 1709, between the births of Elizabeth and Ruth, daughters of Samuel Shattuck, during which this Joseph was born. Upon this probability he is connected with the progeny of William, the immigrant, and placed in the family of Samuel, of Groton. Joseph Shattuck died March 21, 1772, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He settled upon a farm which he bought partly in 1728 of Stephen Barrett, and partly in 1731 of Zebediah Chandler, in the west parish of Andover, near the Merrimack river, where he resided during the remainder of his life. His will was dated June 6, 1761, and proved April 7, 1772. His estate was valued at two hundred and thirty-two pounds and ten shillings. He married, June 3, 1728, Joanna Chandler, born in Andover in 1710, daughter of Zebediah and Sarah Chandler; she died in August, 1792, aged eighty-two. Their children were: Hannah, Joseph, Isaac, Zebediah, Sarah, Abiel, Elizabeth (died young), Mary and Elizabeth.

(V) Joseph (2), second child and eldest son of Joseph (1) and Joanna (Chandler) Shattuck, was born in Andover, November 27, 1731. He was a farmer and lived on the paternal homestead, where he died April 9, 1778, aged forty-six. He married, April 13, 1756, Anna Johnson, daughter of Cornelius Johnson, of Haverhill. She is said to have been a well educated woman and an excellent mother. She died in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. The children of this union were: Anna, Joseph, Elizabeth, Alice, Lydia, William, Zebediah, Peter, Hannah, Obed and Anna.

(VI) Zebediah, seventh child and fourth son of Joseph (2) and Anna (Johnson) Shattuck, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in February, 1771, and settled as a farmer in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, where he died May 2, 1821, aged fifty. He married Elizabeth Martin, daughter of Joseph Martin, of Andover. Their children, born in Hillsborough, were: Zebediah, Elizabeth, Joseph, Myra (died young), Gilman, Myra, Tamasine and Phebe.

(VII) Gilman, fifth child and third son of Zebediah and Elizabeth (Martin) Shattuck, was born in Hillsborough, September 2, 1802, and died in Nashua, July, 1863. In 1826 he settled in Nashua, where he resided till death. He was one of the leading flour and grain merchants of the town until

a short time before his death, when ill health compelled him to give up business. He was chairman of the board of selectmen of the old town before it became a city, and was town treasurer, assessor and held other public offices. For years he was a director of the Pennichuck Bank. He married (first) Mary Joanna Conant, born in Merrimack, August 25, 1809, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Conant; she died November 9, 1834, and he married (second), 1846, Emeline B. Dutton, of Hillsborough, who was born there. She died September 17, 1865. There was one child of the first marriage, Gilman C., and one living by the second, Henry Dutton.

(VIII) Gilman Conant Shattuck, only son of Gilman and Mary Joanna (Conant) Shattuck, was born in Nashua, October 23, 1834. His education was attained in the common schools and at New Hampton Academy. In 1853 he entered into business with his father, after whose death he carried on the business alone until 1886, since which time he has given his time to financial matters and the promotion of private enterprises. For twenty years he has been treasurer of the Peterboro Railroad. He deals in investment securities and settles estates. He is a member of the Pilgram Church (Congregational), and has been president of the Young Men's Church Association. In politics he is independent. His interest in public affairs has been constant and he has served his fellow citizens in various public capacities, and in each and all of them he has proved himself a man of good judgment, sagacity and fidelity. He was a member of the common council in 1871-72, served his ward in the board of alderman in 1873, and in 1876-77 was the nominee of his party for the mayoralty. He has been for a number of years a member of the board of education, of which he was president one year. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the public library for a number of years, and is now (1907) secretary and treasurer of that body. He is not a devotee of secret societies, but is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. No citizen of Nashua is better known or more highly respected in the financial, social and religious circles of Nashua than Mr. Shattuck. He married (first), October 25, 1855, Caroline W. Barnes, born in Hillsborough, daughter of Gilman and Betsey (Dutton) Barnes; she died May 5, 1866. He married (second), October 22, 1868, Estelle M. Barnes, born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 23, 1841, daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Locke) Barnes. There was one child by the first wife, Estelle C.; by the second wife there are five now living: Arthur G., Fannie C., Harold B., Helen B., and Roger C., a senior at Dartmouth College. Estelle C. graduated from the Nashua high school and is now a teacher at the Mt. Pleasant primary school. Arthur G. was graduated from the Nashua high school, is now teller of the First National Bank of Nashua, and lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and a Mason of high degree. Fannie Conant resides in

Nashua. Harold B., a graduate of the Nashua high school, was graduated in 1897 from the Thayer School of Engineering, Dartmouth College, and is now professor of engineering in the Pennsylvania State College. Helen B. is a graduate of Smith College and an expert cataloguer, and now has charge of the cataloguing of the Forbes Library, North Hampton. Roger Conant is a senior at Dartmouth College.

The surnames Lathrop and Lothrop have been known in New England history since the earliest times of the colony, and whether written Lathropp, Lathrop or Lothrop the meaning is the same and has relation to either one or the other of two half brothers, the first being Rev. John Lathropp and the second Mark Lothrop, both sons of Thomas Lowthroppe, of Cherry Burton, a town about four miles from the ancient seat of the old Lowthroppe family in the wapentake of Dickering, East Riding of Yorkshire, England. Lowthroppe is a small parish of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a perpetual curacy in the archdeaconry of York; and from this parish the family of Lowthrop, Lathrop or Lothrop received its name. Robert de Lowthrop was a chaplain of the church, St. Martin's, in this parish in the reign of Richard II.

In the early part of the sixteenth century John Lowthroppe was living in Cherry Burton, and was a gentleman having landed estates in various parts of Yorkshire. There is no record of his parentage or of any of the members of his own family, except the account of his son Robert, who succeeded to the paternal estates in Cherry Burton, and died in 1558. Among the children of Robert was Thomas, who was born in Cherry Burton, and married three wives, there being issue of each. One of the children of his second marriage was Rev. John Lathropp, the American ancestor of one of the principal branches of the Lathrop-Lothrop families in this country. The third wife of Thomas was Jane, and one of their five children was Mark Lothrop, baptized in Etton, September 27, 1597, and with him begins this sketch of one line of his descendants in America.

(I) Mark Lothrop was in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1643, but removed from thence to Duxbury, and from there to Bridgewater in 1658, and for the remainder of his life held a prominent place in the affairs of the town last mentioned. He took the oath of fidelity in 1657, was made constable in 1658, and was a juror for trials, grand juror, surveyor of highways, and a leading man in the church. He died October 5, 1685, leaving children—Elizabeth, Samuel, Mark and Edward.

(II) Samuel Lothrop was appointed to administer his father's estate. He was born before 1660, and is reported in 1682 as then of age and one of the proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. His wife was Sarah Downer, and their children were: Mary, Samuel, Jr., John, Mark, Sarah, Joseph and Edward.

(III) Mark Lothrop was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 9, 1698, and married, March 29, 1722. Hannah Alden, who was born February 1, 1696, and died in 1777, a daughter of Deacon Joseph Alden, of Bridgewater, and great-granddaughter of John Alden of the "Mayflower," by his wife Priscilla Mullins. Mark Lothrop settled in Easton, Massachusetts, on land conveyed to him by his father, and was one of the proprietors of that town when it was incorporated, and was selectman four years and evidently a man of considerable consequence in town affairs. The children of Mark and Sarah were: Jonathan, Joseph and Seth.

(IV) Jonathan Lothrop was born March 11, 1722-23, and died in 1771, and ten years afterward, 1781, his estate was divided among his children then living. His widow Susannah was made administratrix of his estate. Jonathan, like his father, bore a conspicuous part in the affairs of the church and the town. His wife was Susannah Johnson, born in 1723, and they married April 13, 1746. She was a daughter of Solomon and Susannah (Edson) Johnson, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Their children were: Susannah, born October 3, 1748, died December 17, 1748; Susannah, Mary, Jonathan, Sarah, Solomon and Susannah, the latter the third child so named.

