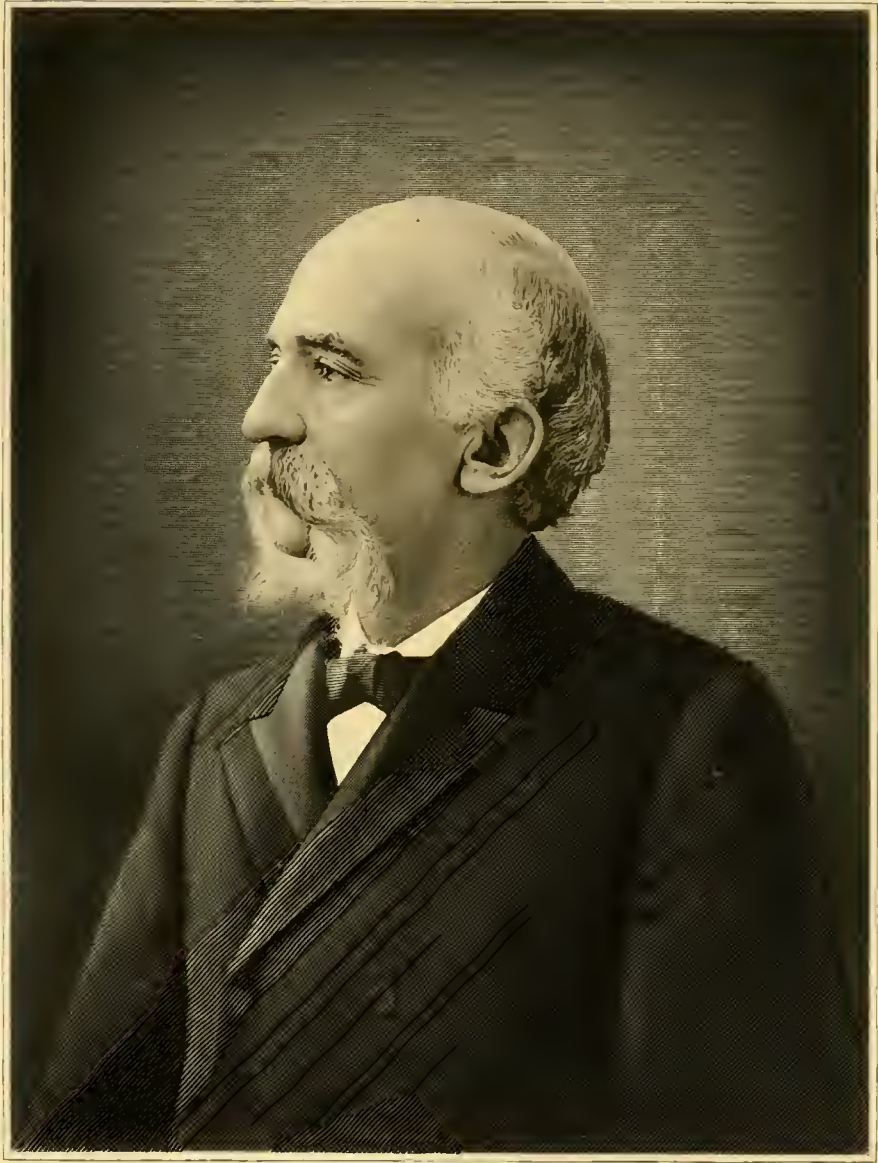








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Ezra S. Stearns

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY
HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
EZRA S. STEARNS

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE; MEMBER AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; CORRESPONDING MEMBER MINNESOTA
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MEMBER FITCHBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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WILLIAM F. WHITCHER

TRUSTEE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE LIBRARY, MEMBER NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND NEW
ENGLAND METHODIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AND

EDWARD E. PARKER

JUDGE OF PROBATE, NASHUA

VOL. I

ILLUSTRATED

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

NEW YORK CHICAGO

1908



INTRODUCTORY

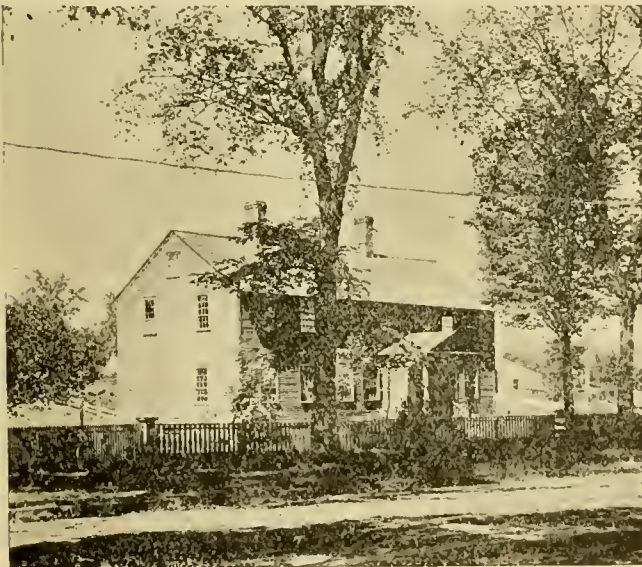
THE present work, "Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire," presents in the aggregate an amount and variety of genealogical and personal information and portraiture unequalled by any kindred publication. Indeed, no similar work concerning New Hampshire Families has ever before been presented. It contains a vast amount of ancestral history never before printed. The object, clearly defined and well digested, is threefold:

First. To present in concise form the history of New Hampshire Families of the Colonial Days.

Second. To preserve a record of the prominent present-day people of the State.

Third. To present through personal sketches the relation of its prominent families of all times to the growth, singular prosperity and widespread influence of New Hampshire.

The reading public of New Hampshire, as well as other States, has long been familiar with the historical and genealogical work of Mr. Ezra S. Stearns. He has contributed much to the perfection of family history embodied in many of local histories published by various towns of the State, beside those published wholly from his pen. His



First Meeting Place of Legislature at Concord, 1782.

latest work of this character, the History of Plymouth in two handsome volumes, has received many encomiums from press and critical literary authorities. The work herein embodied may be justly regarded as the crowning effort of a life devoted largely, in the midst of other public services, to genealogical research. His pains and tireless efforts in the interest of accuracy and thoroughness are well known and need no sponsor. His efforts have been seconded by several able assistants, including Miss Frances M. Abbott, of Concord; J. C. Jennings, of Wayne, Maine;

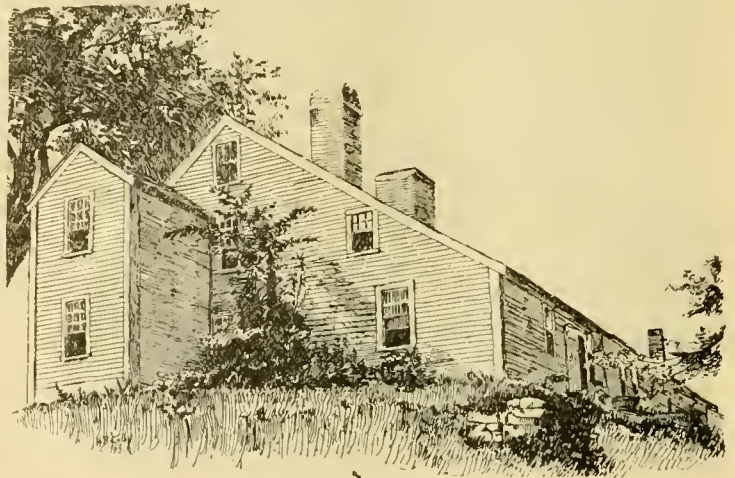
James A. Ellis and Francis L. Gownen, of Boston, genealogists, and many others, to whom thanks are hereby tendered.

It is to be regretted that indifference or unwise prejudices on the part of a very few have interfered with a proper representation of their families, but it is confidently asserted that this work covers all that can be reasonably expected from finite efforts. No matter has been printed that was not first submitted to persons most interested for revision and correction, and many articles have been submitted to several individuals in order to secure most complete criticism and revision. In some cases family traditions have been put forward, and in these there is sometimes conflict; where such was the only authority, effort has been made to reconcile as far as possible.

There are numerous voluminous histories of the State, making it unnecessary in this work to even outline its annals. What has been published, however, relates principally to civic life. The amplification necessary to complete the picture of the State, old and nowadays, is what is supplied by these Genealogical and Family Memoirs in more ample degree than heretofore. In other words, while others have written of "the times," the province of this work is a chronicle of the people who have made New Hampshire what it is.

Unique in conception and treatment, this work constitutes one of the most original and permanently valuable contributions ever made to the social history of an American commonwealth. In it are arrayed in a lucid and dignified manner all the important facts regarding the ancestry, personal careers and matrimonial alliances of those who, in each succeeding generation, have been accorded leading positions in the social, professional and business life of the State. Nor has it been based upon, neither does it minister to, aristocratic prejudices and assumptions. On the contrary, its fundamental ideas are thoroughly American and democratic. The work everywhere conveys the lesson that distinction has been gained only by honorable public service, or by usefulness in private station, and that the development and prosperity of the State of which it treats has been dependent upon the character of its citizens, and in the stimulus which they have given to commerce, to industry, to the arts and sciences, to education and religion—to all that is comprised in the highest civilization of the present day—through a continual progressive development.

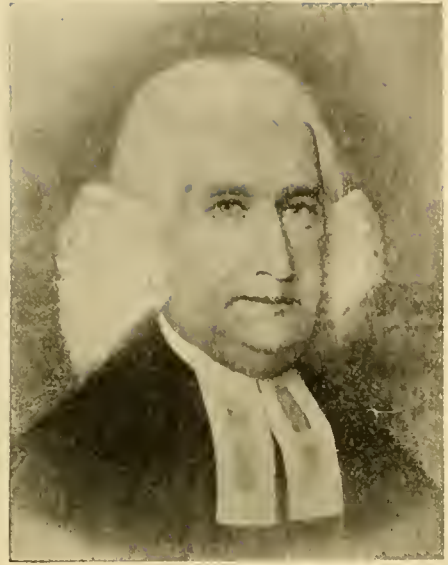
The inspiration underlying the present work is a fervent appreciation of the truth so well expressed by Sir Walter Scott, that "there is no heroic poem in the world but is at the bot-



Peavey House, Exeter



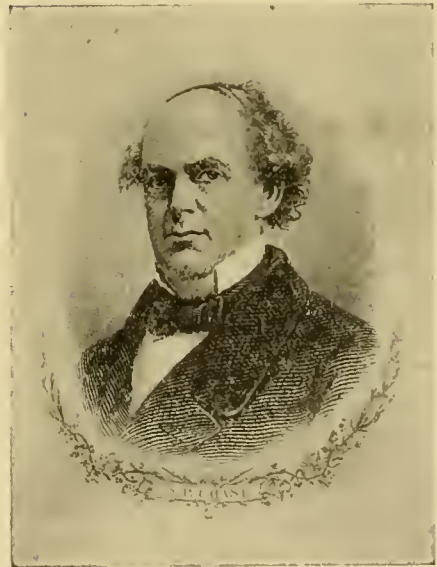
Gov. Benning Wentworth



Eleazer Wheelock
First President of Dartmouth College



John P. Hale



Salmon P. Chase



U. S. Ship Portsmouth. Built at Portsmouth Navy Yard, 1843



Court House, Lancaster



Soldiers' Monument, Keene

tom the life of a man." And with this goes a kindred truth, that to know a man, and rightly measure his character and weigh his achievements, we must know whence he came, from what forebears he sprang. Truly as heroic poems have been written in human lives in the paths of peace as in the scarred roads of war. Such examples, in whatever line of endeavor, are of much worth as an incentive to those who come afterward, and as such were never so needful to be written of as in the present day, when pessimism, forgetful of the splendid lessons of the past, withholds its effort in the present, and views the future only with alarm.

Every community with such ample history as New Hampshire, should see that it be worthily supplemented by Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of its leading families and prominent citizens. Such a work is that which is now presented. And, it should be admitted, the undertaking possesses value of the highest importance—in its historic utility as a memorial of the development and progress of the community from its very founding, and in the personal interest which attaches to the record made by the individual. On both these accounts it will prove a highly useful contribution to literature, and a valuable legacy to future generations. Out of these considerations the authors and publishers have received the encouragement and approval of authorities of the highest standing as genealogists, historians and litterateurs. In the production of this work, no pains have been spared to ensure absolute truth—that quality upon which its value in every feature depends. The material comprising the genealogical and personal records of the active living, as well as of the honored dead, was gathered by men and women experienced in such work, and acquainted with local history and ancestral families. Much has been gathered from the custodians of family records concerning the useful men of preceding generations, and of their descendants who have lived useful and honorable lives. Such custodians, who have availed themselves of this opportunity of having this knowledge placed in preservable and accessible form, have performed a public service in rendering honor to whom honor is due, in preserving the distinction which rightfully belongs to the Colonial Families, and which distinguishes them from later immigrations; and in inculcating the most valuable and enduring lessons of patriotism and good citizenship.

Than New Hampshire, no other State or region offers so peculiarly interesting a field for such research. Its sons—"native here and to the manner born," and of splendid ancestry—have attained distinction in every field of human effort. An additional interest attaches to the present undertaking in the fact that, while dealing primarily with the history of native New Hampshire, this work approaches the dignity of a national epitome of genealogy and biography. Owing to the wide dispersion throughout the country



Town Hall, Lebanon
First Meeting House in Lebanon Village, built 1782

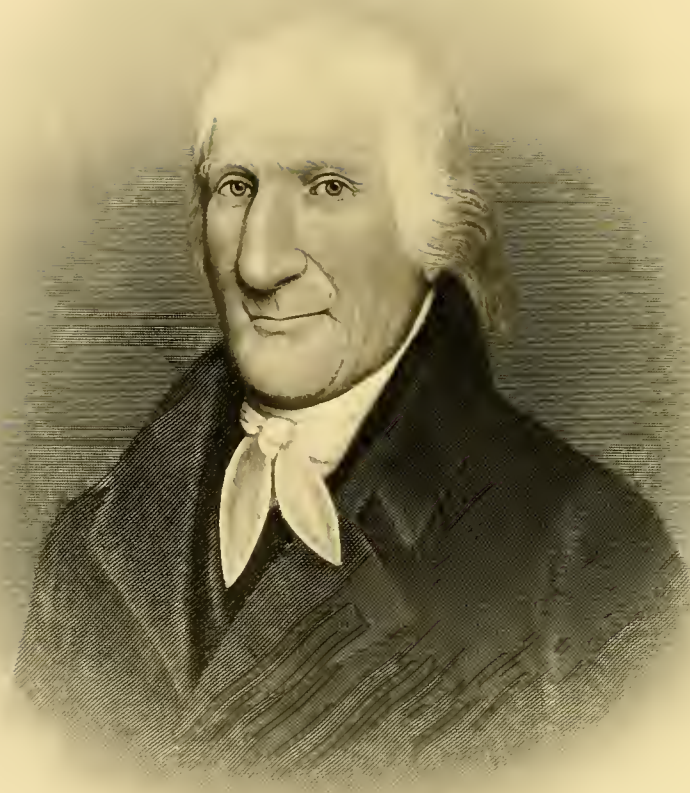
of the old families of the State, the authentic account here presented of the constituent elements of her social life, past and present, is of far more than merely local value. In its special field it is, in an appreciable degree, a reflection of the development of the country at large, since hence went out representatives of historical families, in various generations, who in far remote places—beyond the Mississippi and in the Far West—were with the vanguard of civilization, building up communities, creating new commonwealths, planting, wherever they went, the church, the school house and the printing press, leading into channels of thrift and enterprise all who gathered about them, and proving a power for ideal citizenship and good government.

These records are presented in a series of independent genealogical and personal sketches relating to lineal family heads, and the most conspicuous representatives in the present generation. There is an entire avoidance of the stereotyped and unattractive manner in which such data is usually presented. The past is linked to the present in such style as to form a symmetrical narrative exhibiting the lines of descent, and the history of distinguished members in each generation, thus giving to it a distinct personal interest. That these ends have been conscientiously and faithfully conserved is assured by the cordial personal interest and recognized capability of the supervising editors, of prominent connection with the leading patriotic societies, all of whom have long pursued genealogical investigations with intelligence and enthusiasm.

THE PUBLISHERS.



White Mountains, from Bethlehem



Joseph Kimball

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The name in England, as records KIMBALL show, appears in the various forms of Kymbolde, Kembold, Kembould, Kembolde and Kemball. Henry Kemball, a brother of Richard, has descendants in New Hampshire (see Kemball).

(I) The common ancestor of the great majority of Kimballs in this country was Richard Kimball, who with his family embarked at Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master. He arrived at Boston, and from thence went to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he settled and became a prominent and active man in the new settlement. He was by trade a wheelwright. He was proclaimed a freeman in 1635, May 6, and was a proprietor in 1636-37. Soon after this date he was invited to remove to Ipswich, where was needed a competent man to act as wheelwright to the new settlement. Here he spent the remainder of his days as one of the leading men of the town. He died June 22, 1675. Richard Kimball married (first) Ursula Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, of Rattlesden, in the county of Suffolk, England. He married (second), Margaret Dow, widow of Henry Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire, October 23, 1661. His children, eleven in number, were by his first wife: 1. Abigail, born in Rattlesden, county of Suffolk, England. She married in England, John Severans, and they came to America. She died at Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 17, 1658, and he died at the same place, April 9, 1682. They were the parents of twelve children. Their youngest child, Elizabeth Severans, married in 1686, Samuel Eastman, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Her granddaughter, Abigail Eastman, born July 10, 1737, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (French) Eastman, married Ebenezer Webster, and was the mother of Daniel Webster, the statesman. 2. Henry is mentioned at length below. 3. Elizabeth, born in Rattlesden, Suffolk county, England. 4. Richard, receives further mention in this article, with descendants. 5. Mary, born in Rattlesden, England, in 1625, married Robert Dutch, of Gloucester and Ipswich, Massachusetts. 6. Martha, born in Rattlesden, August, 1629, married Joseph Fowler, who was born in England in 1622, and was killed by the Indians, May 19, 1676, near Deerfield, Massachusetts. 7. John, born in Rattlesden, England, 1631, died May 6, 1698. 8. Thomas, born 1633, died May 5, 1676. 9. Sarah, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, 1635, died June 12, 1690. She married, November 24, 1658, Edward Allen, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. 10. Benjamin is the subject of a paragraph in this article. 11. Caleb, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1639, died 1682.

(II) Henry, eldest son and second child of Richard Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, Suffolk county, England, baptized August 12, 1615, and came to America in the ship "Elizabeth" with his father

in 1634. He first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, but some time after 1646 followed his father to Ipswich, and about 1655 removed to Wenham, and spent the remainder of his life in that town. November 8, 1657, he subscribed £3 as minister's rate, one half in wheat, the other half in Indian corn, "at Merchant's price." In 1659 he subscribed £3.50, one-half in corn; and in 1660-1, he contributed 10s toward the new meeting house. He was chosen constable, October 22, 1669. He died in Wenham in 1676, leaving an estate inventoried at £177 12s. He married (first), about 1640, Mary, daughter of John and Mary Wyatt, who came to America in the same ship with him. Mary died in Wenham, August 12, 1672, and he married (second), Elizabeth (Gilbert) Rayner, widow of William, son of Thurston Rayner, and daughter of Humphrey and Elizabeth Gilbert. Henry and Mary (Wyatt) Kimball were the parents of thirteen children: Mary, Richard, John, Caleb, Dorcas, Abigail, Sarah, Henry, Mehitable, Benjamin, Joseph, Martha and Deborah. (Mention of Joseph and descendants appears in this article).

(III) John, second son and third child of Henry and Mary (Wyatt) Kimball, was born at Watertown, December 25, 1645, and died previous to May 20, 1726. When sixteen years of age he went to live with his grandfather, John Wiatt, of Ipswich, where he remained until the death of Mr. Wiatt, in December, 1665, when he became heir to the property left by him, provided he performed certain conditions. This property was bounded by the "Meeting house Green," which shows where he lived. He sold his estate March 25, 1667, and removed to Newbury, where he was living June 17, 1668. About 1669 he removed to Amesbury, where he afterward lived. He testified in the trial of Susan Martin for witchcraft, May 16, 1692. A full report of his testimony may be found in Increase Mather's account of witch trials. He was a yeoman and wheelwright, and took the oath of allegiance December 20, 1677, was made a freeman in 1690, served as appraiser of different estates, and died in 1726. He married (first), October, 1665, Mary, daughter of Francis and Jane Jordan. He may have married (second), February 9, 1713, Mary Pressey, of Amesbury, as a marriage is recorded at Newbury between John Kimball and Mary Pressey. If this be so she soon died, and in April, 1715, he married (third), the widow Deborah (Weed) Bartlett, born June 15, 1659, daughter of John Weed, who survived him. He had seven children, all by the first wife. Their names are: Mary, John, Abigail, Joseph, Abraham, Hannah and Deborah.

(IV) John (2), oldest son and second child of John (1) and Mary (Jordan) Kimball, born in Newbury, July 19, 1668, was a wheelwright by trade, and lived in Amesbury. He married Hannah, daughter of Nathaniel Gould, as is shown by a deed made February 11, 1714, in which John Kimball, Jr., and

wife Hannah, of Amesbury, Samuel Gold, Joseph Gold, Thomas Beedle, and Mary Jones, widow of Joseph Jones, children of Nathaniel Gold and Elizabeth his wife, conveyed property that they inherited from Nathaniel Gould, who died in 1693. The nine children of this marriage were: Benjamin, who died young; Sarah, Jonathan, Judith, Benjamin, Hannah, Mary, John and Nathan.

(V) Nathan, fifth son and ninth child of John (2) and Hannah (Gould) Kimball, was born in Amesbury, June 21, 1719, died in 1753, and resided in Amesbury. He married, December 16, 1742, Hannah Ring, and they were the parents of children: Nathan, Josiah, Bachelder, Hannah, Esther, Judith and Thomas.

(VI) Nathan (2), oldest son and child of Nathan (1) and Hannah (Ring) Kimball, was born in Amesbury, March 3, 1743, and died December, 1816. At the time of his marriage he resided in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. He afterward removed to Weare, and lived there at the time of his death. He married Judith Kimball, born May 12, 1739, daughter of Benjamin Kimball. She died May 2, 1785. They had five children: Betsey, Hannah, Judith, Benjamin and Mark.

(VII) Hannah, second daughter and child of Nathan and Judith (Kimball) Kimball, married Samuel Muzzey, of Weare, and settled in Newbury. (See Muzzey, VIII).

(III) Joseph, sixth son of Henry and Mary (Wyatt) Kimball, was born in Wenham, January 20, 1661-2, and died 1713. He married Elizabeth Needham, born February 1, 1674, at Lynn and died October 6, 1708. He lived in Boston and followed the sea, and probably was lost at sea. Administration on his estate was granted his brother-in-law, Ezekiel Needham, April 14, 1713. Children: 1. Joseph, born February 24, 1701, mentioned below. 2. Mary, born May 27, 1703, in Boston.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Needham) Kimball, was born in Boston, February 24, 1701; died 1767 at Preston, Connecticut, where he was an early settler. He married in Boston, May 25, 1721, Bethia Mackerwithe, of Dedham, Massachusetts. Children, all born in Preston: 1. Benjamin, born April 15, 1722; died August, 1796. 2. Bethia (twin), born February 18, 1723-4. 3. Sarah (twin), born February 18, 1723-4. 4. Joseph, born December 29, 1731; died October 22, 1822, in Plainfield, New Hampshire; mentioned below.

(V) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) and Bethia (Mackerwithe) Kimball, was born in Preston, Connecticut, January 9, 1732; married May 2, 1754, Hannah Morgan, who was born October 1, 1731, and died March 1, 1756, in Preston. He married second, Mary Clift, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Doggett) Clift, born at Marshfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1738, died July 9, 1781. He married third, Eleanor Dunlap, born at Killingly, Connecticut, October 25, 1743, died December 18, 1833, at Plainfield, New Hampshire. Eleanor Dunlap was the daughter of William and Sarah (Ledlie) Dunlap, emigrants from Ireland, some say Scotland. Her brothers were: John, Joshua and Robert. Her sisters were: Elizabeth and Mary. Joseph Kimball settled at Plainfield, New Hampshire, in 1764. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and took part in the battles of Fort Ticonderoga and Bennington. The inscription on the family monument reads: "He was the first proprietor of a farm inclosing this cemetery, a successful hunter and kind neighbor, a soldier of the Revolution at Fort Ticonderoga in 1776." The original slate-stone slab, still standing, is inscribed "Lieutenant Joseph Kimball," but

whether he was lieutenant in the regular army or the militia is not known. He settled first in the town then known as Plainfield Plain, and later removed to a farm near the village of Meriden, New Hampshire, where he lived until his death. Joseph Kimball had one brother, Benjamin, who died at Plainfield, August, 1796, aged seventy-seven. Benjamin Kimball's son, Daniel Kimball, died February 27, 1817, aged sixty-three years. He was the founder of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. Hannah Chase Kimball, wife of Daniel Kimball, died June 17, 1847, aged eighty-nine. Joseph Kimball's only child of first wife: 1. Hannah, born March 22, 1755, died May 10, 1756. Children of second wife, born in Connecticut: 2. Wills, born March 31, 1760, died August 13, 1843, married Mercy Roberts; their son Elisha died April 3, 1873, married Tryphena Ticknor. 3. Hannah, born September 6, 1761, died August 19, 1788. 4. Benjamin, born March 6, 1763, died March 18, 1815. 5. Elisha, born March 1, 1765, died September 3, 1766. Children of second wife, born in Plainfield, New Hampshire: 6. Mary Clift, born November 30, 1767, died January 27, 1855. The second white child born in Plainfield, New Hampshire. 7. Sally, born July 15, 1769, died March 9, 1803. 8. Lydia, born April 3, 1771, died October 2, 1775. 9. Joseph, born September 9, 1775, died September 1, 1823, at Deerfield, near Utica, New York. Children of third wife: 10. Eunice, born January 19, 1783, at Plainfield, New Hampshire, died October 4, 1862, at Hopkinton, New Hampshire; married Abraham Brown, who died December 15, 1852. 11. Betsey, born December 16, 1784, in Plainfield, New Hampshire, died January 19, 1866, at Meriden, New Hampshire, unmarried. 12. Robert, born December 16, 1786, mentioned below.

(VI) Robert, youngest child of Joseph and Eleanor (Dunlap) Kimball, was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, December 16, 1786, died September 20, 1876, at Lebanon, New Hampshire. He married at Wolcott, Vermont, November 19, 1817, Fanny Willis, born January 3, 1792, in Hanover, New Hampshire, died at Lebanon, New Hampshire, September 15, 1860. She was the daughter of Dyer and Elizabeth (Warner) Willis, of Hanover, New Hampshire. Children: 1. Daughter, born and died September 4, 1826. 2. Robert Byron, born October 24, 1827, died March 16, 1877, at Lebanon, New Hampshire. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born January 21, 1834.

Robert Kimball was a worthy representative of his race, a race of men strong physically and intellectually. Like the Kimballs who preceded him, he was ready in the defence of a friend, a cause, or an opinion. With the Vermont volunteers he saw service in the American army in the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of Plattsburg. In early life a merchant in Morristown, Vermont, he removed to Plainfield, New Hampshire to assist in the management of his aged father's farm. Each of these towns, during his residence in it, chose him as its representative in the state legislature. On the death of his father he removed to Lebanon, New Hampshire. He was at once recognized as a leading citizen, and continued to exert a wide influence in the town until the infirmities of age compelled him to step aside from active life. He represented Lebanon in the legislature in 1842 and 1843, was a member of the convention which revised the constitution, and was president of the Bank of Lebanon for twenty-five years. Mr. Kimball was a Mason, when it cost to be a Mason; an original owner in both the Concord and the Northern railroads, and their staunch supporter; an abolitionist, when abo-



Robert Kimball



E. B. Kimball

litionism was most unpopular. When at the age of eighty-nine, he died, full of years and of honor, it might well be said of him that he had "fought the good fight."

(VII) Robert Byron, only son of Robert Kimball, was born October 24, 1827, in Plainfield, New Hampshire, and died March 10, 1877, at the family homestead in Lebanon. He never married. He was a successful business man and financier, and a director of the Savings Bank and the National Bank of Lebanon. His was a busy, useful life, too full of business cares and private enterprises to admit of his holding public office. But his deeds of charity and his unblemished character caused him to be widely beloved, and he still lives in the memory of his townpeople, a Christian gentleman.

(VII) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Kimball, born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, January 21, 1834, has lived since her infancy in the Kimball homestead in Lebanon, New Hampshire. She is unmarried, and has an adopted daughter, Anna Cunningham Kimball, born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, October 2, 1881.

(II) Richard (2), fourth child and second son of Richard (1) and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born at Rattlesden, county of Suffolk, England, about 1623, and came to America with his father in the ship "Elizabeth." He went to Wenham between the years 1652 and 1696, and was the first settler of the name in that town. He was called a wheelwright and yeoman. He was a large landowner, and appears to have been the largest taxpayer among the early settlers. He was a grand juror of the town of Wenham in 1661. He died in 1676. He married twice, both of his wives having Mary for the given name. It is probable that his second wife was Mary Gott. His first wife died September, 1672. He had nine children, of whom eight were alive at the time of his death, as is shown by an agreement made between them and his widow. Their names follow: John, Samuel, Thomas, Ephraim, Caleb, Christopher, Richard and Nathaniel. (Samuel, Thomas and Caleb and descendants are mentioned at length in this article).

(III) John, oldest child of Richard (2) and Mary Kimball, was born about 1650 and died about 1721. He was an inhabitant of Boxford as early as 1669. August 24, 1665, Richard Hubbard confirmed to Richard Kimball of Wenham his farm in Rowley village (now Boxford). John probably settled on this land. He was made a freeman March 22, 1680. By the frequency with which the name of "Corporal" Kimball is found upon the early records of the town it is evident that he was a man of much importance in town affairs. In 1675 he was tax collector. In 1711 his name and those of his sons are upon the tax list. He was a member of the Church of Topsfield, and was dismissed to the Church in Boxford in 1702. His will is on file at Salem, Massachusetts, and bears date February 19, 1718, and was probated April 15, 1721.

He married (first), Sarah ———, who died July 27, 1706; married (second) October 29, 1707, Hannah Burton, daughter of Isaac Burton. She was born in 1686, and survived her husband sixty-five years, dying October 16, 1786, aged one hundred years. Their children were: Sarah, May, Richard, Abigail, Elizabeth, Hannah and John.

(IV) Richard, son of John and Sarah Kimball, was born September 28, 1673, and died April 22, 1753. He resided in the southerly part of Boxford, Massachusetts, on the place where Major Samuel Perley erected a house in 1833. He dealt consider-

ably in real estate. His will, approved May 7, 1753, is on file at Salem, Massachusetts. In the ancient burial ground where he and his wife are buried there are but fourteen very old and sadly neglected stones. (1897). He married February 22, 1698-9, Hannah Dorman, daughter of Ephraim Dorman of Topsfield, Massachusetts, born 1682, died March, 1748. They had nine children: Jacob, born June 9, 1700, resided at Andover, Massachusetts; died 1787. Hannah, born June 30, 1702, married, April 28, 1724, John Andrews (3rd). Aaron, born January 17, 1704-5, died 1732. Amos, born September 8, 1707, died January 26, 1788. ———, born June 11, 1710, died December 19, 1785, at Rindge, New Hampshire. John, born March 6, 1713, resided in Boxford, Massachusetts. Mary, born October 10, 1715-16. Moses, born August 23, 1718, died in Amherst, New Hampshire. Ephraim, born April 11, 1721, resided in Boxford, Massachusetts.

(V) Amos, third son and fourth child of Richard and Hannah (Dorman) Kimball, born in Boxford, September 8, 1707, and died January 26, 1788. He was a farmer in Boxford. He married (first), March 1, 1736, Margaret Hale, born February 23, 1712-13, and (second), June 23, 1765, Abigail Session. His children were: Jesse, born April 15, 1738, died March 18, 1814; Joanna, born September 24, 1739, died young; Jethro, born August 23, 1741, died March 11, 1828; Enoch, born February 28, 1742-3, died 1816; Eli, born July 5, 1744, died in Swanzy, New Hampshire; Peggy, born January 7, 1746, died young; Lydia, born 1749, died September, 1835; Amos, born November 9, 1752, died January 9, 1824; Joseph, born February 6, 1754, died October 9, 1813.

(VI) Jesse, eldest child of Amos and Margaret (Hale) Kimball, was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, April 26, 1738, and died at Manchester, New Hampshire, March 18, 1814. He resided in Boxford and Andover, Massachusetts, until 1775, when he removed to Chester, New Hampshire. His home was on the river road between Martin's Ferry and the Derry line. He married at Andover, Massachusetts, May 5, 1763, Susanna Jackson, born in Andover, July 2, 1744, died at Manchester, New Hampshire, April 22, 1808. They had twelve children: Jeremiah, born at Andover, November 20, 1764, died July 18, 1765. Jedediah, born at Andover, May 25, 1766, died November 5, 1814. John, resided in Chester and went to Bangor, Maine. Peggy, born in Andover, May 16, 1769, married ——— Gould, died in Chester, New Hampshire, July 17, 1794. Nathan, born in Andover, March 29, 1771, went to Bangor, Maine. Ruth, born in Andover, May 7, 1773, died at Manchester, New Hampshire, October, 1831, single. Ezra, born in Chester, November 14, 1775, died October, 1831. Amos, born in Chester, July 26, 1778, died 1854. Stephen, born in Chester, January 28, 1781, died July 13, 1852. Phebe, born in Chester, September 4, 1783, died in Chester, February 27, 1810, married Whittier. Daniel, born in Chester, November 23, 1786. Sarah, born in Chester, August 13, 1791, married (first), ——— Cheever; (second), William Foster, of Argyle, Maine. (Mention of Amos and descendants appears in this article).

(VII) Nathan, fourth son of Jesse and Susanna (Jackson) Kimball, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 29, 1771. He resided in Chester and Manchester, New Hampshire, and Bangor, Maine. He married Eunice Hoyt. They had five children: Mary, born June 11, 1796, married David Martin, of Martin's Ferry, Hooksett, New Hampshire. Eunice, born May 29, 1798. Susan, died

aged nineteen years. Lucinda, married Benjamin E. Sawyer, and resided in Canada. Stephen, born March 7, 1808, died July, 1889.

(VIII) Stephen, fifth and youngest child of Nathaniel and Eunice (Hoyt) Kimball, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 7, 1808, and died in Auburn, New Hampshire, July, 1889. He resided in Hooksett about twenty years, and for the last thirty-three years of his life in Auburn. He was a farmer by occupation, a Universalist in religious belief, and a Republican in politics. He served as selectman in Hooksett, and also in Auburn. He married, November 26, 1834, Mary Anna Woodbury, of Dunbarton, born August 1814, daughter of Ebenezer and Susanna (Hoyt) Woodbury, who died in Auburn. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Their children were: 1. Frederick Smith, born December 17, 1835, died November 5, 1894. 2. George Clark, born April 10, 1840, married three times. 3. Emily Ann, born October 18, 1845. 4. Eliza Ordway, born August 27, 1850.

(IX) George Clark Kimball, second son and child of Stephen and Mary Anna (Woodbury) Kimball, was born in April 10, 1840. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker and also served on a railroad, where he was employed many years. His residence is on Hackett Hill, three miles from Hooksett, and commands a fine view of the country.

(VII) Amos, eighth child and sixth son of Jesse and Susanna (Jackson) Kimball, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, July 20, 1778, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1858. He married, December 24, 1801, at Pembroke, Anna Stark, and they had children: Peter, Bestey, Fanny Stark, Margaret, Almira Stearns, Reuben, Frederick, Emily, Mary Ann and Harriet.

(VIII) Frederick, seventh child and third son of Amos and Anna (Stark) Kimball, died in 1871. He married Martha ———, and they had one child, Emma, who married Hugh K. Ramsey. (See Ramsey).