(V) Solomon Lothrop was born February 9, 1761, and died October 19, 1843. He settled first in Easton, Massachusetts, and afterward lived in Norton, Massachusetts, where he died. He married Mehitable White, daughter of Cornelius White, of Taunton, Massachusetts. She died September 14, 1832, at the age of seventy-three years. The children of Solomon and Mehitable were: Celia, Howell, James, Solomon, Mehetable, Susan, Darius and Daniel.

(VI) Daniel Lothrop was born in Easton, Massachusetts, January 9, 1801, and died in Rochester, New Hampshire, May 31, 1870. He settled in Rochester when a young man, and in 1826 purchased and occupied a farm in that town on what is known as Haven's hill. He was a man of sterling qualities, strong in mind and will, but commanding love as well as respect. He was chosen to fill many important town offices and several times represented Rochester in the state legislature, and in that body his clear judgment and practical sense were of much service to his associates in settling perplexing questions of legislation. He was one of the organizers of the old Free Soil political party, and its leader in the town during the period of its existence. While he owned and lived on a farm he was a mason by trade, and much of the time was compelled to be away from his home, but he used his time to good purpose and accumulated a fair property.

Daniel Lothrop married, October 16, 1825, Sophia Horne, of Rochester, New Hampshire, who died September 23, 1848. He married (second), September 24, 1849, Mary E. Chamberlin. Sophia Horne was a daughter of Deacon Jeremiah Horne, and a descendant of William Horne, of Horne's

hill in Dover, "who held his exposed position in the Indian wars, but was killed in the massacre of June 28, 1689." She also was a descendant of Rev. Joseph Hull, minister at Durham in 1662, a graduate of the university at Cambridge, England, and of John Ham, of Dover, and of the immigrant, John Heard. It was her ancestress, Elizabeth (Hull) Heard, whom the old historians call a "brave gentlewoman," who held her garrison house, the frontier fort of Dover during the early Indian wars, and successfully defended it in the massacre of June 28, 1689. The children of Daniel and Sophia (Horne) Lothrop were: James E., John C. and Daniel; and of Daniel and Mary E. (Chamberlin) Lothrop were: Matthew and Mary.

(VII) James Elbridge, eldest son and child of Daniel and Sophia (Horne) Lothrop, was born in the town of Rochester, New Hampshire, November 30, 1826. His young life was spent at home on the farm, and during the winter seasons he attended district school, but as his father was away much of the time and as James was the eldest son in the family, much of the responsibility of the farm management devolved on him; but notwithstanding this his leisure hours were always devoted to study and not play. At the age of nine he walked from Rochester to Dover, purchased a large Latin lexicon and returned the same day; and at ten it was not an unusual thing for him to take a load of wood to Dover and sell it before seven o'clock in the morning. And it is worthy of remark here that the open market place in Dover was on Franklin square, near where Mr. Lothrop's extensive property interests were afterward located, and where as a man of mature years he could look out daily from his principal place of business upon the very spot where as a boy he often sold wood.

His attendance at the district school did not begin to satisfy his desire for a thorough education, and he obtained instruction of higher grade at the academies in Rochester and Strafford, and afterward became himself a teacher in one of the districts of the town of Rochester, and later kept a select school in the same place. While engaged in teaching others he also continued his own studies and in that way fitted for college, but instead of matriculating he yielded to the persuasions of his mother's brother, Dr. Jeremiah Horne, who then was in successful medical practice in Fall River, Massachusetts, and took a clerkship in his drug store and at the same time began a course of elementary study under the careful preceptorship of his uncle. He remained there two years and in 1845 returned home, and in the fall of that year started a drug store of his own in Dover, his capital at the time being fifteen dollars paid him by his uncle and three hundred dollars borrowed from his father.

At that time he was nineteen years old, but courage and business capacity do not always wait upon mature years, and from that little beginning as a boy and that little borrowed capital there grew a business which eventually extended itself into

other municipalities and amounted to more than a million dollars annually. For a year or more he conducted the business entirely alone, doing all the work, and then at night he carried circulars and other advertising papers around to the houses of the citizens, and in the course of a short time he came to need help. Besides that he had become well grounded in medicine and pharmacy and was desirous to take a course which would lead to the degree in medicine. At the time it was his plan to attend lectures at Brunswick, Maine, and afterward graduate at Philadelphia, and with this end in view he called to his assistance his younger brother Daniel, who then was just prepared for college. He urged upon the young man to take charge of the store, promising by way of inducement an equal share of the profits, and that the firm name should read "D. Lothrop & Co.," a name which the young brother at the age of five years had scratched on a piece of tin and nailed it against the door of his playhouse. And so the sign was made and put up, and thus began the house of D. Lothrop & Co., a house which in later years came to be known in every state in the Union and even in countries beyond the Atlantic ocean.

With his brother in charge of the store and the business established on a paying business, Mr. Lothrop proceeded to carry out his previously formed plan, and accordingly entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, completed the prescribed course and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1848. Even at that time the diploma of "Old Jeff" ranked with that of any other school of medical instruction in the country, and while there Dr. Lothrop was a student under the famous old "Faculty of 1841," among whose professors were Gross, that great giant of surgery, and Pancoast, the bold, and DaCosta, the brilliant, and Meigs, the conscientious one, and Bache, the learned one, and others of equal fame and popularity.

Having come to the degree Dr. Lothrop returned to Dover with the intention to enter general practice, but the increasing opportunities of rapidly growing business had become so important that his entire attention was required in that direction and caused him to relinquish the idea. His medical knowledge, however, served a valuable purpose in the drug business, to the success of which he gave his best effort and undivided attention. About three years after it was established it was decided that Daniel Lothrop open a similar store at Newmarket, New Hampshire, with the firm name of D. Lothrop & Co. over its door, which was done, and Dr. James remained in Dover as the head and financial man of the house. In the course of a short time John C. Lothrop, another brother, was taken into the firm, but the name remained as before. After the departure of the elder brother from home John had necessarily taken his place on the farm, but at length he too demanded a business life; and he was received on equal footing with his brothers and was placed in the store at Newmarket, where he soon became thoroughly conversant with the business in detail.

"These three brothers," says Quint, "have presented a most remarkable spirit of family union; remarkable in that there was none of the drifting away from each other into perilous friendships and monied ventures. They held firmly to each other with a trust beyond words; the simple word of either was as good as a bond, and as early as possible they entered into an agreement that all three should combine fortunes and, though keeping distinct kinds of business, should share equal profits under the firm name of 'D. Lothrop & Co.' After John C. Lothrop had learned the business they proceeded to establish a store at Meredith Village, and still another was opened at Amesbury Mills, Massachusetts. All of these prospered and made purchases easy; but as profitable opportunities offered these were all sold. In Dover, where the drug business in time became concentrated, it had also expanded, and the old buildings on Franklin square were replaced with a substantial brick block, Alonzo T. Pinkham acquired a half interest in the concern and the style changed to Lothrop & Pinkham, as since known to the business world.

In later years still further changes were made in the Lothrop interests and their business extended into other branches of trade, both mercantile and manufacturing, to follow the detail of which is unnecessary in this place. But in each of these new and extended ventures Dr. Lothrop has had his full share and responsibility, and in still others besides them in which his partners were not interested; and out of them all has come the reputation he enjoyed of being one of the most widely interested business men in all New England, with a capacity to direct successfully extensive and diversified operations equal to any man in the land. Of course he gained a fortune, and no man will say that his success was not fairly earned by honest effort or that he ever increased his own possessions at the cost of his fellowman. The ramifications of business at times called him into uncertain fields and laid heavy exactions on his time and physical resources, yet he proved equal to every emergency and his time adequate to every demand. Some of his operations would distract and paralyze the powers of men less favorably constituted, but he apparently was able to see the end from the beginning, and having carefully laid his plans proceeded to their execution with the serene confidence that all would end according to his expectation; and subsequent results have proved that his judgment was seldom at fault.