(III) Samuel, second son and child of Richard (2) and Mary Kimball, was born in Ipswich, about 1651, and died in Wenham, October 3, 1716, aged sixty-five. He resided in Wenham where he was surveyor in 1676, constable in 1677, was made freeman May 24, 1682, and was selectman in the same year. He was also an ensign in the militia. On March 2, 1701, he and his wife deeded a lot of ten acres and a house to their son Samuel. His estate was settled by the son Samuel, who took the property and paid off the claims of his brothers and sisters. Their settlement contains the signatures of the husband of the married sisters, and serves to identify them. Samuel Kimball married, September 20, 1676, Mary Witt, daughter of John and Sarah Witt, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Their thirteen children, all born in Wenham, were: Samuel, Sarah, Martha (died young), Mary, Richard, Jonathan, John, Ebenezer, Martha, Thomas, Benjamin, Abigail and Jerusha. (Mention of Ebenezer and descendants follows in this article).

(IV) Jonathan, sixth child and third son of Samuel and Sarah (Witt) Kimball, born in Wenham, Massachusetts, in 1686, died February 19, 1758. He removed to Boston about 1708, and probably returned to Wenham about 1718. He served on a jury in 1721, and is then called of Wenham. He was a cordwainer by trade, was a captain in the militia and town clerk 1751-52. He and his wife united with the church, February 27, 1737, and he was made a deacon of the first church in Wenham, November 26, 1742, holding that office until his death. He was married in Boston, July 28, 1729, by Rev.

Cotton Mather, to Hannah Hopkins, of Boston. Their children were: Jonathan, Hannah, Samuel, Sarah, Mary and Abigail.

(V) Jonathan, eldest child of Jonathan and Hannah (Hopkins) Kimball, was born in Boston, October 9, 1710, resided in Wenham, and was town clerk of that town in 1751-52-55-59-60. He married, April 21, 1732, in Ipswich, Martha Ober, of Beverly. Their children were: Martha, died young; Margaret, died young; John, Martha, Isaac, Ezra, Margaret, Mary, Abigail, died young; and Abigail.

(VI) Isaac, second son and fifth child of Jonathan and Martha (Ober) Kimball, was born in Wenham, January 18, 1742, resided in Wenham and Beverly, Massachusetts, Temple, New Hampshire, and Waterford, Maine. He married, November 9, 1762, Abigail Raymond, of Beverly, Massachusetts. They were the parents of twelve children: Abigail, died young; Isaac, John, David, Mary, Jonathan, George, Abigail, Sarah, Hannah, William and Betsey. (Mention of John and descendants follows in this article).

(VII) Isaac (2), second child and eldest son of Isaac (1) and Abigail (Raymond) Kimball, was born in Beverly, June 17, 1765, and died in Temple, New Hampshire, June 13, 1804. He went to Temple soon after marriage, and there he resided for years. He owned a farm in Andover, Vermont, upon which he built a barn. While this was in progress of construction he went into it after dark and fell through the floor to the cellar, injuring himself seriously. He soon afterwards sold the farm in Vermont, and was carried on a litter to Temple, New Hampshire, where he died after months of suffering. He married Sally Cutter, who was born June 30, 1767. They had eight children: Isaac, Benoni Cutter, John B. (died young), Sally, George B., William Barber and Simeon Gould.

(VIII) Benoni Cutter, second son and child of Isaac (2) and Sally (Cutter) Kimball, was born in Temple, New Hampshire, March 13, 1791, and died there March 29, 1868, aged seventy-seven years. He was a house carpenter and resided on the second farm in Temple, on the Mason Village road, from which he removed to the new house at Mason Village, in which he resided for a time. Afterward he built another house there in which he lived until he bought a two-third interest in the Dunster homestead, about 1835. He bought the other third at the death of the Widow Dunster in 1858. He was an influential member of the Congregational (Orthodox) Church, and took a prominent part in organizing the new church at Mason Village. In all enterprises connected with their church, he and his wife took an active and leading part. He married, December 28, 1815, Mary Dunster, who was born in Mason, February 16, 1796, and died May 31, 1864, aged sixty-eight. He parents were Jason and Mary (Meriam) Dunster. (See Dunster, VI). Fifteen children were born of this marriage, as follows: Benoni, George, Mary Ann (died young), Eliza Ann, Addison (died young), Franklin, Isaac Newton, Samuel Dunster, Frederick, James, Marshall, Mary, Ellen Maria, Edward and Abby Jane.

(IX) Marshall, eleventh child and ninth son of Benoni C. and Mary (Dunster) Kimball, was born in Mason Village, October 2, 1832. He was educated in the public schools and at Appleton Academy, at New Ipswich, and after leaving the latter institution he taught school three terms. He is a lifelong farmer, and owns the Dunster homestead, Lot 10, in the eighteenth range. In 1867 he built the commodious barn, from the cupola of which he fell, striking on the roof and other por-

tions, till he reached the ground, a distance of forty feet. He was seriously injured, and has never fully recovered from the lameness succeeding the injury. In 1870 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and has held other town offices. October 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and did duty with his regiment, principally in Louisiana, until it was mustered out at Concord, New Hampshire, August 20, 1863. He united with the Mason Village Congregational Church, May 6, 1849, by profession; and November 5, 1858, was elected deacon of that church, which office he still retains. He was married, May 15, 1859, at the village church, by Rev. George E. Fisher, to Louisa Judith Allen, who was born October 7, 1832, daughter of Oliver and Harriet (Harding) Allen, of Mason. She graduated at Appleton Academy, and taught school in Mason and other towns constantly for ten years, and until her marriage. She is a gifted writer, and is the author of the "Song of Welcome," sung at the Mason Centennial Celebration in 1868. She died November 4, 1900. Six children were born of this union: 1. Elmer Allen, born January 18, 1862; graduated from Dartmouth with the class of 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was afterward a successful lawyer in Chicago, and is now president of the Ogden Gas Company of that city; he married Ella Howard, and they have one child, Allen Howard, born January 23, 1899. 2. Mary Lillian, born June 2, 1864; married Ernest L. Sawyer, and has six children: Bertha Roxana, born July 24, 1887; Ralph Marshall, February 18, 1889, died April 26, 1902; Ruth Ernestine, born December 27, 1890; Ethel May, April 6, 1895; Catharine Louisa, April 9, 1899; Marguerite Ainsley, May 20, 1904. 3. Fred Benoni, born March 18, 1866; married Martha A. Russell; they have five children: Marion, born April 6, 1891; Esther, April 17, 1893; Hazel, November 25, 1894; Bernice Naomi, June 6, 1899; Russell Marshall, December 27, 1905. 4. Lena Harriet, born November 22, 1870, married Charles Thomas Wheeler, of Greenville, and they have two children: Doris Mabel, born October 27, 1896; and Elsie Faye, born April 19, 1901. 5. Flora Louisa, born February 8, 1872, resides at home. 6. Edward Marshall, born September 13, 1873, married May Newby, January 22, 1906. They have one child, Marshall, born May 11, 1907. The mother of this child died May 31, same year.

(VII) John, third child and second son of Isaac and Abigail (Raymond) Kimball, was born in Temple, New Hampshire, March 8, 1767, died in Wilton, New Hampshire, December 13, 1853. He resided in Temple until 1802, when he went to Wilton, and bought a farm in the southeast part of the town. He was a prosperous farmer and a good citizen. He married (first), March 8, 1797, Abigail Billings, who died October 31, 1814. He married (second), April 11, 1816, Anna Livermore, born August 20, 1781, died June 5, 1824, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Livermore. Married (third), March 26, 1820, Achsah Spaulding, born September 2, 1788, died April 27, 1873, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Marshall) Spaulding, of Wilton. His children were: John, Anna Hunt, Harriet, Achsah, Daniel Raymond, Granville, Augustine, Samuel Livermore, Abigail, Jonathan Bowers and Mary.

(VIII) Anna Hunt, second child and eldest daughter of John and Abigail (Billings) Kimball, born in Temple, August 4, 1800, died May 16, 1864. She resided in Wilton, was a school teacher in early life, and was noted for her kindness to the poor and unfortunate. She married, May 29, 1823, Moses Spaulding. (See Spaulding, VII).

(IV) Ebenezer, eight child and fifth son of Samuel and Mary (Witt) Kimball, was born in Wenham, about 1690, and died in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, in 1769, aged seventy-nine. He resided in Wenham and Beverly, and was a yeoman and a mason. In 1740 he moved to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and bought property and resided there the remainder of his life. His will, probated in 1773, is on file in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married, June 9, 1712, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Carr, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. They had nine children: Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy, Ebenezer, Richard, Abigail, Sarah, Anna and Boice.

(V) Richard (3), fifth child and second son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Carr) Kimball, was born in Wenham, December 20, 1722, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, March 2, 1803, aged eighty-one. He went from Wenham with his father to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he lived till about 1764. March 5 of that year he bought a house and lot in Natick, Massachusetts, and resided there till 1790, when he bought land in Newton, and removed to that place, where he spent the remaining thirteen years of his life. His wife's forename was Sarah. Their eleven children were: Sarah, Abigail, Mary, Elizabeth, John (died young), Thomas, Sibilla, Richard, Ebenezer, John and Edmund.

(VI) Richard (4), eighth child and third son of Richard (3) and Sarah Kimball, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, April 17, 1773, and died in Rindge, New Hampshire, November 13, 1845, aged seventy-two. He removed to Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1807, and bought one hundred acres of land about one-half mile west of the village of West Rindge, and was a farmer and the first manufacturer of clothes pins in the town. These latter he made with a knife and a hand saw. He whittled them into a desired form, and made the wedge-shaped opening with a handsaw. He sold them during his accustomed travels through Rindge and the adjoining towns in quest of customers. He was an ardent Methodist, and was licensed to preach. He married Lydia McIntyre, in Boston, Massachusetts, April 16, 1793. Their children were: Sibilla, Richard, Sally (died young), Samuel M., Ebenezer, Dwing, Sarah, Lydia, James M., Mary, Tryphena, Tryphosa and Elijah S.

(VII) Samuel McIntyre, fourth child and second son of Richard (4) and Lydia (McIntyre) Kimball, was born in Natick, Massachusetts, March 28, 1801, and died in Rindge, 1882. He was educated in the common schools and grew up on his father's farm. In 1839 he bought one hundred acres of land near the village of West Rindge, and there engaged in farming and also carried on the business of wheelwright until the time of his death. He was a Republican in political sentiment, and for more than twenty successive years was elected sealer of weights and measures. He was a Methodist, and for many years steward and trustee of the Methodist Church. He married Melinda Peirce, who was born in Rindge, May 3, 1803, daughter of Elipha and Phebe (Streeter) Peirce, of Rindge. Their children were: Samuel D., Elipha S., Mary M., Susan H., Charles D., George E., S. Warren, Harriet E. and Martha Jane. Samuel D. died young; Elipha S. born July 13, 1823, was a manufacturer of woodenware, and resided in West Rindge. Mary M., born August 13, 1826, married, August 13, 1846, Edmund Bemis, of Troy, New Hampshire, and resided in Rindge. Susan H., born October 12, 1829, married Elijah Bemis, of Rindge. Charles D., born June 4, 1832, resided in Rindge. George E., born June 20, 1833, resides in West Rindge, New Hampshire. Samuel

W. is the subject of the next paragraph. Harriet E., born February 21, 1843, married, December 23, 1861, Ambrose Butler. Martha Jane, born April 17, 1844, died February 21, 1864.

(VIII) S. Warren, seventh child and fifth son of Samuel M. and Melinda (Peirce) Kimball, was born in Rindge, December 31, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Rindge, and was variously employed until 1864, when he began the manufacture of woodenware, such as butter prints, mauls, rolling pins, etc., on a small scale. By attention to business and by turning out good work he built up a good trade, to supply which required the assistance of two or three hands. He was engaged in manufacturing until 1902, when he retired. He is a Republican, and has been a member of the board of selectmen and filled minor town offices. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-four years, and has been steward twenty years, and class leader twelve years. He is a member of Mary L. Weare Grange, No. 192, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he has been chaplain and master. He married (first), October 2, 1855, in Keene, New Hampshire, Emilie F. Davis, who was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, September 15, 1835, and died in Rindge, September 17, 1874, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Lawrence) Davis, of Ashburnham. He married (second), October 13, 1875, Lucia O. Austin, of Gardner, Massachusetts, who was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, December 13, 1849, daughter of William and Lucy (Richardson) Austin, of Gardner. They have an adopted daughter, Annie B., who married Elwin Jewell, and resides in Rindge.

(III) Thomas, third son of Richard (2) and Mary Kimball, was born November 12, 1657, and died October 16, 1732, near the close of his seventy-fifth year. His wife, Elizabeth Potter, died December 4, 1823. They had several children.

(IV) Daniel, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Potter) Kimball, was born 1684, and died December 17, 1754, aged seventy years. His wife, Esther Foster, died June 12, 1753.

(V) Thomas (2), son of Daniel and Esther (Foster) Kimball, was born July 29, 1716, and died December 5, 1767, in his fifty-second year. He was married March 3, 1743, to Penelope Johnson of Andover, Massachusetts, and their children were: Phebe, John, Rebecca and Thomas.

(VI) Thomas (3), youngest child of Thomas (2) and Penelope (Johnson) Kimball, was born July 17, 1753, and was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Captain Samuel Johnson's company in 1776. He died October 20, 1825. He was married March 6, 1781, to Olive Lovejoy, who was born 1754, and died January 28, 1842, in her eighty-eighth year. Their children were: Olive (died young), John, Sally, Rebecca, Thomas, Olive, Betsey, Phebe and Susan.

(VII) Olive, fourth daughter and seventh child of Thomas (3) and Olive (Lovejoy) Kimball, was born March 15, 1794, and became the wife of David Cross, (see Cross, V).

(III) Caleb, fifth son and child of Richard (2) and Mary Kimball, was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, April 9, 1665. He was a mason by trade. He bought land in Exeter, New Hampshire, as early as 1720, and resided there for a time, then returned to Wenham. He sold his farm to his son Abraham, on condition that he should pay the other children their shares. (Mention of Abraham and descendants follow in this article). His wife's name was Sarah. She died February 20, 1731-2, and he died in Wenham, January 25, 1725-6.

(IV) John, third child and second son of Caleb and Sarah Kimball, was born December 20, 1699, in the town of Wenham. He was a carpenter by trade, and resided on land in Exeter, New Hampshire, that he obtained from his father. He also owned land in Kensington and Chester, New Hampshire. He married (first), February 14, 1722-3, Abigail Lyford, who died February 12, 1737-8. He married (second), September 18, 1740, Sarah, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mary L. Wilson. She was born November 23, 1709. He died in Exeter, 1785. He was the father of fifteen children.

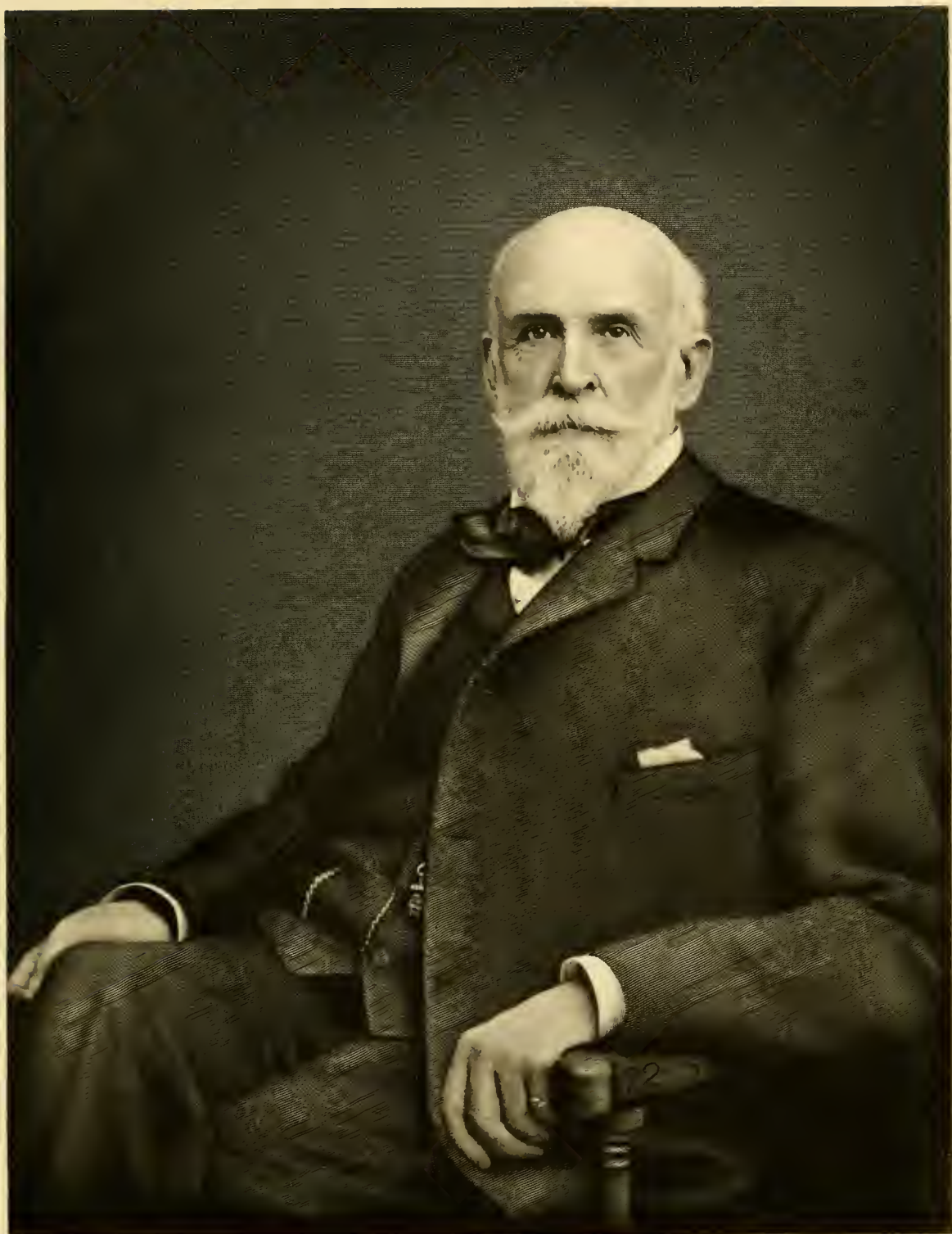
(V) Joseph, fourth child and second son of John and Abigail (Lyford) Kimball, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, January 29, 1730-1. His first wife, according to tradition, was Olive Wilson. He married for his second wife, in 1762, Sarah Smith, born 1740. They resided in Exeter, and in 1788 removed to Canterbury, New Hampshire. He became blind before leaving Exeter, and never saw the town of Canterbury, in which he resided for twenty-six years. He and his wife died in Canterbury, November 6, 1814, and March 1, 1853, respectively, and are buried in the cemetery near Hackleborough, where a monument has been erected to their memory.

(VI) John, eldest son and third child of Joseph and Sarah (Smith) Kimball, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, November 20, 1767. He married, November 21, 1793, Sarah Moulton, daughter of Benjamin Moulton, of Kensington, New Hampshire. She died April 30, 1853. They moved from Exeter, to Canterbury, New Hampshire, February 17, 1794, and settled on the farm owned by his father, just north of the Shaker village, where he lived for sixty-seven years. He was a farmer, wheelwright, and hay-rake manufacturer, and did a large business through central New Hampshire, buying wool. He died in Canterbury, February 26, 1861.

(VII) Benjamin, eldest child and son of John and Sarah (Moulton) Kimball, was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, December 27, 1794. He married, February 1, 1820, Ruth Ames, daughter of David and Phebe (Hoit) Ames, of Canterbury, New Hampshire. After living two years with his father on his farm, he resided two years on a farm in Northfield. He moved to Boscawen, New Hampshire, in the spring of 1824; and purchased the farm on High street, then known as the Frost place. In 1830 he purchased of Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of Portsmouth, attorney for the United States Bank, its land and water power at the south part of the town (now Penacook). He removed there and resided in the house he had bought, situated next east of the hotel. He was an active and influential business man. In 1831 he built the lower dam across the Contocook river, and erected and put in operation the brick grist and flouring mill now in use. This was the first improvement of the water power at the upper falls, now the centre of the growing village of Penacook. In company with his cousin, William Moody Kimball, he carried on an extensive lumber trade. In March preceding his death he was elected to represent the town in the legislature, but his health did not permit him to take his seat. He died at Penacook, July 21, 1834. His wife died October 22, 1874, at the residence of her son John, with whom she had lived as a widow forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball were the parents of five children: 1. John, born April 13, 1821. 2. Elizabeth Jane, born April 12, 1825. She was drowned in the pond near the carding mill of Captain Samuel M. Durgin, in Boscawen, September 20, 1840. 3. Joseph Ames, born October 8, 1826, died



John Kimball



Benjamin A. Kieball

February 20, 1827. 4. Lucy Ann, born August 28, 1829, died August 25, 1832. 5. Benjamin Ames, born August 22, 1833.

(VIII) Hon. John Kimball, eldest child of Benjamin and Ruth Ann Kimball, was born April 13, 1821, in the town of Canterbury, New Hampshire. At the age of three years, in 1824, he went with his father to the town of Boscawen, and at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to his cousin, William Moody, to learn the trade of millwright. In 1848 he took charge of the new machine and car shop of the Concord railroad at Concord, New Hampshire, and in 1850 was made master mechanic, a position he held for eight years. He became actively identified with various important interests, and has been for many years treasurer of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, and a director of the Mechanics' National Bank at Concord; president and treasurer of the Concord Gas Light Company, to which he was elected in 1880; and is a director in the Concord Republican Press Association. He has ever been deeply interested in charitable and religious institutions, and has been active in his aid to the New Hampshire Odd Fellows' Home and the Centennial Home for the Aged, of both of which he is president, and the New Hampshire Orphans' Home and the New Hampshire Bible Society, of both of which he is treasurer. He became a member of the South Congregational Church of Concord by letter, June 28, 1849, and was one of the committee of nine that built the present house of worship of that society. For thirteen years he was a deacon of the church.

Mr. Kimball has been conspicuously useful in the public service both at home and in the state at large, and the city in which he resides owes much of its advancement to his wise and long continued effort. In 1856 he was elected to the common council of the city of Concord, and when he was re-elected in the following year he was chosen to the presidency. From 1859 to 1862 he served as city marshal and collector of taxes. He was elected to the mayoralty in 1872, and the efficiency of his administration finds evidence in his re-election to three consecutive terms following. During this period the system of water supply from Long Pond was successfully completed under his immediate direction as president of the board of water commissioners. During his administration as mayor one wooden and two iron bridges were built across the river within the city limits, and the fire department was provided with new buildings and apparatus.

In 1858 Mr. Kimball was elected to the house of representatives of the state of New Hampshire, and again in 1859. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for the Second District of New Hampshire. This highly important position he held for a period of seven years, during which time he collected and paid over to the treasurer of the United States the sum of nearly seven millions of dollars, and keeping so accurately the complicated accounts indispensable to this immense business that their final auditing at his retirement was promptly accomplished and without inaccuracy to the amount of a dollar. In 1876 Mr. Kimball was elected to the convention for the revision of the state constitution, and he bore an active part in the deliberations of that body, and aided in formulating some of the most important provisions in the new organic instrument. In 1877 he was appointed by the governor one of the three commissioners to whom was committed the erection of the new state prison. In 1880 he was appointed by the supreme court of the state one of the three trustees of the

Manchester & Keene railroad. In November of the same year he was elected to the state senate, and at the beginning of its session received the high honor of being elected president of that body.

Mr. Kimball was an original Republican, aiding in the formation of the party in 1856, under the first standard bearer, John C. Fremont, and from that time to the present has been one of the most steadfast of its supporters. He has frequently sat in the state and other conventions of the party, and has enjoyed the intimate friendship and confidence of many of the most eminent statesmen of his day, and particularly during the Civil war period, when he rendered all possible aid, by effort and means, to the administration of President Lincoln in its gigantic struggle for the preservation of the Union. Of cultured mind and reflective habits of thought, Mr. Kimball is deeply informed in general affairs and in literature, with a particular inclination toward historical and genealogical research, and his attainments found recognition at the hands of Dartmouth College, which in 1882 conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Entirely regular habits of life and total abstinence from stimulating beverages and drugs (through conviction of conscience as well as for other reasons) have preserved to him excellent physical powers, and his form is tall and erect, and his presence commanding. While firm and decided in his views, he is ever genial and courteous, and his wealth of information and fine conversational powers make him a welcome addition to the most polished circle in his state. His residence has long been in Concord.

Mr. Kimball was first married May 27, 1846, to Maria Phillips, daughter of Elam Phillips, of Rupert, Vermont. She died December 22, 1894. Of this union there was born one child, Clara Maria. Mr. Kimball married (second), October 15, 1895, Charlotte Atkinson, of Nashua, New Hampshire.

(IX) Clara Maria, daughter and only child of Hon. John and Maria (Phillips) Kimball, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 20, 1848. She married, June 4, 1873, Augustine R. Ayers, who was for many years a merchant in the city of Concord, and is now a resident of that city.

(X) The children of Augustine R. and Clara Maria (Kimball) Ayers are: Ruth Ames Ayers, born March 11, 1875; John Kimball Ayers, born July 9, 1876; Helen McGregor Ayers, born October 26, 1878; Joseph Sherburne Ayers, born January 17, 1880, died February 7, 1880; Josiah Phillips Ayers, born November 15, 1881, died April 27, 1882; Augustus Haines Ayers, born March 1, 1883; Benjamin Kimball Ayers, born March 28, 1888.

(VIII) Benjamin Ames, youngest son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball, was born in Boscawen, August 22, 1833. His father died in the autumn of 1834, and when the subject of this sketch was sixteen years of age his widowed mother, whose memory is precious to her children, established a home with her oldest son, Hon. John Kimball, at Concord. In youth and in manhood Mr. Kimball has lived and labored in the capital city of his native state. He was prepared for college in the Concord high school, supplemented by a course of study at the Hildreth preparatory school at Derry. He was graduated from Dartmouth College, Chandler Scientific Department, with the highest honors in the class of 1854, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately afterward he entered the service of the Concord railroad as a draftsman in the mechanical department, where his industry and ability won for him an early promotion, for two years later, in a generous expression of confidence and approval on

the part of the corporation, he was appointed superintendent of the locomotive department. In this employment the dreams of the youth were realized, and the drawings and mechanical studies of the former student were tested and matured in the culture and experience of manhood. The well-remembered locomotive "Tahanto" and others were constructed from the drawings of Mr. Kimball, revised in the more practical school of experience. These years of discipline, vivid and gratifying in the memory of the subject of this sketch, constituted the superior school of preparation for future and graver responsibilities.

At the completion of eleven years, Mr. Kimball resigned his position as master mechanic of the Concord railroad, and for several years was actively and successfully engaged in private business, but no other calling could permanently separate him from a predestinated career in the world of railroads. In the ambition of his youth and in his first employment in the mechanical department in railroad work, his future was clearly outlined and foretold. The story of his ready comprehension of and of his firm grasp in railway affairs in later years, was the natural sequence of his first employment and of his lively and constant ambition and his success was early assured. If in later years and in a broader field he has borne graver responsibilities, and if the sword of his resources has been often tempered in the heat of fiercer conflict, he has fought his way with the same qualities of courage and intelligence which attended him in early manhood. Mr. Kimball was recalled to the railway service when in 1873 he was elected a director of the Manchester & North Weare railroad. In January, 1879, he was chosen a director of the Concord railroad, succeeding ex-Governor Onslow Stearns, who died in December, 1878. He has since been elected annually to the board of the Concord, and its successor, the Concord & Montreal railroad, to the present time, and he has been president of the corporation since 1895. He is a director and president of nearly all the leased roads connected with the Concord & Montreal railroad system, which is now leased to the Boston & Maine railroad, including its electric branches.

In the progressive and liberal policy of the Concord, and later the Concord & Montreal railroad, in the construction and control of contributory roads, in the substantial character and attractive architecture of the depots and the equipment of the system, in the memorable controversies with rival corporations, Mr. Kimball has been sagacious in council and efficient in action. He originated many and has ably supported all of the comprehensive measures which developed and expanded the Concord & Montreal system, and which made it a potent factor in the growth and prosperity of New Hampshire. At all times he has given a willing and efficient support to the enlargement of the system and to the construction and management of the connecting and subsidiary roads. To him the people of the state and the summer tourists are forever indebted for his foresight and loyal attitude in the vexatious and prolonged litigation, in the interest of the public, for the control of the summit of Mt. Washington.

In association with the managers of the railroads of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, Mr. Kimball clearly comprehended the increasing volume of traffic over the trunk lines from the west to tide water, and the necessity of a more systematic and economical management of the connecting roads. From the beginning of the discussion he has been an intelligent and consistent supporter of the con-

solidation of the connecting systems. In advance of many of his associates and until other events rendered the plan impossible, he was an intelligent and earnest advocate of a Merrimack Valley system, combining the roads from Canada, through Concord, Nashua and Lowell to Boston. In the leases of the subsidiary roads and in the union of the Concord, and the Boston, Concord & Montreal roads, this plan was practically consummated. The transition from the support of the proposed Merrimack Valley system to an approval of the lease of the Concord & Montreal to the Boston & Maine was only an enlargement of an original plan, and was firmly supported by Mr. Kimball. In the consummation of the lease he labored successfully to preserve the integrity of the subsidiary corporations, the property rights of stockholders and the larger interests of the public. In consequence of several measures by him proposed and successfully advocated, the union of the separate interests is harmonious, the state is the recipient of an increased revenue, and the public enjoys the benefit of lower rates of fares and freight.

In 1865, at the time of his temporary retirement from railroad business, he became an active partner of the firm of Ford & Kimball, manufacturers of brass and iron castings. To a prosperous industry he added the manufacture of car wheels which for the past forty years has been an important feature of the business of the firm. He was one of the founders and is a director and president of the Cushman Electric Company, and is a director or president of several other successful manufacturing corporations.

In the monetary institutions of Concord his ability has been recognized and his service has often been sought. During the life of the institution he was a trustee and president of the Concord Savings Bank, and he was also a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank. At the organization of the Mechanicks National Bank he was elected a director and vice-president, and he has been president of this institution since 1884, succeeding the Hon. Josiah Minot. In the securing of a new city library building under the liberal donation of William P. and Clara M. Fowler, in the perfected project and in the construction of the city waterworks, and in the location and spacious surroundings of the postoffice and state library buildings, Mr. Kimball has rendered enduring and valuable service to the city of Concord. Immediately succeeding the passage of the valued policy insurance law in 1885, the foreign companies withdrew from this state, leaving property owners an inadequate protection from loss by fire. It was a season of unusual solicitude. Mr. Kimball was one of the resolute and self-reliant men who came to the rescue by joining in the organization of new companies to succeed the ones which refused to renew expiring policies. He was one of the incorporators and a director of the Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In any review of the unusual insurance problems of twenty years ago, the prompt action and the comprehensive plans of Mr. Kimball and his associates will merit attention and commendation.

From early manhood Mr. Kimball has been allied with the Republican party, and he has been an influential factor in the conventions and councils of the organization. He has never sought political preferment. If he has had any ambition to participate in governmental affairs, it has been restrained by the accumulating demands of an active business career, and he has declined many complimentary overtures of his friends and political associates. In 1870 he was a representative in the state legislature

and a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1876, 1889 and 1896, and was an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention of 1880 and a delegate at large in 1892. At the state election in 1884 he was elected to the executive council, and served with distinction during the administration of Governor Currier. He was an agent, representing the council, to designate and prepare the site of the statue of Daniel Webster in the state house yard. In the autumn of 1886 Governor Currier appointed Mr. Kimball a commissioner to represent New Hampshire in a convention of commissioners from the states which assembled at Philadelphia, December 2, 1886. At this time the commissioners outlined and subsequently conducted the historic and memorable ceremonies of the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the United States. In accordance with the arrangements determined at the first meeting of the commissioners, the demonstration occurred at Philadelphia on September 15, 16 and 17, 1887.

In 1889 he was appointed one of a commission of five to mature plans accompanied with recommendations for the erection of a state library building. His associates in this commission were: John W. Sanborn, Charles H. Burns, Irving W. Drew and Charles J. Amidon. The recommendations of the commission were adopted by the legislature, and were incorporated without amendment in an act providing for the immediate construction of the edifice, which was completed in the autumn of 1894. In all of its appointments the structure is an enduring testimonial of the ability and good judgment of the commission, and of their appreciation of the present and future needs of the people of the state.

From 1890 to 1895, succeeding Charles Francis Choate and associated with Jeremiah Smith, Mr. Kimball was one of the board of visitors of the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College, and since 1895 he has been a trustee of the college. He is regarded by his associates as an able and useful member of the board, and in the financial affairs of the corporation and in the construction of new buildings his experience has been of value and the ripeness of his judgment has been approved. Mr. Kimball was among the first of the alumni of the Chandler Scientific School to realize the importance of its complete consolidation with the college-proper, and took a most active and influential part in the negotiations that finally resulted in the accomplishment of that object. He is a member of and a trustee of the Alpha Omega Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi of Dartmouth College; for the past four years he has been chairman of the finance committee of the board of trustees of Dartmouth College a position in which his well-known ability and love of his alma mater find a useful field. Since 1890 he has been a member of the American Social Science Association, and for many years an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and president of the society 1895-1897. At the present time Mr. Kimball is interested in the project of a new and modern building, for the latter, and in the possible and happy realization of his ideals this society will enjoy a home of ample dimensions and ornate architecture.

At a meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society held June 29, 1907, Benjamin A. Kimball, Samuel C. Eastman and Henry W. Stevens, of Concord; Frank N. Parsons, of Franklin, and Frank W. Hackett, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, were appointed a building committee with full authority to

procure a suitable lot and erect a new building for the Society.

Mr. Kimball, chairman of the committee, has from time to time during the past three years, conferred with prominent members of the society relative to the growth and needs of the Society, and the absolute necessity of a new and commodious fire-proof building for its use. They believe that it should be of classical Greek architecture, and should meet all the requirements of the Society. Mr. Kimball has procured from Mr. Guy Lowell, a prominent architect of Boston, several studies of the proposed building, which have been approved. A commanding location has been selected among the notable group of public buildings at the capital of the state.

In his relations to the public, Mr. Kimball is conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and is generous in a willing support of every commendable institution or enterprise. He has ever maintained personal and friendly relations with his associates and with men in his employ. His friendly greetings, his words of kindness and sympathy and often his substantial favors in times of need are secretly treasured in the memory of many who have been employed by the corporations with which he is connected. In the lives of men and the growth of a state, the parallels of development run close and far. The history of New Hampshire is mirrored in the biographies of the men who have shaped events and have given direction to public and business affairs. In the early childhood of Mr. Kimball the people of the inland towns were not far removed from many features of pioneer life. Labor was the common inheritance of all. The first mile of railroad in this state had not been constructed, and the conveniences of life, compared with the present, were few and limited. From such conditions the state has advanced, and under such conditions the life work of Mr. Kimball was begun. His success is the merited reward of industry, ability and integrity. Possessing a vigorous mind, disciplined by a liberal education and strengthened by a ripe experience, he has ever been an active and an able promoter of the best interests of the city of Concord and a potent factor in the development of the material interests of the state. Mr. Kimball has taken many trips to Europe, has a large, well selected and very valuable private library and a choice collection of costly paintings and statuary. His attractively located residence and grounds have been embellished under his personal supervision and his home is one of the most noted in the Granite State. The summer residence of the family is a baronial structure, known as "The Broads," on the shore of Lake Winnepesaukee. Mr. Kimball is a lodge and encampment member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the South Congregational Society of Concord.