Besides his manifold business interests Dr. Lothrop was for many years a powerful factor in the political history of Dover and Strafford county, although his participation in that direction was not for purposes of self-advancement or desire for political preferment, for every element of his nature was directly the opposite of all which constitutes that character. He held public office for the good of his city and the welfare of its people, and generally at personal cost to himself. In 1872 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1883 and again in 1884 was mayor of Dover. The latter was

perhaps the most important office of a public character he ever filled, and during his incumbency there arose serious questions to be settled, some of which had involved the city in litigation and threatened dire consequences had not the municipal interests been ably safeguarded by its chief executive. His zeal in the city's welfare never abated, whether he was or was not a part of its governing body, and he always showed a generous public spirit in supporting its institutions with private subscription from his own purse; and no worthy charity ever appealed in vain to him. He was made a director of the Cochecho National Bank in 1858, its vice-president in 1873 and president in 1876; a director of Cochecho Aqueduct Company in 1871, its clerk in 1872 and president in 1875. He was also a considerable stockholder and director in the Portsmouth & Dover Railroad, the Eliot Bridge Company, the old Dover Horse Railroad, and president of Dover Board of Trade. In politics he was thoroughly Republican, and in religious preference a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than forty years he was a teacher in the Sunday school of that church.

Dr. Lothrop married, September 29, 1852, Mary E. Morrill, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Morrill, of Dover, New Hampshire. Dr. Lothrop died March 6, 1907, at Dover, where he is buried.

Driven from England by religious persecution persons named Phips and others who spelled their name Phipps came early to New England. From early pioneers of one of these stocks came the Phippses of this article.

(I) Samuel Phipps and his wife, Mary, resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at the birth of their daughter, Mary, born March 28, 1778. Their next child was born in Burlington, January 15, 1780; the next, Sarah, in Fryburg, August 16, 1782, and the following five, Elizabeth, Elijah, Abigail, John and Anna, in Chatham, New Hampshire.

(II) Elijah, son of Samuel and Mary Phipps, was born in Chatham, New Hampshire, March 13, 1786. February 13, 1803, the marriage intention of Elijah Phipps and Dorcas Harriman, both of Chatham, were published; and on March 1, 1803, they were married in Chatham, by Asa Eastman, justice of the peace. Elijah and Dorcas had born to them in Chatham, Mary, Oscar R., Samuel, James Monroe, Emily, Peter, Albert Gallatin Whipple and Charles Edwin.

(III) James Monroe, third son of Elijah and Dorcas (Harriman) Phipps, was born in Chatham, September 3, 1816, and moved to Milan, in March, 1831, at the age of fourteen years, when that part of the state was little better than a wilderness. He remained with his parents and assisted his father on the home farm the greater part of the time until he attained his majority. He then learned the trade of custom boot and shoe making, which he followed fifteen years, employing from one to five men. In 1852 he went into trade with Adams Twitchel, and

they carried on a store and also conducted quite an extensive business for the time in lumbering. In the spring of 1856 they sold out to Bickford, Wheeler & Davis. Mr. Phipps then became a farmer and followed that employment until 1868, meantime building the stand occupied by him at the time of his death. In 1868 Mr. Phipps, his brother Peter, and his son James S., formed a partnership under the firm name of J. M. Phipps & Company, and opened a general store which they carried on until May, 1872. After that time he attended to the culture of his farm. He was a selfmade, upright, honorable man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. He held the office of justice of the peace forty-five years; his last commission expiring June, 1885. He was postmaster from 1861 to 1864, and a member of the board of selectmen for 1858-59, 1862, 1865-67, and was a member elect of the legislature of 1885. His death, which caused the first vacancy in that body that session, resulted from paralysis, and occurred May 3, 1885. He was made a member of Gorham Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in May, 1863, and by North Star Royal Arch Chapter, Lancaster, in April, 1874. He married, October 13, 1839, Lydia G. Wheeler, of Shelburne, born in Shelburne, New Hampshire, February 24, 1820, and died December 7, 1889, daughter of Amos Wheeler, of Milan. They had three children that lived to maturity: Emily, married Lewis H. Cole. Clara, married Abner K. Cole. James S. Only one of these, James S., survived him.

(IV) James Selden, only son and third child of James M. and Lydia G. (Wheeler) Phipps, was born in Milan, March 15, 1847, on the homestead of his father, where he spent his early years. He died in Berlin, April 3, 1905. He attended the public schools of Milan and had the benefit of one year's instruction in a business college in Concord. This constituted his early education. He left the farm at the age of twenty-one and engaged with his father and P. A. G. W. Phipps, in mercantile business in Milan, under the firm name of J. M. Phipps & Company, continuing in trade about ten years. During the most of this time he was postmaster of Milan. In 1890 the Berlin Savings Bank & Trust Company was organized in Berlin, and Mr. Phipps was elected treasurer of the company. He put the best ten years of his life into the work of this enterprise, and the results bore witness to his sound business judgment. In 1900 certain changes took place in the directorate of the bank, and Mr. Phipps deemed it advisable to retire. This he did, and the same year he, in company with others, some of whom had been connected with him in the bank, organized the new City National Bank, and Mr. Phipps was elected cashier. This position he held at the time of his death. In this, as in other affairs, he showed his ability and good judgment. It has been written of him: "In his make-up there was not one iota of speculation; he had no desire for great wealth, hence he took no chances with fortune. An honest value for an honest dollar was his motto, and he made this the basis of his whole business

life. His knowledge and insight into the ways of men were remarkable, and his estimate of men and of value was accurate and safe. No man of the county of Coos would hesitate to trust him with his honor or his money, and none had a truer or safer councillor. His methods were safe, his judgment phenomenal, his accuracy and ability unexcelled, and there was not a rough element in his nature." In ten years the stock in the first banking enterprise went from par to two and one-half times above par, and when in this institution changes took place which caused him to withdraw from it, he took to his new establishment many of the patrons of the old, and the respect and good will of every business man in the county. For fourteen years he rode twice a day in every condition of weather between Milan and Berlin, a distance of eight miles each way. This, together with his close confinement to business told upon his health, and a year before his death he removed to Berlin.

In the affairs of Milan Mr. Phipps was a leading spirit. For nearly fifteen years he was town clerk. He served on the board of selectmen, took the census of the town in 1880 and 1890, was justice of the peace a great many years, and was authority on all matters pertaining to the business of the town. In the summer of 1888 he represented Milan in the New Hampshire legislature. The town did not feel able to build the kind of a bridge across the Androscoggin river, near Milan, that was needed, and Mr. Phipps introduced a bill providing for an appropriation from the state funds to pay a part of the expenses of the structure. This was the first bill of the kind ever introduced into the legislature and it met with a good deal of opposition, but Mr. Phipps's clear statement of the merits of the case prevailed, the bill passed, and the state and the town together appropriated \$10,000 and the new iron bridge was built in 1889, Mr. Phipps being chairman of the building committee. This bridge remains a monument of his fidelity to the interests of the town.

He affiliated with the Masonic Order early in life, receiving the degree of entered apprentice in Gorham Lodge, Gorham, July 28, 1868; the fellow craft degree September 1, 1869, and the degree of master Mason September 29, 1868. In February, 1878, he was demitted from Gorham Lodge, and in March, 1878, became a member of North Star Lodge of Lancaster. When Sabatis Lodge of Berlin was organized he was demitted from North Star Lodge and became a member of Sabatis Lodge. He received the degree of the Royal Arch Chapter, April 15, 1874, and was knighted in North Star Commandery, Lancaster, April 26, 1877. His love of Masonry grew with years, and when in August, 1894, Edward A. Raymond Consistory visited Lancaster, and established Scottish Rite Masonry in the North Country. Mr. Phipps was one of the large class to receive the Scottish Rite degrees, from the third to the thirty-second, both inclusive; March 23, 1893, he became a member of Kora Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine,

Lewiston, Maine. He was also a member of Androscoggin Lodge of Odd Fellows of Milan, which he joined when it was organized in 1884.