Mr. Kimball was married, at Canterbury, January 9, 1861, to Miss Myra Tilton Elliott, a daughter of Ira Eliott, of Northfield. In his domestic relations he is very fortunate and in the happiness of his home he receives much needed rest from the cares and burdens of his busy life. They have one son, Henry Ames Kimball born in Concord, October 19, 1864. He was a delicate boy, and was not sent to the public schools. His early education, under the direction of a tutor, was secured in the light and love of home. Later he pursued a preparatory course of study at Phillips Andover Academy, then under the direction of Rev. Cecil F. P. Bancroft, LL. D. Relinquishing a collegiate education,

he renewed his study under the instruction of an accomplished tutor with whom he studied and traveled in Europe, visiting many places of historic interest in England and on the Continent. While in London in 1887 he was admitted, on examination, a fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art. Returning to his home in Concord, he addressed himself to the more exacting concerns of a business career. He is and for several years has been a partner and associate manager of the firm of Ford & Kimball, and of the Cushman Electric Company. He is a member and now recording secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and for many years he has been an interested and active member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married at Nashua, November 17, 1904 to Miss Charlotte Atkinson Goodale, born at Nashua, May 26, 1875, and daughter of John Harrison and Josephine Bonaparte (Atkinson) Goodale. She is a graduate of the Nashua high school and of Wellesley College, class of 1898. Mr. Goodale, her father, was secretary of state, and was prominent and esteemed in the literary and political circles of his time.

(IV) Abraham, third son and fourth child of Caleb and Sarah Kimball, was born in Wenham, Massachusetts, August 19, 1702, and died in 1772, aged seventy years, in Wenham, where his whole life had been spent. He united with the church January 13, 1730. His intentions of marriage with Elizabeth Houlton were published April 26, 1729. She survived him. Their children were: Caleb, Sarah, Elizabeth, Keziah, Ebenezer, Mehitable, Benjamin, Abigail, Hannah, Henry and Anna.

(V) Benjamin, seventh child and third son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Houlton) Kimball, was born in Wenham, January 5, 1745, and died in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, June 4, 1813. He resided in Wenham and Topsfield, Massachusetts, and went to Hillsborough New Hampshire, in 1776. He married at Topsfield, Massachusetts, July 7, 1768. Hannah Parker, who was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, and died in Hillsborough, August 21, 1825. They had thirteen children: Abraham, Hannah, Mehitable, Sarah, Samuel, Benjamin, child died young, Keziah, Betsey, Retire P., Henry, Abigail and an infant that died young.

(VI) Mehitable, second daughter and third child of Benjamin and Hannah (Parker) Kimball, was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts, October 10, 1773, and married Fisher Gay, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. (See Gay, II).

(II) Benjamin, tenth child and fifth son of Richard Kimball, born in 1637, about the time his father moved from Watertown to Ipswich, Massachusetts, died June 11, 1695. He was probably a resident of Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1659, a carpenter by trade. He removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, in or before 1662, and was a resident of Rowley, Massachusetts, May 12, 1663, when he bought land which is within the limits of the present town of Bradford, then a part of Rowley. On February 20, 1668, at the first town meeting in Merrimack, afterwards Bradford, he was chosen overseer of the town. He was called of that town March 16, 1670, and March 15, 1674. On November 23, 1667, he bought several tracts of land; among them was land which once belonged to his brother, Thomas Kimball, who was killed by an Indian May 3, 1676. He was a wheelwright and farmer, and his house was in the west parish of old Bradford, not far from the ancient cemetery. He was a cornet of house troops and was known as "Cornet Kimball." He and his brother Richard Kimball were soldiers

in 1683 and 1684, under Captain Appleton. His inventory showed that he was well off for the times, the total amount of his estate being one thousand and sixty pounds, seven shillings. Among the assets was a quarter interest in a saw mill in Haverhill, near the Amesbury line, which he bought of Matthew Harriman. This interest was handed down in the family for several generations. The grave-stones of Benjamin and Mercy Kimball may still be seen in the cemetery at Bradford. Benjamin Kimball married, April, 1661, in Salisbury, Mercy, daughter of Robert and Ann Hazeltine, born "16, 8 mo, 1642," and died January 5, 1708. She was one of the first members received into the first church in Bradford, when she with sixteen other women were admitted January 7, 1683. The children of Benjamin and Mercy (Hazeltine) Kimball were: Anna; Mercy; Richard; Elizabeth; David; Jonathan; Robert; Abraham; Samuel; Ebenezer; and Abigail. (David, Jonathan, Robert, Samuel, and Ebenezer and descendants are noted at length in this article).

(III) Richard, oldest son and third child of Benjamin and Mercy (Hazeltine) Kimball, born December 30, 1665, died January 10, 1711, lived in Bradford, and was prominent in town affairs, being town clerk for many years. In the division of his father's estate he received one quarter of his interest in the saw mill in Haverhill, also land and meadows in that place and in Amesbury. He married, September 6, 1692, Mehitable Day, born January 26, 1669, daughter of John and Sarah (Pengry) Day. After Richard Kimball died she married her cousin Richard, the son of Thomas, and survived him. She was the wife of two Richard Kimballs, and had a son and stepson Richard Kimball. The seven children of Richard and Mehitable were: Sarah, Benjamin, Abraham, Abigail, Job, Stephen and Richard.

(IV) Benjamin (2), oldest son and second child of Richard and Mehitable (Day) Kimball, was born in Bradford, July 11, 1695, and died in 1752. He married in Haverhill, February 17, 1719, Priscilla Hazen, a woman of great strength of character and ability. She was a daughter of Richard and a granddaughter of Edward Hazen, who settled in Rawley as early as 1648. Her mother was Hannah, daughter of Robert Andrews, the emigrant ancestor of Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts. She married a Peabody for her first husband, and Richard Hazen for her second. Priscilla Hazen was born in Haverhill, November 25, 1698, and died November, 1782. After Benjamin's death his widow married, February 26, 1756, Captain Daniel Ames. The children of Benjamin and Priscilla (Hazen) Kimball were eleven in number, as follows: Mehitable, Mary, Abigail, Obadiah, Sarah, Richard, Priscilla, Benjamin, John, Bettie and Dudley.

(V) John fourth son and ninth child of Benjamin and Priscilla (Hazen) Kimball, was born in Bradford, February 5, 1739, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, December 31, 1817. He lived on the homestead in Bradford, Massachusetts, until his marriage, when he moved to Concord, where he lived on the place now (1897) occupied by Samuel S. Kimball. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and at the age of eighteen united with the church of Bradford, and during his long life honored his Christian profession. During thirty years he was absent but once from public worship. He was very hospitable, and clergymen were always his welcome guests. For twenty-nine years, 1789 to 1817, he was an officer in the church, and was noted for the fidelity and promptness with which he performed his public and private duties. Mr. Kimball was one of the signers in the church at Concord,

and proposed to Rev. Mr. Walker, the pastor, to abolish "lining the hymns," as it was called, on the Sabbath, and adopt the present style of singing. This was done, and took effect in the time of the Revolutionary war. He was on the committee of safety in 1777 and 1778. The number of offices he held was large, and he filled some of them for many consecutive years. He was chosen tything man in 1767 and again later; constable two terms; surveyor of lumber many years; sealer of weights and measures; field driver; selectman, 1775 and 1778; clerk, 1778 to 1785 inclusive; and treasurer 1785-6. He married March 23, 1765, Anna, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Hazen) Ayer, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 3, 1740, died in March, 1819. Their children, born in Concord, were: Hazen, John, Benjamin, Anna, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah and Samuel Ayer.

(VI) Hannah, third daughter and sixth child of John and Anna (Ayer) Kimball, was born in Concord, June 24, 1777, and died in Concord, November 16, 1846. She married, March 2, 1802, Rev. Sylvester Dana. (See Dana, V).

(III) David, second son and fifth child of Benjamin and Mercy (Hazeltine) Kimball, was born July 26, 1671, in Rawley, Massachusetts (that part which is now Bradford), and died in Bradford, June 14, 1743. He resided all his life in that town, and his father gave him from his estate six acres of land on which his house stood, January 21, 1697. This was adjoining the ferry. His first wife, Elizabeth Gage, daughter of John Gage of Ipswich, was born March 12, 1674. No record of her death has been found. Mr. Kimball was married (second), about 1717, to Ruth (surname unknown), who was born 1682 and died March 14, 1770. There were ten children, all of the first wife and two of the second, all born in Bradford, namely: Hannah (died young), Samuel, Hannah, David, Rebeckah, a son unnamed, Jeremiah, Aaron, Elizabeth, Abraham, Ruth and Abigail. After the death of Mr. Kimball, his widow resided with Ralph Hall, her son-in-law, in Salem, New Hampshire, and he was, at that time, forced to give security that she should not become a charge upon the town.

(IV) Jeremiah, fourth son and seventh child of David and Elizabeth (Gage) Kimball, was born October 15, 1707, in Beverly, and died in May, 1764, in Warner, New Hampshire. He was a resident of Beverly until April, 1732, when he and his brother David, of Concord, New Hampshire, sold land to Thomas Richardson. In the settlement of his father's estate he sold land to James Head, June 10, 1734. He subsequently resided in Hopkinton, and Warner, New Hampshire, and was buried at the old fort on Putney Hill, in Warner. He was married, January 20, 1732, to Elizabeth Head, and their children all born in Bradford, were: Elizabeth, Sarah (died young), Jeremiah, James, Reuben, David, John, Betty, Mary, Moses, Sarah, Abraham, Phoebe and Richard.

(V) Reuben, third son and fifth child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Head) Kimball, was born April 17, 1738, in Bradford, and died May 2, 1811, in Warner, New Hampshire. He lived for a time in Hopkinton, and settled in Warner in 1762. He accompanied his father-in-law to that town and they were among its earliest settlers. Reuben Kimball built a log house and barn and he and his wife moved to their humble abode in the wilderness June 30, 1762. Their eldest child was the first white born in Warner. His tombstone stands near the wall in the south east part of the cemetery in Warner, and bears the inscription "In memory of Mr. Reuben Kimball

who died May 2, 1811, aged seventy-three years." He belonged to that class of sturdy and industrious citizens who cleared from New Hampshire soil the virgin forest now enjoyed by his descendants and many others. He was married about 1760, to Hannah, daughter of Daniel Annis, of Hopkinton, and after her death he married Elizabeth (surname unknown). His children, all born of the first wife, were: Daniel, Jeremiah, Richard, Johnson, Guill, Jane Betsey and Persis.

(VI) Jeremiah (2), second son and child of Reuben and Hannah (Annis) Kimball, was born December 14, 1767, in Warner, and died in that town, where he resided all his life, March 27, 1841. Besides farming he worked as a cooper and made flour and fish barrels, and pursued a quiet and uneventful life. He was married, November 21, 1793, to Molly Foote, who was born April 30, 1771, and died May 5, 1855. Their children were: Challis Foote, Hannah, Nancy Foote, Reuben (died young) and Reuben.

(VII) Rev. Reuben, youngest son and child of Jeremiah and Molly (Foote) Kimball, was born in Warner, April 29, 1803, and died in North Conway, November 13, 1871, aged sixty-eight years. The father being a farmer, Reuben was taught to cultivate the soil, and early earned his bread in the sweat of his face. Being the younger son, his parents placed their reliance on Reuben and he continued with them upon the homestead, his older brother, who was his senior by some years, having gone from home while Reuben was yet a youth. There was that, too, in the dutiful and affectionate spirit of this son which led them, particularly the mother, to look upon him as "the one to live at home and have the farm," and to be the solace of their advancing age.

The son, however, had been earnestly desirous as a boy to obtain an education. He liked his book better than the farm, and as he grew up made the best possible use of the means of intellectual culture within his reach. His parents, not seeing perhaps at first whereunto this would grow, encouraged his bent in this direction, by giving him the best opportunities in their power. These were supplemented by his own persevering endeavors—teaching when he became qualified to procure the means of extending his privileges at the academy. He proposed to his parents, if they would consent to his leaving home to obtain an education, that he would educate himself, and would never ask for any portion of the patrimonial estate. But to this they did not feel that they could consent, and the appeal of the mother to the tenderness and fidelity of his filial affection, was more than he could resist, and he determined, as a dutiful son, to remain at home with his parents. In this expectation he married. A year or two before his marriage he had become the subject of renewing grace, and at the age of twenty-four united with the Congregational Church in his native town. His joining the church stimulated his desire for education. With this concurred the establishment of the Gilmanton Theological Seminary in his near neighborhood, in which facilities were afforded to persons desirous of entering the university, who could not take a full college course, to obtain their object by an abbreviated or a condensed system of classical and theological studies. He heard of some who had removed their families into the vicinity of the institution for the purpose of receiving its benefits. He visited the seminary and conferred with its professor, who encouraged him in his desires, provided he could make it compatible with his duty to his parents. They had lately been converted and

joined the church and gladly consented to this plan. He now entered the seminary and pursued his studies with such success that he graduated in 1840, and shortly after obtained from the Hopkinton Association license to preach.

Mr. Kimball's first field of labor was at Kittery Point, Maine, where he was ordained January 27, 1841. He remained here nine years, until his dismissal, January 9, 1850. From Kittery he went to Andover and Wilmot, in this state, laboring half of the time at each place, for the first two years, and afterwards, exclusively at Wilmot. In December, 1855, Mr. Kimball commenced his ministry in Conway. The church here was small and so situated, territorially, as to make it necessary to maintain worship in two places—one at Conway Corner, so called, and the other at North Conway, four miles distant from each other. Mr. Kimball resided for sometime at the corner, but later at North Conway, preaching every Sabbath in both places. The population at the North was much increased during his ministry through the summer months especially, owing to the large number from the cities who resort to this locality at that season for health and recreation. This peculiar feature of his parochial charge in Conway rendered his post one of much responsibility, and, to a somewhat shrinking and sensitive spirit like his, one of no small solicitude and wearing anxiety. Yet it was here and on these accounts that his rare ministerial gifts and peculiar traits of personal excellence were rendered eminently conspicuous, through the many appreciative minds upon which successively they shone, and which have carried sacred remembrance of him, as a model minister, into all parts of the country, and of the world, even. His parish, under the shadows of the great mountains, was one of the high places of our American Zion.

His ministry here continued until about two years before his death when his health, for a long time slender, becoming more seriously impaired, he felt his strength to be insufficient for so arduous a service and resigned his pastorate. Subsequently, however, he performed missionary labors in some destitute sections of the country, under a commission at large from the New Hampshire Missionary Society. He was especially instrumental of a good work in Effingham, in procuring the repair of the dilapidated meeting house of the well-nigh extinct Congregational Church there, with whom he resided and labored for seven months.

It was pleasant to Mr. Kimball to be actively employed in the Master's service, and he used every degree of his remaining strength in the work of the ministry so long as opportunity was granted him. A very useful department of labor in which he embarked with characteristic efficiency while at Conway, was the Bible distribution throughout a large and destitute section of the country, of which that place was the center. For this work he was admirably fitted by happily combining with the agency the labor of an evangelist—awakening attention and winning interest in the minds of the careless and ignorant, especially the children, in behalf of the divine word, which they were induced to receive at his hands.

As a minister Mr. Kimball was eminently faithful and devoted, while he often lamented that he had not enjoyed advantages of a more thorough education, yet seldom, if ever, was any deficiency in this respect apparent in his public performances. He made diligent and successful use of all the helps, literary and professional, which were at

his command. His knowledge of the Bible was intimate and extensive. His faith in its doctrines was sound and discriminating. His preaching was serious, plain, practical, direct, tender, while he was the farthest possible from being harsh or dogmatic in his style of address. Yet he was never deterred by fear of man from a full and faithful setting forth of unwelcome truths. The visible fruits of his labor were many and of a desirable character. While there were no very extensive revivals under his ministry, there were frequent seasons of religious interest, in which some were converted and a few at a time were added to the church. His ministry was peculiarly adapted to promote the spiritual edification of believers. As a man and as a Christian, he was himself an example to the flock, having also a good report of them that were without.

The last days of the life of this beloved man of God, though oppressed with bodily suffering, were serene and peaceful. He labored to the last in Bible distribution, and when he gave it up and realized that he should not return to it again, he expressed regret that he should not be able to finish all that he had hoped to accomplish, as he had enjoyed these labors much, and felt that therein he was doing good. But when he immediately acquiesced to his Heavenly Father's will, saying that "he might as well go now as any time." A member of the church who came to see him, said he would like to know his views while looking on death or near. He said in reply that he had not those ecstasies which some have spoken of, but he could trust his Savior now, as in life he has professed to do. Two or three days before his death, while his power of speech remained, in the morning, after a chapter had been read, he wanted the children to sing a hymn; and then, saying he would try to pray, he offered up a prayer in which he commended all his family and friends and the church to his heavenly Father for protection, being quite exhausted by the effort. This was his last audible prayer on earth; and for the last twelve hours he did not speak nor move a muscle, but lay as quiet as though dead, until he ceased to breathe.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for in the end that man is peace." To his brethren in the ministry and his christian friends, his death seemed sudden and premature. He worked up to the last few days and none knew his danger until it was over. "He walked with God, and was not; for God took him."

Mr. Kimball was married, May 21, 1829, to Judith Colby, who was born in Warner, and died in Ipswich, aged about seventy-three years. She was the daughter of John and Sarah Colby, of Warner. Mr. Kimball was eminently happy in his domestic relation—the wife of his youth, who survived him, having advanced with equal step from the humble and private sphere in which they began life together, through the stage of its elevated and more responsible duties as a helpmeet, and in the full sympathy with the joys and sorrows incidental to his work. Nine children were born to them, whose names are as follows: Molly Foote (died at three years), Marcia Aletta, Edward Payson, Anna Louise, Reuben, Jeremiah, John Elliott, Sarah Mehitabel, Moses Colby.

(VIII) Edward Payson, eldest son and third child of Rev. Reuben and Judith (Colby) Kimball, was born in Warner, New Hampshire, July 4, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of Kittery, Maine, and Hampton and Andover Academies. From 1855 to 1857 he was engaged in mercantile



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business in Kittery. In the latter year he removed to Portsmouth, and has since been engaged in banking. He was first a clerk in the Piscataqua Exchange and Portsmouth Savings banks. He became cashier of the First National Bank in 1871, and in 1882 was made president of that bank, and also of the Piscataqua Savings Bank. In addition to the interests named and others in Portsmouth, Mr. Kimball has business interests in the West. From his youth up he has adhered to the Republican party in all political contests, and has been a staunch supporter of the measures advocated in its platforms. He has been a member of the city government, and in 1885-86, served in the New Hampshire legislature. Since 1871 he has been a deacon of the North Congregational Church, and has held office as clerk and treasurer of the church since 1867. His liberality to the church is well known, also his deep concern for the welfare of the public educational institutions of the state, and the benevolent and charitable organizations of a private nature. He has been a member of the Portsmouth school board, is a trustee of the Cottage Hospital, the Chase Home for Children, the Portsmouth Seaman's Friend Society, and is president of the Howard Benevolent Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Kimball was instrumental largely in building the beautiful Young Men's Christian Association building in Portsmouth and contributed freely for the same. In fact it is one of Mr. Kimball's acts which has given him satisfaction. He is a member of Piscataqua Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of its board of trustees.

Mr. Kimball is emphatically a man of business, and though he has held political offices, it has been more from business interests with a view to proper legislation than any desire for official honors. He is in no sense a nominal member of the various other organizations in which he holds official rank, but a worker for the end for which each institution was organized. He married in Wilmot, New Hampshire, September 13, 1864, Martha Jane Thompson, who was born in Wilmot, daughter of Colonel Samuel and Anna True (Smith) Thompson, of Wilmot. They have had three children: Elizabeth Coiby, born January 27, 1866, died March 7, 1880. Martha Smith, February 28, 1870, who graduated from Smith College in the class of 1892. Edward Thompson Kimball, September 29, 1873, a graduate of Amherst College, in the class of 1896.

(III) Jonathan, third son and sixth child of Benjamin and Mercy (Haseltine) Kimball, was born November 26, 1673, in Bradford, and passed his life in that town, where he died September 30, 1749. He was a prosperous man, as indicated by his frequent purchases and sale of lands. In his possession were lands in Chester which he divided equally November 12, 1733, among his four sons, Benjamin, Nathan, Jonathan and Isaac. He was married (first), July 15, 1696, to Lydia Day, who was born March 18, 1676, daughter of John and Sarah (Pengry) Day, and died September 16, 1739. He was married (second), November 3, 1739, to widow Jane Plummer, and died in 1764. It is apparent that his last marriage was not a happy one, as his will contains this clause, "since my wife, Jane, has eloped and refuses to live with me, I give her five shillings and a pair of leather gloves." It would seem that the widow refused to accept this legacy, and contested for a share in the estate, and the matter was probably compromised, as her receipt is on record for the sum of fifty pounds. Jonathan Kimball's chil-

dren, born in Bradford, Massachusetts, of his first wife, were: Benjamin, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Lydia, Moses, Isaac, Rebecca, Ruth, Abraham, Mehitable and Hannah.

(IV) Benjamin (2), eldest child of Jonathan and Lydia (Day) Kimball, was born May 16, 1697, in Bradford, and resided in Haverhill, where he died August 5, 1741. He lived in the northern part of that town and when the line was run between the two provinces in 1741, his property was found to be in New Hampshire, in the town now known as Hampstead. He and his wife were members of the church in Plaistow or North Haverhill, in November, 1730. He was a deacon of the church there, being elected February 3, 1731. He owned land in Chester, which was inherited by his son Moses. It is said that he married at the age of eighteen, and went three miles north of the river into the woods to clear a farm, and his mother was very much depressed because of his danger from attacks by the Indians. He married Mary Emerson, of Haverhill, who was born March 21, 1696. She was the daughter of Joseph and Martha (Toothaker) Emerson, and granddaughter of Robert and Ann (Grant) Emerson. Their children were: Mary, Jonathan, Benjamin, Lydia, Martha, Hannah, Moses, Abigail, Joseph and Mehitable.

(V) Jonathan (2), eldest son and second child of Benjamin and Mary (Emerson) Kimball, was born April 14, 1720, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died October 17, 1807, in Plaistow, New Hampshire. According to the family tradition, he was one of the first to settle in the northern part of the last named town. In building his log cabin in the woods he was assisted by twenty men, two of whom stood guard against Indian attacks while the others worked. He subsequently returned to the present town of Plaistow, and served for a period of twenty-one years from 1757 to 1778 as town clerk. He joined the church at Plaistow, February 5, 1738, and for fifty-seven years he was a deacon of this society, being first elected January 25, 1739. He was married (first), August 22, 1738, to Elizabeth Little, who was born November 12, 1719, a daughter of Daniel Little. She joined the church May 18, 1740, and died February 8, 1753. He was married (second), November 29, 1753, to Abigail True, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was born November 26, 1722, and died January 23, 1814. There were five children of the first marriage and four of the second, including: Benjamin, Jonathan, Daniel (died young), Nathaniel, Daniel, Elizabeth, True, Martha and Joseph.

(VI) Benjamin (3), eldest son and child of Jonathan (2) and Elizabeth (Little) Kimball, was born August 5, 1741, in Plaistow, and lived in that town, where he died August 25, 1779, aged thirty-eight years. He was commissioned first lieutenant in Captain Samuel Gilman's company of Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment, May 25, 1775, and rendered valuable service as a Revolutionary soldier. He was promoted to captain at Ticonderoga, September 6, 1776, and was commissioned captain and paymaster in the First New Hampshire regiment in the Continental service, and remained in that connection until his death. He was shot through the heart at Tioga, Pennsylvania, by the accidental discharge of a soldier's musket, while on Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. He was buried at Tioga the following day. He was much respected and highly regarded both at home and abroad. His widow was left with a large family of small children, and received half pay in accordance with a resolution of Congress passed August 24, 1780. She was mar-

ried (second), June 2, 1780, to Jonathan Poor, of Poor's Hill in Atkinson, New Hampshire. Captain Benjamin Kimball was married in early life to Sarah Little, daughter of Samuel Little, who survived him and was married (second) as above noted. She died July 6, 1823. Their children were: Benjamin (died young), Jonathan, Tamar, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Abigail and Sarah.

(VII) Benjamin (4), third son and fifth child of Captain Benjamin (3) and Sarah (Little) Kimball, was born January 1, 1771, in Plaistow, and died in Kingston, New Hampshire, September 25, 1825. He was a farmer in Kingston, and was married April 16, 1793, to Abiah Kimball, who was born September 24, 1771, daughter of Jonathan Kimball and died August 21, 1861, almost ninety years of age. Their children were: Abiah, Sarah, Russell, Mary, Benjamin, Daniel and Richard (twins), Hazen, Amos and Elizabeth.

(VIII) Russell, eldest son and third child of Benjamin (4) and Abiah (Kimball) Kimball, was born December 7, 1798, in Kingston, New Hampshire, and resided in Piermont, New Hampshire, where he was a successful farmer. He was married to Louisa Bean, who was born in Lyman, New Hampshire, and died February 18, 1866, at Haverhill Corner. They were the parents of four children, of whom only the eldest survives, the others having died in infancy. They were: Peabody W., Sarah L., Charles R., and Ellen L.

(IX) Peabody Webster, only surviving son of Russell and Louisa (Bean) Kimball, was born October 24, 1834, in Piermont, New Hampshire. He had a fair opportunity for acquiring an education, being a student of the public schools in Haverhill, of Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vermont, and of the Orford and Haverhill academies. After leaving school he was associated with his father in a general merchandise store at Haverhill Corner, where he continued two years. He then became a partner in the business and so continued until his father's death in 1862. For a short time thereafter he conducted the business, which was ultimately closed out. He then engaged in farming on a small scale in Haverhill, and for fifty years this continued down to the present time. He has been an active citizen and has taken part in the management of local affairs, and represented the town in the general court in 1864-65. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Franklin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Lisbon. He was married on Christmas Day, 1855, to Jane Pearson, who was born April 26, 1834, in Orford, New Hampshire, a daughter of George and Mary (English) Pearson. They are the parents of two children: Ellen L. and George Russell. The former was born January 5, 1860, and is the wife of Dr. Henry A. Hildreth, of Bethlehem, New Hampshire.

(X) George Russell Kimball, son of Peabody Webster and Jane (Pearson) Kimball, was born August 31, 1866, in Haverhill, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. He was subsequently a student at St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Returning to his native town, he was engaged in the printing business for two years. He then removed to Haverhill, where he was engaged one year in the printing business in company with F. W. and J. F. Bittinger, at Woodsville, New Hampshire, and then sold out to his partner. He returned to Haverhill Corner and was engaged three years as a printer with W. E. Shaw. He was afterwards employed

for a period of two years as a clerk by Poor & Wesgate, general merchants. Their business was terminated by destruction of the store by fire. Mr. Kimball is quite active in fraternal circles, being a member of Grafton Lodge of Free Masons, at Haverhill; Franklin Royal Arch Masons, at Lisbon; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton; Northern Star Lodge of Perfection, of Laclester; Washington Council, Princes of Jerusalem, at Littleton; Chapter Rose Croix, at Littleton, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Thirty-second degree, at Nashua. He is also a member of Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord; and of the Eastern Star Chapter at Lisbon, New Hampshire. He is a member of Haverhill Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Concord Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

(III) Robert, seventh child and fourth son of Benjamin and Mercy (Hazeltime) Kimball, was born in Bradford, March 6, 1676, and died February 24, 1744. He bought, March 3, 1703, of his father-in-law, Philip Atwood, land which formerly belonged to Henry Kemble, blacksmith, of Boston. He resided in Bradford, and he and his wife was buried in the old cemetery there. He married Susanna, daughter of Philip and Sarah Atwood of Malden. She was born in "Mauldon," February 1, 1686. Their children, all born in Bradford, were: Susanna, Rachel, Philip, Sarah, Ebenezer, Joseph, Abigail, Oliver and Solomon. (Mention of Oliver and descendants follows in this article.)

(IV) Ebenezer, fifth child and second son of Robert and Susannah (Atwood) Kimball, born in Bradford, December 29, 1716, died June 1, 1798; was a farmer and resided in the town of his birth. He married, April 4, 1740, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla (Hazen) Kimball, born April 11, 1723, died September 22, 1819. Their children, thirteen in number, were: Mary, Phineas, Ebenezer, Priscilla, Benjamin, Susanna (died young), Edward, Susanna, Obadiah, Dudley, Daniel, Asa and Betsey.

(V) Lieutenant Phineas, second child and oldest son of Ebenezer and Mary (Kimball) Kimball, was born in Bradford, December 8, 1745, and died November 6, 1826, aged eighty years. He removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and settled at Appleton, east end of Turtle Pond. He was a revolutionary soldier, and April 23, 1775, was in Captain Isaac Baldwin's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment. He was at Bunker Hill, and in service throughout the year, being in Captain Hale's company, October 4, 1775, when he received for four dollars as full compensation for a coat promised him by the colony of New Hampshire. He was a lieutenant in the militia after the war. As a citizen he was honorable and prominent, and acquired considerable estate. He married, December 13, 1770, Lucy Pearl, daughter of Richard and Sarah Pearl. She died April 21, 1821. She was an amiable, accomplished, and much respected woman. Her family name has been bestowed upon many of her descendants as a christian name. The children of Phineas and Lucy (Pearl) Kimball were: Pearl, Hepzibah, Molly, Sarah, Obadiah, Benjamin, Robert and Betsey, mention of whom follows.

(VI) Betsey, eighth child and youngest daughter of Phineas and Lucy (Pearl) Kimball, was born in East Concord, July 12, 1787, and died in Concord, January 23, 1870. She married March 6, 1808, Colonel Joshua (2) Abbot, of Concord (see Abbot, V).

(IV) Oliver, eighth child and fourth son of Robert and Susanna (Atwood) Kimball, was born





FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE KIMBALL FAMILY.
CHARLES LESTER, CHARLES, CHARLES F., CHARLES ALLEN.

in Bradford, Massachusetts, May 24, 1724, and died in Salem, New Hampshire, June 23, 1806. He resided first in Bradford, and later removed to Salem, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of some means and, like the other settlers, allowed his young stock to run loose in the woods in the summer. The registry of his mark in the old town record of Salem is as follows: "July 22, 1747. The mark of Oliver Kimball's cattle and other cauchers is a swallows tail of ye right ear, and is an a halfany ye upr sid of ye left ear."

He married, March, 1745, Mary Ober, who was born May 23, 1725, and died June 23, 1806. Their children, all born in Salem, were: Oliver, Mary, Susanna (died young), Elizabeth, Susie, Mehitabel, Abigail, John and Sarah.

(V) Oliver (2), eldest child of Oliver (1) and Mary (Ober) Kimball, was born in Salem, December 5, 1745, and died there April 20, 1821. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served at Bunker Hill, August 1, 1775. Salem town meeting adjourned to August 22, at which time Oliver Kimball, Jr., was chosen ensign. October 16, 1775, he was in Captain Woodbury's company, and he was in the same company in 1776. He was selectman in Salem in 1793, where he resided all his life. His tombstone in Salem bears the following inscription: "Death's sudden stroke dissolved my feeble frame, Reader, prepare, your fate may be the same." He married Mary Allen, of Salem. She was born March 17, 1751, and died February 6, 1846, aged ninety-five. Their children were: Susannah, Molly (died young), Joseph and Molly.

(VI) Joseph, third child and only son of Oliver (2) and Mary (Allen) Kimball, was born in Salem, December 25, 1786, and died April 28, 1867, aged eighty years, four months and three days. He succeeded his father on the homestead, and was a cultivator of the soil. He married, February 2, 1815, Rebecca Hazeltine, born August 5, 1792, died January 29, 1854, daughter of Asa Hazeltine, of Auburn. Their children were: Harriet, Rebecca, Charles, Washington and Joseph Allen.

(VII) Charles, third child and eldest son to grow up of Joseph and Rebecca (Hazeltine) Kimball, was born in Salem, April 18, 1822. He grew up on the homestead and was educated in the public schools. After he started in life on his own account he worked principally at farming, gardening and lumbering. For four years, however, he was engaged in mercantile business at Salem depot. For two years he has been out of active business. He is a Democrat, and was a leader of his party in local affairs. He was selectman three years and was chairman of the board all this time, and served two terms as town treasurer, and represented the town in the legislature one term. He married, August 1, 1844, Celenda Jane Hazeltine, who was born in Salem, July 31, 1825, daughter of Silas and Lydia (Hall) Hazeltine. Her father was born in Manchester, and her mother in Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Kimball are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Six children were born of this union; three grew up: Aroline Francena, Charles Franklin, and Nellie E. Aroline F. married Walter G. Woodbury, of Salem. Charles F. is mentioned below. Nellie E. resides in Salem.

(VIII) Charles Franklin, second child and only son of Charles and Celenda J. (Hazeltine) Kimball, was born in Salem, March 15, 1853. He received his education in the common schools and at Tilton Seminary and Pinkerton Academy. From 1870 to 1873 he worked on the farm. In 1874 his

father bought a store at Salem depot and there Charles acted as clerk and assistant postmaster until 1878. He then returned to the farm and for a number of years made a specialty of supplying Manchester market with vegetables. He put his farm under a high state of cultivation, and from fifty acres of land he cut annually one hundred tons of hay. His first crop of corn was thirteen hundred bushels, which was ground on the place by a wind mill erected for the purpose. In 1903 he built a large barn and storehouse, and in 1904 he began the construction of an elevator with a capacity of twelve thousand bushels, and engaged in the grain business on a large scale. In 1905 he occupied the elevator, and accepted his son as a partner, forming the firm of C. F. Kimball & Son. June 10, 1905, he sold for \$30,000 the ancient Kimball farm upon which five generations of the family had resided, and it became later part of the Salem Race Track upon which six hundred thousand dollars were expended.

In politics Mr. Kimball is a Democrat. His interest in public affairs has always been a lively one, and he has been called to fill various offices. He was tax collector in 1874, a member of the school board several years, and a member of the committee which built the present school house. He was chairman of the committee to purchase the Salem town waterworks, a member of the water board one year, during which time he was chairman of the committee to dispose of the town farm. He has served as road commissioner, and 1896-97 represented Salem in the legislature. He is a staunch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since 1877 has been superintendent of its Sunday school and for many years treasurer of the Pleasant Street Church. He is one of the stewards and a member of the board of trustees of the Royal Arcanum, and a member of Enterprise Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, September 3, 1874, Martha Ella Copp, who was born September 3, 1855, in Windham, daughter of Millett G. and Rowena (Wentworth) Copp. The only child of this union is Charles A., whose sketch follows.

(IX) Charles Allen, only child of Charles F. and Martha Ella (Copp) Kimball, was born on the old homestead July 17, 1876. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Tilton Seminary. After leaving school he was engaged in agriculture with his father until 1898, when he became junior partner of the firm of C. F. Kimball & Son, grain and lumber dealers, and has since devoted his attention principally to that enterprise. He has been very successful in business, and has one of the finest and best finished country residences in New Hampshire. He is a Democrat, and is chairman of the board of selectmen. He is a member of Enterprise Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers. He is a member of the Pleasant Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its stewards. He married, November 16, 1898, Lena Mabel Hall, who was born October 30, 1874, daughter of Oscar O. and Henrietta (Cross) Hall, granddaughter of Oliver, and great-granddaughter of Jonathan Hall, the first settler of Salem. They have three children: Gertrude Hall, Charles Lester and Ruth Ella.