Mr. Phipps married, June 17, 1875, Ellen M. Edwards, of Bethel, Maine, born January 27, 1853, daughter of General Clark S. and Maria (Mason) Edwards. Her father during the Civil war was one of Maine's most famous and honored sons. Of this union were born two daughters: Maud Lillian, January 26, 1877, married John L. McIntire, of Milan. Marcia Edwards, November 9, 1889. The family still resides on the old homestead in Milan.

The name of Howard, which is one of the most famous in the annals of English chivalry, has for a period of six hundred years been prominently identified with the nobility and was borne by several Dukes of Norfolk. Its ancient forms of spelling were Harward and Hereward. According to Burke's "Heraldic Register" the present form of spelling originated with William Howard, a learned and reverend judge in the reign of King Edward I. Dugdale tried in vain to trace its origin to a more remote period. Sir Robert Howard, Knight, a descendant of the judge, married Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and great-granddaughter of and heiress of Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed De Brotherton, eldest son of King Edward I by the latter's second wife, Margaret, who was a daughter of Philip the Hardy of France. John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the Jockey of Norfolk mentioned by Shakespeare, fell in the battle of Bosworth Field (1485), while defending to the last extremity the lost cause of his sovereign, Richard III. His son, Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey and afterwards Duke of Norfolk, distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden (1513), and the latter's eldest son, Henry (1516-1546), also Earl of Surrey, was one of the most noted poets and polite writers of his age.

(I) The New Hampshire Howards now in hand are the descendants of Nathaniel Howard, who came from Suffolk, England, in 1641, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1643. In the early New England records the name is subjected to several changes in its orthography, such as Hayward, Haward and Heywood. The maiden name of the wife of Nathaniel, the immigrant, cannot be ascertained. Two of his sons, William and Nathaniel, Jr., resided for a time in Charlestown, whence they removed to Chelmsford about 1656.

(II) Nathaniel (2) Howard, son of Nathaniel (1), the immigrant, probably accompanied his parents from England. Land was granted him in Chelmsford, where he reared several children, among whom were Nathaniel and Jacob. Wyman's "History of Charlestown" states that he went to Chelmsford considerably later than 1656; that he married for his first wife Sarah Willard, July 2, 1666, and for his second wife Sarah Parker; and that his children were: Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary,







*Hon. J. Woodbury Howards*

Samuel, Benjamin, Jacob, Rebecca and Rachel.

(III) Jacob, son of Nathaniel (2) Howard, was probably a life-long resident of Chelmsford, but no definite information concerning him can be gleaned from the records.

(IV) Benjamin, doubtless a son of Jacob Howard, resided either in Chelmsford or the adjoining town of Westford. It is quite probable that Silas, the next in line of descent as given here, was a son of Benjamin, but unfortunately the tracing of this particular branch of the family is attended with much difficulty.

(V) Silas, son of Benjamin Howard, is believed to have been born in Westford, where he married, January 6, 1775, Sybil Read, daughter of Captain William Read. He was one of the embattled farmers who fought for national independence, and after the dawning of the new era in our civilization settled in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire. The "History of Hillsborough County" states that later in life he removed elsewhere. He was the father of ten children, namely: Silas, Samuel, Joseph, Jacob, John, Benjamin, Martha, Abigail, Rachel and Sybil. He died in 1840, aged forty years.

(VI) Joseph, third son and child of Silas and Sybil (Read) Howard, was born June 19, 1792, and died September 13, 1839. He settled in Wilton, New Hampshire, where he married, February 19, 1818, Phebe Pettengill, born in that town April 26, 1796, daughter of William and Rhoda (Haggitt) Pettengill, the former a Revolutionary soldier and a selectman of Wilton. She died August 3, 1829, and he subsequently married Abiah Parker, born October 20, 1806, and died July 20, 1888. The children of his first union were: Ezra P., John S. G. and Joseph A. Those of his second marriage were: Adeline and Hannah G.

(VII) Ezra Pettengill, eldest son and child of Joseph and Phebe (Pettengill) Howard, was born in Wilton, in 1818. His career of usefulness began early, and at the age of about ten years he was considered competent to drive a team from Wilton to Nashua. He was shortly afterwards left motherless and going to Temple worked upon a farm for some years. When eighteen years old he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship was employed as a journeyman in Lowell and Cambridge, Massachusetts, Washington, New Hampshire, and Rochester, New York. Returning to New Hampshire in 1842, he resided in Temple for a short time, and going from there to Washington he turned his attention to the manufacture of card boards. From 1846 to 1851 he was associated with his brother, Joseph A. Howard, and from the latter year till 1869 carried on business alone, increasing his facilities and managing his affairs with such sagacity as to acquire control of the entire production of card boards in the United States. In 1869 he removed to Nashua and engaged in the flour and grain trade, later becoming associated with his son in the manufacture of furniture under the firm name of Howard & Company. He participated quite prominently in

public affairs and for the years 1867-68 represented Washington in the lower house of the state legislature. On January 24, 1844, he married Mary Trow, of Goshen, born in Mount Vernon, July 22, 1818, daughter of Levi and Betsey (Averill) Trow, and died December 6, 1894. The children of this union are Joseph W. and Mary H. (twins), and Martha J.

(VIII) Joseph Woodbury, eldest child of Ezra P. and Mary (Trow) Howard, was born in Washington, November 22, 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, at Tubb's Union Academy at Washington, and at the Academy at New Loudon. Soon after leaving school he engaged in business in Manchester, and continued there for about a year. Removing to Nashua in 1867 he entered the furniture store of E. P. Brown, and shortly afterwards became a partner in the enterprise, and so continued for a number of years. Upon the dissolution of the firm Mr. Howard and Captain C. D. Copp associated themselves together under the firm name of Howard & Copp, and continued the business. After two or three years of successful business this firm was dissolved, and Charles H. French became interested in the firm, the name of which became Howard & French. Still later the firm was changed by the admission of David Heald, of Milford, and took the name of Howard, French & Heald. This firm had a factory at Nashua, and another at Milford, and did a very large wholesale business. In January, 1894, it was dissolved, French & Heald taking the Milford branch, and Mr. Howard retaining the Nashua business, of which he became sole proprietor. It was incorporated October 19, 1905, as the Howard, Sexton Company, J. W. Howard becoming president; C. W. Howard, treasurer and manager of the spring bed factory, and J. B. Sexton, for six years previous the company's manager, becoming manager of the store. This concern is now one of the leading house furnishing establishments of the state, and carries a complete line of furniture of every description, carpets, draperies, curtains, and an extensive assortment of wall papers. In connection with the latter men are furnished to hang wall paper. Five floors and a basement are occupied with a total of twenty thousand square feet of floor space. Twelve sales-people are employed. The spring bed factory of the concern occupies three floors, five thousand square feet, and employs fifteen hands. The products are sold in all sections of New England. Mr. Howard has been a sufferer from fire to an extent that would have discouraged and wrecked a less energetic and hopeful man. The retail department of his business was totally destroyed while located in the old Beason block; his factory in the Greeley buildings on Lowell street was badly damaged, his factory in the old Washington house with its annex on Main street was wholly consumed, as was his factory and storehouse on Front street. At other times he has sustained losses by less destructive fires, the last being the burning of the upholstery department of his business on

Front street. In spite of these losses he has never faltered in his progress, and has repeatedly rebuilt stores and factories, and enlarged his output. In addition to the above named enterprises, Mr. Howard is president and manager of the Howard Furniture Company, organized in 1892, which has a large factory at Wilton and a storehouse in Nashua, employing one hundred men. He is owner of the Howard block.