(III) Samuel, ninth child and sixth son of Benjamin and Mercy (Hazeltine) Kimball, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, March 28, 1680, and died in 1739, aged fifty-nine years. He married Eunice Chadwick. His will was made June 30,

1739, and proved August 27, 1739. His son James was to have his right in Penny Cook alias Rumford (now Concord, New Hampshire). His son Andrew was to have his father's property in Chester, New Hampshire. Samuel bought of Moses Day all that land and right in the saw mill which had been set off to "Abigail, formerly Kimball, now my wife, out of her father Benjamin's Estate." The children of this marriage were: Mercy, Samuel, Edmund, William, Mary, Timothy, James, Andrew, Joshua and Ann. (Mention of Edmund and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) Samuel (2), eldest son and second child of Samuel (1) and Eunice (Chadwick) Kimball, was born in Bradford, August 17, 1714, and died in Plaistow, New Hampshire, in 1789, aged seventy-five. He was a farmer, and lived in that part of Haverhill which after the survey of the line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire became Plaistow, New Hampshire. He seems to have lived on the border line between Plaistow and Atkinson, for February 17, 1768, he petitioned that his property, both real and personal, might be transferred from Atkinson to Plaistow, which was done. Samuel Kimball, of Plaistow, was guardian of the children of Jonathan Dow, of Plaistow, February 27, 1768. In his father's will he is called of Haverhill, and received the portion of his father's estate situated in that town. He represented Atkinson and Plaistow in the provincial congress at Exeter, December 21, 1775, and was a member of the same body in 1776. Administration of his estate was granted to his son, Joseph, then of Plainfield, New Hampshire, August 28, 1789. He married, December 12, 1736, Hannah Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts. They had seven children: William, John, Hannah, Samuel, Joshua, Joseph and Asa.

(V) Samuel (3), fourth child and third son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Abbott) Kimball, was born in Plaistow, June 5, 1745, and died December 6, 1802, aged sixty-seven years. He resided in Plaistow and Henniker, New Hampshire. His brothers William and Joseph, were charged with being Tories, and some of the family of Samuel went to New York state and others to Canada. Samuel Kimball, of Henniker, was coroner in 1776, Samuel, of Henniker, was also captain in Aaron Adam's company in 1776. He married, January 21, 1769, Abigail Eastman, who was born January 30, 1748, and died March 3, 1819, aged seventy-one. Their children were: William, John, Samuel, Hannah, Abigail, Joseph, James, Molly, Fanny, William and Sophia.

(VI) Samuel (4), third son and child of Samuel (3) and Abigail (Eastman) Kimball, was born January 22, 1770, and died February 3, 1852, aged eighty-two. He resided in Henniker. He married (first), November 17, 1797, Betsey Sargent, who died March 2, 1813, and (second), February 10, 1818, Jennie Mannehan. Their children were: Mary, Betsey, Abigail E., Lucy, Joseph, Fannie, Catherine and James.

(VII) Betsey, second daughter and child of Samuel (4) and Betsey (Sargent) Kimball, was born January, 1800, and married, March 15, 1821, Nathaniel Patch (see Patch, VI).

(IV) Edmund, third child and second son of Samuel and Eunice Chadwick Kimball, was born in Bradford, April 6, 1716, and died there November 10, 1795. He was a farmer, and had a large landed estate after he gave each of his sons a handsome inheritance. His residence was in the center of the village, and he was succeeded here by his son William. He loaned the town of Bradford, May 5,

1778, one hundred and thirty dollars for the purpose of raising men for militia service. He was a man of great influence. He married, January 25, 1742, Dorothy, daughter of Ephraim and Ann (Tenny) Kimball. She was born June 30, 1724, and died April 30, 1797. Their children, seven in number, were: Timothy, born April 27, 1743. Michael, born April 21, 1745. Ann, born April 14, 1747. David, born June 15, 1749. Edmund, born May 2, 1751. Eunice, born December 11, 1753. William, born December 19, 1757.

(V) Michael, the second child of Edmund and Dorothy (Kimball) Kimball, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, April 21, 1745, and resided most of his life in Pembroke, New Hampshire. In 1777 he petitioned to be annexed to Colonel Stickney's regiment. He belonged to the first militia company of Pembroke. His will was made January 4, 1802, and proved December 21, 1803. He married (first), in 1763, Bettie Runnels, born July 1, 1748; and (second) Anna ————. His children were: 1. Hannah, born August 16, 1764. 2. Daniel, October 7, 1767. 3. David, January 12, 1769. 4. Polly, May 16, 1772. 5. Betty, January 19, 1774. 6. Sarah, June 27, 1776. 7. David (2), March 7, 1782.

(VI) David, second son and third child of Michael Kimball, was born in Pembroke, November 7, 1782, where he lived and died. He married (first) Abigail Perkins, and (second) Betsey Perkins, and had nine children: Betsy Perkins, Asa, born March 8, 1808. Perkins, March 7, 1810. John Shackford, April 28, 1812. Abigail Perkins, October 15, 1816. Sarah Towle, May 5, 1819. Joseph Lewis. Mary Lewis, October, 1821. Harriet Robinson.

(VII) John Shackford, fourth child of David and Abigail (Perkins) Kimball, was born in Pembroke, April 28, 1812. He was educated in the common schools and at New Hampton Academy. While a student at the latter place he was one of the students who founded the "Social Fraternity Library." After leaving the academy he was employed for some time in a bakery in Concord. He left that place to enter the printing office of Hill & Sherburn at Concord, where he learned book and job work, and was later in the office of Hill & Barton, where he became well known as a card printer, and introduced enameled work. After some time spent in the Franklin book store he went to Portland, Maine, where he served three years in the post office.

While in that city he began the study of law with Mr. Haynes, then district attorney for Cumberland county. He continued his studies in Harvard Law School, and finished his preparatory course in the office of Robert Rantoul, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Boston. After his admission to the bar he was a partner with his preceptor for six years. Failing health compelled him to abandon the law, and about 1838 he became a partner in the firm of Kimball & Chase, of Burlington, Iowa, succeeding to the interests of his brother, Joseph L. Kimball. About 1840 Mr. Chase died and Samuel B. Wright, who married Mr. Kimball's sister, Mary Lewis Kimball, entered the firm, the name of which was changed to J. S. Kimball & Company. This firm became noted as a wholesale dealer in dry goods and groceries, both in the east and west, doing the largest business of any concern of its class in its section of the country. Mr. Kimball became known as one of the most skilled buyers in the trade. In 1865 he retired from active business, disposing of his interest to William Bell, of Salt Lake City, Utah. He resided

in Boston, Massachusetts. About 1854 he purchased an estate in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, when he became a permanent resident. In politics he was a Republican and represented the town of Hopkinton in the legislature in 1866 and 1867. Governor Walter Harriman appointed him colonel on his staff and he filled that place during the governor's term of office.

He married, October 15, 1843, Mary Eldredge Stevens, born January 16, 1818. Mr. Kimball died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 19, 1888. Their children were: John Stevens, born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 31, 1845, resides in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Robert Rantoul, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 17, 1849, was a resident of Hopkinton. Mary Grace, born in Boston, October 9, 1853. Kate Pearl, born in Boston, January 3, 1850. George Alexander Stevens, born in Boston, November 26, 1859.

(VIII) George Alexander Stevens, fifth and youngest child of John Shackford and Mary Eldridge (Stevens) Kimball, was born November 26, 1859. He was educated in the Boston public schools, and at sixteen years of age entered the employ of Charles B. Lancaster, shoe manufacturer, Boston. Later he was in their employ at Pittsfield, New Hampshire. In 1881 he removed to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where for twenty-two years he has kept a general store. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster, and has since held that office. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1897, and in 1904 was elected high sheriff, as a Republican, of which party he has been an ardent member since he attained his majority. He is an Odd Fellow, member of Kearsarge Lodge, No. 23, of Contoocook, New Hampshire, and Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Trinity Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Horace Chase Council, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, all of Concord, and of the Wonalancet Club of Concord. Mr. Kimball has been long recognized as a counselor as well as a worker in party matters. In business he has been a very successful man like his father before him. He married, March 3, 1880, Theresa Green, daughter of Cotton Green, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, born January 21, 1862. They have one son, Robert Warren, born February 3, 1881.

(III) Ebenezer, tenth child and seventh son of Benjamin and Mercy (Hazelting) Kimball, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, June 20, 1684, and died January 23, 1715. He lived in Haverhill and Bradford, and owned land in Methuen. His wife was Ruth Eaton, who married after his death Aaron Johnson, of Ipswich, and had children: Lydia, Sarah and Richard Johnson, and died April 6, 1750. The children of Ebenezer and Ruth (Eaton) Kimball were: Jemima, Abner and Abraham.

(IV) Abraham, third and youngest child of Ebenezer and Ruth (Eaton) Kimball, was born January 3, 1714, and resided in Bradford and Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married, first, December 13, 1739, Hannah Hazelting, who died January 9, 1747, and second, April 16, 1747, Mary Pike. His eight children were: Timothy, David, Abraham, Hannah, John, Amos, Abigail and Abner.

(V) Abner, eighth child and sixth son of Abraham and Mary (Pike) Kimball, was born at Haverhill, April 10, 1755, and died March 11, 1818. He was a private in Captain Ebenezer Colby's company, April 19, 1775. August 15, 1777, he enlisted in Captain Carr's company for three years, and was

discharged February 12, 1780. August 12, 1781, he enlisted as sergeant in James Mallon's company, Putnam's regiment, and was in the same company September 5, 1782. He removed from Haverhill, Massachusetts, to Sanbornton, New Hampshire. He married, first, December 18, 1781, Abigail Gage, of Bradford, Massachusetts, born 1761, died May 24, 1803; and second, July 10, 1803, Mrs. Mercy Judkins Colby, widow of Anthony Colby, who died January 28, 1865, in her ninety-ninth year. His children were: Rebecca, Hannah, Moses, Abigail and Abner.

(VI) Moses, third child and eldest son of Abner and Abigail (Gage) Kimball, was born in Sanbornton, February 27, 1787, where he lived and farmed many years and then moved to Pembroke where he died September 20, 1848. He married, first, March 15, 1808, Polly Shaw, born March 7, 1787, died March 24, 1809, daughter of Josiah Shaw; second, August 11, 1811, Dolly Shaw, sister of his first wife, born December 5, 1793, died March 4, 1817; and third, April 1, 1818, Sally Eastman, daughter of Thomas Eastman, born March 17, 1791; died December 16, 1858. His children were: Syrena, Asa, Everett and Sally, twins; Polly, John E. and Mary.

(VII) John E., sixth child and third son of Moses and Sally (Eastman) Kimball, was born in Pembroke, April 20, 1819, and died in Saco, Maine, January 7, 1892. He was graduated from the Vermont Medical College in 1847, served as surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment during the war, and was one of the most eminent physicians in Maine. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married, January 16, 1880, Emma Staniels, died June 17, 1881. They had one child: Sarah Eunice, born June 3, 1881, in Pembroke, who, in December, 1902, married George T. Hillman, of Pembroke (see Hillman).

This name is found early in the WIGHTMAN Colonies of Rhode Island, that community established upon the broadest foundation of religious liberty, which has contributed so much to the moral, intellectual and material development of the United States. It is the home of the busy spindle and other tools of industry, as well as the abode of institutions of learning, and exercises an influence in the history of the nation far beyond its territorial importance or relative numbers in population. The family herein treated furnished some of the pioneers of western New Hampshire, and has been well and favorably known in the development of this section.

(1) George Wightman is of record in Rhode Island as early as 1669. He was an inhabitant of Kingstown, and took the oath of allegiance to the colony May 20, 1671, and was made a freeman in 1673. He was constable in 1686, was a member of the grand jury in 1687, and for some years was a member of the town council. He was one of the eighteen persons who bought seven thousand acres of land in Narragansett, sold by the general assembly in 1710. Tradition makes him a descendant of Edward Wightman, who was burned for heresy at Litchfield, England, April 11, 1612, being the last to suffer death for religion's sake in that country. He was a relative (perhaps a brother) of Valentine Whitman, who settled early in Providence. The descendants of George have more generally preserved the spelling of the name as Wightman, though they occasionally use the other form, Whitman. George Wightman was born in Jan-

ary, 1632, and died in January, 1722. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert and Catherine Smith Updyke. She was born in 1699, and was the mother of the following children: Elizabeth, Alice, Daniel, Sarah, John, Samuel and Valentine.

(II) George, second son and fifth child of George (1) and Elizabeth (Updyke) Wightman, was born January 8, 1675, in Kingstown, and was an inhabitant of Warwick, Rhode Island, becoming a freeman in 1716. In 1719 he bought one hundred and fifty acres of land in the town of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and was a deputy from that town in 1729. His will was made September 1, 1759, and a codicil was added March 1, 1760. He probably died about the beginning of the succeeding year, as his will was proven January 16, 1761. He married (first) Elizabeth (surname unknown), and (second), August 30, 1738, Sarah Todd. His children were: George, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Phoebe and Deborah.

(III) Samuel, third son of George (2) Wightman, was married, November 11, 1729, to Margaret Gorton, and their children are given upon the Warwick town records as: Samuel, Benjamin, Penelope, George, Freedom, Margaret and Asa.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Margaret (Gorton) Wightman, was born January 23, 1738, in Warwick, Rhode Island, and resided in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, at the time of his marriage, December 4, 1760, to Amy Lawton, also of East Greenwich. Their children appear on the record of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where it is probable they afterward lived. They were: Sarah, Israel, Mary, George, Amy, Lydia and Samuel. Samuel Wightman came to Walpole in 1801, and purchased of Isaac Redington three hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the vicinity of the mouth of Cold river. The land had been owned previously by Colonel John Bellows, and he had erected on the site of the residence of Thomas Keyes a public house. To this house Mr. Wightman moved with his family, and remained two or three years. In the meantime he built what is now known as the Carpenter stand. He died in 1827, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, and his wife Amy died in 1837, aged ninety-eight years. Deacon Samuel Wightman's family consisted of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of which Israel was the second, who died in 1838, aged seventy-four. The father gave his son Israel the place on the plain, which was the largest portion of his estate, where he lived during life, after coming to Walpole, New Hampshire.

(V) Israel, eldest son and second child of Samuel (2) and Amy (Lawton) Wightman, was born December 12, 1765, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, whence he moved to Walpole, New Hampshire, and died there March 21, 1838, in his seventy-fourth year. The records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, show that the intentions of marriage of Israel Wightman and Frances Allen were published March 30, 1788. She was the sister of William H. Allen, whose son, Daniel B. Allen, married Ethelinda Vanderbilt, the daughter of the Commodore, and was for many years at the head of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They had ten children: Samuel Allen Wightman, who married Matilda, daughter of Solomon Bellows, who was a brother of Alexander Hamilton Bellows, the father of Dr. Henry W. Bellows, the noted Unitarian divine. Samuel Allen Wightman went to Ashtabula, Ohio. He served in the war of 1812. John, Maria, Herman, Sarah, Hannah, Frances, Pamela, Content and Herman Allen.

(VI) Herman Allen, the youngest child of Israel and Frances (Allen) Wightman, was born in 1808. He married Maria Retsey Lovell, of Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1834, and removed to the old homestead in Walpole, New Hampshire. They had five children: Frances M., Nellie S., Martha L., Mary J. and Caroline E.

(VII) Mary J., the fourth child of Herman Allen and Maria Retsey (Lovell) Wightman, was born January 19, 1843, in Cambridgeport, Vermont, and married Dr. Osman B. Way, February 22, 1882 (see Way, VIII).

WEBSTER

This is one of the most distinguished names in the annals of New Hampshire, having been especially honored by that distinguished patriot and statesman, Daniel Webster. It has furnished many good citizens, who, though not nationally known, like their compatriot and relative, have supported the cause of human liberty in all struggles, and performed well their part in the various walks of life.

(I) Thomas Webster, first known ancestor of the New Hampshire family, resided with his wife Margaret in Ormsby, Norfolk county, England, where he died in April, 1634. His widow subsequently married William Godfrey, with whom she came to America, bringing her son, Thomas Webster (2).

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Margaret Webster, was born in November, 1631, in Ormsby, England, and came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in company with his foster father and other early settlers of that town. He removed with the pioneers to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he died January 5, 1715, aged eighty-three years. He was married, November 2, 1656, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Brewer, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and had the following children: Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas, Ebenezer, Isaac, John, Joshua and Abigail. (Mention of Ebenezer and John, with descendants, is a feature of this article.)

(III) Ebenezer, fifth child and second son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Brewer) Webster, was born August 1, 1667. He served in the Indian war, and was pilot to Captain Gilman's company, August, 1710, which went in pursuit of Indians. He was one of the proprietors of Kingston, New Hampshire, and a settler there. He married, July 25, 1709, Hannah Judkins, who died February 21, 1756. Their children were: Rachel, Susannah, Ebenezer, William, John, Hannah, and Mary and Joseph, twins.

(IV) Ebenezer (2), third child and eldest son of Ebenezer (1) and Hannah (Judkins) Webster, was born October 10, 1714, and lived in Kingston, where he was identified with the clearing up of that portion of the wilderness. He married, July 20, 1738, Susannah Batchelder (see Batchelder, V), of Hampton.

(V) Ebenezer (3), son of Ebenezer (2) and Susannah (Batchelder) Webster, was born April 22, 1739, in Kingston. Here he grew up without a day's schooling, knowing almost nothing of books, but fully equipped to fulfill the mission of life on the frontier of civilization, where strong bodies, sound sense, and courage were required to cope with physical impediments, want of learning, and the lurking foe that haunted the hundreds of miles of unbroken wilderness which lay between his home and the French settlements in Canada. He came of age during the great French war, and about 1760 enlisted in the then famous corps known as



Daniel Webster's Birthplace

"Roger's Rangers." In the dangers and successes of desperate fighting, the "Rangers" had no equal; and of their hard and perilous experience in the wilderness in conflict with Indians and Frenchmen, Ebenezer Webster, strong in body and daring in temperament, had his full share. He served under General Jeffrey Amherst in the French war, and returned to his native town with the rank of captain. After eleven years spent in clearing his farm, in the northernmost part of Salisbury, where he settled in 1763, there being no white man's abode between him and Montreal, the Revolution broke out, and Ebenezer raised a company of two hundred men and marched at their head to join the forces at Boston. At Dorchester, Washington consulted him about the state of feelings in New Hampshire. He served at White Plains, and at Bennington was one of the first to scale the breastwork, and came out of the battle with his swarthy skin so blackened with dust and gunpowder that he could scarcely be recognized. He was at West Point at the time of the discovery of Arnold's treason, and when on guard before the general's tent Washington said to him, "Captain Webster, I believe I can trust you!" That was the sentiment ever felt by those who knew him. He was uneducated and silent, but strong and unquestionably trustworthy. His services brought him the rank of colonel. After the war he returned to his farm, and his neighbors elected him to every office within their gift, including the offices of representative, state senator, and judge of the common pleas court, of Hillsborough county. This last office he held from 1791 until his death, which occurred April 14, 1816. Judge Webster filled one other office, in the performance of whose duties he probably derived more pleasure than from any other. He was one of the electors of the president in New Hampshire, when Washington was chosen to that office. In the intervals of his toilsome and adventurous life, he had picked up a little booklore, but the lack of more barred the way to higher honors, which would otherwise have been easily his.

Ebenezer Webster married, January 18, 1761, Mehitable Smith, born at Kingston, and who died March 28, 1774. Of this marriage there were five children: Ollie, a daughter, and Ebenezer, a son, who died young; Susannah, born October, 1766, married John Colby; David, a farmer who reared a large family, and died at Stanstead, Canada; and Joseph, who died in 1810. Mr. Webster married (second), October 13, 1774, Abigail Eastman (see Eastman), in Salisbury, New Hampshire, who was born July 10, 1737, and died April 14, 1816. Her father was Thomas Eastman. The children of the second marriage were: Mehitable, Abigail, Ezekiel, Daniel and Sarah. Mehitable died unmarried. Abigail married a Mr. Haddock. Ezekiel and Daniel are mentioned below. Sarah married Colonel Ebenezer Webster, of Hill. (See Webster, second family, VII.)

(VI) Ezekiel, third child and eldest son of Colonel Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster, was born in the log house of his father in Salisbury, April 11, 1780, and died in Concord, March 10, 1829. After various struggles with poverty, he graduated from Dartmouth College in August, 1804. For a time he taught school, and read law in Boston, but in the autumn of 1807 he took charge of the paternal farm, his father having died in 1806, and in conjunction with Daniel assumed the support of his mother and sisters. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1807, and succeeded to the business of his brother Daniel, in Boscawen, when the

latter moved to Portsmouth. Although intellectually not the equal of his gifted brother, Ezekiel Webster was one of the leading men of the state, and an uncompromising Federalist. Had he been less rigid in his political belief, he might easily have been elected to congress, but he would never compromise principle. He dropped dead March 10, 1829, at Concord, while addressing a jury in the court house. "He was a man of high talent, much professional learning, and great solidity of character." From their earliest youth Daniel depended on Ezekiel's sound judgment while he lived. "He has been my reliance through life," was the testimony borne of the elder by the younger brother. He married, (first), January 15, 1809, Alice Bridge, of Billerica, Massachusetts, who died in 1821. He married (second), August 2, 1825, Achsah Pollord, born at Dunstable (now Nashua). Two children were born to Mr. Webster: Alice, married (first), June 1, 1836, Professor Jarvis Gregg, the first preceptor of Boscawen Academy, and after his death Rev. George Whipper, of Oberlin, Ohio. She died March 6, 1876. Mary, married, December 11, 1837, Professor Edwin D. Sanborn, LL. D., of Dartmouth College. She died December 30, 1864.

(VI) Daniel, fourth child and second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster, was born in a "frame" house, near the original log house of Ebenezer, in Salisbury, January 18, 1782. About a year after the birth of Daniel, his father removed to what has since been called the "Elens Farm," situated in the present town of Franklin, and here Daniel grew to manhood. He was a sickly child, and had but limited educational advantages in childhood. He was a few months at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, hastily completed his preparation for college as the private pupil of Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, and in 1799 entered Dartmouth College, where he partially supported himself by teaching in winter and by local newspaper work. He soon made up the deficiencies of his earlier education, distinguishing himself as a debater in the college societies, and became the foremost scholar in the institution. Graduating in August, 1801, he commenced the study of law in the office of Thomas W. Thompson, Esq., a lawyer of Salisbury, his father's neighbor and friend. While reading his law course, he also read a great deal of general literature, and filled up his leisure hours with dog and gun and fishing-rod. In order to obtain means to keep his brother Ezekiel in college, Daniel pursued the study of law but four months before going out as a wage-earner. He was offered and at once accepted the charge of an academy in Fryeburg, Maine, where he was to receive one hundred and seventy-five dollars for six months' labor. Four evenings each week he copied deeds for the registrar of the county, earning by this means two dollars a week, which paid his board. His serious and high-toned deportment, and his success as a teacher, secured him many friends; he was offered a large increase in salary, and could have been clerk of the common pleas court, but the mysterious power which operates unconsciously upon men of great intellect in their youth, leading them toward the destiny which genius creates for them, took him away from Fryeburg and back to the law office, where he remained until February or March, 1804, and then went to Boston, Massachusetts. He entered the office of Hon. Christopher Gore, afterward governor of Massachusetts, where he remained from July until the following February, and was admitted to practice in March, 1805. Soon afterward he established himself in

the village of Boscawen, New Hampshire, and began his professional practice, spending the next two and a half years at that place. In May, 1807, he was admitted as a counsellor in the supreme court of New Hampshire, and soon after removed to Portsmouth, where he at once took rank as a leading lawyer. In 1812 Mr. Webster was nominated as a representative to the thirteenth congress, to which he was subsequently elected, and in which he took his seat on the 24th of May, 1813. He succeeded to the office in the fourteenth congress. After a residence of nine years in Portsmouth, he removed to Boston, 1816, and for several years devoted himself to his profession. In 1822 he was almost unanimously elected to congress to represent the district of Suffolk. He was re-elected in 1824, and in 1826 as the representative of the Boston district. In June, 1827, he was chosen United States senator. At the end of his term he was re-elected, and continued in office by re-election until 1841, when he resigned to become secretary of state in General Harrison's cabinet, a position he held till the 8th of May, 1843, when he resigned and retired to his home at Marshfield. In the winter of 1844-45 Mr. Webster was again elected to the senate of the United States by the legislature of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Choate. Immediately after the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the presidency, he offered the department of state to Mr. Webster, and a second time Mr. Webster resigned his seat in the senate, to accept the place, which he held until his death, October 24, 1852. Mr. Webster's offices were not all great offices. He was a member of the Massachusetts constitutional convention, and gave it the benefit of his great knowledge of constitutional questions. He was once a presidential elector, and also sat ten days in the Massachusetts legislature. The above mere enumeration of the places Mr. Webster filled is all that the scope of this article permits. The writing of details has been left to his biographers. His forensic ability, his exalted statesmanship, his knowledge of constitutional law, his wonderful influence over men, and his illustrious record in general, are too well known to need mention here.

Daniel Webster married in Salisbury, May 29, 1808, Grace Fletcher, born January 16, 1781, daughter of Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. She died in New York while on the way to Washington with her husband, January 12, 1828. They were the parents of five children: Grace Fletcher, the eldest child, died young. Daniel Fletcher, born July 23, 1813, was a colonel in the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and fell in the service of his country, August 30, 1862. Julia, married, September 24, 1839, Samuel A. Appleton, a member of the Boston family of that name, and died April 28, 1848. Edward, died of disease while serving in the Mexican war. Charles, died in infancy. In December, 1832, Mr. Webster married in New York, Caroline Bayard Leroy, second daughter of Herman Leroy, a wealthy merchant, descended from one of the early settlers of New York.

(III) John, fourth son and seventh child of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Brewer) Webster, was born February 16, 1674, in Hampton, and settled in Rye, where he passed his life as a farmer. He was married September 21, 1703, to Abiah Shaw, and they were the parents of the following children: Jeremiah, Charity and Josiah (twins, the first of whom died young), John, Thomas, Caleb, Abiah, Elizabeth

and Charity. (Mention of Josiah, John and Thomas and descendants follows in this article.)

(IV) Jeremiah, eldest child of John and Abiah (Shaw) Webster, was born December 21, 1704, in Hampton. He was among the few of the original grantees of Stevenstown (1749), now Salisbury, New Hampshire, who settled with their families. Most of the grantees did not remove to the town. At the first meeting of the proprietors it was voted that "Jeremy Webster shall be the surveyor to assist and join with the s'd com'te in laying out the land, as above s'd." In 1760, at a meeting of the proprietors, Jeremy Webster was moderator.

(V) Jeremiah (2), son of Jeremiah (1) Webster, was a prominent man in the early settlement of Salisbury. He came previous to 1769, and settled on the site now occupied by Phineas Clough. He married, June 9, 1774, Anne Sleeper, who died January 10, 1841, aged eighty-six years. He died March 4, 1817, aged seventy-four years.

(VI) Jeremy (3), son of Jeremiah (2) and Anne (Sleeper) Webster, was born June 19, 1775. He built the Clough House and was a famous singing master. He married Phebe Wardwell. He died August 20, 1841, and she January 20, 1847. Their children were: Amos, born November 24, 1801, died August 30, 1821. James R., March 20, 1804, removed to Georgia, where he died September, 1841. Phebe, March 4, 1806, married Hubbard Hutchinson, of Merrimack, and died in that town. Nathaniel F., March 4, 1808. Mary A., May 20, 1810, married (first) Joshua Burpee, of Boscawen, and (second) Samuel Gilman, of Lake Village, where she died about 1850. Joseph W., November 12, 1812, a merchant of Savannah, Georgia, where he died March, 1860. Emily, December 20, 1815, died February 26, 1838. Elizabeth, August 28, 1818, died June 10, 1839, unmarried. Eliphalet, January 4, 1821, died January 16, 1822. Amos E., September 17, 1828, died in Georgia, August, 1860, where he married Eliza Savage.

(VII) Nathaniel F., third son and fourth child of Jeremy and Phebe (Wardwell) Webster, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, March 4, 1808, died in Georgia, September 24, 1854. He married Miriam Couch, daughter of John and Lydia Ann (Bean) Couch, of Salisbury, who married (second), Jonas Merriam; she was born March 11, 1810, and died April 6, 1887. The issue of this marriage was one child, John Francis Webster, born November 18, 1837. In 1842 or 1843 Nathaniel F. Webster, who was a cabinetmaker by trade, went to the state of Georgia and became a partner with Isaac W. Morrill, of Savannah, under the firm name of Isaac W. Morrill & Company, wholesale and retail furniture and pianos. Mr. Webster's three brothers, James R., Joseph W. and Amos E., also settled in Savannah. James R. and Joseph W., were partners in the wholesale grocery business, and Amos was a book-keeper. Nathaniel Webster was prosperous in business and became a man of means. It was his custom to send his wife and son north in the summer, and join them in the fall when he went north to buy goods. In the summer of 1854, while the wife and son were absent, Mr. Webster was attacked by yellow fever, and died September 24, aged forty-six years. Mrs. Webster survived until April 6, 1887, dying in Concord at the age of seventy-seven years.

(VIII) John Francis, only child of Nathaniel F. and Miriam (Couch) Webster, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 18, 1837. His education began when he was about seven years



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Benjamin F. Webster

old, and attended Chatham Academy, at Savannah, Georgia, till he was seventeen years old. Subsequently he attended Professor Barnes' Academy at Concord, obtaining a commercial education with Rodney G. Cutting. He began his business life with the hardware firm of Moore, Cilly & Company, where he remained a year. He then entered the employ of the Concord Railroad Corporation, assuming the duties of way-bill clerk, March 14, 1857. In one month he was promoted to local freight cashier, filling that position till 1862, when he was made chief clerk of the general freight office of the road. May 1, 1865, he was appointed cashier of the Concord Railroad system, and retained that position until September, 1889. He was appointed cashier of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, August 1, 1867, and remained with that company until its absorption by the Boston & Maine railroad. When the Concord railroad and the Boston Concord & Montreal railroad united, forming the Concord & Montreal, September, 1889, he was then elected treasurer, a position he has ever since held. Mr. Webster was elected as a Republican to the state legislature in 1889, representing ward 4, and serving as chairman of the finance committee. Besides being treasurer of the Concord & Montreal railroad, Mr. Webster fills a similar position for the Mount Washington Railway Company, the Nashua Acton & Boston railroad, New Boston railroad, and is assistant treasurer of the Boston & Maine railroad. Mr. Webster is a trustee of the Loan & Trust Savings Bank and a director in the Mechanics' National Bank. Mr. Webster became a Mason in the year 1866, and is now a thirty-third degree member in that order. He has held almost every office in the gift of his jurisdiction, and is one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the Granite state.

June 18, 1856, Mr. Webster married Mary J. Cutting, daughter of Gilman and Eliza (Davidson) Cutting, of Concord. She was born September 10, 1837, and died November 23, 1893. The children of this marriage are: Jennie Margaret, born October 20, 1857, married Edward E. Brown, of Concord, superintendent of the William B. Durgin Silverware Manufacturing Company. She died January 16, 1905. Clara H., born July 24, 1850, married Joseph Swett Matthews, a native of Franklin, now an attorney in Concord. Jessie Marion, born November 13, 1865, single, at home. Frances May, born November 9, 1867, married Frederick L. Richardson, of Concord, clerk in the Manchester Savings Bank. All the daughters are graduates of the Concord schools. Mr. Webster married (second), February 6, 1897, Stella Hutchinson, of Manchester, daughter of Hubbard and Phebe (Webster) Hutchinson, of Merrimack, New Hampshire. That Mr. Webster has served one corporation and its successors continuously for almost half a century, and has risen step by step to his present place of responsibility and trust, leaves no occasion for comment on his ability as an officer and his integrity as a man.

(IV) Josiah, second son of John and Abiah (Shaw) Webster, was born April 2, 1706. His twin sister died soon after they were born. He resided in Rye, New Hampshire, where he died March 11, 1764, in his fifty-eighth year. He was married September 21, 1738, to Patty Goss, given in the vital records of New Hampshire as Martha Goss. She was born September 9, 1714, daughter of Richard and Martha Goss, one of the first settlers of Greenland, New Hampshire. She died November 18, 1798, having survived her husband nearly thirty-five years. Their children were: John (died young),

Elizabeth, Abiah, Sarah, Josiah (died young), John, Richard, Martha and Josiah.

(V) Richard, fourth son and seventh child of Josiah and Martha or Patty (Goss) Webster, was born January 1, 1754, in Rye, and died in that town, January 16, 1836. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and served under Captain Parker at Fort Sullivan, and Captain Parsons in Rhode Island. He was also engaged in several privateering cruises. He was married October 29, 1778, to Elizabeth Randall, who died March 14, 1826, at the age of seventy-one years. Their children were: Betsy, Abigail, Martha, Sarah, Hannah, Olive, Richard and Mark Randall.

(VI) Richard (2), elder son and seventh child of Richard (1) and Elizabeth (Randall) Webster, was born October 6, 1788, in Rye, and resided in Epsom and Rye. He was a shoemaker by occupation, and after working at his trade some time in Epsom returned to Rye, but had taught school in Rye previous to his going to Epsom. He also engaged in farming in Rye, in which he was successful and continued until shortly before his death, which occurred November 1, 1856, in Portsmouth. He was married in 1813, to Mary Philbrick, who was born February 5, 1792, in Rye, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Smith) Philbrick, of that town. Their children were: Daniel, Roswell, Mary, Sarah Ann, Ursula, Benjamin F., David S., Richard, Emily J., John P.

(VII) Benjamin Franklin, third son and sixth child of Richard (2) and Mary or Polly (Philbrick) Webster, was born September 7, 1824, in Epsom, New Hampshire, and received his primary education in the public schools of that town. He was also a student at Pembroke and in Rye. At the age of seventeen years he went to Portsmouth and was employed by Benjamin Norton as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. He was a ship joiner for several years and since then has been engaged in building operations in Portsmouth. Through his perseverance and great industry, coupled with upright business methods, he has been prosperous down to the present time. His operations have included the erection of the following notable buildings: The Kearsarge house, the Cabot street school house, remodeled three churches, also built many residences. Mr. Webster partakes of the characteristics for which his long line of ancestry has been noted, and is a progressive and useful citizen of his home town. He is frequently called upon to fill official positions, and has served as ward clerk and assessor. In politics, he is an ardent and enthusiastic Republican. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree. He was married, January 2, 1849, to Sarah A. Senter, and they have a son and daughter, Merit V. and Stella C. Webster.

(IV) John (2), third son and fourth child of John (1) and Abiah (Shaw) Webster, was born February 10, 1712, in Hampton, and settled in Hampstead, New Hampshire, where he died February 11, 1780. His wife was Elizabeth Lunt, who survived him and passed away September 9, 1785, in her seventy-sixth year. Their children were: Elizabeth, John, Mary, Ann and Caleb.

(V) Mary, second daughter and third child of John and Elizabeth (Lunt) Webster, was born March 20, 1747, and became the wife of Moody Chase. (See Chase, VIII).

(IV) Thomas (3), fourth son and fifth child of John and Abiah (Shaw) Webster, was born July 1, 1715, in Hampton, and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts. The poll lists of that town show him to

have been a resident of the west parish in 1745. He was on the alarm list for the French and Indian war, which was established April 14, 1757, and was deacon of the church from 1771 to 1782.

(V) Thomas (4), son of Thomas (3) Webster, was born in August, 1767, in Haverhill, where he read medicine with Dr. Brickett, and began practice in 1790. Three years later he moved to Warner, New Hampshire, where he continued in practice for a period of seventeen years, with gratifying success, and endeared himself to the people. In 1810 he removed to Sanbornton, this state, and was noted there for his success in healing, though his career was soon cut off by death. An epidemic of spotted fever raged through the state in 1813, and Dr. Webster was noted as having lost not a single case of the disease treated by him, though he fell a victim to its ravages. While visiting patients at Laconia he was stricken, and died there within forty hours of the attack, August 8, 1813. Thus was a most brilliant career suddenly closed, and the state sustained a great loss. His wife, Sarah West, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, died April 3, 1830, in Claremont, this state. Their children are noted as follows: Thomas, lived and died in Sanbornton. William West, died in Windsor, Vermont. Sarah, became the wife of John Hitchcock, and died in Hanover, New Hampshire. Pamelia, married a man named Marsh, and resided in the West. Edwin, died young. Arthur settled in Minnesota, where he died. Charles Henry, died at Center Harbor, this state. Mary S.

(VI) Mary S., youngest child of Dr. Thomas (4) and Sarah (West) Webster, was born July 20, 1807, in Warner, and was married November 12, 1840, to John Tyler, of Claremont. (See Tyler, VII).

(Second Family).

Not all the Websters in New England are of one stock, though all are of good stock. The present line, which descends from John of Ipswich, has furnished many good men of local prominence in pioneer days and later times, several of them being college graduates. This line was united with the family of the ancestor of Hon. Daniel, in the seventh generation, by the marriage of Eliphalet K. Webster, of the line of John and Emily Webster of the progeny of Thomas.

(I) John Webster came from Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman in 1635. He died about the year 1646, and his family afterward removed to Newbury. His wife was Mary Shatswell. They had four sons and four daughters, as follows: Mary, John, born 1633; Hannah, Abigail, Stephen, Elizabeth, Israel and Nathan. On October 29, 1650, John Webster's widow married John Emery, of Newbury, and she died April 28, 1694. (Mention of Stephen and Nathan and descendants forms part of this article).

(II) Stephen, second son and fifth child of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, was born about 1637-39, in Ipswich, and was a tailor, residing in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he took the freeman's oath, in 1668, and died August 10, 1694. He first settled in Newbury and moved thence to Haverhill in 1653. He was married, March 24, 1663, in Haverhill, to Hannah Ayer, who died June 2, 1676. He married (second), May 26, 1678, Widow Judith Broad. His children, all born of the first wife, were: Hannah, John, Mary, Stephen, Nathan and Abigail. (Mention of Stephen and descendants appears in this article).

(III) John (2), eldest son and second child of Stephen and Hannah (Ayer) Webster, was born March 15, 1668, in Haverhill, and died in 1742. He was married, June 14, 1693, to Triphena Locke, and the Haverhill records give him ten children.

(IV) Stephen (2), son of John (2) and Triphena (Locke) Webster, was born June 1, 1698, and was married February 21, 1722, to Abigail Berry.

(V) Stephen (3), son of Stephen (2) and Abigail (Berry) Webster, was born March 3, 1731, was married February 28, 1754, to Susanna Ladd, and died March 2, 1803.

(VI) Stephen (4), son of Stephen (3) and Susanna (Ladd) Webster, was born March 15, 1758, and was married April 15, 1779, to Chloe Wheeler, who was born November 28, 1760.

(VII) Atkinson, son of Stephen (4) and Chloe (Wheeler) Webster, receives mention elsewhere (see Wyman, VIII).

(III) Stephen (2), fourth child and second son of Stephen (1) and Hannah (Ayer) Webster, was born in Haverhill, January 1, 1672, and died March 9, 1748, aged seventy-six. He was one of eight men in the garrison of John Webster, March, 1690. He married Widow Mary Cook, and they had six children: Samuel, John, Stephen, William, Ebenezer and Mary.

(IV) Ebenezer, fifth son and child of Stephen (2) and Mary (Cook) Webster, was born September 20, 1711. He married Mehitable Kimball, of Bradford, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of Lydia, Isaac, Mary, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Stephen, Moses and John. (Mention of Ebenezer and descendants forms part of this article.)

(V) Isaac, eldest son of Ebenezer (1) and Mehitable (Kimball) Webster, was born in 1740. He also served in the revolutionary war. He married Lydia Woodbury and had children: Phineas, see forward; Jonathan and Kimball.

(VI) Captain Phineas, son of Isaac and Lydia (Woodbury) Webster, was born March 4, 1775, and died September 11, 1858. He was captain of a company during the war of 1812. He married, 1797, Hannah Hazelton, who died October 4, 1860. Their children were: Jesse, see forward; James, Alfred, Moses, Lydia, Caroline and Isaac.

(VII) Jesse, eldest child of Captain Phineas and Hannah (Hazelton) Webster, was born in Atkinson, New Hampshire, February 14, 1798, and died May 18, 1845. He was a carriage builder for many years at Derry, and for twelve years prior to his death was engaged in farming. He was educated in the district school and at Major Dudley's military school at Windham. He became a private in the Sixth Company, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Militia, commanded by Colonel Samuel Richardson, and was appointed sergeant August 1, 1817; was advanced to a lieutenant April 25, 1820; to a captaincy June 2, 1820, by Governor Samuel Bell. He served until November 18, 1824, and then resigned. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for a number of years served as an elder. He married, November 28, 1823, Betsy Wilson, born in Pelham, December 16, 1798, died February 4, 1874. She was a daughter of Benjamin Wilson, a lineal descendant of John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, Massachusetts. The children of this marriage were: 1. George Alfred, died young. 2. Ann Elizabeth, also died young. 3. Caroline Elizabeth, see forward. 4. Lydia Ann, born August 10, 1831, died February 9, 1862, was a successful school teacher. 5. Otis B., born January 3, 1834, died in Chester, New Hampshire, January 26, 1862. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1859, entered



Kimball Webster

the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1861, and died the following year.

(VIII) Caroline Elizabeth, third child and second daughter of Captain Jesse and Betsy (Wilson) Webster, was born in Derry, May 19, 1829. She was educated in the public schools and in Adams Female Academy, from which latter institution she was graduated September 24, 1844. She was engaged in teaching during the following six years, and taught in District No. 9, where her mother had taught, and where her daughter Annie subsequently taught. She married, May 19, 1853, Nathan Spalding Morse, born in Orange, March 30, 1830, died in Chester, October 23, 1902. He was educated in the schools of Chester and at the Penbroke Academy. He was an auctioneer and a dealer in real estate and resided in Chester. In politics he was a Democrat, and for twenty years was moderator of the annual town meetings. Mr. and Mrs. Morse had five children: 1. Roger Spalding, born May 23, 1855, died at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, March 17, 1876. 2. Lawrence L., born July 10, 1856, died March 28, 1906. 3. Carrie. 4. Morris W., born November 12, 1864. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887, and from the Hartford Theological School in 1890. At Hartford he won the Welt fellowship, which enabled him to attend theological lectures at the University of Leipsic, Germany, for two years, following his graduation. Returning to America, he preached at Hollister, California, two years; Crete, Nebraska, five years; Ferrisdale, Washington, five years; then at Wilbur; and later at Ilwaco, Washington. He married in Orange, California, July 15, 1890, Laura M. Blasdale, daughter of Dr. Charles and Julia Dickinson Smith. They have children: Annie Mabel, Marion and Walter. 5. Annie L., born August 12, 1866, was educated in the public schools and Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, where she attended 1883-85. She taught school for two years in and in the vicinity of Derry. She married, May 7, 1894, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, Charles Adams Spragne, of that city, and since 1898 they have resided in Derry. They have children: Daniel L., and Roger Edmund.

(V) Ebenezer (2), fourth child and second son of Ebenezer (1) and Melitable (Kimball) Webster, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 1, 1744, and died in Pelham, New Hampshire, March 13, 1823, aged seventy-nine years. He was, like his ancestors, a farmer, and settled first in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he passed most of his life, an industrious and respected citizen. He was married three times, (first) November 29, 1770, to Rebecca Baldwin; whose children were: Sarah, Ebenezer and Rebecca; (second) December 31, 1775, to Martha Barker; (third) to Elizabeth Bradford, of Beverly, Massachusetts, born September 6, 1755, who died in Amherst, New Hampshire, March 27, 1845. They were married in Salem, October 13, 1778, by Rev. Abner Bayley, and had children born to them as follows: Roxana, Betsey, Asa, John, Nancy, Sully, Rebecca, Mary, Catherine, William G., Harriot (or Harriet) and Benjamin. (Mention of William G. and descendants forms part of this article).

(VI) John (2), son of Ebenezer (2) and Elizabeth (Bradford) Webster, was born in Pelham, December 25, 1791, and died March 1, 1883, aged ninety-one years and two months. He lived on the paternal homestead in Pelham, excepting one year in Meredith, and one in Hudson (formerly Nottingham West), until 1841, when he sold his farm in Pelham and bought one in Amherst, where he resided until 1846, when he returned to Hudson, and buy-

ing a farm on Bush Hill, lived there twenty years; then resided with his daughters, Sally Titcomb and Lovisa Baker, until his death, which occurred at the residence of the latter in the town of Hudson. He was drafted in the war of 1812, and served in Captain Haynes' company of New Hampshire militia at Portsmouth. From February 14, 1871, until his death he received from the United States a pension for his services. Mr. Webster was an energetic and industrious man, a quiet citizen who abided by the law, did his duty in every position, and for many years was universally called "Honest John Webster." He married, August 22, 1815, Hannah Cummings, of Nottingham West, who was born in Nottingham, August 4, 1794, and died in Hudson, February 3, 1871. She was the daughter of Eleazer and Sarah (Hale) Cummings and great-granddaughter of Deacon Henry and Mary Hale. Mr. Cummings was a farmer and taught school and singing school. His wife was born April 20, 1767, and died May 7, 1852, aged eighty-five years. She was a woman remarkable for physical strength and endurance. While her husband was absent engaged in teaching, she performed her household duties and also took charge of a herd of cattle. She was a member of the Congregational Church, and made her christianity a part of her daily life. Mrs. Hannah (Cummings) Webster first became a member of the Congregational Church in Pelham, and during her residence at other places was a member of the other churches of the same denomination, in all of which she was a highly esteemed sister. The thirteen children of John and Hannah (Cummings) Webster were: Elizabeth B., Moses, Sally Hale, Eleazer C., Lovisa N., Lucy Ann, Kimball, Hannah J., John C., Nathan P., Willard H., Milton E. and Orrin P.

(VII) Kimball, seventh child and third son of John and Hannah (Cummings) Webster, was born in Pelham, November 2, 1828, and educated in the common schools of Pelham and Hudson. He grew up a farmer boy inured by hard work and prepared for the toil and labor that has since befallen him. In April, 1849, six months before attaining his majority, he heard of the great gold discovery at Sutter's Fort, now Sacramento, California, and at once set out for the Pacific slope. He left home April 17, 1849, and went to Independence, Missouri, where he outfitted, and with a company of about twenty-eight persons went by horses and pack mules over the trail to California, arriving at Sacramento Valley, California, in the month of October, after spending six months on the trail and experiencing what ica. He engaged in mining on the Feather and Yuba it is impossible for any traveler to experience today anywhere in the Union, or hardly in North America, and in June, 1851, went to Oregon City, and was deputy surveyor on government surveys in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys. After passing two years in California and nearly four in Oregon, he returned to the states in the fall of 1854 by the Isthmus of Panama, arriving at home in the fall of 1854. In 1855 he was employed as a surveyor on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad in Missouri. In 1855 he returned to New Hampshire, and in 1858 resided in Vinal Haven, Maine. Since that time he has been a resident of Hudson, New Hampshire, where he owns and occupies a portion of the land which his great-grandfather, Eleazer Cummings, bought in 1728. He is a surveyor of long experience and has a wide reputation, being one of the most accurate and reliable in the county. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a leader of the minority party in his town and county for many years, and when a candidate for office has

usually polled more than the party vote. In 1901-02 he was a member of the legislature and served on the committee on appropriations, and during the famous Northfield-Tilton case he was a member of the committee having it in charge; the case was an important one, and was long and stubbornly fought. He was a selectman four years, and three years of that time was chairman of the board. In 1859 he was made justice of the peace, and has held that office ever since. His interest in the past in promoting the use of the best methods of agriculture, and a desire to see the farmer obtain the greatest possible reward for his toil made him from the time of its establishment an industrious worker for the promotion of the effectiveness of the Grange movement. He was the first petitioner for the establishment of a grange in Hudson, and upon the establishment of Hudson Grange, No. 11, of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, December 8, 1873, he was chosen its presiding officer, and filled that place three years. He was one of the few who organized the New Hampshire State Grange, December 23, 1873, and also Hillsborough County Council, March 4, 1874, of which he was master two years, and secretary from December, 1876, until the organization, April 17, 1883, of its successor, Hillsborough County Pomona Grange, when he was made secretary of that body and continued to hold that office until about 1888. His intelligence and activity have made him a useful and valued member of this order. Mr. Webster is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Nashua, which he joined in 1869.

His interest in historical matters and ancient landmarks is lifelong, and has grown stronger with the lapse of years. He has done much to preserve the latter by carefully drawn and creditable copies of many of the much worn and injured plats of lands, ancient grants, etc., in Old Dunstable. At the present time (1907) he is at work on a history of Nottingham and Nottingham West, now Hudson. He has been president of the Cummings family reunion for the past twenty-six years, and which are held on the Merrimack River banks, opposite his home. Mr. Webster has marked the spots where the Blodgett and Hill's garrisons were located, with large bowlders, which bear the following inscriptions: "Hill's, the first settlement of Hudson, was about 1770. Nathaniel Hills, April 12, 1748, aged sixty-five years. Henry Hills, died August 20, 1757, aged sixty-nine; erected in 1901."

"Blodgett. Joseph and Dorothy Blodgett; their eldest son, Joseph, born here February 9, 1718, being the first white child born in the town; erected 1904."

He is a quiet, mild mannered man, remarkable for his energy and executive ability. These qualities have attracted to him many friends who have known him from his youth and now honor him in his age. He has always been regarded as a safe and honest man whose wisdom and judgment were reliable, and a worthy type of the intelligent New England farmer.

He married, January 29, 1857, in Hudson, Abiah Cutter, who was born in Pelham, February 1, 1837, daughter of Seth and Deborah (Gage) Cutter, of Pelham. Ten children have been born to them as follows: Lizzie Jane, January 11, 1858; Ella Frances, August 19, 1859; Kimball C. and James (twins), June 26, 1861; Kimball C. died August 22, 1861, and James on day of birth; Eliza Ball, July 14, 1862; Latina Ray, July 26, 1865, died November 12, 1887; Julia Anna, October 26, 1867; Mary Newton, August 9, 1869; twins, male and female, who died at birth.

(VI) William G., ninth child and second son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Bradford) Webster, was born in Londonderry, August 20, 1803. He was a tinner and resided in Dover, New Hampshire. William G. Webster and Hannah J. Foss, both of Dover, were married by Rev. Benjamin P. Hoyt, of Dover, May 15, 1828. Their children were: George. Elizabeth, who married and died in East Boston. Harriet who married Cyrus Littlefield of Dover. Helen, deceased. Olive, deceased. Charles E., who served in the Civil war four years, resided at Boston, and is now deceased. Benjamin K., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Benjamin Kimball, third son of William G. and Hannah J. (Foss) Webster, was born in Dover, April 21, 1839, and educated in the public schools. He learned his father's trade and was associated in business for a time with his uncle, Daniel K. Webster, in Dover. In 1868, he took charge of the Varney tannery of Dover. He enlisted at Dover as a private August 18, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service as a private in Company K, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, September 21, 1862, and was later appointed corporal and subsequently sergeant. He was mustered out June 4, 1865, after having campaigned in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor. He participated in seventeen important battles of the war. After his return to New Hampshire he worked at his trade for a time and then engaged in farming on North Main street, Wolfborough, which he carried on until 1906, when he sold his one-half interest in the farm to his son-in-law, John Frank Goodwin, a prominent contractor and builder. Mr. Webster's place commands a fine view of Lake Winnepesaukee and the mountains and has been a favorite with many who have spent summer vacations there. He ran a boarding house several years, accommodating thirty or forty guests from the city of New York, Boston and other cities. Mr. Webster is a member of James R. Newell Post, No. 61, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wolfborough, of which he was a charter member. He married (first), at Wolfboro, in 1870, Emma C. Libby, who was born in 1840, daughter of Dudley and Sarah A. Libby, of Wolfboro. She died October 7, 1875. He married (second) Eliza C. Wiggin, who was born July 15, 1849, daughter of James M. and Caroline (Wiggin) Wiggin, (see Wiggin II) of Tuftonborough. They have one daughter, Helen C., who was born in Wolfborough, January, 1881. She graduated in 1889, from Brewster Free Academy, and June, 1906, married J. Frank Goodwin. They reside on the old homestead.

(II) Nathan, youngest child of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1646. He settled in Bradford, where he died in May, 1694. He was married June 30, 1673, to Mary Hazeltine, born December 9, 1648, daughter of John Hazeltine, of Haverhill. She was admitted to Bradford Church from Haverhill in 1682. Their children were: John, Mary, Nathan, Joanna, Abigail, Israel, and Samuel. Joanna married Richard Bailey (see Bailey, III).

(III) Nathan (2), eldest of the three children of Nathan (1) and Mary (Hazeltine) Webster, was born March 7, 1670, and was one of the proprietors of Chester, New Hampshire. He removed to that place about 1720 and owned two home lots, Nos. 71 and 72, and resided on 72. That Nathan Webster was a man of ability and standing, and an active, efficient and highly respected member of the church,



Edward K. Webster

is evident from the fact that the record shows him to have been chosen selectman in 1729-38-42-50-51-57-61-63-66-70-71. At a town meeting in August, 1739, "Voted that Capt. Sam Ingalls, mr Nathan Webster, and mr John Talford Shall be a Committee to take bonds of the Inhabitants of Rumford (now Concord) for the making and maintaining a good soficent Roads for Passing Massibeecik Pond towards their town, agreeable to their proposals made to us, and to Enter into bonds to them to make and maintain one on this side, and over the said pond, as good."

At the town meeting held January 15, 1730, he was appointed on a committee "to treat with the Rev. Mr. Moses Hale, and to acquaint him with what ye town hath done, and to invite him into the work of ye Ministry among us in Chester." He was subsequently twice appointed on committees for similar purposes, and was a member of the committee appointed to build the meeting-house.

By his first wife, Martha, Nathan Webster had the following named children: Daniel, Nathan, Stephen, (founder of the Webster family of Plymouth, New Hampshire, mentioned at length hereinafter), Abel and Mary. He was married (second) August 3, 1738, to Mary (Stevens) Godfrey, whose first husband was Thomas Sargent, and her second Peter Godfrey. She was a daughter of Deacon Thomas and Martha (Bartlett) Stevens, of Amesbury, and survived her third husband several years, dying May 24, 1766. (Stephen and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(IV) Nathan (3), second child and son of Nathan (2) and Mary Webster, was born in Chester, July 1, 1715, died 1794. He was a farmer and lived on house lot No. 117. In the year 1764 he was one of the three chosen by the town as a committee to settle about highways in Raymond and make return. He signed the association test in 1775. Chase's "History of Chester" states that, "At the September term of the Superior Court, 1771, Andrew Jack, Nathan Webster and John Robie, the selectmen of Chester, were indicted because Chester, having more than 100 families, had no grammar school. At the March term, 1772, Jack and Webster were tried and fined £10, and cost taxed at £7, 12s. 4d."

This does not imply that Nathan Webster, the ancestor of many college graduates, living in a community now so intelligent, was opposed to the outlay of money for the support of schools. On the contrary, the financial conditions were such that the men of that community did not feel able to bear the burden of schools, and had voted to secure the selectmen from fine for failing to act. He married, February 10, 1742, Martha Blasdell, and they had eleven children, all but two of whom died young. Those who grew up and had families were: Nathan and Moses.

(V) Nathan (4), third child of Nathan (3) and Martha (Blasdell) Webster, was born in Chester, November 19, 1747, and resided on the old homestead. He married, May 8, 1771, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Healy) Clifford, of Candia, and granddaughter of William Healy. Isaac Clifford was the son of Samuel Clifford, of Kingston, and Martha Healy, his wife, was the daughter of William and Mary (Sanborn) Healy, formerly of Hampton Falls. The ten children of Nathan and Elizabeth Webster were: Josiah, Sarah, Mary, John Ordway, Nathan, Elizabeth, Martha, Huldy, Susanna and Hannah. (Mention of Nathan (3) and descendants appears later.)

(VI) Rev. Josiah, eldest child of Nathan (4) and Elizabeth (Clifford) Webster, was born in Chester, January 16, 1772, and died March 27, 1837. He

graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798, studied theology with Rev. Stephen Peabody, of Atkinson, was ordained pastor of the South Congregational Church of Ipswich (Chebacco), 1799; dismissed, 1806; installed June 8, 1808, at Hampton, where he remained till his death. He married, December 2, 1799, Elizabeth Knight, born June 11, 1771, daughter of Eliphalet and Martha (Webster) Knight, of Atkinson. She died April 9, 1849. Their children were: Eliphalet Knight, Josiah, Elizabeth Clifford (died young), John Calvin, Joseph Dana, Elizabeth Knight and Claudius Buchanan. John Calvin graduated at Dartmouth in 1832; Joseph Dana, 1832, and Claudius Buchanan, 1836.

(VII) Eliphalet Knight Webster, M. D., eldest child of Rev. Josiah and Elizabeth (Knight) Webster, was born in Essex, Massachusetts, May 3, 1802, and died in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, November 9, 1881. He received his medical education at Dartmouth College, practiced medicine in Litchfield, New Hampshire, for a short time; in Hill from 1833 to 1844, and from 1844 to 1870 in Boscawen. Dr. Webster was a prominent man in his profession, and was once president of the New Hampshire Medical Society. He was active in politics and held the office of postmaster in Boscawen. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and a loyal supporter of the church. He was married August, 1833, to Emily Webster, daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Webster of Hill, New Hampshire, and his wife, Sarah, youngest sister of Hon. Daniel Webster. (See Webster, first family, V.) Emily Webster was born February 12, 1809, and died October 19, 1882, at Pittsfield. They had four children: Daniel Dana, Sarah Elizabeth, Emily Maria and Edward Knight.

(VIII) Edward Knight, youngest child of Dr. Eliphalet K. and Emily (Webster) Webster, was born in Boscawen, August 5, 1848. He was educated in the public schools of Boscawen and at Pembroke Academy, and Putnam School, Newburyport, Massachusetts, and was a bookkeeper for a commercial house for a time. In 1872 he engaged in the drug business at Pittsfield, which he carried on successfully for twenty years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He has held several town offices, was trustee of Pittsfield Public Library six years, member of the constitutional convention, 1900, and was deputy sheriff for Merrimack county for eight years. He was made a Knight of Pythias October 15, 1874, becoming a charter member of Norris Lodge, No. 16, of Pittsfield, was elected keeper of the records and seal at its institution, and afterward filled the several chairs, and became past chancellor October 24, 1883. He took the Grand Lodge Rank, February 7, 1884, and was elected grand outer guard at that time. He was made grand master-at-arms, 1885; grand vice-chancellor, 1886; grand chancellor, 1887; elected supreme representative, June 12, 1889; and became a member of the Supreme Lodge, August, 1890, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. October 2, 1901, was elected grand keeper of records and seal at the convention of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, held at Franklin, and has been re-elected at each annual convention since that time. He was commissioned assistant commissary general, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Brigadier-General C. B. Hoyt, commanding the New Hampshire brigade, uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, and held that position until 1905, and was then commissioned colonel and assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Orman T. Lougee. A company of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, was formed in Pittsfield in 1896, and named Edward K. Webster Company, No. 16, in his honor. In November, 1905,

Mr. Webster took up his residence at Concord, where the office of the grand keeper of records and seal is maintained.

(IV) Stephen, third son and child of Nathan (2) and Martha Webster, was born February 18, 1718, in Chester, resided for a time in Candia, and later in Hollis, where he was selectman in 1762-63-65. By purchase of the right of one of the grantees of Plymouth, this state, he became a proprietor of that town, where he settled about 1765. He was an intelligent and useful citizen, and acted as teacher in the early schools of the frontier settlement. He died in 1798. He married Rachel Stevens, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, probably a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Heath) Stevens, of Amesbury. She was admitted to the church there January 14, 1728, was dismissed to the church in Chester, May 10, 1739, and died January 3, 1754. Mr. Webster married (second) Sarah, widow of Daniel Clough, of Kingston, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Heard) Baker, of Salisbury. The first wife was the mother of five children, and the second of two, namely: David, Stephen, Lydia, Sarah, Amos, Daniel Clough and Rachel. (Mention of Stephen and descendants follows in this article).

(V) David, eldest child of Stephen Webster and his first wife, Rachel Stevens, was born December 12, 1738. He was a colonel and rendered conspicuous service in the Revolution. After his marriage he lived for one year in Hollis, New Hampshire, but moved to Plymouth in November, 1764, where he became prominent in town affairs, and served as sheriff of Grafton county for many years. He was twice married, but his children were all by his first wife. On April 20, 1761, Colonel David Webster married his step-mother's daughter, Elizabeth Clough, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Baker) Clough, who was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, September 23, 1745. They had twelve children: Sarah, David, mentioned below; Eliphalet, William, Josiah, a son who died at birth, Elizabeth, mentioned below; George Washington, Ralph, Sarah, a daughter who died at birth, and Walter Raleigh. Mrs. Webster died May 22, 1809, and on September 3 of that year Colonel Webster married Susanna Chase, who was born in 1749, and died April 6, 1821. Colonel David Webster died May 8, 1824.

(VI) David (2), eldest son and second child of Colonel David and Elizabeth (Clough) Webster, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, November 30, 1763. The next year his parents moved to Plymouth, where he lived till he was twenty-five years of age. From 1789 to 1799 his home was at Moultonboro, New Hampshire, and for the succeeding seventeen years at Haverhill, New Hampshire; but in 1816 he returned to Plymouth where he lived till his death nearly thirty years later. He was an active man of ability and influence, and for several years was deputy sheriff. He owned two or three farms in Plymouth, and was largely engaged in the cultivation of hops. He belonged to the state militia for some time, and was made captain on July 5, 1794. On November 18, 1785, David (2) Webster married his cousin, Lydia Cummings, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Webster) Cummings, and granddaughter of Stephen Webster (IV). She was born August 31, 1769. They had thirteen children: David, Samuel Cummings, mentioned below; Eliza Clough, Lydia, Harriet, Susan Smith, Ralph, Arthur Livermore, Mary Lawrence, Ann Maria, Jane Livermore, a daughter, who lived but a few weeks, and Elizabeth Clough. Captain David (2) Webster died at

Plymouth, June 4, 1844, and his widow died September 2, 1865, aged ninety-six.

(VI) Elizabeth, second daughter and seventh child of Colonel David (1) Webster and his first wife, Elizabeth Clough, was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, July 8, 1773. On December 23, 1790, she married Moor Russell, of Plymouth (see Russell, V).

(VII) Samuel Cummings, second son and child of Captain (2) and Lydia (Cummings) Webster, was born June 28, 1788. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1808, and was a lawyer at Plymouth, New Hampshire. He was a representative to the state legislature in 1822-26-27-30-32, being speaker of the house in 1830. He was a member of the governor's council in 1831. In 1833 he was appointed sheriff of Grafton county, and removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire, where he spent the last two years of his life. On May 5, 1816, Samuel Cummings Webster married his cousin, Catherine, second daughter and third child of Moor and Elizabeth (Webster) Russell, who was born at Haverhill, New Hampshire, May 28, 1797 (see Russell, V). They had ten children: Samuel Cummings, Dominicus, David Henry, Ann Eliza Cushing, Jeremiah Mason, Rufus Boliver, Catherine Cabot, Edward Cushing, Charles Carroll and Catherine Russell. Samuel C. Webster died at Haverhill, New Hampshire, July 21, 1835, at the early age of forty-seven. In 1844 his widow married Joseph Edmonds, of Brooklyn, New York, who lived five years. She died in Plymouth, New Hampshire, September 24, 1880, at the age of eighty-three.

(V) Stephen (2), second son and child of Stephen (1) and Rachel (Stevens) Webster, was born probably in Candia, New Hampshire, July 7, 1741. He moved from Candia to Plymouth, this state, where he was a pioneer settler in 1764, and a man of character and influence. On October 21, 1762, Stephen Webster married Hannah Dolbeer, of Chester, New Hampshire, and they had eleven children: Sarah, married Samuel Heath; Lydia, married Nehemiah Phillips; Hannah, married Joshua Heath; Polly, married Christopher Sargent; Peter, Moses, Lucy, married Solomon Sanborn; Stephen, married Polly Fuller; Amos, David, mentioned below; and Betsey, born April 30, 1782, married Joseph Fletcher, of Rumney (see Fletcher, VII). She died March 10, 1863, in Rumney. Of these children the eldest was born in Candia, and the other ten in Plymouth; and it is interesting to know that Lydia, the second child, born June 2, 1765, was the first infant of white parentage to see the light in the new settlement (Plymouth). Stephen (2) Webster died in 1788, at the early age of forty-seven.

(VI) David (2), fifth son and tenth child of Stephen (2) and Hannah (Dolbeer) Webster, was born July 6, 1779, at Plymouth, New Hampshire. He moved to the neighboring town of Rumney, where he reared a large family. He was converted to the Christian religion under the preaching of Rev. Lorenzo Dow, and joined the Baptist Church. The marriage intentions of David (2) Webster to Lucy Hutchins were published on January 21, 1806, and they were married five days later. She was a woman of strong religious convictions, gave freely to missions, and kept Fast Day in the early Puritan fashion. She early espoused the cause of the slave, and left a legacy to the Freedman's Bureau. David (2) and Lucy (Hutchins) Webster had nine children: George Webster, George Hutchins, Selomy, Dardana S., Emeline Mary and Adeline Martha (twins), David Peabody, Elizabeth Hutchins, and Nancy Hutchins. Three of these children, George W. and



C. C. WEBSTER.

George H., the two eldest, and Dardana S., died in infancy, while Adeline Martha, one of the twins, died October 27, 1821, during her seventeenth year; but of the five who lived to grow up, three attained to extraordinary longevity, and two are now living at present (1907). Selomy, born April 23, 1809, married David W. Doe, and died November 1, 1907, in her ninety-ninth year. Emeline Mary, born May 1, 1815, married Ichabod Packard Hardy, and is now in her ninety-third year. (See Hardy, III). Elizabeth Hutchins, born April 8, 1820, married David Hadley, of Manchester, and is now in her eighty-eighth year. It is doubtful if there is another trio of sisters in the state who can show such length of years. The youngest sister, Nancy Hutchins, born April 22, 1824, married John W. Peppard, of Rumney, and died in February, 1888, in her sixty-fourth year. David (2) Webster, the father, died at Rumney, New Hampshire, May 12, 1841, in his sixty-second year.

(VI) Nathan (5), fifth child of Nathan (4) and Elizabeth (Clifford) Webster, was born April 9, 1780, and married Mary Simonds, daughter of Widow Simonds, who married Captain Pearson Richardson, of Chester. Captain Richardson had no children, and Mr. Webster became his protegee and lived on his farm, where he died March 30, 1815. His widow subsequently married John L. Glidden, and died December 19, 1863.

(VII) Nathaniel (6) Webster came from Londonderry to the eastern part of Manchester, settling near Lake Massabesic. Later he moved to the western part of the town, near Goff's Falls, where he died in 1862-63, at the age of fifty-five years. His death was the result of exposure and hardship in the line of military duty, as a member of the Ninth New Hampshire Regiment in the Civil war. His wife, Martha Maria Corning, supposed to have been a native of Manchester, survived him many years, passing away in the spring of 1884. Their home was on the farm now occupied by their son's widow, near Goff's Falls. They were the parents of seven children, noted as follows: Eveline, the eldest, died before twenty years old. Caius C. is mentioned at length in the succeeding paragraph. Jane became the wife of George Durgin, and died in West Manchester, in 1895. Ellen resides in Manchester. Abigail died in 1867, unmarried. Josephine resides in Manchester. Plumer C., the youngest, is a citizen of Henniker, this state.

(VIII) Caius Cassius, second child and elder son of Nathaniel and Martha Maria (Corning) Webster, was born October 10, 1830, and died October 10, 1897, on the farm in Manchester, near Goff's Falls. His education was supplied by the common schools of the neighborhood, and most of his life was devoted to agriculture. Soon after attaining his majority he went to the defense of his country's honor, as a soldier in the Civil war. He enlisted August 13, 1862, in Company A, Tenth New Hampshire Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac. His first severe battle was that of Fredericksburg, and he was soon after detailed as a teamster in the army train. He was present at the fall of Richmond, and was discharged in June, 1865. On his return to his home, he spent three years in a flouring mill at Lawrence, after which he devoted his summers to agriculture, and was occupied in winter in getting out timbers for building purposes. Mr. Webster was a very temperate man, and knew not the taste of liquors. He was a regular attendant of the Methodist Church, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Improved Order of Red Men. He was a firm believer in the

principles enunciated by the Republican party, though not a seeker of official honors. In 1894 he represented the town of Manchester in the state legislature with credit to himself and his constituency. He was married, August 10, 1862, to Caroline Calef, daughter of John Calef (see Calef, IV). She was born May 17, 1838, and was twelve years old when she went with her parents to the farm on which she has since lived. She is a member of the Methodist Church. Her son, Frederick Elmer Webster, died at the age of twenty-six years. A daughter Edith Aroline, resides with the mother.

Representatives of families bearing this name came early to America. The first of whom we have record was Nicholas

FROST, who arrived here in 1632 and settled on the banks of the Piscataqua, and there is good evidence that he was esteemed a trustworthy citizen as he was honored with appointments to responsible positions. There were also several others of the name who later settled in that vicinity and became prominently identified with the leading interests of the community.

(I) Edmund Frost, came from England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was evidently the home of the family for several generations. Mr. Frost was a ruling elder in the church, and is said to have been a man of great moral worth, "leaving his children the example of a Godly life." No mention is made of his wife. He died July 12, 1672, in Cambridge.

(II) Ephraim Frost was a son of Edmund the emigrant, and was born in Cambridge, but unfortunately the data is very incomplete concerning him and several of his descendants.

(III) Ephraim (2) Frost married Sarah Cooper, daughter of Deacon Samuel Cooper, of Cambridge.

(IV) Samuel, son of Ephraim (2) and Sarah (Cooper) Frost, married Abigail, daughter of Deacon John Cutter.

(V) Cooper, son of Samuel and Abigail (Cutter) Frost, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 3, 1790, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, in 1876. He was a hatter by trade, and removed from Cambridge to Concord, New Hampshire, in 1811, where he carried on the business for a large part of the time for more than half a century. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Frost possessed much mechanical ingenuity, and was a man of immense muscular power. He married, July 18, 1815, Sarah Trumbull, daughter of John Trumbull. She was born in Concord, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, in 1874, aged eighty-seven years. Her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Concord. Her grandfather, Judah Trumbull, was one of thirteen men who with their families were stationed at the garrison around the house of Ebenezer Eastman, and his name appears among the officers of the town as early as 1740. The children of Cooper Frost and Sarah Trumbull Frost were: Charles H., Willard, Luther T., George W., Thomas, Mary S. and Lucy A.

(VI) Luther Trumbull, son of Cooper and Sarah (Trumbull) Frost, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, about 1824, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, October 24, 1894. He was a practical paper manufacturer, and spent nearly fifty years of his life in Franklin, where he was manager of one of the mills of the Winnepesaukee paper mills. He several times represented Franklin in the legislature

in Concord. He was a member of the Mt. Horeb Commandery, Knight Templar, of Concord, and a Democrat in politics. He was a man of good business ability and a worthy citizen. Luther Trumbull Frost married, March 16, 1845, Lydia G., daughter of Major Samuel and Betsey (Brown) Pike. She was born in Franklin, March 14, 1822. Major Samuel Pike was the son of James and Alice George Pike, and was born November 30, 1795, in Goffstown, New Hampshire. His grandfather Simeon emigrated from the Highland district of Scotland; data is lacking regarding the time of his arrival, but it was previous to 1752, as his son James was born that year in Goffstown. The family removed to Franklin, then Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1757. The name of James Pike appears among the soldiers of the revolution from Salisbury and he was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. The children of Luther Trumbull and Lydia Pike Frost were: Lorenzo L. and Leroy B. Leroy B. Frost was born in Franklin and married in November, 1869, Eleanor Smith, of Enfield, New Hampshire. He is a practical paper maker in Brattleboro, Vermont (1907).