Mr. Howard is a man whose influence has been constantly felt in the financial, manufacturing, business and social circles of Nashua for many years and that influence has been exerted for the good of the city and the benefit of its citizens. In politics he is a Republican, and in municipal and state affairs he has taken no inconsiderable part. He served ward one on the board of selectmen, represented it in the common council in 1877-78; in the board of aldermen in 1879-80, and has served the city on the board of education fifteen years. He was a member of the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature in 1887-88, and was a member of the state senate in 1893-94. While a member of the house he served on the committees on banks and manufacturing, and while in the senate he was a member of the committee on military and other important committees. His services as a legislator were important, and received the hearty approval of his constituents. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Nashua, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and to the profit of the city. In 1905 he was made a member of the governor's council, and served two years. It is necessary only to mention the numerous business enterprises with which Mr. Howard has been connected, and the many offices he has filled to illustrate the great energy and executive ability of the man.

In religious opinions he is a Universalist, and gives a hearty and liberal support to the institutions of that denomination in Nashua. In 1890 he became a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and since that time he has taken his place in Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter; Israel Hunt Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree. He joined Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1868, and is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in Nashua. He is a member of S. S. Davis Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias.

He married, August 27, 1868, at the bride's home, Nancy J. Hesselton, born December 13, 1841, daughter of Joel and Mary (Herrick) Hesselton, of Wilton. Three children have been born of this marriage: Charles W., mentioned below; Frank Barrett, September 20, 1871; and Mary Hesselton, August 14, 1876, married, October 26, 1899, Herbert L. Flather, of Nashua.

(IX) Charles Woodbury, eldest son and child of Joseph W. and Nancy J. (Hesselton) Howard, was born in Nashua, October 28, 1869. He studied

preliminarily in the public schools and was graduated from Phillips (Exeter) Academy in 1890, after which he allied himself with the business interests of his native city. He is a stockholder and treasurer of the Howard Sexton Company, and is also quite extensively interested in the development of real estate, being president of the Baldwin Realty Company. Politically he is a Republican, and was a member of the legislature in 1905-07; during both terms he served as a member of the appropriation and military committees, and in the session of 1907 was chairman of the military committee. He affiliates with the various Masonic bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree, and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, also with the Nashua Boat Club, and is actively interested in the state militia, being at the present time assistant adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel on General Tolles' staff. He attends the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Howard married, June 14, 1894, Blanche L. Baldwin, daughter of Josephus Baldwin, first mayor of Nashua. They have two children: Woodbury and Lucy Baldwin Howard.

The name of Tasker is not common in this country, and most of the family appear to belong to New Hampshire. They trace their line to one of the seventeenth century immigrants, who bore his part in subduing the wilderness and defending the little sea-coast settlements against the attacks of the Indians.

(I) John Tasker, the first of the family in America, came from England in 1680 and settled in Madbury, then Dover, New Hampshire. At the time of the destruction of Oyster River, now Durham, by the Indians, July 18, 1694, there was an attack on the Tasker home. Mr. Tasker succeeded in killing one Indian, who was borne off by his two companions. The family then fled to the woods, and that night succeeded in reaching the Woodman garrison. John Tasker married, and had four sons: Ebenezer, Samuel, John and William. (The last named receives extended mention, with descendants, in this article).

(II) John (2), third son of John Tasker, the ancestor, was born in Madbury about the year 1718, and in later years became one of the most prominent representatives of the Tasker family in New Hampshire, one of the foremost men of Strafford county, and one who was as highly respected as any man in the region. He was a man of keen business foresight, as will be seen by the circumstances which impelled him to leave Madbury and settle in Barnstead. The colonial governor and council having ordered the construction of a highway to be called the Province road, to lead from Durham through Barrington, Barnstead, Gilmanton and thence to Coos and the Canadian border, John Tasker, of Madbury, thought it a good time to settle the town of Barnstead. He went there in 1767.

during the summer season, and with others constructed a rude log cabin of considerable size and large enough to provide shelter for cattle and whoever should care for them until the coming of the next spring. He stored a good crop of hay from a large beaver meadow, which was fed to the cattle driven from Madbury by Benjamin Emerson and two companions, all three being young men and the first white men who passed a winter in Barnstead.

John Tasker was a land surveyor and had been employed in Barnstead in making original surveys in that town and in tracing lines of others. This work gave him a thorough knowledge of the value and location of the best lots, and he became the owner of many of them by purchase at public sales in Newington and Portsmouth at prices ranging from ten to seventeen pounds per hundred acres. This land was sold largely in payment of taxes assessed for the purpose of constructing the Province road. The tract selected for his homestead, where he had established his old log camp, was in the extreme southeast corner of the town, next to the Strafford line and near Barrington, where he might reach the nearest settlement with little inconvenience in crossing Blue hill in case of necessity. His home site had a high ridge for a dwelling house, an abundant supply of water and extensive meadows which had been cleared by beavers and which furnished an ample supply of natural growth hay until that commodity could be produced by cultivation.

On this place John Tasker passed the remaining years of his life. The other lands bought by him were sold in the course of time and yielded a comfortable fortune. He was one of the wealthiest men in the town, and frequently held the office of justice of the peace, selectman and moderator. The date of his marriage and the name of his wife are not known, and if he had daughters the fact is not mentioned by compilers of his family history. It is known, however, that he had three sons, Joseph, Paul and Nathaniel. Joseph, the eldest son, married and had five sons: William, John, Joseph 2nd, Paul and Ira. Paul, second son of John, had no descendants so far as the records tend to show.

(III) Nathaniel, youngest son of "Squire" John (2) Tasker, married Sally Hill, a descendant of Samuel Hill, of Durham, and by whom he had six (one account mentions only three) children: Gilbert, Seth, Paul, Nathaniel, Mary Walker and Vienna.

(IV) Gilbert Tasker, eldest son and child of Nathaniel and Sally (Hill) Tasker, was born in Barrington, New Hampshire, February 23, 1805, and died September 23, 1876. He married, December 29, 1833, Eliza Durgan, born March 5, 1805, died March 26, 1895. They had children: Mary S., married Dudley Marshall. John, married Sarah C. Johnson. Alvira, married Dr. N. C. Twombly. Gilbert, Jr., died in infancy.

(V) John Tasker, second child and elder son of Gilbert and Eliza (Durgan) Tasker, was born in Barnstead, April 29, 1838, on the farm on which he

now lives and which has been in the Tasker family for three generations preceding his own. His life has been one of quiet toil on the farm and has not been without material profit to himself and his family, while in the town his example has been worthy of emulation and has gained for him the respect of his fellowmen. For many years both he and his wife have been devout members of the Congregational Church of South Barnstead, he having been one of its deacons for a long time. The church edifice was erected through the generosity of Squire John Tasker in 1822. Deacon Tasker married, 1865, Sarah C. Johnson, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, daughter of James and Eleanor (Prescott) Johnson, of Brentwood, New Hampshire, and granddaughter of Obadiah and Betsey (Underwood) Johnson, also of Brentwood. Mrs. Tasker's father died, aged fifty-eight years, and her mother died in 1866, aged sixty-three years. Two children have been born to Deacon John and Sarah C. (Johnson) Tasker: Charles G., and Anna M., married Walker S. Worthy, now deceased.

(II) William, youngest of the four sons of John Tasker, was born in Madbury, New Hampshire, May 28, 1721. He married Elizabeth ———, and they had thirteen children: Abigail, born October 27, 1750, died February 13, 1823. Samuel, born April 26, 1752, died September 11, 1811. William, born November 14, 1753, died September 11, 1828. Daniel, born August 14, 1755. James, born February 6, 1757, settled in Cornish, New Hampshire, and many of his descendants are still living in that part of the state. Hannah, born July 22, 1758. Elizabeth, born March 19, 1760. John, born March 9, 1762. Louis, born September 24, 1764. Rebecca, born May 29, 1766. Andrew, born April 30, 1768. Israel, born December 16, 1769. Miles, born October 19, 1771.

(III) William (2), second son and third child of William and Elizabeth Tasker, was born in Madbury, New Hampshire, November 14, 1753. He married Hannah Pinkham, born October 12, 1750. They settled on a farm in Strafford, New Hampshire. They had five children, four sons and one daughter: Nicholas, born March 3, 1777, died March 30, 1838. Jonathan, whose sketch follows. Nathaniel, born September 7, 1784, died August 27, 1868. Elisha, born September 16, 1787, died February 2, 1863. Betsy, born March 27, 1794, married William T. Caswell. William Tasker died September 19, 1828, and his wife died sixteen years previously, August 15, 1812.