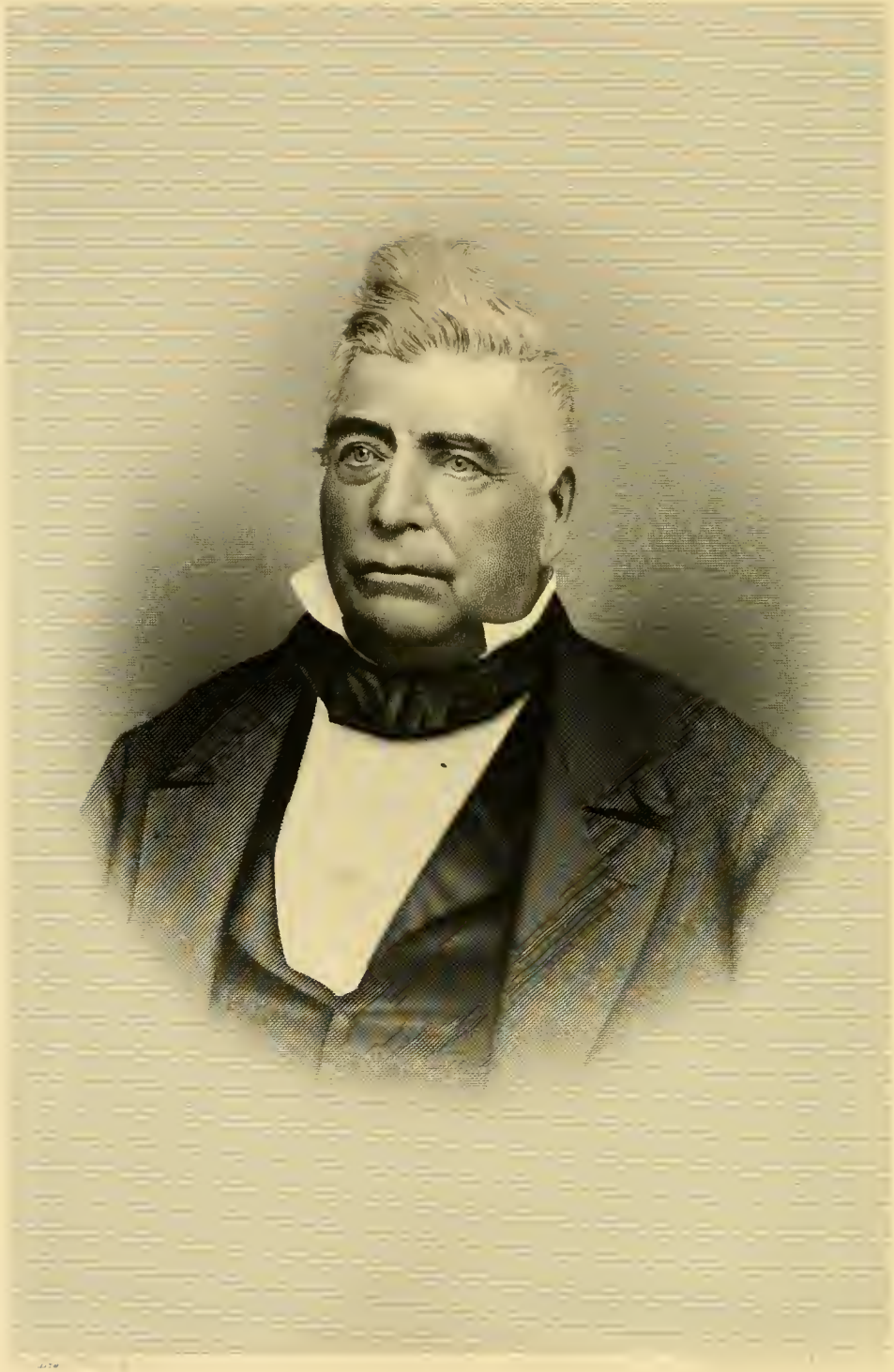
(VII) Lorenzo L., son of Luther and Lydia (Pike) Frost, was born September 27, 1846, in Millbury, Massachusetts, and died suddenly from heart failure at the country home of his son, at Pearl River, New York, May 10, 1906. He was educated in the public schools, in the academy at Franklin Falls, and attended Boscawen Academy at Boscawen, New Hampshire. When quite young he learned the paper maker's trade, working under his father at the Winnepesaukee Paper Company mills long before that company was absorbed by the International Paper Company. He displayed marked ability and advanced so rapidly that while little more than a youth he was placed in charge of one of the mills while his father operated the other. He continued as superintendent at Franklin Falls for seventeen years, with the exception of one year, when he was called to Bellows Falls, Vermont, to put the mills of the Fall Mountain Paper Company in order, and to adjust certain labor troubles, for which task he was admirably fitted. In 1890 Mr. Frost became part owner and manager of the Sunapee Paper Company at Sunapee, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1894, when he sold his interest. After a few months as manager of the Frontenac Paper Company at Dexter, New York, he acquired an interest in the Raquette River Paper Company of Potsdam, New York, which he retained until the fall of 1901, when Mr. Frost and his two sons organized the L. L. Frost Paper Company and built a mill at Norwood, St. Lawrence County, New York, which on January 4, 1904, was totally destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, which knew no defeat, he directed the increase of the water power from 1500 to 3,000 horse power and constructed, of steel and concrete, what is probably one of the model newspaper mills of the United States. In August, 1905, this property was sold to Northern New York capitalists, and Mr. Frost with his sons, incorporated the Frost & Son's Paper Company, and purchased property at Napanoch, Ulster county, New York. Here mills were built for the manufacturing of jute tissue paper. Mr. Frost was several times urged to accept a nomination to the New Hampshire Legislature, but he declined, not caring for political office. Lorenzo L. Frost was endowed with a unique personality; naturally of a cheerful temperament, he made friends easily and retained them to the last. In his home he was an ideal husband and father. Mr. Frost also had the rare faculty

of considering the subject from the other man's standpoint, as well as his own. Hence he knew little of labor troubles, and his employers recognized in him their best friend. It is said of him that no one in need was ever spurned by him. From early manhood he was a member and a most liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a force for righteousness in every community in which he ever lived, and when he passed from earth he left, as a benediction, the influence that comes from a good man's life. October 31, 1867, Lorenzo L. Frost married Harriet L. Hayward. She was born October 31, 1846, in Alexandria, New Hampshire, and was the youngest daughter of Jonas Reed and Marcia (Sleeper) Hayward. Jonas Reed Hayward was the son of Josiah and Rebecca Hayward, and was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, April 25, 1805, and died in Alexandria, January 9, 1873. He was a merchant for many years in Concord, New Hampshire, represented the town of Alexandria in the legislature several times, and was generally a man of public affairs. He took a great interest in whatever helped onward the uplift of humanity. He married (first), October 30, 1832, Marcia Sleeper; (second) in August, 1855, Mary Bodwell, a widow. Marcia Sleeper was the daughter of Moses West and Ruth (Worthen) Sleeper. She was born December 26, 1809; she was descended on her father's side from Thomas Sleeper, who was born in England, about 1607. He emigrated to this country when a young man and settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640. The Sleeper and Worthen families are very numerous in various parts of the country, and have borne well their share in its civic, political and military affairs. The grandfather of Marcia Sleeper was David Sleeper, who commanded a company of militia in the Revolutionary war. Her father, Peter, also a member of the Continental army served as sergeant of his company and later became prominent in military and civic affairs. The children of Lorenzo L. and Harriet L. (Hayward) Frost are: Fredric Worthen, Lorena May and Luther Hayward, all born in Franklin, New Hampshire.

Luther Hayward Frost fitted for college in the public schools at Franklin, Andover, Massachusetts, Academy and Potsdam, New York, Normal School, and graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. On the death of his father, he succeeded him as business manager of the Frost & Sons Paper Company, at Napanoch, New York, which position he still holds. He married Alice J., a daughter of President Bradford P. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., of Wesleyan University (recently resigned), and Lula (Rich) Raymond. They have one child; Dorothy Raymond Frost, and reside in Ellenville, New York.

Lorena May Frost graduated from the high school in Franklin and attended Tilton Seminary one year. Later she graduated from the State Normal School in Potsdam, New York, after which she took a course of study at Pratt's Institute, New York City, and finally was graduated from Columbia College, in June, 1905. She has been connected with the College Settlement in New York City for two years, but has recently been engaged as a teacher in the schools of Summit, New Jersey.

(IX) Fredric Worthen, oldest child of Lorenzo L. and Harriet L. Hayward Frost, was born January 8, 1870. He completed the full course of the high school in his native town, Franklin, New Hampshire, and later graduated from Tilton Seminary. He was also graduated from Wesleyan University in 1894 with honors. The next two years he taught in Shady Side Academy, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.



Enoch Hade

During the summer of 1896 he acted as tutor for two boys, taking them through Europe. Mr. Frost then studied law, graduating from the New York Law School in 1898, and was admitted to the New York bar the same year. He is at present (1907) practicing law at 60 Wall street, New York City. October 25, 1899, in Brooklyn, New York, he married Christine Kellogg, daughter of Rev. Charles E. and Rosabella (Hallock) Glover. Charles E. Glover received his education in part at the Biblical Institute in Concord (later merged into Boston University), and was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On her mother's side Christine Glover Frost is descended from Stephen Hopkins through the line of his daughter Constance. Both were passengers on the "Mayflower." She is also of the famous Paine family that included Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and her great-grandmother, Ruth Adams, was an own cousin of President John Adams. Mrs. Frost is naturally interested in colonial history. She is a member of the New England Chapter of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants, and on the Adams side is eligible to the Society of the Colonial Dames. Fredric W. and Christine (Glover) Frost have two children: Fredric W. (2) and Constance Hopkins Frost. Their winter home is in New York City, and they reside in summer at Pearl River, Rockland county, New York.

The name Slade has an interesting origin. It meaning as a common noun is "a small strip of green plain within a woodland." One of the rhymes about Robin Hood runs:

"It had been better of William a Trent
To have been abed with sorrowe,
Than to be that day in greenwood slade
To meet with Little John's arrowe."

In England we have the de la Slades of the Hundred Rolls. The word is seen in many compounds like: Robert de Greneslade (of the green-slade); William de la Morslade (the moorland-slade); Richard de Wytslade (the white-slade); Michael de Ocslade (the oak-slade). Sladen, that is slade-den, implies a woodland hollow. The name Slade in this country has sometimes been written Sled and Sleed.

(I) Stiles' Ancient Windsor gives three residents of that town, named Slade, including William, Junior, from which we may infer that they were sons of William. No account of the latter is given. His origin is unknown, but he probably lived in Windsor where were born to him three sons.

(II) John Slade, one of these, was married September 12, 1751, in Windsor, to the Widow Martha Gleason, of Enfield, and their children included: John, Martha, William, Thomas, Daniel and Samuel. He settled in Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1773. He received a grant of land there and is said to have been a revolutionary soldier. The Revolutionary Rolls of Connecticut mention a John Slade, who served eighteen days from Wallingford.

(III) Samuel, youngest son of John and Martha (Gleason) Slade, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, and was in the neighborhood of two years old when he came with his father to Alstead, New Hampshire. He died there September 28, 1860, at the age of ninety-eight years, his death being caused by a fall which broke his hip bone. He, and his brother remained on the paternal homestead in Alstead. They lived and dwelt in great peace and harmony, although they held opposing principles in both religion and politics. Samuel was an ardent

Democrat, while his brother was quite as earnest in support of Whig policies. Samuel enlisted at Keene, New Hampshire, July 6, 1779, for the defence of Rhode Island. He was a member of Captain Ephraim Stone's Company of Colonel Bellow's regiment. He enlisted July 26, 1799, in Colonel Hercules Moony's regiment, and was discharged January 10, 1780. He received a bounty of thirty pounds and traveling expenses of twelve pounds for his Rhode Island service, being credited to the town of Alstead. He married Hannah Thompson, who lived to the age of eighty years. They are said to have had eleven children, but they do not appear in the vital records of New Hampshire. (Mention of their son, Samuel, appears in this article).

(IV) Enoch, son of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Thompson) Slade, was born April 12, 1787, in Alstead, New Hampshire, and settled when a young man in Brookfield, Vermont. When his children had become partially grown he removed to Thetford, Vermont, to secure the advantages of the academy there in the education of his family. He was the owner of a farm, but was kept employed in the transaction of public business, in probate matters and other local affairs. Although he was not a licensed lawyer, yet he transacted most of the legal business in his town. He filled all of the chief offices, to which he was repeatedly elected. He was trustee of Thetford Academy, and a member of the Congregational Church. He was a very earnest adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and ever aimed to promote the welfare of the community in which he resided, as well as of the state and nation. Mr. Slade was possessed of an unusual degree of intelligence and executive ability, and occupied a very influential position in the community where he lived. He was a man of large stature and usually weighed more than two hundred and fifty pounds. He married Penelope Wellington, who was a daughter of Palsgrave and Abigail (Sparhawk) Wellington. The last named was famed for her beauty, and before her marriage to Mr. Wellington was the wife of Hall Sewell, a wealthy Englishman, who was a graduate of Harvard College, and died early in life. Enoch Slade and wife had five children. The first, a daughter, died in infancy. The second, Samuel Wellington, became a distinguished lawyer, residing in Saint Johnsbury, Vermont. Laura the third, is the widow of Asa Snow and lives in Boston. William lived and died in Thetford, Vermont. Hannah, the youngest, is the widow of Governor Moody Currier, of Manchester (see Currier).

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Thompson) Slade, was born May 10, 1797, in Alstead, New Hampshire. He was a farmer in that town. He saw some service in the War of 1812. He enlisted in Captain James M. Warner's company, in the Second Regiment of Detached Militia. He enlisted September 25, 1814, for sixty days. Samuel (2) Slade married Emma Angier, daughter of Benjamin and Enice (Johnson) Angier. She was born November 3, 1799, and had the distinction of living in three centuries. Her death occurred May 12, 1901, at the remarkable age of one hundred years, six months and nine days. The children of Samuel and Emma Slade were: Lucius, whose sketch follows; Eunice, Lora, Ira, Dana, Orrissa and Orrilla.

(V) Lucius, eldest son and child of Samuel (2) and Emma (Angier) Slade, was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, April 12, 1818. He attended the public schools in Ludlow, New Hampshire, and was graduated from the school in Unity, New Hampshire, taught by Dr. Alonzo A. Miner, afterwards the noted Universalist clergyman in Boston.

For a time Lucius Slade taught school in Surry and other places in his immediate neighborhood. At the age of twenty-four he moved to Boston, and for six months was employed by Aaron Aldrich, a butter and egg dealer in Faneuil Hall market. He was afterwards employed by John Miller in the same business. In 1851 Lucius Slade formed a partnership with George Rust, for the purpose of conducting the butter, cheese, and egg business in Faneuil Hall market. Mr. Rust retired in 1851, and Mr. Slade removed to Faneuil Hall Square, where he conducted this business alone for forty-four years. In 1896, as Mr. Slade was approaching eighty years, he felt the need of an associate, and he took W. J. Haves into partnership. The firm then became Lucius Slade & Company. Mr. Slade lived on Poplar street, on the lower slope of Beacon Hill, Boston, till 1896, when he removed to North Cambridge, where he died at the age of nearly eighty-six. During Lucius Slade's long and active life he served as councilman two years and alderman for eight years in Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate from 1862 to 1864. While alderman he was chairman of the committee on sewerage, paving and public buildings. He was also a member of the school board. He made the public good his chief object and he was a thoroughly upright and much respected man. He was one of the oldest of the Boston Lancers, being a member for half a century. He was captain of the Lancers for eight years, and was in command at the time of the Cooper street riot, one of the draft riots of the Civil war. After the war he was made major of a battalion composed of the National Lancers, the Roxbury Horse Guards, Prescott Light Guards and Dragoons. During the Civil war Captain Slade was active in forming several companies from the Lancers for the Union army. He belonged to the Masons and Odd Fellows, and was one of the oldest members of the Boston Club. While in Boston Major Slade lost his interest in New Hampshire. He bought several farms in Walpole, on one of which his daughter, Mrs. Sawyer, now lives. Lucius Slade married Lucy Rust, daughter of Daniel Rust, who was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, December 3, 1817. She was the granddaughter of Nathaniel Rust, who had a government grant of land in Alstead, and came there from Windsor, Connecticut. They had three children: Franklin, who lives in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Carrie, who died young; and Lelia L., whose sketch follows. Major Lucius Slade was a man of great energy and business capacity, and of a kind and genial disposition and many people have reason to remember his generosity. His long and useful life ended January 13, 1904. His wife lived a little more than a year after her husband, dying April 5, 1895, in her eighty-eighth year.

(VI) Leila L., second daughter and youngest child of Major Lucius and Lucy (Rust) Slade, was born in Boston, January 1, 1857. On March 12, 1883, she married Henry Holmes Sawyer, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts. (See Sawyer, III.)

There were several ancestors bearing this name who settled very early in the New England colonies, and their descendants have been conspicuous for good citizenship through the numerous generations that have taken their turn upon the stage of life. A town in Massachusetts has been named for the family, and its members have been conspicuous in the fields of education, medicine, law and the ministry. They have also been active

as business men and have contributed universally to the mental and moral growth of society as well as the material development of the commonwealth in which they lived.

(I) John Wakefield, the progenitor of the family which has been very numerous represented in Maine, was a native of England. The first record of him found in this country bears date January 1, 1637, when at the town meeting held at Salem he was assessed fifteen shillings as an inhabitant of Marblehead in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. It is presunable that he came as early at least as the previous summer. On the fourteenth of the same month, among the several portions of land laid out at Marblehead, he received four acres "on the Neck." Prior to 1648, he lived in Salem, which then included the present town of Marblehead. He first appears on record in Maine in 1641, when he and his brother-in-law, John Littlefield, received a grant of what is known as the Great Hill Farm. The hill at that time extended much farther into the sea than it now does, and with the projecting land at the eastern end was called the Great Neck. This was in the Igonia patent, and neither of the grantees took possession probably on account of the uncertainty as to their title. John Wakefield settled in the town of Wells, where he attained considerable prominence. He served as commissioner and selectman in 1648-54-57. In each instance his father-in-law, Edmund Littlefield, served in the same capacity. In 1652 John Wakefield purchased Wakefield's Island and removed to it in that year and there resided for a time. He subsequently purchased land in Scarboro and resided upon it several years. Thence he removed to that part of Biddeford which is now Saco, where he remained until his death. That he was a man of considerable substance, is evidenced by the fact of his buying and selling lands, and he was frequently called upon to witness deeds for others. In 1670, when he was probably incapacitated by illness or the infirmities of age, his wife acted as his attorney in selling parcels of land. He died February 15, 1674, and was buried at Biddeford. The destruction of the records of Wells, Maine, leaves us no accurate data as to the time of his marriage or his birth or the births of his children. His wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Edmund and Annis Littlefield, of Wells. Her death is not recorded. Their children included: John, James, Henry, William, Mary and Katherine.

(II) William, fourth son and child of John and Elizabeth (Littlefield) Wakefield, was probably born at Biddeford, Maine. He was possessed of some property as is shown by the record of a deed of ten acres of land in York township. On October 25, 1707, he went out with his brother James and four others in a small sloop to fish. There was a heavy sea at the bar, and as they attempted to drive the sloop it was upset and all were drowned. One of the bodies was never recovered. Bourne's History of Wells says, "These men were all valuable citizens and their aid was greatly needed." William Wakefield was married at Salem, March 13, 1698, to Rebecca Littlefield. There is but one child on record, namely: William. Tradition gives three others: Joseph, Jonathan and Benjamin.

(III) Jonathan, third son and child of William and Rebecca (Littlefield) Wakefield, was born in Maine and settled in Sutton, Massachusetts, before 1734. He was a soldier in the Colonial wars, and died in October, 1765. He was married June 22, 1732, to Abigail Smith, and his children, born in Sutton between 1734 and 1755, were: Abigail (died young), Jonathan, Rebecca, Tabatha, Amasa, Sam-

uel, Silas, Isiah, Luther, Mary and Abigail.

(IV) Jonathan (2), eldest son and second child of Jonathan (1) and Abigail (Smith) Wakefield, was born October 16, 1736, in Sutton, Massachusetts, and served as a soldier of the Colonial wars and also in the Revolution. He was killed in the service at Dorchester Heights in March, 1776. Soon after his widow and her children settled in Newport, New Hampshire. He was married May 21, 1760, to Anne Wheeler. Their children were: Jonathan, Josiah, Joel, Sarah, Peter, Jesse, Lucy, Chloe and Anna. The migration of the family to Newport occurred in 1779.

(V) Peter, fourth son and sixth child of Jonathan (2) and Anne (Wheeler) Wakefield, was born probably at Sutton, Massachusetts, about 1767. He came to Newport, New Hampshire, and lived many years in the west part of the town near the plumbago mines. He was the father of Methodism in this section and built the chapel at Northville, near Newport. He also built what was afterwards known as the Reed sawmill there; he spent his latter years at Northville. He married Hannah, sister of William Haven, and they had ten children: Nancy, born May 17, 1778; Lovina, mentioned below; Hannah, March 31, 1793, married Cyrus McGregor; Lucy, August 17, 1795, married Jeremiah Adams; Simeon, April 20, 1798; Ruth, September 8, 1801, married, September 22, 1822, Lorenzo Freeto; Orpha, October 24, 1804; Mahala, April 26, 1809; Peter, June 21, 1810; Philena, July 31, 1812.

(VI) Lovina, second daughter and child of Peter and Hannah (Haven) Wakefield, was born March 8, 1791. She married, November 16, 1810, Stephen Reed, of Newport, New Hampshire. He was born December 9, 1790, and came from Plainfield, Vermont, at the age of nine years. They lived at the Reed sawmill in the northeast part of the town. They had five children: Erastus, born March 15, 1811; Roena, married Azor Paul; Jackson, February 20, 1819; Rowancy, married Gilman Davis; Rosella, became the second wife of Azor Paul, of Newport (*quod vide*)

This family is typical of the patient, AFRICA persevering, progressive German stock which peopled Pennsylvania, cleared away the forest, settled farms, developed mines, and made it the second state in the Union in point of wealth and population.

(I) Christopher Africa, a native of Hanover, now a part of Prussia, came to America about 1750, and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania, from which he afterward removed to Hanover, in York county. He had two sons, Michael and Jacob.

(II) Michael Africa, elder son of Christopher Africa, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in 1791. He became one of the founders of the Lutheran Congregational Church of that place, in which he was an elder. He married Katherin Graffius, of York, Pennsylvania.

(III) Daniel, son of Michael and Katherin (Graffius) Africa, was born March 19, 1794, in Huntingdon, and passed his entire life in that town. He was a man of much intelligence and ability, and became prominent and influential in the community. He was deputy surveyor of Huntingdon county from 1824 to 1830, was justice of the peace for twenty-two years, and was noted for the extent and accuracy of his legal knowledge. He married a daughter of John Simpson, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a Revolutionary veteran, probably of Scotch ancestry. His wife was a daughter of James

Murray, who took part in the Revolutionary war as captain of the Lancaster company. The latter was born in Scotland, and came to America in 1730, while still very young, and resided in Paxton, now in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.

(IV) John Simpson, only son of Daniel Africa, was born September 15, 1832, in Huntingdon and died there August 8, 1900, near the close of his sixty-eighth year. He acquired his education in the common schools and in the academy of his native town. For the pursuit of his chosen profession, surveying and civil engineering, he received practical training under the instruction of his father, and his uncle, James Simpson. In January, 1853, he became a member of the engineering corps of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain railroad, on its organization under Samuel W. Miffin, chief engineer, and assisted in the location of the road. He was just twenty-one years old when he received his first public office, that of county surveyor of Huntingdon county, in October, 1853. He was the Democratic nominee, and although the normal Whig majority was over six hundred, he obtained a majority of one hundred and sixty-five. In 1856, a Presidential year, he was again a candidate, the vote resulting in a tie. But the court six months later appointed his opponent. In the meantime he kept up his surveying and became known as one of the most competent in central Pennsylvania. In 1853 he and Samuel G. Whittaker established a weekly paper called the *Standing Stone*, and for two years he was the proprietor and one of its editors. In 1883 he edited the History of Huntingdon and Blair counties, a valuable work. In public addresses, newspaper articles, and in various other ways, he largely contributed to the history of the commonwealth, and especially that of the Valley of the Juniata.

During the sessions of the senate of Pennsylvania, in 1858 and 1859, he served as journal clerk. In October, 1859, he was elected member of the house of representatives, serving during the session of 1860. During the Civil war, while he did not forsake the Democratic party, he supported the government. When the office of the *Monitor*, the organ of the Democracy of Huntingdon county, was wrecked by a mob, he was among the first to join in a letter publicly denouncing the outrage, and helped to re-establish the paper. In May, 1875, he was appointed deputy secretary of internal affairs, serving until May, 1879. The department was created by the Constitution of 1873, and its organization devolved upon Mr. Africa. In 1880, at the request of William A. Wallace, then United States senator, President Hayes appointed him supervisor of the census for the seventh district of Pennsylvania, taken in fourteen counties in the center of the state. The duties of this office he discharged very thoroughly. Soon after he was appointed cashier of the First National Bank at Huntingdon. In 1882 he was elected secretary of internal affairs, and resigned his cashiership. His term was for four years, which ended in 1887. He was one of the incorporators of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, in 1882, and was one of its directors until his death in 1902. October 13, 1887, he was chosen president, and held this position until he died. He was director of the First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia. He was a member of Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Standing Stone Chapter, No. 201, at Huntingdon. He served as grand master of Masons of Pennsylvania during 1891-92, and was on standing committees of the

Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter. He also belonged to the Engineers' Club, the Franklin Institute, and the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society.

On January 1, 1856, Mr. Africa married, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dorothea Corbin Greenland, of Huntingdon, who was born 1834, and died November 15, 1886. She was the daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Wright) Greenland. Five children were born of this union, of whom three are now living: Benjamin Franklin, the second child, is manager of the Gas and Electric Light Works at Huntingdon; James Murray, the third child, is a civil engineer and resides at Huntingdon. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic School at Troy, New York. Walter G., twin brother of James, is the subject of the next sketch. Benjamin F., the eldest, and Bessie, the youngest child of this family, died young.

(V) Walter Greenland, fourth son and child of John Simpson and Dorothea Corbin (Greenland) Africa, was born in Huntingdon, April 11, 1863. He was educated in the public and private schools of that town, and at Huntingdon Academy. After graduation he took a place in the First National Bank of Huntingdon, where he remained about a year and a half, devoting his evenings and other leisure time to the study of civil engineering. Leaving that place he became connected with the firm of Elkins & Widener, the well known gas promoters of Philadelphia, who with their associates controlled the gas franchises of Philadelphia and many other cities in the United States. In 1885 he leased the Huntingdon Gas works, which he successfully operated until, June 1887, when he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, at the time of the organization of the People's Gaslight Company, which soon acquired control of the Manchester Gaslight Company. He served as superintendent of the new company for two years, and was then elected treasurer, and has since filled both positions. Before leaving Pennsylvania his abilities and technical knowledge had been recognized by the state authorities, and he was appointed to investigate the glass sand mining industry of that state, and at the conclusion of his labors in 1886 published an illustrated report upon it. In addition to his work in connection with the People's Gaslight Company, he has many other cares in his business relations with various industries in Manchester. He was treasurer of the Manchester Electric Light Company twelve years, and was president of the Manchester Union Publishing Company; is treasurer of the Brodie Electric Company; treasurer of the Ben Franklin Electric Light Company; director of the Merchants National Bank; director of the Amoskeag National Bank; director in the Elliot Manufacturing Company; trustee of the Hillsborough County Savings Bank; president of the Manchester Garment Company; treasurer of the Robey Concrete Company; president of the Cogas Building Company; director in the East Side Company; and director of the Derryfield Company. Mr. Africa is connected actively with so many of the leading enterprises of Manchester that few have a greater influence upon its industrial life than he. He is a comparatively young man, an untiring worker, and a success in everything he has undertaken. He is an active member and first vice-president of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, and a member of the American Gas Institute and secretary of the Guild of Gas Managers of New England. In politics he is a Democrat, but not an active personal participant in party affairs. He is a member of the Franklin Street Congregational Church, and president of the

Manchester Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the following named Masonic bodies in Manchester: Washington Lodge, No. 61, in which he is senior deacon; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, in which he is eminent commander; of Edmund A. Raymond Consistory of the Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret of Nashua; and of Bektash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is also a member of Wildev Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, November 17, 1887, Maud Eva Cunningham, who was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert and Agnes Myton (Oaks) Cunningham, of Huntingdon. They have four children: Dorothea Cunningham, born November 18, 1888; Esther Bessie, January 21, 1890; Walter Murray, April 22, 1892; Maud Isabel, April 8, 1907; all born in Manchester.

This noted old English name WELLINGTON was very early transplanted to America in the settlement of the New England colonies. It has been worthily identified with the settlement and development of New England and has spread to the remotest districts of the United States, where it has sustained the well known traits of New England character, and has contributed by its industry, perseverance and sound sense, to the upbuilding and moral worth of many communities.

(I) Roger Wellington, the emigrant ancestor, was born about 1610, in England, and came to America in 1630. He was a planter, and one of the founders of Watertown, Massachusetts, his name appearing on the earliest list of proprietors. In the division of lands he received a home stall of sixteen acres, four acres of meadow and two of plow land, and the balance distributed in five other parcels. To these he added lands and buildings by purchase. He was elected to town offices, and shared with his associates the duties and privileges of townsmen. He married Mary Palgrave, eldest daughter of Dr. Richard Palgrave, a physician of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Roger Wellington died March 11, 1698. His children were: John, Mary, Joseph, Benjamin, Oliver and Palgrave. Hon. Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and later a United States senator of Connecticut, was a grandson of Roger Wellington.

(II) Joseph, son of Roger and Mary (Palgrave) Wellington, was born October 9, 1643, in Watertown, and was a farmer of that town. His first wife Sarah died childless, February 5, 1683, and he was married (second), June 6, 1684, to Elizabeth Straight, daughter of Captain Thomas and Elizabeth (Kimball) Straight, of Watertown. Both were admitted to full communion with the Watertown church, July 31, 1687. He died July 30, 1714. Their children were: Elizabeth, Thomas, Mary and Susanna.

(III) Thomas, only son and second child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Straight) Wellington, was born November 10, 1686, in Watertown, and lived in that part of Cambridge which is now Arlington, Massachusetts. He was one of the prudential committee men in 1737, and a foundation member of the Precinct Church, of which Rev. Samuel Cook was pastor. He married (first), Rebecca Whittemore, who died November 6, 1734, and he married (second), in 1735, to Cherry Stone. He died July 3, 1759, and his widow subsequently married Captain



Walter G. Africa

James Lane, of Bedford. Thomas Wellington's children were: Rebecca, Joseph, Thomas, Susanna and Elizabeth. Susanna married Abraham Hill and their son Isaac was a distinguished governor of New Hampshire.

(IV) Thomas (2), second son and third child of Thomas (1) and Rebecca (Whittemore) Wellington, was born August 6, 1714, in Cambridge, and was a farmer and inn holder. He lived in the part of Watertown which was incorporated as Waltham in 1638. He was married, March 13, 1734, to Margaret Stone, who was born September 15, 1718, daughter of Jonathan and Chary (Adams) Stone of Lexington. She survived him nearly seventeen years, dying September 7, 1800. He passed away November 4, 1783. Their children were: Thomas, Elizabeth, John, Jonathan, Susanna (died young), Samuel, Josiah, William, George, Rebecca, Susanna, Thaddeus, Sarah and Joel.

(V) George, seventh son and ninth child of Thomas (2) and Margaret (Stone) Wellington, was born October 21, 1749, in Waltham, and resided in that town and Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and Cavendish, Vermont. He was a soldier in the Revolution, participating in the Concord fight, the siege of Boston and the battle of Bunker Hill, and was later in the Continental regiment. He was married in Waltham, December 24, 1772, to Lucy Peirce, who was born March 27, 1755, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia (White) Peirce. She died in Waltham, April 29, 1793, and in 1796 Mr. Wellington removed with his children to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and thence to Cavendish, Vermont, in 1801. His children were: Ephraim, Lydia, married Richard Wicks of Royalton, Massachusetts; Lucy, married Deacon David Gilmore, of Jaffrey; Leonard; and John and George, who settled in Maine.

(VI) Captain Leonard, second son and fourth child of George and Lucy (Peirce) Wellington, was born 1780, in Waltham, Massachusetts, and baptized March 5, of that year. He grew up in his native town and settled in Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1803. He was a hatter by trade and established a hat shop in Rindge Center, in the wing of his house. He subsequently engaged in farming, in which he was successful. In the War of 1812 he was in command of a company serving at Portsmouth in the autumn of 1814. For many years he was an auctioneer, and conducted a majority of the local vendues. He was married, December 4, 1805, to Eunice Earle, who was born September 16, 1777, daughter of John and Rebecca (Page) Earle, of Rindge. She died in 1808 and he was married (second), September 6, 1809, to Dorcus Priest, who died August 3, 1817. He was married (third), January, 1818, to Lucinda Page, who was born January 26, 1790, in Rindge, daughter of Abijah and Mary (Sautel) Page. She died December 22, 1847, and he survived her a year and a half, dying May 22, 1849. There were two children by the first marriage, four by the second, and eight by the third, namely: Adeline L., Eunice E., Eliza G., Leonard W. (died young), Charles W., Leonard P., Gilman P., Lucinda, George P., Mary Ann, Lucy G., Joel, John and Caroline.

(VII) Joel, son of Captain Leonard Wellington and third son and sixth child of his third wife, Lucinda (Page) Wellington, was born July 7, 1831, in Rindge, and grew up in his native town, where he early began the manufacture of lumber in the village of East Rindge. In 1870, in connection with Colonel Otis Wright, of Nashua, he bought the box factory of Reuben Ramsdell and a productive area

of timber land. They founded at this time the Union Box and Lumber Company, which has long been a successful institution of the town. In a few years Mr. Wellington purchased the interest of his partner, and continued the business thus auspiciously begun. He has ably conducted an important industry. His factory was burned in 1880 and again in 189—. With fortitude and courage he has erected new factories, and was the proprietor and active manager of this substantial industry until very recently, when he retired from business. He has been a useful and interesting citizen in the conduct of town affairs, and was a selectman eight years, moderator, six years, and representative of the town in 1873-4 and 1893. He married, November 30, 1854, Harriet Elizabeth Ramsdell, who was born March 16, 1837, a daughter of Amos and Harriet (Wright) Ramsdell, and a lineal descendant of Prudence (Cummings) Wright, whose defense of the bridge in Pepperell, Massachusetts, and the arrest of Leonard Whiting, the Tory, is one of the heroic exploits of the Revolution. Mrs. Wellington died November 1, 1902. She was the mother of three sons: Herbert D., Arthur J. and Elsworth. The youngest died in childhood. The others are mentioned at length below.

Herbert D., eldest son of Joel and Harriet E. (Ramsdell) Wellington, was born in Rindge, September 18, 1856. He married, September 15, 1881, Harriet A. Wright, born April 1, 1862, daughter of Laban and Susan Adaline (Sawin) Wright of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. He was supervisor, selectman and representative of Rindge, and removed, in 1899, from that town to Fitchburg, Massachusetts where he now resides. Two of their three children died in infancy. Their daughter, Bertha Elizabeth, born June 16, 1884, graduated at the Fitchburg high school, class of 1902.

(VIII) Arthur James, second son of Joel and Harriet E. (Ramsdell) Wellington, was born February 28, 1860, in Rindge, and received his primary education in the public schools of his native town. He was subsequently a student at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts. At an early age he became the foreman in the factory of his father and for several years conducted a store owned by the Union Box & Lumber Company. Trained to the business of manufacturing, he easily and naturally assumed the management of the lumber trade and the manufacture of boxes when his father retired from the business, and he is now actively carrying forward this enterprise which was founded so long ago in the town. He was a man of excellent business capacity, has long been a member of the board of education, and has served as supervisor and postmaster at East Rindge since 1897. His energy and industry are indicated by the fact that he became foreman in the factory while yet a youth, and his easy transition from factory to store and vice versa. The business requires the employment of twenty-five hands and is flourishing under his charge. He attends the Congregational Church, and is a member of Monadnock Lodge No. 90, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican. He is clerk and treasurer of the Mechanics Hall Association of East Rindge. He was married in Rindge, June 7, 1886, to Susan Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of James and Agnes Wilson (McAdams) Lloyd. They are the parents of four children, all of whom are graduates or students of Cushing Academy—Ida Maud, the eldest, gradu-

ated in 1904; Alice Georgia in 1907; Beatrice Agnes is a member of the class of 1910; Ralph Arthur John, is the youngest.

WILKINS

This family is traced from very early times in English history, and was founded in New England by an ancestor who was one of the most prosperous men of his time in the Colony. The oldest families of this name in the United States are all from one ancestor and include many members of prominence.

The ancestor of the Wilkins family in Wales, Robert de Wintons, went from England to Glamorganshire (now Brecknock county), Wales, in the year 1090. He was one of the nobles sent by William Rufus, the King, to subdue the Welsh who caused him much trouble. The expedition was led by Robert Fitz Hamon. After the Welsh had retreated to the mountains Robert de Wintons remained and built a castle and was lord of the manor. The line of the Wilkins family in Wales is published in several histories of ancient Wales, with the crest and coat-of-arms—a Wyvern.

(I) Bray Wilkins, the ancestor of the Wilkins family in New England, was born in 1610. He came from Wales and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1628 or 1630. There is a record of his being there in 1630, and the family tradition in Salem states that he came in 1628 with Endicott. As the list of passengers on that vessel has not yet been found, there is no documentary proof that he came with Endicott, but it is probably true, as the ancient tradition during the generations has so positively asserted it to be so. Bray Wilkins went to Dorchester and was one of the first land owners, or proprietors, as they were called in Colonial times in Dorchester. He took the freeman's oath, May 14, 1634. Fifteen years or more he lived in Dorchester, and then returned to Salem and purchased a tract of seven hundred acres of land which had been granted to Governor Richard Bellingham by the general court. Afterward he added smaller tracts of land to this until he owned nearly a thousand acres, and his domain extended two miles along the line of Reading. His estate was known as Will's Hill, as the hill on the place had formerly been the home of an Indian known as Black Will. On this estate Bray Wilkins spent the remainder of his life, living, according to the records, "like a patriarch surrounded by his children and children's children, and their children," for he died January, 1702, at the age of ninety-two, most highly esteemed by all. The record of the baptism of his children is found in the book of the First Church in Dorchester. After returning to Salem, he and his wife and older children were members of the First Church in that town, and Bray and Anna Wilkins are the first signatures to the petition for permission to withdraw from the church in Salem for the purpose of forming one at Salem Village, as his estate was nine miles from Salem and but two and a half miles from Salem Village (now Danvers), where a church was founded when a sufficient number of families had settled in that part of the town. This was the church of which the minister, Samuel Paris, took so active a part in the witchcraft delusions in 1692. About twenty-five years after the death of Bray Wilkins, his estate and some of his neighbors were set off to form the town of Middleton. Bray Wilkins' wife's name was Anna Gingell, and they had eight children, six sons and two daughters: Samuel,

John, Lydia, Thomas, Margaret, Henry, Benjamin and James.

(II) John, second son and child of Bray and Anna (Gingell) Wilkins, was baptized March 2, 1642, and died before the completion of his thirtieth year, in January, 1672. His wife's name appears to have been Mary, but no record of their children's births has been discovered.

(III) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary Wilkins, probably resided for a time in that part of Salem now called Danvers, and subsequently lived for several years in Middleton, Massachusetts, whence he removed to the northerly part of Marlboro, and there resided for the remainder of his life, and died May 14, 1763. The church records of Salem show intention of marriage, published October 24, 1713, of John Wilkins and Mary Goodale. Their children, born in Middleton, were: Josiah, John and Edward.

(IV) Josiah, eldest son of John (2) and Mary (Goodale) Wilkins, was born July 1, 1718. He married Lois Bush, who was born March 8, 1721, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Bush. Lois died May 25, 1796, surviving her husband, whose death occurred August 21, 1784. Their children were: John, Jonathan (died young), Mary, Josiah, Jonathan, Levi, Lois and David.

(V) Jonathan, fifth child and fourth son of Josiah and Lois (Bush) Wilkins, was born in Marlboro, June 19, 1755. He was a student in theology at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1779, and subsequently went to Concord as a candidate for the pastorate. He continued to preach in that capacity until December 17, 1786, when he received a unanimous call from the church to become its regular pastor, and on the following day a similar invitation was tendered him by the town, guaranteeing a salary of one hundred pounds, with the use of the parsonage (excepting the Meadow lot) and the sum of two hundred pounds towards a settlement. This offer he declined, and abandoning the pulpit he turned his attention to agriculture, purchasing a farm at the "Eleven Lots" (so called), located at the juncture of the roads on the west side, in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the Countess of Rumford. His house was still standing in 1855. Jonathan Wilkins served as a selectman for Concord for the years 1801-03-04-05, was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1802, and frequently officiated as moderator at town meetings. In 1797 he was chosen clerk of the church, and in 1811 was made a deacon, in which capacity he continued to serve until his death, which occurred March 9, 1830. July 3, 1787, he married Sarah Hall, who was born August 29, 1770, daughter of Jeremiah and Esther Whittemore (Woodman) Hall, and granddaughter of Deacon Joseph Hall, Senior. She became the mother of twelve children, namely: Sophia Janette, Jeremiah Hall, Joseph H., Sarah, Esther, Fanny, Cynthia, Caroline, Rufus, Mary T., Erastus and Charlotte. Sarah became the wife of Dr. John L. Sargent (see Sargent, VI). The mother of these children died February 16, 1826.

(VI) Jeremiah Hall, second child and eldest son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hall) Wilkins, was born in Concord, December 25, 1791. He went from Concord to Pembroke about the year 1815, and for a period of forty years was a prosperous merchant dealing in dry goods, groceries and other merchandise. At the time of his death, which occurred October 20, 1864, he was considered one of the wealthiest residents of Pembroke, and he was also

one of the ablest business men and astute public officials, possessing to the fullest extent the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen. As selectman, town treasurer and representative to the legislature, he was instrumental in forwarding the interests of the community of which he was for half a century a prominent and honorable member. In politics he was originally a Whig, but his opinions in relation to the slavery question led him into the ranks of the Republican party at its formation, and he was a loyal supporter of the Union during the Civil war. He was a Congregationalist and an active church-member. On September 16, 1817, he married Mary Thompson, who was born in Bow, New Hampshire, December 4, 1799, daughter of Robert and Judith (Noyes) Thompson, of that town (see Thompson, V). She died in Pembroke, May 19, 1879, having been the mother of fourteen children, whose names are: Sarah, born February 28, 1818, married David Austin. Charles, December 21, 1819, died November 2, 1820. Alanson, March 31, 1822, died June 16, 1863. Sophia, August 5, 1824, married Samuel Chandler, of Peacham, Vermont, June 23, 1847, and died November 24, 1869. Francis, April 23, 1826, married Ann George, of Warren, New Hampshire, July 30, 1854, and died March 15, 1901. George, December 29, 1827, died July 22, 1829. Caroline, September 15, 1831, married, January 23, 1844, Franklin Hale, of Chester, died September 15, 1857. Thompson, December 27, 1832, died October 3, 1833. Henry, July 7, 1836, served as a marine in the United States navy during the Rebellion. Charlotte, June 27, 1838, died June 13, 1840. Mary Esther, March 23, 1840, married Dr. John Sullivan, December 7, 1863. Hall, September 14, 1842, married Lizzie H. Eastman. Joseph, the date of whose birth will be recorded presently. Harriet, April 25, 1848, married Dr. Frederick E. Potter, United States navy (see Potter, VIII).

(VII) Joseph, youngest son of Jeremiah Hall and Mary (Thompson) Wilkins, was born in Suncook, New Hampshire, May 24, 1844. After concluding his attendance at the public schools he went to Chicago, and in the summer of 1864 enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served in the Civil war until December of that year, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out. He participated in the battles of guerrilla warfare. Learning the art of photography he has followed it continuously from 1867 to the present time, and for the past thirty years has been identified with that business in Suncook, having attained a most gratifying success. Politically he acts with the Republican party. He is a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and belongs to Louis Bell Post, No. 3, of Manchester, New Hampshire. On June 23, 1897, Mr. Wilkins was joined in marriage with Lora Emery, who was born in Allenstown, New Hampshire, daughter of Seth and Lorinda H. (Ames) Emery.

(II) Thomas, third son of Bray and Anna (Gingell) Wilkins, was baptized March 16, 1647, and died October, 1717. He married Hannah Nichols, May, 1667. Their children were: Hannah, born 1669, Thomas, Bray, Joseph, Isaac and Henry.

(III) Bray (2), second son and third child of Thomas and Hannah (Nichols) Wilkins, was born in Salem, Massachusetts. He married February 10, 1701-02, Rebecca Knight, of Salem, and they had nine children, five sons and four daughters: Rebecca, born May 18, 1703; Penelope, September 22, 1704; Israel, January 6, 1706; Phineas, Decem-

ber 26, 1708; Ithamar, September 15, 1711; Mehitable, September 6, 1712; Abigail, July 28, 1716; Joshua, August 26, 1718; Ichabod, July 7, 1720.

(IV) Israel, third child and eldest son of Bray (2) and Rebecca (Knight) Wilkins, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 7, 1706. He married Margaret Case, July 18, 1726, and they had children: Israel, Bray, Hannah, Margaret, Rachel and Mary.

(V) Bray (3), second son of Israel and Margaret (Case) Wilkins, was born in Salem, April 20, 1729. He was a minute man and answered the Lexington alarm on the 19th of April, 1775; he enlisted for eight months immediately after, at Cambridge, and served in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, in Captain Archelaus Thomas's company, Colonel Ebenezer Bridge's (Twenty-seventh) regiment. He married, April 11, 1750, Lucy Wilkins, born March 16, 1729, daughter of Hezekiah and Mehitable Wilkins. (Mention of sons, Bray and Hezekiah, and descendants appears in this article.)

(VI) Bray (4), son of Bray (3) and Lucy (Wilkins) Wilkins, was born April, 1755, in Middleton, and lived in that town. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He was married, March 6, 1781, to Lucy French Blanchard, of New Boston, New Hampshire, and afterwards lived on Wolf Hill, in Deering, that state. She was born April 21, 1755, a daughter of Nicholas and Priscilla (French) Blanchard, of Hollis. They had children: Lucy, Sally, Ann, Betsey, Polly, David, James, John and Isaac and Rebecca (twins).

(VII) James, second son of Bray (4) and Lucy French (Blanchard) Wilkins, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, November 10, 1791. He moved to Henniker, New Hampshire, April 18, 1831, and erected the buildings near the center of the town, where his son James afterwards lived. He was a wheelwright by trade, a man of skill and an excellent citizen. He was a Republican in politics, but never cared to hold office, and was a member of the Congregational Church. He was a strong advocate of the temperance and anti-slavery movements. He married (first) Abigail Chase, of Deering, New Hampshire. They had one daughter, Abigail. On November 28, 1820, Mr. Wilkins married his second wife, Sarah Fulton, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Blair) Fulton, the last named a native of New Boston. Mrs. Wilkins was born in Deering, New Hampshire, February 10, 1804, and was a woman of fine taste, excellent judgment and high ideals. Most of her married life was spent in Henniker, where she was a member of the Congregational Church, and where she reared a family of ten children, six of whom she was called to bury in infancy and youth. In later years Mrs. Wilkins found a home with her daughter, Mrs. Oliver Pillsbury, at Concord, New Hampshire, where she was devotedly cared for and where her well spent life came to a peaceful close, January 21, 1892, at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. James Wilkins died June 7, 1860. The ten children of James and Sarah (Fulton) Wilkins are thus briefly described: Gawn, born January 16, 1822, wheelwright, merchant, postmaster, served in the Civil war, where he was first lieutenant of the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment; married Lucy W. Cogswell, November 17, 1870, and resided in Henniker. Sarah, born July 19, 1824, died October 21, 1825. Betsey Jane, born January 9, 1827, died August 11, 1869. Sarah is mentioned below. James, born January 10, 1831, married Charlotte A. Abbott, December 23, 1858; was a wheelwright, farmer,

selectman and town treasurer in Henniker. George May, born October 10, 1833, died in the Civil war. Charles, born July 7, 1835, died in the Civil war. Henrietta, born November 21, 1837, married James S. Taylor and (second) Charles A. Sayward, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. William H. (twin of Henrietta), born November 21, 1837, died March 13, 1839. Mary Childs, born March 13, 1840, died July 6, 1859. Few parents made a larger sacrifice for their country than Mr. and Mrs. James Wilkins. Of the four sons who lived to maturity three served in the Civil war, and two gave their lives during the summer of 1863. Lieutenant Charles Wilkins enlisted in Company B, Second Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, June 1, 1861, for three years. He was severely wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. Before his wound was healed he received a commission in the First Regiment, United States Infantry, and joined his command then stationed at Corinth, Mississippi. He took part in several battles and skirmishes, was fatally wounded during the siege of Vicksburg, and died at a hospital in St. Louis, June 20, 1863. His body was brought home and was buried with Masonic honors amid the mourning of the whole town. His was the first body buried in the new cemetery. Lieutenant George M. Wilkins enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. He entered the service November 20, 1862, and saw active duty with his regiment in Louisiana; was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant and second lieutenant, and died at Bellefontaine, Ohio, on the return of the regiment by way of the Mississippi river. His death occurred August 26, 1863, and his body was brought home and buried with Masonic honors, barely two months after his younger brother had been laid away.

(VIII) Sarah, third daughter and fourth child of James and Sarah (Fulton) Wilkins, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, January 6, 1829. She was married to Oliver Pillsbury, December 24, 1850 (see Pillsbury, VII).

(VI) Hezekiah, son of Bray and Lucy (Wilkins) Wilkins, was born in Middleton (formerly a part of Salem) and baptized May 22, 1763. He moved to New Hampshire, and settled in Deering, where he died November 10, 1837, aged seventy-four years. He married Margaret Armor, born 1762, daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Spear) Armor, of Windham, New Hampshire, who died December 26, 1841, aged seventy-nine. Children: Gawn, Polly, Sally, Isaac, Rodney and Andrew.

(VII) Rodney, son of Hezekiah and Margaret (Armor) Wilkins, was born in Deering, New Hampshire, July 26, 1805, and died at Hillsborough Bridge, November 3, 1861. He married, April, 1842, Harriet L. Ellinwood, daughter of David and Alice (Aiken) Ellinwood, born August 28, 1819, died January 16, 1893. They had four children: Harriet Alice, born September 17, 1843; Charles Taylor, February 15, 1846; Eudora Calista, December 29, 1847, died January 13, 1857; Clarence Herbert, May 12, 1855, married, June 11, 1889, Alice Wade, born October 19, 1860.

(VIII) Charles Taylor, son of Rodney and Harriet L. (Ellinwood) Wilkins, was born on a farm in Deering, February 15, 1846. He resided for a time at Lebanon, and later removed to Manchester where he has since lived. He learned the trade of woodmoulder, and is an ingenious man and expert workman. He married, December 13, 1871, Emma A. Stewart, born May, 1850. They have one child, George Clarence.

(IX) George Clarence Wilkins, M. D., only

son of Charles Taylor and Emma A. (Stewart) Wilkins, was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, March 8, 1876, and came with his parents to Manchester when a boy of four years of age. He acquired his literary education in the schools of Manchester, and graduated from the high school in 1894. As a youth he was fond of athletic sports and popular among his fellows. He was first lieutenant of the Manchester High School Cadets, business manager of the school paper and a manager of the base ball and football teams. He spent a year taking a special course in preparation for the Harvard Medical School, having Dr. William W. Parsons as his medical preceptor. Entering Harvard in 1895, he graduated M. D. magna cum laude, in 1899, being tenth in a class of one hundred and ten students. After graduation he was house surgeon to Carney Hospital, Boston, for a year; then house physician to the Boston Lying-in-Hospital till June, 1901. Taking the position of assistant physician at McLean Hospital he filled that place from June to September, when he became assistant superintendent and resident physician at the Boston Harbor, where he remained till January 1, 1903. Returning to Manchester at the latter date he opened an office and has succeeded in establishing a paying practice and an enviable reputation in the profession. He is visiting surgeon to Elliott Hospital, member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, Massachusetts Medical Society, New Hampshire Surgical Club, Manchester Medical Association, of which he is secretary, and of Manchester Academy of Medicine. He is also a Mason, a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Manchester. He is a political worker, but votes the straight Republican ticket. June 17, 1903, Dr. Wilkins married Sara L. Stuart, daughter of Zachariah B. and Rose L. (George) Stuart, born in Manchester, September 20, 1877.

(IV) The first of whom authentic record can be found in this line was Stephen Wilkins, who was born 1712, in Salem, Massachusetts, as shown by his family record. The records of Salem contain no mention of him and it is quite possible that he was born in some town near Salem. He may have been a son of John (2) Wilkins and his wife Abigail, who were married April 10, 1710, in Salem. On September 15, 1711, Nehemiah Wilkins, of Boxford, was married to Susanna Wilkins, of Salem. We have no record of their children. It is possible that Stephen might have been among them. He died April 1, 1742, aged thirty years. He was married, August 24, 1732, at the age of about twenty years, to Hannah Curtis, who was born in 1714. Their children were: Phoebe and Stephen.

(V) Stephen (2), only son of Stephen (1) and Hannah (Curtis) Wilkins, was born May 17, 1733, in Middleton, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war and participated in the storming of the fort at Ticonderoga under General Abercrombie in 1758. At the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle he was captain of a militia company at Middleton, Massachusetts. On the night of the 16th of June, 1775, he marched with his company to Charlestown arriving there on the morning of the 17th after the British had placed batteries to attack Charlestown Neck. The colonel commanding the regiment of which Captain Wilkins' company was a part, refused to permit his command to pass over the Neck and join their comrades on Bunker Hill in the memorable battle of that day. Soon after this Captain Wilkins was made lieutenant in the Continental army, and was stationed for a period of eight months on Winter Hill



Alexander M. C. Wilkins

in Charlestown. He was subsequently commissioned captain and ordered with his company to Ticonderoga. Returning from the army in the spring of 1777, Captain Wilkins sold his farm in Middleton, Massachusetts, and purchased one in Merrimack, New Hampshire. This was situated on the north bank of the Souhegan river, there and one-half miles above its mouth. His residence on this farm remained standing until within a short period of the present time. It was occupied as a residence for more than one hundred years. Previous to the construction of a meetinghouse in Merrimack, religious meetings were held in this house, then owned by Captain Joseph Blanchard. The farm remained in the hands of Captain Wilkin's descendants until 1848, when it was sold. He and his wife were for many years consistent members of Rev. Dr. Burnap's church. Both lived to a good old age and were respected and beloved by their contemporaries. Stephen (2) Wilkins was married, April 11, 1760, to Anna Berry, at Middleton, Massachusetts. He died at Merrimack, August 27, 1832, having survived his wife more than twelve years. She died April 22, 1820. Their children were: Andrew, Stephen (died young), Hannah, Lucy, Stephen, Levi and James.

(VI) Levi, son of Stephen (2) and Anna (Berry) Wilkins, was born January 23, 1776, in Middleton, Massachusetts, and was a child when taken by his parents to Merrimack, New Hampshire, where he grew up and passed his life. He died there August 14, 1845, in his seventieth year. He was a farmer by occupation and resided on the homestead of his father in Merrimack. He was an active member of the Congregational Church, and his example was entirely consistent with his professions. His nature was pleasant and social, he was kind to both his family and his neighbors and was almost universally beloved and respected in the town. For seven years he was elected to the office of selectman, which he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He was married, January 27, 1803, to Ann McCauley, who was born September 15, 1779, in Merrimack, and survived her husband more than eighteen years, dying at Nashua, November 9, 1863, in her eighty-fifth year. They had seven children, namely: Alexander McC., Roxanna, Levi T. (died young), Lucy A., Hannah, and one which died unmaned in infancy.

(VII) Alexander McCauley, eldest child of Levi and Ann (McCauley) Wilkins, was born February 25, 1806, and died November 28, 1896, aged ninety years. He obtained in the district school an education that enabled him to teach winters for many years. He spent the remainder of his time in cultivating his farm and in lumbering. He owned a mill on Souhegan river, where he cut considerable lumber. In 1856 he bought the farm on which he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of means and sterling integrity and of much influence in his town. He settled many estates and was a director in the Indian Head Bank of Nashua. In the political affairs of the town he was a central figure. He held the office of justice of the peace thirty years, town clerk, chairman of the board of selectmen five years, and represented the town in the legislature in 1855. He was a member of the committees which had charge of the Thornton Monument and the Soldiers' Monument. He married, December 2, 1834, Caroline Richmond Stearns, who was born August 13, 1812, daughter of James and (Lydia) (Glover) Stearns, of Amherst. She died June 13, 1894, aged eighty-three

years. Their children were: Lucy Ann, Franklin Addison, James M. and Mary Caroline.

(VIII) Lucy Ann, eldest child of Alexander McC. and Caroline Richmond (Stearns) Wilkins, was born in Merrimack, January 22, 1836, and was educated in the district schools, at Magaw Institute, and at Nashua and Francistown, graduating from the McGaw Institute at the age of eighteen. She soon afterward began teaching and made that her vocation in life for several years. She taught successfully in every district in Merrimack, continuing her labors until 1879, when she left the school room to become the housekeeper and companion of her father who was then seventy-three years old. She faithfully discharged her duties to him until his death in 1894. December 11, 1895, she became the wife of James W. Fosdick, of Merrimack.

(I) Aaron Wilkins, son of Uriah and Lydia Wilkins, was born in Middleton, Massachusetts, October 20, 1745, and was killed in Amherst, New Hampshire, by a falling tree, April 23, 1800, aged fifty-five. He settled in Amherst with his family in 1779. He married Lydia Smith, who was born November 9, 1755, and died March 25, 1837, at the age of eighty-two. Their children were: Aaron, Alexander, Lydia (died young), Naomi, Lydia, Uriah, Eliab, Clara Smith and Orpah.

(II) Aaron (2), eldest child of Aaron (1) and Lydia (Smith) Wilkins, was born in Middleton, Massachusetts, February 17, 1778, and died in Amherst, June 3, 1862, aged eighty-four. He succeeded to the paternal homestead, and was a substantial, progressive citizen, and an upright and honest man. He married, September 16, 1824, Sarah Flint, widow of Simeon Flint, and daughter of Deacon Jacob and Sarah (Lamson) Kendall, of Amherst. She was a great-granddaughter of Samuel Lamson, who resided in Reading, Massachusetts, in 1676. She was born January 17, 1784, and died September 14, 1861. They had but one child, Aaron S., whose sketch follows.

(III) Aaron Smith, only child of Aaron (2) and Sarah (Kendall) Wilkins, was born in Amherst, January 25, 1827, and died April, 1900, aged seventy-three. He resided on the ancestral acres, and was a man of substance and influence. He was selectman in 1875-76-77, was commissioned justice of the peace in 1874, and elected deacon in the Congregational Church, April 9, 1874, serving until his death. He was a skillful farmer of advanced ideas, and a past master of Souhegan Grange, No. 10, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, November 18, 1852, Martha Abigail McClure, who was born in Merrimack, April 15, 1829, daughter of Asa and Mary (Allen) McClure. They were the parents of seven children: Aaron Milton, George Henry, Frank Edwin, Charles, Lincoln, Bertha Maria, Harry Albert and Lizzie Lawrence.

(IV) Aaron Milton, eldest child of Aaron S. and Martha A. (McClure) Wilkins, was born in Amherst, January 22, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and at McCollum Institute, Mount Vernon. He was a teamster for a time, and in 1873 began work in the saw mill of Frank Harts-horn. He is now a member of the firm of Wilkins Brothers, box manufacturers, of Milford. For years he has been a leading man in the business enterprises of Milford. He has been a town supervisor, police judge, chairman of the board of education, and was senator from the fifteenth district in 1903. He is a moderator of the town, an office he has filled continuously for eleven years, and is a past master of Souhegan Grange, No. 10, Patrons

of Husbandry, and of Custos Morem Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a deacon of the Congregational Church at Amherst, and superintendent of its Sunday school for twenty years. He married, September 23, 1880, Lucy A. Hartshorn (see Hartshorn), who was born in Amherst, December 10, 1860, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth P. (Knight) Hartshorn, of Amherst. She is a member of the Kings Daughters, and active in church work. They have three children: Harold, born April 25, 1887; Aaron Wallace, August 5, 1889; Miriam E., September 5, 1894.

Several Watsons came to this country prior to 1650. Tradition has it that they were brothers, or near relatives, but the only fact in corroboration of this is the circumstantial evidence of similarity of family names, which was maintained for two or three generations, and some of them to the present time. It is said that they came from England, and it is known that Robert, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1632, was a bellfounder from London. John owned an estate in Roxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1638. Thomas was admitted to the church in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639. Another John was in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1644. Nicodemus sailed from England for Virginia in 1635.

(I) John Watson, the ancestor of this line, resided in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and on March 22, 1687-88, married Ruth Griffin. He died April 23, 1710. He and his wife were signers of the Bradford Petition. Their children, born in Salisbury, were: Abraham, John, Ebenezer, Hannah, Jonathan and Ruth.

(II) Jonathan, son of John and Ruth (Griffin) Watson, was born October 12, 1696. When the town of South Hampton, New Hampshire was incorporated in 1742, it was constituted from a part of Amesbury and Salisbury, Massachusetts, and in the transaction Jonathan's estate and that of several others were included in the new town, so that during the remainder of his life he was a citizen of the town of South Hampton, New Hampshire. His occupation was that of a cooper. He saw considerable service as a soldier. In 1724 he served in Captain Samuel Wheelwright's company, in an expedition against the Indians in Maine; in 1745 he served in Captain Ladd's company, Colonel Moore's regiment, in the expedition against Louisburg. He was for many years a prominent citizen of South Hampton, taking an active part in the affairs of the town, particularly in the religious controversies of the time with respect to church affairs in that section of the state, as is shown by the numerous documents and petitions now on file in the state department. He married, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, Eleanor Flanders, born January 19, 1701-02, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Colby) Flanders. Their children were: Nicodemus, Zebediah, Daniel, Peletiah, Parmenas and John, and it is said by some of their descendants that there were also an Obediah, a Nathaniel, a Benjamin, and perhaps others. Of the first six we have authentic records, with their family histories.

(III) Nicodemus, son of Jonathan and Eleanor (Flanders) Watson, was born about 1725, probably, and died in Weare, New Hampshire, in 1812. He settled in Hampstead, New Hampshire, where he resided until a short time before the Revolution, when he removed to Weare. His occupation was farming, and he was one of the citizens of the town who, in 1776, signed the New Hampshire Declaration of Independence, known as the "Association

Test." Evidently he was one of the more prominent citizens of the town. In 1782 he was elected one of a committee of five to report upon a "form of government." He married (published January 16, 1750, marriage recorded, 1754), Elizabeth, born August 8, 1732, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Simonds) Harriman, and a descendant of Leonard Harriman, who emigrated from Rowley, Yorkshire county, England, to Salem, Massachusetts, 1638. The children of Nicodemus and Elizabeth (Harriman), Watson, all born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, were: Daniel, Abijah, Caleb and Ithamar.

(IV) Caleb, son of Nicodemus and Elizabeth (Harriman) Watson, was born December 15, 1761, died April 28, 1832, at Salisbury, New Hampshire. In 1778 he removed with his family from Weare to Salisbury where he built a log house and endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life; and developed a valuable farm, and became a trusted citizen of the locality. His chief business was farming, but he was a natural mechanic, and was skilled in the making of cart wheels, ox yokes, barrels, boots and shoes, and other necessities of life. He was for many years a deacon in the Freewill Baptist Church. He served as a soldier in the Revolution, in "Capt. Samuel Runnels' Company of Foot from the State of New Hampshire now in the service of the United States of America Stationed on the Western frontiers under the command of Majr. Whitcomb," and also served as a soldier in 1780 in the Coos country. He married, December 1, 1781, Lydia, daughter of Thomas Howlet, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. She was born November 23, 1761, died March 20, 1842. Thomas Howlet was one of the earlier settlers of Henniker, New Hampshire, having come from Massachusetts in 1766. He was a man of some prominence in town affairs. The children of Caleb and Lydia (Howlet) Watson were: Thomas, Ithamar, Caleb, Lydia, Safford, Moses, Alice, Hannah and Mark K. (Mention of Caleb (2) and his descendants is given below).

(V) Ithamar, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Howlet) Watson, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, September 7, 1784, died in Salisbury, New Hampshire, November 2, 1855. He was a school teacher, mechanic, and later a farmer. He made wool carding machines, spinning jennies, etc., and was said to be a master workman. In the War of 1812 he was captain of a company of minute men, and for some years of the Blackwater militia company at Salisbury. His fine physique and military bearing well fitted him for a commander. For many years he was master of the Warner, New Hampshire, Lodge of Masons. On December 25, 1807, he married Dolly (Dorothy), born October 4, 1784, daughter of Stephen and Keziah (Cheney) Thurston, of Rowley, Massachusetts. She was fifth in descent from Daniel Thurston, who emigrated from England to New England about 1650. She died June 6, 1859. Their children were: Henry Lyman, Malinda Cheney, Joseph Warren and Porter Baldwin.

(VI) Porter Baldwin, son of Ithamar and Dolly (Thurston) Watson, was born in Corinth, Vermont, July 13, 1825, and died in Littleton, New Hampshire, January 22, 1894. He settled in Salisbury, New Hampshire, and was a farmer by occupation. He was one of the selectmen of that town in 1858-60, and representative to the legislature in 1862-63. In 1864 he removed to Newbury, Vermont, and in 1869 to Littleton, New Hampshire, where for a few years he was actively engaged in the manufacture of leather and gloves. In 1883-85 he was treasurer of Grafton county, declining a re-nomination. In 1889 he was selectman and overseer of the poor; was an

Odd Fellow, and a member of the Unitarian Church. Married, October 17, 1848, Luvia Ellen Ladd, of Lunenburg, Vermont, born November 25, 1830, daughter of Pascal P. and Catherine (Rice) Ladd, being seventh in line of descent from Daniel Ladd, who emigrated from England to New England in the "Mary and John of London," and took the oath of allegiance, March 24, 1633-34, and who became one of the original settlers of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Narragansett war. The children of Porter Baldwin and Luvia Ellen (Ladd) Watson were: Irving Allison, Idella, Walter Warren, Fred (died young), Alice May, Fred Alland, Angie Bell, Minnie Candace and Albert Ladd.

(VII) Irvin Allison, son of Porter Baldwin and Luvia Ellen (Ladd) Watson, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, September 6, 1849. He received a preliminary education in the common schools of New Hampshire, and at the Newbury, (Vermont) Seminary and Collegiate Institute; commenced the study of medicine in 1868; attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, and at the medical department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated M. D. from the latter institution in 1871, receiving from Dartmouth College the degree A. M. in 1885. Immediately after graduating in medicine, Dr. Watson commenced practice at Groveton (Northumberland) New Hampshire, remaining there ten years. During his residence in that town he was several years superintendent of schools; was twice, in 1879 and 1881, elected to the state legislature; and was surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act creating the state board of health, was appointed one of its members, and at its organization in September, 1881, was elected secretary and executive officer of the board. In October of that year he removed to Concord, where he has since resided, still holding the office of secretary and executive officer of the state board of health.

In 1889 the state board of health was also created a state board of lunacy, and the executive work of the latter board has also devolved upon Dr. Watson. He is registrar of the vital statistics of the state; has been president of the state board of cattle commissioners since its organization in 1891; was five times elected secretary of the American Public Health Association, holding the office continuously from 1883 to 1897, when he resigned on account of other duties; was vice-president of the Conference of State and Provincial Board of Health of North America in 1894, and president of the same in 1903; is a permanent member of the American Medical Association; honorary member of the Academia Nacional de Medicina de Mexico; was assistant secretary-general of the First Pan-American Medical Congress; member of the Société Française D'Hygiene of Paris; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the New Hampshire Medical Society, of which he was president in 1903; of the Centre District (New Hampshire) Medical Society, and of numerous other organizations. He is also a registered pharmacist in the state of New Hampshire.

December 12, 1884, he was appointed surgeon, with rank of major, of the Third Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard; May 20, 1889, was promoted medical director, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, of the First Brigade, New Hampshire Guard, resigning the commission in 1894. Dr. Watson has compiled and edited the reports of the state board of health, and of the department of vital

statistics since 1881; the report of the state commissioners of lunacy since 1890; the reports and papers of the American Public Health Association from 1883 to 1897—a total of over fifty volumes. He is the author of numerous papers and articles published in these reports and in the various sanitary and medical journals of the country, and editor and compiler of "Physicians and Surgeons of America," 850 pages, illustrated, 1896. In 1891-92 Dr. Watson traveled extensively in Mexico and Central America. He is a Knight Templar.

Married, April 17, 1872, Lena Allen, daughter of Gilman and Philena (Allen) Farr, of Littleton, New Hampshire. She was born, January 8, 1849, and died January 30, 1901. Has one child, Bertha May Watson.

(V) Caleb (2), third son and child of Caleb and Lydia (Howlet) Watson, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, February 8, 1787. He moved to Warner, New Hampshire, where he conducted the carriage business. In 1820 he removed to Salisbury, New Hampshire, where he died April 12, 1860. He married, November 24, 1814, Rachel, daughter of John and Molly (Gordon) Couch. She died July 9, 1863. Their children were: Harriet Byron, Sophronia Evans, Ithamar Howlet, Louisa Jane, John Couch, Lucinda Hayes and Livonia.

(VI) John Couch, second son and fifth child of Caleb and Rachel (Couch) Watson, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, May 13, 1828. He was educated in the common schools. In his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, and he followed that and farming all his life. In politics he was a Republican. He married Hannah A. Morrill, daughter of James Moore and Deborah (Woodman) Morrill, of Warner, New Hampshire. Their children were: Clarence Herbert, a sketch of whose life follows. Mary E., born July 12, 1854. Alma E., June 6, 1861. William W., May 31, 1864. John C. Watson died April 22, 1890, and his wife died March 10, 1902.

(VII) Clarence Herbert, eldest son and child of John Couch and Hannah A. (Morrill) Watson, was born April 27, 1856, in Warner, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools of Warner. He first went to farming on his father's farm; in 1893, the year of his marriage, came to the hundred acre farm, where he now lives. He carries on a successful dairy business, and is also engaged in lumbering. In politics he is a Republican, and was elected selectman in 1906. He belongs to Warner Grange, No. 90, and attends the Congregational Church. January 26, 1893, he married Mrs. Mary Bates Morrill, daughter of John and Ann Elizabeth (Thompson) Bates, of Wilmot, New Hampshire.

(I) Daniel Watson was born and WATSON died in Meredith, where he had a farm of one hundred acres, and was all his life engaged in agriculture. His children were: Job, John, Winthrop, Sally and Mary.

(II) Job Watson, son of Daniel Watson, was born in Meredith, January 2, 1781, and died in Gilford, in 1839, aged fifty-eight years. He had a farm of one hundred acres, was a stock raiser of note, and took a just pride in the cattle he raised. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and in politics a follower and admirer of General Jackson and Thomas Jefferson. He married, February 2, 1812, Elizabeth Fiske, who was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1793, and died in Gilford, February 9, 1857, aged sixty-four years. Thirteen children were born of this union, three of whom died in infancy. The other ten living to attain more than sixty years each. The children were:

Eliza, Samuel, Mercy Fiske, Sarah Ann, Nancy, Mary Jane, David, John, Elizabeth, Laura, William W. and Samuel Orrin (twins), and Charles. Chaplin Watson was a successful Congregational minister who filled pastorates in Peabody, Dover, Warham, Malden and Lynn.