(IV) Jonathan, second son and child of William and Hannah (Pinkham) Tasker, was born in Strafford, New Hampshire, November 13, 1779. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Daniel French, of Northwood, New Hampshire, to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade. After completing his seven years' apprenticeship he received, according to the custom of the time, his freedom suit, and then began business for himself. He married, May 18, 1803, Mary, daughter of Joshua Hoitt, of Northwood, born September 1, 1781; she was sometimes

called Polly. They soon after settled in Pittsfield, near Jenness Pond. After living there several years they moved to Northwood, near the Narrows, where Jonathan Tasker closed a long and useful life, March 12, 1873, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife died October 11, 1854, aged seventy-three. They had seven children: Jewett, born October 6, 1803, is mentioned below. Eliza G., born September 18, 1805, married Philbrick Cran. Joshua G., born March 30, 1808, died in infancy. John C., born October 17, 1809, married (first) Charlotte A. Battles, of Raymond, New Hampshire, who died in 1851, and he then married Marietta Smith, of Manchester, New Hampshire. Mary H., born November 7, 1811, married Rev. Collins L. Foss, December 6, 1849, and lived in Manchester, New Hampshire. Cynthia Jane, born August 25, 1815, died September 28, 1830. Ezra, born September 11, 1818, was thrice married; his first wife was Catherine J., daughter of William Bartlett, of Northwood, whom he married, June 26, 1844; his second wife was Susan Hill, of Strafford, New Hampshire, and his third, Eunice Hilliard.

(V) Jewett, eldest son and child of Jonathan and Mary (Hoitt) Tasker, was born at Pittsfield, New Hampshire, October 6, 1803. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade. Later he settled in Newmarket, New Hampshire, where he became a builder and contractor. He was twice married. His first wife was Louisa H. Haskell, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and they had three children: Charles E., whose sketch follows; Helen L., born July 29, 1836; and Frances A., born June 30, 1839. Frances married James Chesley, of Durham, New Hampshire, and settled in Minnesota. Mrs. Louisa (Haskell) Tasker died February 25, 1840. Jewett Tasker married for his second wife Lydia Lefavour, also of Beverly, Massachusetts. They had five children: Joseph J., born January 11, 1843, died March 31, 1905. William A., born August 28, 1846. George H., died in infancy. Georgianna, born January 18, 1856, died May 10, 1872. Mary Abbe, died in infancy. Jewett Tasker died in Newmarket, New Hampshire, February 25, 1872.

(VI) Charles E., eldest son and child of Jewett and Louisa H. (Haskell) Tasker, was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, November 29, 1833. He was a contractor and builder for several years, but in the early seventies he engaged in the undertaking business at Newmarket, which he has followed ever since. In politics he is a Democrat. He was town treasurer and an efficient member of the school board many years, has been selectman several terms, and represented his town in the state legislature in 1870. August 15, 1861, Charles E. Tasker married his second cousin, Georgianna J. Tasker, born in Northwood, August 13, 1838, died February 28, 1904, daughter of Rev. Levi B. and Hannah P. (Caswell) Tasker. Rev. Levi B. Tasker was a son of Elisha Tasker, and a grandson of William (III). He was an influential minister of the Free Will Baptist denomination, and held pastorates at Newmarket and Sandwich, New Hamp-

shire. He died at the latter place, August 29, 1875. The children of Charles E. and Georgianna J. (Tasker) Tasker were four in number: Louisa J., born May 29, 1862, in Placerville, California, married, August 13, 1882, William T. Folsom. Edward M., born August 14, 1865, married Sarah E. Lane. Charles H., died in infancy. Harry B., whose sketch follows. All were born in Newmarket except the first born.

(VII) Harry B., youngest child and son of Charles E. and Georgianna J. (Tasker) Tasker, was born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, June 17, 1870. He was associated with his father in the undertaking business until July 1, 1897. He then moved to Dover, New Hampshire, and in partnership with T. J. Chesley purchased the undertaking business of A. N. Ward. The business since then has been conducted under the firm name of Tasker & Chesley. Harry B. Tasker is a member and past master of Rising Star Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a past high priest of Belknap Chapter, No. 8, a member of Orphans' Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, a Knight Templar of Saint Paul's Commandery, a Thirty-second degree Mason of the Consistory of New Hampshire, and a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In addition to his Masonic affiliations Mr. Tasker is prominent in other fraternal organizations. He is a member of Wecohammet Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Dover. Harry B. Tasker married, August 5, 1905, Nora E. Lee, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Lee, of Lee, New Hampshire.

The name of Marcou is of considerable antiquity in France, and the family now in hand is not far removed from its original source. Much interesting matter relative to its genealogy and early history might be gathered in the old country, but unfortunately the desired information cannot be obtained on this side of the ocean.

(1) Joseph Marcou died in France, and his widow, accompanied by a son, emigrated to Canada, settling in St. Francis, Province of Quebec.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph Marcou, was born in France in 1833, and came to Canada with his mother when three years old. He was reared and educated in St. Francis, whence he came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Benton, Maine, a town located on the banks of the Kennebec river above the city of Augusta. There he applied himself diligently to the activities of life, was actively interested in public affairs and for many years served with ability as town clerk. He married Mary Roderick, and had a family of nine children, namely: Ida, Cora, David Henry, Louis Benjamin, Gertrude E., Agnes E., Bertha B., Arthur William, and another child who did not live to maturity. Ida is the wife of H. E. Chandler, and now resides in Worcester, Massachusetts. Cora became the wife of Sidney E. Bailey, and is residing in New Bed-

ford, Massachusetts. David Henry resides at Island Falls, Maine. Louis B. will be again referred to. Gertrude E., Agnes E., and Bertha B. are residing in Berlin, this state. Arthur W. resides in Providence, Rhode Island.

(III) Louis Benjamin Marcou. M. D., second son and fourth child of Joseph and Mary (Roderick) Marcou, was born in Benton, Maine, March 13, 1874. He studied in the Benton public schools, the Coburn Institute, Waterville, Maine, at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, graduating from the latter in 1895; and was a student in medicine at the University of Vermont, receiving his degree in 1899. His professional career was inaugurated in Berlin, where he remained until going abroad for further study, and having concluded a post-graduate course in Vienna, Austria, in 1903, he resumed his practice in Berlin. Dr. Marcou gives his special attention to surgery, for which he is unusually well equipped, and is rapidly acquiring a high reputation in that field of usefulness. He is a member of the Coos County, the Oxford County (Maine), and the Maine State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, the New York Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Knights of Pythias. He is the author of several interesting articles published in the medical journals, and has contributed some valuable papers upon timely topics to the transactions of the various bodies to which he belongs. For a period of six years he was chairman of the Berlin board of health, and is now rendering excellent service in behalf of public education as a member of the school board.

This surname is derived from  
LITCHFIELD *Lich* field, probably the Litchfield in Hampshire county, England, which was so called from its being built on the site of an ancient battlefield, where now are seven barrows marking the last resting place of those slaughtered in the combat.

(I) Lawrence Litchfield came from England in 1634 or 1635 (probably from Kent), located at Scituate and was in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he bore arms in 1643. He subsequently returned to Scituate, where he died in 1649. His children were: Experience, Remembrance, Josiah and Dependence, the last being the only birth of the family in the records of Scituate. It is conjectured that others were born in Barnstable.

(II) Josiah, son of Lawrence Litchfield, was born in Scituate, April 4, 1648. He married Sarah, the daughter of Rev. Nicholas Baker, of the First Church in Scituate, in 1671. Their children were: Hannah, Sarah, Josiah, Nicholas, Experience, Judith and Samuel.

(III) Nicholas, fourth child and second son of Josiah and Sarah (Baker) Litchfield, was born in Scituate, in 1680. He married, in 1704, Bathsheba Clark, and they had children: Experience, Josiah, Nicholas, Bathsheba, James, John, Israel, Eleazer, Susanna, Isaac and Thomas.

(IV) Josiah (2) Litchfield, second child and

eldest son of Nicholas and Bathsheba (Clark) Litchfield, was born in Scituate, December 20, 1706. died August 1, 1787. He married, July 4, 1734, Susannah Morey. Their children were: Lot, Josiah, James, Jonah, Nicholas, Susanna, Daniel, Sarah, Penelope, Bathsheba, Jacob, Israel, Lot, Josiah Litchfield and his son Daniel were soldiers in the war of the Revolution.

(V) Jacob Litchfield, son of Josiah Litchfield (2), was born in Scituate, March 12, 1750. He moved to Chesterfield, Massachusetts, where some or all of his children were born. His children were: Lot, died young; Israel Clark, Joel, Lot, Susanna, Penelope and Agnes.

(VI) Lot, son of Jacob Litchfield, was born in Chesterfield, 1782, died June 19, 1821. He married Susan Keith; their children were: Edward Keith, Harris, Lyman, Amon, Cordelia, Fanny, Theodosia and Susan.

(VII) Amon, son of Lot Litchfield, was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, November 30, 1818, and died March 20, 1890. He owned and cultivated a high class farm of one hundred acres, situated a mile north of the center of Chesterfield, from the more elevated portions of which can be seen Mount Monadnock, New Hampshire, seventy-five miles away. In connection with farming he was also employed as wheelwright and general mechanic. He gave up active work some fifteen years before his death on account of ill health. He was an ingenious mechanic and a useful citizen. He married Rosena Pittsinger, born at West Hampton, Massachusetts, October 29, 1815; daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Stephenson) Pittsinger, of Chesterfield. She died January 10, 1873. Their children were: Edward H., George A., Arthur, Susan J., Mary E. and Nellie R.

(VIII) George Albert, second son and child of Amon and Rosena (Pittsinger) Litchfield, was born in Chesterfield, Massachusetts, July 13, 1846. He was educated in the primary and grammar schools of Chesterfield, and in the high school of Northampton. At the age of sixteen he had qualified himself, and began teaching school, completing three terms before he finished his high school course. In March, 1866, he went to Keene, New Hampshire, and entered the employ of Spencer & Company, hardware dealers, as a clerk. Three years later he was admitted as a member of the firm, and retained his interest therein until 1887, when he disposed of the same. He subsequently purchased an interest in the Spencer Hardware Company, successor of the original company. The Keene Five Cent Savings Bank moved into the store of Spencer & Company in October, 1875, and Mr. Litchfield was elected treasurer of it. In 1883 the bank was removed to more commodious quarters, and thereafter Mr. Litchfield devoted his attention solely to the bank, retaining his position as treasurer until the bank went into liquidation in 1895, when he was appointed assignee. About 1890 he became a stockholder and director in the Keene National Bank, and in January, 1903, was elected president of

that institution, and still (1906) retains that position. Mr. Litchfield's financial ability and extensive knowledge of business methods, combined with an agreeable manner and pleasing personality, has made him a strong and popular man in financial circles. He was elected treasurer of Cheshire county, was re-elected, and served in all four years in that position. He attends the Congregational Church, but is not a member. He is a Republican in politics, and has been somewhat active in the councils of his party, where his influence has been exerted in the direction of better government.

He married, in Keene, April 20, 1871. Ellen L. Woodward, of Keene, born December 12, 1849, daughter of Cyrus and Mary (Gone) Woodward. They have three children: Louis G., born July 6, 1873; Walter H., April 12, 1875, and Florence, March 8, 1879.

This name of a family of limited numbers in New England is probably of English origin, and is derived from *bever*, beaver, and *stock*, formerly *stoke*, and place stockaded, surrounded with stocks or piles. From the hamlet or town that succeeded the first stockade, some immigrant citizen took his surname, which has been transmitted to his posterity.

(I) Edward Beverstock settled in Needham, Massachusetts, where he married, April 9, 1736, Susanna Coller, who died June 13, 1754. He married (second), November 24, 1756, Margaret Scott. There were five children by the first and seven by the second marriage: Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Susannah, Edward, Margaret, John, Daniel, Rhoda, Lucy, Samuel and Mary.

(II) Daniel, third child and second son of Edward and Margaret (Scott) Beverstock, was born in Needham, February 5, 1762, and died in 1837, aged seventy-five. He lived in Needham and Keene, and Alstead, New Hampshire. In 1806 he became one of the owners of the grist mill at Swanzey on the Ashuelot river. He was a useful and upright citizen, and a help to the community in which he lived. He married, January 26, 1804, Lucinda Bingham, born in Montague, Massachusetts, July 10, 1772, daughter of John and Sybel (Wright) Bingham. She died in Sullivan, New Hampshire, April 24, 1854, aged eighty-two. They were the parents of five children: Lucinda, Olive, Sophia, Sybel B., and Daniel W., whose sketch follows.

(III) Daniel Wright, youngest child of Daniel and Lucinda (Bingham) Beverstock, was born in Alstead, October 6, 1815, and died in Marlow, April 26, 1842, aged twenty-seven. He was a farmer in Marlow. He married, April 5, 1836, Louisa Munn Guillow, born December 1, 1816, daughter of John and Betsey (Stevens) Guillow. She married (second), May 9, 1848, James Parker Nelson, of Harrisville. The children of Daniel W. and Louisa M. Beverstock were: Alma Augusta, Oscar Page, died young; and Oscar Daniel, the subject of the next paragraph.

(IV) Oscar Daniel, third and youngest child of Daniel W. and Louisa M. (Guillow) Beverstock, was born in Marlow, June 27, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of Munsonville and Nelson. He grew up on a farm and worked at agricultural employment in Nelson and Sullivan until twenty years of age. He enlisted in October, 1862, in Company G, Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year in that portion of the forces known as the Nineteenth Army Corps, stationed in the Department of the Gulf. After being discharged on account of sickness, he returned to Nelson, and remained about a year, when, having regained his health, he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, which constituted a part of the Sixth Army Corps, in which he served as sergeant. He saw service at City Point on the James river, Virginia, and afterward took part in the tremendous fighting in the vicinity of Petersburg. He served until the end of the war, and was discharged June 10, 1865, his last service being rendered while his regiment guarded for a short time the old prison at Washington, D. C., the place of incarceration of those charged with the assassination of President Lincoln. After his return to Nelson he was engaged in farming and sawing lumber until 1887, when he removed to the city of Keene. While a resident of Nelson Mr. Beverstock's services were sought and secured for numerous offices, the duties of which he discharged efficiently. In Keene he has manufactured sieve and riddle runs, and other bent work to the present time (1907). Mr. Beverstock is a just and conscientious man, has lived a useful and industrious life, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and a Republican, who votes as he shot in the days of the Rebellion. He has been representative in the state legislature, selectman of the town, and councilman and alderman of the city. He is a member of John Sedgwick Post, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, and of Monadnock Colony, No. 107, Pilgrim Fathers.

He married, May 16, 1866, Sarah Nims, born March 15, 1846, daughter of Gilman and Charlotte (Stone) Nims, of Roxbury, New Hampshire, and they have five children: Oscar A., born October 20, 1874, married Carrie Buffum, who died. He married (second), July 11, 1906, Elizabeth Montgomery, of Washington, Pennsylvania. Herbert L., born December 1, 1875, married, June 5, 1901, Nina F. Greene, of Keene. They have two children: Ruth Christine, born April 23, 1902; Edward Gale, born December 9, 1905. Charles W., born September 10, 1880. Carl G. and Clare D., twins, born June 6, 1884. Clare D. Beverstock married October 3, 1906, Ruth M. Taggart, of Petersboro, New Hampshire.

Nearly all persons in the United States bearing the name of Fairbanks or Fairhank, except by marriage, are related by direct descent from Jonathan, the first, while there are many who take a





*Q. H. Brewster*



justifiable pride in tracing their lineage back to mothers born to the inheritance. The immigrant often wrote his name Fayerbanke, and occasionally ffayerbanke. In his will and the inventory of his property there appears the variations ffarbanke, ffarebanke, ffarebanks, Fairbancke. Among the members of this ancient family are many who have distinguished themselves in professional and business career, or in the arts and industries, and not a few have made enviable records in the wars of the country.

(I) Jonathan Fairbanks came from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, where he first built the noted "Old Fairbanks House," which is still standing as an ancient landmark, the oldest dwelling in New England which for the same period of time has been continuously owned and occupied by the builder and his lineal descendants. He was one of the earliest settlers of Dedham, which was established 1636, and signed the covenant March 23, 1637. Before 1637 Jonathan Fairbanks had been granted at least one of the twelve-acre lots into which the first allotment was divided, with four acres of swamp land, for the same year he received as his proportion of a further allotment four acres of "Swamp" land, this additional grant being made on account of the swampy condition of a portion of the first grant. In 1638 he was appointed with others "to measure out those polls of meadow which adjoin to men's lots. And to mete out so much meadow in several parcels as is allotted unto every man according to the grant made unto them." In 1638 he was allowed six acres more, which was later exchanged for other land; and at other times following he received various small grants. He was admitted townsman and signed the covenant in 1654. He died, in Dedham, December 5, 1668. His wife's name was Grace Lee. She died "28th to Mo. 1673." Their children were all born in England, as follows: John, George, Mary, Susan, Jonas and Jonathan.

(II) John, eldest son of Jonathan and Grace (Lee) Fairbanks, was born in England and came with his parents to America and settled in Dedham, where he signed the covenant and was admitted townsman as early as 1642. He lived on the Dedham homestead which was devised to him by his father. He died November 13, 1684. In 1638 John Fairbanks and John Rogers were appointed to survey the Charles river. He married, "the 16 of 1 mo." 1641, Sarah Fiske, who died "26; 9; 1683." Their children were: Joshua, John, Sarah, Jonathan, Mary, Martha, Joseph, Hannah and Benjamin.

(III) Deacon Joseph, seventh child and fourth son of John and Sarah (Fiske) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, "the 10 of the 3 mo. 1656;" was made freeman in May, 1678, and died June 14, 1734, aged seventy-eight years. He came into possession of a part of the Dedham homestead under the will of his father and an agreement between his brother Benjamin and himself. The original of this agreement is still preserved in the old house. He married, in 1683, Dorcas ———, who died January 9, 1738. They had two children: Dorcas and Joseph.

(IV) Joseph (2), only son of Deacon Joseph (1) and Dorcas Fairbanks, was born on the ancestral acres in Dedham, April 26, 1687, and died probably between 1752 and 1755. He inherited and resided upon a part of the original homestead. March

9, 1752, he sold the homestead and eight other tracts of land in Dedham and Walpole to his son Joseph, Jr., being probably all the real estate he owned. He married, May 3, 1716, Abigail Deane, born in Dedham, June 12, 1694, and died December 31, 1750, daughter of John and Sarah Deane. Both were admitted to the church October 31, 1725. They had eight children: Joseph, John, Abigail, Israel, Sarah, Samuel, Ebenezer and Benjamin.

(V) Israel, fourth child and third son of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Deane) Fairbanks, was born in the "Old Dedham House," March 28, 1723, and died February 25, 1809. He lived in Dedham all his life. His brother Joseph sold to him and his brothers, John and Samuel, the old homestead, which was afterwards conveyed to Ebenezer, by deed February 15, 1764. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving as corporal in Captain George Gould's Company of Minute Men, on the Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and was in the service at other times during the war. He married, May 30, 1751, Elizabeth Whiting, who died December 13, 1788. Their children were: Mary, Israel, Sarah, Elias, Elizabeth, Catherine and Gerry.

(VI) Deacon Elias, fourth child and second son of Israel and Elizabeth (Whiting) Fairbanks, was born in Dedham, August 7, 1760, and died in Frankestown, New Hampshire, April 17, 1818. When only eleven years old he went to live with his uncle, Zachariah Whiting, in Frankestown, New Hampshire. After a few years he returned to Dedham, but subsequently made for himself a home in Frankestown. While very young he became a soldier, and at the age of seventeen witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Contemporaneous authority says "he was a useful and excellent man." He was a member of the Congregational Church, and from 1799 to 1813 a deacon, and was town clerk for several years and many times selectman. He married Elizabeth Billings, of Canton, Massachusetts, born February 8, 1786, and died in Frankestown, New Hampshire, December 10, 1816. Their children were: Jabez, Elizabeth, Sally, Joel, Susan and Polly.

(VII) Jabez, eldest child of Deacon Elias and Elizabeth (Billings) Fairbanks, was born in Frankestown, February 24, 1788, and died in Newport, May 10, 1874, aged eighty-six. He was a farmer and carpenter, and built many houses in the town, and was interested in a grist and saw mill for twenty years. In 1840 he removed to Newport and bought one of the best farms in Sullivan county, pleasantly located just outside of and overlooking the beautiful shaded village. He was a member of the Congregational Church, a very industrious and enterprising man, and a respected and honored citizen whose counsel was often sought. He married (first), June 2, 1814, Sally Bixby, of Frankestown, born January 29, 1780, and died December 2, 1839, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Dane) Bixby. Married (second), November 17, 1840, Polly Bixby, sister of his first wife, who was born August 27, 1793, and died in Newport, January 26, 1863. The children all by the first wife, were: Almira, Sarah Ann, Eliza Jane, Mary Elizabeth, and George Henry, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) George Henry, youngest child of Jabez and Sally (Bixby) Fairbanks, was born in Frankestown, New Hampshire, June 4, 1830, and died December 3, 1906. At ten years of age he removed

with his parents to Newport, New Hampshire, and remained with his father on the farm, and later engaged in mercantile business. He was an influential and prominent citizen, and took an active interest in public affairs. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the house of representatives in 1877, and state senator in 1881 and 1882. In 1893 he was elected to the board of county commissioners of Sullivan county, and served in that capacity six years. For many years he was an active member in the Methodist Church and one of its stewards. He was a member of Sugar River Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married (first), Eunice E. Chapin, daughter of Deacon Henry Chapin, and (second), November 19, 1855, Helen M. Nourse, born in Ackworth, New Hampshire, August 18, 1829, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Wilson) Nourse. The children by the second wife were: Charles Henry, Mary Helen, George Arlington and Burton Elias. Charles H. is mentioned below. Mary H. died young. George A. is a manufacturer of woolen goods at Newport. Burton E. died at the age of nineteen.

(IX) Charles Henry, eldest child of George H. and Helen M. (Nourse) Fairbanks, was born in Newport, November 28, 1856. He was educated in the common and high schools of Newport, and then took a position as clerk in his father's store. In 1883 he became an equal partner in the business

which was carried on under the style of Fairbanks & Son. Two years later he became sole proprietor, and carried on the business until 1896, when he disposed of his store by sale and in 1897 removed to Rochester, and forming a partnership with his brother George A., under the firm name of Fairbanks Brothers, they purchased the grocery business of the Stanley estate, which they carried in until 1899, when George A. sold his interest to S. J. Rawson. In 1903, Charles H. Fairbanks bought the Rawson interest and has since successfully conducted the business under his own name. Mr. Fairbanks takes a lively interest in public questions. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1891 was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives, from Newport. He is a member of Sugar River Lodge, No. 55, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Newport, of which he is a past grand; and of the Stony Brook Encampment, No. 27, of which he is past chief patriarch.

He married, in Newport, New Hampshire, February 1, 1881, Emma L. Howe, born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, May 5, 1855, daughter of Richard and Emeline (Dustine) Howe. To them have been born three children: Mary Gertrude, born October 26, 1882, a graduate of Rochester high school, now bookkeeper in her father's store and assistant librarian in Rochester Library; Arthur R., born March 5, 1885, a traveling salesman from Boston, Massachusetts; Alice E., born July 21, 1893.

1882 - 2







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