(III) William Warren, eleventh child and fourth son of Job and Elizabeth (Fiske) Watson, was born in Gilford, July 20, 1833, and was educated in the district schools of Gilford and at the Laconia Academy. Soon after attaining his majority he went to New York City, where he was employed two years in the manufacture of bolts in the shop of C. H. Emerson Screw Bolt Company. Since that time he has resided in Gilford where he has a farm of three hundred acres, and besides carrying on that does a large lumber business. He has built a large residence, and in summer accommodates a number of persons who seek health and recreation amid the picturesque scenery of the region of Lake Winnepesaukee. He is a Republican, has held local offices and is a Free Will Baptist in religion. He married, 1866, Mary E. Emerson, who was born in Hebron, daughter of Charles H. Emerson. They have seven children: Nellie, married Fred Potter, Charles Henry, married Clara Gove, Winnie, who died at twenty-two years of age, Abbie, married Frank Smith, Nathaniel, who died young, John William, who died at the age of twenty-one, Alice, who married George Lamprey, all of Gilford.

Various persons named Shaw settled SHAW in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the very early years of its existence. All seem to have come from England, but most of them were not related to each other.

(I) Roger Shaw, the progenitor of many of the present day families, was born in England. He was of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636, where he was made a freeman March 14, 1639. He returned about 1647 to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he bought the right of John Cross to certain tracts of land, and also received some grants from the town. He soon became a large landholder, and an influential man. He was a selectman in 1654; a constable also in the latter year; a commissioner for small cases in 1651; and he represented the town in the general court (of Massachusetts) in 1651-52-53. He married (first) Anne; and (second) Susanna, the widow of William Tilton, of Lynne. She died January 28, 1655. He died May 29, 1662. He is known to have had seven children, probably all by the first wife. The children were: A daughter (Margaret, probably), Joseph, Esther, Mary (died young), Mary, Benjamin and Ann.

(II) Benjamin, son of Roger and Anne Shaw, was born about 1641, and died December 31, 1717, aged seventy-six. He was a trader, and lived on the homestead occupied by his father. He married, May 25, 1663, Esther Richardson, who died May 16, 1736, aged ninety-one years. Their twelve children were: Mary, Esther, Sarah, Abigail, Ruth, Benjamin, Roger, Joseph, Edward (died young), Edward, Hannah and John. (Mention of Edward and descendants forms part of this article.)

(III) Joseph, eighth child and third son of Benjamin and Esther (Richardson) Shaw, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, November 1, 1681, and resided at Hampton Falls. He married, December 12, 1705, Hannah Johnson, born about 1684, daughter of James and Sarah (Daniels) Johnson, of Hampton. Their children were: Gideon, Jerusha, Esther, Elihu, Moses, Caleb, Mary and Sarah.

(IV) Caleb, probably a son of Joseph and Hannah (Johnson) Shaw, was baptized July 14, 1717, and died in Kensington, December 25, 1791, aged seventy-four. He was a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary war. His name with others appears on a receipt dated Medford, October 4, 1775, for "Four Dollars (each man) in full Satisfaction for the regimental Coats which were promised us by the Colony of New Hampshire." He was probably in Captain Richard Weare's company, as an order on him (then lieutenant) dated Winter Hill, January 30, 1776, signed "Caleb Shaw," may still be seen. His son "Caleb Shaw," Jr., of Kensington, aged 20, is named as a soldier, June 3, 1775. A clock inscribed "Caleb Shaw, 1749," remains in the old home at Kensington. The clock was made by him. In his will, made in February, 1787, he mentions children: Caleb, Elijah, John, Nathaniel (married Abigail —), Hannah and Sarah. The Hampton Falls Church records contain the following: Caleb Shaw married, October 16, 1747, Elizabeth Kimball, of Exeter, children: Hannah, Josiah, Simcon and Hilyard.

(V) Elijah, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Kimball) Shaw, was born in Kensington, in 1760, and died in May, 1830, aged seventy. He first resided on the place now called the "Tuck farm," from which he removed to his homestead on "Orchard Hill." He married (first) Deborah Nudd, Kensington; (second) Sarah Batchelder, of North Hampton. He had six children by his first wife, and two by the second: Mary, Joseph, Elijah, John Weare, Sally, Nancy, Nathaniel and Abigail Colton.

(VI) John Weare, fourth child and third son of Elijah and Deborah (Nudd) Shaw, was born in Kensington, June 3, 1788, and died April 23, 1852, aged sixty-four. He married (first) his cousin, Sarah Nudd, daughter of Weare Nudd of Kensington, (second) Ruth, daughter of Thomas Currier, of Newton, New Hampshire, (third) Sarah (Stilson) Goodwin (fourth) Elizabeth Stilson, sister of his third wife. He had one child by the first, ten by the second, and four by his fourth wife, as follows: John Eherburne, Sally Nudd, Susan Currier, Judith Ann, Elijah Morrill and Thomas Currier (twins), Mary Abigail, Weare Nudd, George Washington, Nathaniel Jackson, Winborn Adams, Zachariah and Elizabeth (twins), a child (died young) and Edna Elizabeth.

(VII) Captain Elijah Morrill Shaw, fourth child and eldest son of John W. and Ruth (Currier) Shaw, was born July 16, 1826, in Kensington, New Hampshire. He began securing an education in the district schools of Exeter, New Hampshire, and the periods of attendance on instruction were interspersed with terms of labor in the cotton factory of that town. He had inherited from his ancestors a natural bent for mechanics, and readily acquired a knowledge of the machinery employed about him. The great success of his life was due to this talent, coupled with a capacity for close application and a disposition for persistent endeavor. He has well been styled a fine type of the selfmade man. After spending a little more than a year at Phillips-Exeter Academy, he entered the employ of the Exeter Manufacturing Company in 1848, and thus began a business career which covered a period of more than forty years—and in which he attained a steadily increasing prominence among the cotton and woolen manufacturers of New England. When he first entered the mills of the Exeter Manufacturing Company, his stipend was fixed at eighty-five cents per day. This was gradually increased until it amounted to seven thousand five



Em. Shaw.

hundred dollars per annum. During this time he never asked for an increase of salary; he was never discharged from any position; was never heard to complain of his work and never abandoned any employment except to enter upon a more advanced one. He was yet a young man when his practical knowledge of every step in the production of both cotton and woolen goods was thorough and comprehensive. Leaving Exeter, in 1853, he became overseer in the Victory mills in Saratoga, New York, and after four years in that position, became overseer in the Bates mill at Lewiston, Maine. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 he was among the first to enroll himself as a defender of his country's integrity, and he served successively in the First, Tenth and Twenty-ninth Maine Regiments. In the first regiment he was made second lieutenant of Company F., but soon left this position to accept a promotion. On October 3, 1861, he was commissioned as adjutant of the Tenth Regiment of Maine Volunteers. He became a captain in the same regiment, March 12, 1863. His military experience did not begin with the war, as he had previously held official stations in both Maine and New Hampshire militia. From 1863 to 1866 Captain Shaw was employed in the Everett mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts. During the succeeding three years he was agent of the Crocker woolen mill in Leominster, Massachusetts; he went from there to Lewiston, Maine, becoming superintendent in the woolen department in the Bates mill; subsequently to this he constructed the Farwell mills in Lisbon, Maine, and was their agent until 1883. He was subsequently agent of the Great Falls, Vermont, mills, which had been on a commercial decline, and were placed by him on a paying basis. He was called to Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1886, to become agent of the Nashua Manufacturing Company's cotton mills, the leading manufacturing concern there, and he filled this position until 1891, when he resigned and retired from active business life. Soon after this he was appointed chairman of the board of commissioners of the state of New Hampshire to the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893 and the duties of this position were fulfilled by him in a manner both acceptable and creditable to the state. In the midst of his business activities he found time to devote to many lines of endeavor, and was much interested in schools and church work. He also became interested in a business way as a director of the Nashua Trust Company. In 1894 he was chosen treasurer of the New Hampshire Baptist Association, and filled that office for five years. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church of Nashua, and was a liberal contributor to its various branches of work, including the building fund for the Crown Hill Mission Church, which was located upon land donated by him. He was also a warm supporter of every movement for the enforcement of the prohibition law. He was warmly interested in genealogical research and aided in procuring the publication of a history of his family. In 1899 Mr. Shaw was elected business manager of Colby Academy at New London, New Hampshire. During the remainder of his life he held this position, and made every effort for the success of the institution. The dearest wish of his heart was to see it free from indebtedness, and for this he prayed, planned and worked untiringly. He often said that he asked only to live to see this desired end brought about. On February 23, 1903, he attended the Evangelical educational conference held in Manchester, and made a most effective appeal before that body in

behalf of Colby Academy. This appeal was successful and Captain Shaw left the assembly with a very light heart. He proceeded at once to the old home in Kensington where he was born, and made a visit to his twin brother then living there. He had had his wish and God took him that night.

Captain Shaw was not in any sense a politician, but he entertained well settled principles on matters of public policy as he did upon religion, and he was a faithful supporter of the Republican party. His chief official service was in the capacity of representative to the state legislature, which he held in 1881-82, in Lisbon, Maine. While in Lewiston he was a member of the common council and served as its president. He also filled other official stations in that state. He was at one time commander of the Maine department of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Loyal Legion; and was affiliated with the orders of Free Masons, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married April 20, 1850, to Amantha C. Sanborn, of Brentwood, New Hampshire. She died before 1865, and in that year he married Mary H. Davison, of Prince Edwards Island. There were three children of the first marriage: Irving Chase, Annie Elizabeth and Susie Shaler. The son is a carpenter residing in Kensington, New Hampshire. The elder daughter is the wife of Winfield S. Libbey, of Lewiston, Maine. The younger died when two years old. The children of the second wife were: Elijah Ray, Susie McNeil and Helen Maude. The last two died in childhood. Elijah Ray is the subject of the succeeding sketch.

(VII) Elijah Ray, only son of Captain Elijah M. and Mary Helen (Davidson) Shaw, was born May 1, 1872, in Lisbon, Maine. After passing the minor grades he attended the Nashua high school, Phillips Exeter Academy, the Berkley School (Boston), the New Hampshire State College, and spent two years at the Boston University Law School. Having decided upon a business career, in 1900 he engaged in business as a florist with Gaedcke & Company, of Nashua. He resides upon the paternal homestead in that city, and is well-known in business and fraternal circles. He is interested in the Granite State Knitting Company, of Nashua. He is a thirty-second degree Sir Knight Mason. He is also a member of Granite Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Shaw takes an active and intelligent interest in questions of public policy, and has been frequently selected by his fellow citizens to fill official stations. He has served two years as a member of the common council of Nashua, and is now (1907) alderman of the second ward of the city. In 1906 he was commissioned by Governor McLane as major and brigade quartermaster of the Brigade staff, New Hampshire National Guard. He was married in Nashua, June 9, 1904, to Louie Ethel Tolles who was born in Nashua, December 29, 1875, a daughter of General Jason E. Tolles of that city (see Tolles).

(III) Edward, tenth child and fifth son of Benjamin and Esther (Richardson) Shaw, lived on the paternal homestead. The records of the family show that his house was struck by lightning. He married (first), June 27, 1716, Mary Johnson, born November 4, 1688, daughter of James and Sarah (Daniels) Johnson, of Hampton. Married (second), July 2, 1727, Abigail Marshall, of Ipswich, who died June 4, 1757, aged seventy-one years. His children were: Jeremiah, Samuel, Mary, Ichabod,

Edward, and Benjamin. (The last named and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(IV) Edward (2), second son and third child of Edward (1) and Mary (Johnson) Shaw, was born March 2, 1724, and died July 16, 1787, aged sixty-three. He married, May 7, 1746, Ruth Fellows, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died on the homestead. She died May, 1798, aged seventy-five. Their children were: Jeremiah, Samuel, Mary, Ichabod, Abigail, Simeon, Levi, and John, whose sketch follows.

(V) John, eighth and youngest child of Edward (2) and Ruth (Fellows) Shaw, was baptized June 14, 1761, and died August 9, 1844, aged eighty-three. He was the successor of his father and grandfather on the homestead. He married, November, 1801, Zipporah Towle, who was born in Hampton, February 5, 1774, and died December 31, 1850, aged seventy-six. She was the daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Elkins) Towle. They had: Ruth Fellows, Simeon Brackett, Edward and Elizabeth.

(VI) Simeon Brackett, second child and eldest of the two sons of John and Zipporah (Towle) Shaw, was born in 1804, and died November 16, 1871, aged sixty-seven years. He was a steady, progressive farmer, and lived on the homestead. He was chairman of the board of selectmen several years. He married, in 1829, Jane Perkins, who was born June 15, 1806, and died January 7, 1878, daughter of John and Joanna (Elkins) Perkins, of Hampton. Their children were: Simeon and John Brackett.

(VII) Simeon, son of Simeon B. and Jane (Perkins) Shaw, was born March 7, 1831. He was educated in the common schools and at Hampton Academy. He lives on the ancestral acres and in many ways has followed in the footsteps of his father. For twenty-nine years he was in the employ of the Boston & Maine railroad, and a portion of that time was section foreman. In politics he is a Republican, and has taken some part in town affairs, having been a member of the board of selectmen two years. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He married, October 26, 1855, Sarah Elizabeth Lamprey, who was born October 26, 1835, daughter of Captain Jesse and Mary (Johnson) Lamprey, of Hampton. Of this union have been born: Simeon Albert, Mary Esther, George Edward, Martha Adelaide, Flora Webster, Charles Edward and Fred Merrill. Simeon Albert is mentioned below. Mary Esther married John C. Blake. George Edward died young. Martha Adelaide married Jotham P. Blake. Flora Webster married Albert C. Wilbar and lives in Boston. Charles Edward, unmarried. Fred Merrill married Emma Taylor, of North Hampton.

(VIII) Simeon Albert, eldest child of Simeon and Sarah E. (Lamprey) Shaw, was born August 23, 1856. After leaving the common schools he attended Hampton Academy four years and a commercial school in Boston one year. He resides on the farm which has been the homestead of generations of Shaws in an unbroken line since 1647, a fact that is worthy of particular attention, and has scarcely a parallel in the history of New Hampshire. He cultivates the soil, giving special attention to growing fruit. For six winters he taught school; since 1873 he has been town librarian. In politics he is a Republican, and has been selectman four years. He is a charter member of Oceanside Grange, No. 260, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is a past master. At present he is town agent for the Rockingham Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He married, in 1881, Abbie Isabel

Cole, who was born in Portsmouth in 1859, daughter of William G. and Hannah T. (Brooks) Cole. (See Cole, II). Their children, who are of the ninth generation on the same homestead, are: Elroy Garfield, Everett Simeon, Ethel Brooks and Thelma May. Elroy G., born October 18, 1881, married Jessie Crosby, daughter of Charles H. Crosby, of Hampton Falls. They have three children: Harold Douglass, Eveline and Isabella. Everett S., May 12, 1885, resides at home, is preparing for college. Ethel Brooks, January 11, 1887, married Archibald Lantz, of Hampton Falls, and has one child, Eva May. Thelma M. was born June 17, 1900.

(IV) Benjamin (2), youngest child of Edward (1) and Mary (Johnson) Shaw, was born March 15, 1727. He removed to Sandown, New Hampshire, where he afterward resided. He married, August 7, 1747, Rebecca Follansbee, and they had Edward, Benjamin, Thomas, Joshua, Joseph and Hannah.

(V) Lieutenant Benjamin (3), second son and child of Benjamin (2) and Rebecca (Follansbee) Shaw, was born at Sandown in 1758, and died in 1825, aged sixty-seven. He removed to Weare, and in 1815 to Salisbury, settling at what was called in his honor, "Shaw's Corner," and purchasing the Edward Quinby house, which was burned in 1875. He married, in Sandown, Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sargent) Sanborn, who died April 16, 1860, aged ninety-six. She sat upon the father's woodpile at Sandown, and heard the firing while the battle of Bunker Hill was in progress. The children of this marriage were: John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Sanborn, George, Dimond, Abram, Eliphalet and Ira. (Sanborn and Dimond and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VI) John, eldest child of Lieutenant Benjamin (3) and Sarah (Sanborn) Shaw, was born in Sandown, May 22, 1785, and died March 31, 1869, aged eighty-four. He was familiarly known as "Farmer John." He purchased, December 10, 1811, lot No. 57, of the first range in Andover, and settled upon it. Early in 1815 he removed to Salisbury, settling on the farm now (1906) occupied by his grandson, Jarvis B., erecting the present buildings in 1831, his being the first family to settle on the hill. He was a tall and stoutly built man, an industrious worker, and a person held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen. He was an active member of the Baptist Church. He married (first) Abigail Nichols, who was born in Bow in 1789, and died November 26, 1842, at the age of fifty-three; he married (second) Widow Nancy Philbrick, who died August 7, 1865; and (third) the widow of Stephen Sawyer. His children were: Lorena, Oliver, Sanborn, Eliphalet, Augustus, Eliza and Mary Jane.

(VII) Sanborn, third child of John and Abigail (Nichols) Shaw, was born in Andover, May 1, 1814, and died in Salisbury, December 1, 1901, aged eighty-seven years. He lived on his father's farm until he married. He then bought a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres on Sanborn's Hill, where he resided six years, until 1843, and then returned to Shaw's hill, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a prosperous farmer and stock raiser, a respected man, of Baptist Church, and a Democrat of the Jacksonian type. He married, November 23, 1837, Salina Severance, who was born November 12, 1814, and died June 13, 1893. She was a daughter of Deacon James and Sarah (True) Severance, of Salisbury. Their children were: Sarah J., James S., Abbie, Ann J., John, Byron and True.

(VIII) John (2), second son and fifth child of

Sanborn and Salina (Severance) Shaw, was born January 23, 1846. He was educated in the common schools and at East Andover Academy, and after leaving school worked at farming in Andover for two years. He then went to Concord, where he was engaged in driving a quarry team until April 1, 1872, when he returned to Salisbury and in that year with his brother, James S., bought the "Gookin Mills"; his brother died the following year, and John purchased his interest, and by attention to business and keeping a line to the times, he has gained a good reputation throughout his own and the surrounding towns. It is said "In his mill he can grind more flour, and of finer quality from a given amount of wheat, than any other flourmill in the state." He took his son, Lewis C., into partnership in 1897, and formed the firm of John Shaw & Son, and they conduct a large and profitable business. He owns fifty acres of land at West Salisbury, where he resides. He is a man of energy, and his fellow citizens have confidence in his ability and integrity, which they have often shown by electing him to various town offices. He has been a member of the school board a number of years, was town treasurer from 1878 to 1881, selectman eleven years, and for twenty years was moderator, representative in 1883, but finally declined to serve longer. He has been a justice of the peace since 1882, and has settled a number of estates. In politics he is a Democrat, like his father. He is a member of Bartlett Grange, No. 104, Monnamake Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men, of Franklin, and Blackwater Council, Order United American Mechanics. He married, September 21, 1872, Annie A. Stevens, born August 5, 1847, daughter of Moses J. and Phebe W. Rogers, of Salisbury. They have had four children: James S., Abbie F., Lizzie (died young) and Lewis C. James S., born November 2, 1873, is a graduate of Proctor Academy, Andover. He studied in the office of Dr. Foster, of Boston, received his diploma, and is now an optician in Franklin. Abbie F., born November 28, 1874, married Fred. A. Dunlap; have had two sons who died in childhood, and lives in Antrim. Lewis C., born January 12, 1878, is a partner in business with his father. He married, October 6, 1904, Alice E. Sleeper, of Franklin, and they have one child, Mason.

(VI) Sanborn, third son and fourth child of Lieutenant Benjamin and Sarah (Sanborn) Shaw, was born February 20, 1793, in Weare, New Hampshire, and settled in Salisbury, on the North road. Late in life he removed to Northfield, where he died February 5, 1881. He was remarkably sound and healthy and never employed a physician during his life. He was respected as a thoroughly upright man. He was married (first), October 19, 1819, to Nancy A. Sherburne, of Salisbury, who died in 1841. He was married in October, 1843, to Louisa (Smith) Evans, a widow of Northfield, who died June 2, 1880. The last named was the mother of two of his children, Arabella V. and Warren. The first wife was the mother of nine children, namely: Elvira, Emmeline, Nancy, Elbridge, Harry, Warren, Sarah, Lucy J. and Peter B.

(VII) Lucy J., fifth daughter and eighth child of Sanborn and Nancy A. (Sherburne) Shaw, was born November 22, 1833, and became the second wife of Moses F. Little (see Little, VII).

(VI) Dimond, fifth son and sixth child of Lieutenant Benjamin and Sarah (Sanborn) Shaw, was born November 5, 1798, in Weare, and settled in Salisbury, in 1826. He removed thence to Hill, and died in that town May 13, 1874. He was a

farmer and a good citizen. His place in Salisbury is now occupied by his son. He was married (first) May 21, 1826, to Rachel Dresser, who was born June 9, 1798, in Sutton, and died November 14, 1851, in Salisbury. He married (second), February 26, 1852, Mrs. Sarah Quimby, of Hill. His children, all born of the first wife, were: John, Mary C., Frederick C. and Abigail.

(VII) Mary C., elder daughter and second child of Dimond and Rachel (Dresser) Shaw, was born January 6, 1828, and was married February 19, 1852, to Moses F. Little (see Little, VII).

(Second Family.)

No less than thirty-two men by the SHAW name of Shaw were among the pioneer settlers of New England during the seventeenth century. The family whose line follows is not descended from any of these; the ancestor of the present branch came direct from Scotland in 1730.

(I) William Shaw came in 1730 from the Scotch Highlands to Charleston, South Carolina, as aid to an English general. Later he settled in North Concord, Massachusetts, where he died July 10, 1808. At the outbreak of the Revolution he enlisted in the Continental army. He married Martha Mills and they had one son, William, Jr., whose sketch follows.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Martha (Mills) Shaw, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, February 25, 1778. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and came from Boston, Massachusetts, to Milford, New Hampshire, in 1802. His change of location may have been due to his marriage, for on November 7, 1802, he married Asenath, daughter of William and Abigail (Lewis) Hopkins, of Milford. She was born in that town August 19, 1869. They had five children, all born in Milford, New Hampshire: William (3), born January 4, 1803. Benjamin, February 19, 1805. George H., March 20, 1807, married Lydia, daughter of Cyrus and Hannah (Berry) Stiles, of Amherst, New Hampshire, was a farmer in Amherst where he died November 8, 1895. Abigail, December 12, 1811, married George W. Davis, of Princeton, Massachusetts, and died February 15, 1860. Olive, June 6, 1813, married Dexter Farwell, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and died October 21, 1857. William Shaw, Jr., died February 23, 1856, on his seventy-eighth birthday.

(III) William (3), third son of William (2) and Asenath (Hopkins) Shaw, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, January 4, 1803. He was a manufacturer of violins, a phrenologist and a botanic physician. On November 20, 1823, he married Betsey, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Burnham) Hutchinson, who was born in Milford, March 21, 1808 (see Hutchinson family). They had four children, one son and three daughters. The children were: Christopher Columbus, whose sketch follows. Luthera Adaline, born October 17, 1837, died in Boston, October 4, 1854. Mary Jane, November 13, 1841, died September 29, 1843. Ella Francilla, July 12, 1846, married Fred. H., son of Alfred J. and Ann (Huse) Lynch, of Milford, died February 4, 1872. William Shaw (3), died October 25, 1870. His wife died June 22, 1889, by accident on the railroad.

(IV) Christopher Columbus, only son and eldest child of William Shaw (3) and Betsey (Hutchinson) Shaw, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, March 20, 1824, on the place where he now lives. This land was originally granted to the town of Charlestown, Massachusetts, for school purposes.

It was held in this way from 1650 to 1744, when Charlestown sold it to William Hopkins, of Milford, New Hampshire, the great-grandfather of Mr. Shaw. It did not descend directly, however, for Mr. Hopkins sold it to Nathan Hutchinson, through whom it passed to Jacob and then to Reuben Hutchinson, the father of Mr. Shaw's wife. C. C. Shaw was educated in the common schools and at Milford Academy. He first worked on a farm till his health failed; and at about eighteen years of age he began retailing dry goods from house to house. In 1844 he opened a country store at Milford, where he continued till 1848, when he closed out and established himself in the dry goods business at Lawrence, Massachusetts. In 1850 he moved to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was similarly engaged for a time on Hanover street. He then connected himself with the large importing and jobbing dry goods house of J. W. Blodgett & Company, in which he has continued either as proprietor or salesman, most of the time since. The firm was burned out during the great fire of 1872, and for nearly eight years Mr. Shaw gave up his business in Boston and retired to his farm in Milford. About this time Mr. Shaw was attracted by the Grange movement sweeping over the west. Mr. Shaw was one of the first men in New Hampshire to see the possibilities of this order, and he sent for the first organizer, General Deputy Eben Thompson, to visit him at Milford. In two days Granite Grange, No. 7, was organized in Milford, with Mr. Shaw as master. A few weeks later the State Grange was organized, and he was elected secretary and appointed general deputy. Subsequently he was made purchasing agent for the state. In January, 1877, the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized with Mr. Shaw as president. He held this position for seven years. In December, 1884, he was chosen secretary of the Patron's Relief Association, of which he became president in January, 1893. From 1873 till 1880, at which time he resumed mercantile business in Boston, Mr. Shaw was largely occupied in organizing subordinate granges and otherwise developing the order in the state. He organized thirty-two others in various New Hampshire towns. At present Mr. Shaw is secretary of the State Grange, and has been chairman of the executive committee for several years (1907). No man in the state has done more for the interests of the order than himself, and no one is held in higher esteem by the older members.

Mr. Shaw has been especially interested in the culture of fruit, and he has sent noteworthy exhibits of fruit, fancy poultry, Chester swine and Jersey cattle to the New England and other fairs. He has been a trustee of the New England Agricultural Society, and for many years has been a life member of that society, also of the Massachusetts Horticultural and American Pomological societies. He was one of the committee in charge of New Hampshire's exhibit at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Being dissatisfied with the state's display of fruit, he decided to organize the New Hampshire Horticultural Society, of which he has been the continuous president. Besides his other interests Mr. Shaw is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and is president of the Historical and Genealogical Society of Milford. In politics he was born a Whig, but he early became an Abolitionist, whence he joined the Republican party upon its formation. He represented Milford in the state legislature of 1875 and 1876, and for seven years was a member of the Republican

state committee. At one time he received the unsolicited nomination for state senator. In religion he is a Liberalist, and is president of the Veteran Spiritualist Union of Boston.

Christopher C. Shaw was united in marriage August 27, 1846, with Rebecca Peabody, eleventh child of Reuben and Lucy (Hutchinson) Hutchinson, of Milford, New Hampshire. Her great-grandfather, Captain Nathan Hutchinson, was a Revolutionary soldier, and one of the first settlers of Milford. (See Hutchinson family). Three children were born of this marriage: Horatio Christopher, born in Milford, July 31, 1847, is a salesman and farmer at Milford, married, January 26, 1870, Eliza J., daughter of William and Mary (Colby) White, of Mont Vernon, New Hampshire. One child, Hattie May, born in Wilton, New Hampshire, July 8, 1870. Charles Jacob, born in Milford, December 15, 1851, was at the time of his death, November 6, 1904, a merchant in Philadelphia, he married (first) Anna M., daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth L. (Plympton) Twitchell of Milford, and (second), Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas A. and Sarah A. (Perkins) Worden, of Boston. He had two children: Ralph Jacob born February 5, 1885, and Adele Louise, born October 21, 1888, who married Emmett E. Boone, of Philadelphia, December 5, 1906. Hattie Luthera, born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 14, 1858, died in Milford, New Hampshire, January 7, 1861.

Shaw is an old English name, denoting SHAW a grove of small trees, and was first used in reference to persons in the expression "atte shawe," or "at the shaw," and finally adopted as a surname by the person living "at the shaw," and kept by his descendants after all local reference had been lost.

(I) Benjamin Shaw was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, December 25, 1766, and settled in Chichester when a young man, being the first of the Shaw family in that town. In politics he was a Democrat. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Chichester. He married (first) Abigail Paige, born in 1773, died January 17, 1831. She had two children, John and David P. He married (second) Ruth Sherburne. She died May 4, 1849, leaving no issue.

(II) David P., second son and child of Benjamin and Abigail (Paige) Shaw, was born May 27, 1797. He was educated in the common schools and at Pembroke Academy. He was much interested in militia matters, and was appointed April 17, 1826, captain of militia in the Thirty-eighth New Hampshire Regiment. He also served in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Portsmouth. He was like his father a member of the Congregational Church, and a Democrat. He married, October 16, 1823, Clarissa Carpenter, daughter of the Rev. Josiah and Hannah (Morrill) Carpenter, of Chichester (see Carpenter, XV), and they were the parents of John, Josiah C., David C., Charles C. and Benjamin.

(III) Josiah Carpenter Shaw, second son of David and Clarissa (Carpenter) Shaw, was born in Chichester, 1826 and died in Concord, September 29, 1886. He left home when of age or sooner and took up his residence in Concord. From about 1850 to 1870 he was steward in the Insane Asylum at Concord, where by economy and a careful investment of his savings he gained a competency. He was a Democrat in politics, and a constant attendant at the Congregational Church. He married Rosetta R. Danforth, born in the western part

of Boscawen, now Webster, March 11, 1843, daughter of Edmund and Rhoda S. (Clough) Danforth (see Danforth VI). There is one child of this marriage, Clarence Eugene Shaw, born September 22, 1875, residing in Concord.

McCLINTOCK This name originated in Scotland, and the family now being considered is descended from a worthy Scotch Presbyterian who early in the eighteenth century joined his compatriots in the north of Ireland, whence he came to New England. Bearers of this name have acquired distinction as scientists on both sides of the Atlantic, notably: Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, an Irish Arctic explorer, and John N. McClintock, the well known civil engineer and sanitary expert of Boston, who will be again referred to.

(I) William McClintock, a native of Scotland and a devout Presbyterian, went to the north of Ireland early in the eighteenth century in order to participate in the freedom of thought and action in religious matters enjoyed by his fellow-countrymen who had previously settled there. After residing in Londonderry for a time he emigrated to New England in 1730, and settled in Medford, Massachusetts, near Boston. He was married four times, three times in the old country, was the father of nineteen children, and lived to be ninety years old. His third wife accompanied him to this country.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) McClintock and his third wife, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, 1720, and was brought by his parents to New England during his infancy. He was a resident of Medford, Massachusetts, 1757, but later removed to Boothbay, Maine. His death occurred June 3, 1779. He married second, Margaret Fullerton, who bore him two children: William of Bristol, Maine, see forward; John, of Boothbay.

(III) Rev. Dr. Samuel, son of William (1) McClintock, the immigrant, and his third wife, and brother of William McClintock, above-mentioned, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, May 1, 1732, died April 27, 1804, in his seventy-second year. He was a graduate of Princeton College, a resident of Greenland, New Hampshire, and served as chaplain of a New Hampshire regiment which participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, commanded by General Starke. He married in Portsmouth, in the fall of 1754, lived with his wife thirty-one years, and they were the parents of fifteen children. Four of their sons engaged in the revolutionary war at the same time, namely: Nathaniel, Samuel, William and John. Nathaniel, the eldest of the sons, was born March 21, 1757. He graduated from Harvard College, 1775. He was offered an ensign's commission in the British army, but refused. Soon after the battle of Lexington he joined the American army as lieutenant of one of the companies of the New Hampshire line. He was appointed adjutant in Colonel Poore's regiment and promoted to the rank of brigade major when Poore was advanced to that of brigadier-general. He was with General Washington at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in 1776, was at Ticonderoga, and in various engagements with Burgoyne's army until its final capture. In 1780 he was killed in an engagement on board a man-of-war. Samuel, the second son, was born February 21, 1758, was a midshipman on board the "Rollo," a frigate in the United States service; was afterward a lieutenant of a frigate ship-of-war, and was lost at sea on a merchant vessel.

William, the third son, born February 4, 1759, was killed at the battle of Trenton. John, the fourth son, born August 28, 1761, was in four different private armed ships, in three actions, and was successively mate, prizemaster and lieutenant before he was twenty years of age. He was the only one of the four brothers who survived the war. He resided in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and served as naval officer for the city for a long period of time, during the administrations of Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore and Pierce. At the time of his death, November 13, 1855, he was the oldest man residing in Portsmouth.

(IV) Hon. William (3), son of William (2) McClintock, was born in Boothbay, Maine, September 29, 1778. For a number of years he followed the sea as master of a vessel, owned a farm in Bristol, of which town he was a resident the greater part of his life, and served as land surveyor. He was quite active in public affairs, having served as trial justice, in the lower house of legislature of Massachusetts and Maine, and as a member of the first constitutional convention of Maine. He married Fanny Young.

(V) Captain John, son of William (3) and Fanny (Young) McClintock, was born in Bristol, April 9, 1807. Like the majority of the residents of his town, he was a seafaring man, and becoming a master mariner visited all parts of the world as captain of a merchantman. The following incident will serve to emphasize his ability as a mariner. While in the port of Yokohama, Japan, he found it advantageous to accept a cargo for Callao, Peru, and although his chronometer was disabled and he was not in possession of the necessary charts, with the aid of an atlas of the world and his watch he guided his ship accurately across the Pacific ocean and brought her safely into port. He settled in Hallowell, Maine. He married Mary Bailey Shaw, daughter of William Stanley Shaw, and had a family of six children, four of whom are living, namely: John N., see forward. Hon. William E., of Chelsea, Massachusetts, chairman of the state highway commission. J. Y., county engineer of Monroe county, New York, resides in Rochester. Mary E., who is residing in Readfield, Maine.

(VI) John Norris McClintock, A. M., C. E., son of Captain John and Mary Bailey (Shaw) McClintock, was born in Winthrop, Maine, May 12, 1846. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Hallowell, and he was graduated from Bowdoin College, 1867, later receiving the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Prior to the completion of his collegiate course he was appointed to the United States coast survey, and immediately after leaving college he entered the government's service in which he was later advanced to the position of sub-assistant. He continued in that service eight years, or until 1875, when he relinquished his government position in order to establish himself as a civil engineer in Concord, New Hampshire, in which city he had located some four years previous. He was, however, for some time afterwards connected with the United States engineer corps. At Concord he built up a large and profitable general civil engineering business, being employer in several important and undertakings, including electric railways, etc., and he was also connected with the geological survey of New Hampshire. In 1870 he became owner, publisher and editor of the *Granite Monthly* at Concord, New Hampshire, and he continued to direct the affairs of that publication until 1891, at

the same time attending to his professional duties. In the latter named year he found it advisable to transfer his headquarters to Boston, where his reputation was such as to enable him to command a large share of general engineering work in that city, and he was subsequently employed by the city, the state and numerous corporations.

For the past twelve years Mr. McClintock has devoted his time and energies to the important municipal problems of the proper disposal of sewage and the purification of water, with the result that he has succeeded in perfecting an improved system of filtration based upon a thoroughly scientific principle. Having purchased certain patents which he improved through the introduction of inventions of his own, he organized what is known as the American Sewage Disposal Company of Boston, and also the Water Purification Company, both of which have become successful enterprises of unquestionable sanitary importance. The process for the rapid filtration and neutralization of sewage, known as the Biological System, can be applied with equal efficacy to the purification of water for domestic purposes, and in all probability constitutes the most important advance in the art of filtration yet accomplished. As a sanitary improvement its value cannot be too highly estimated, and its adoption by the large municipalities of America, Europe, including the city of London, and cities in the Orient, has been attended with excellent results.

Mr. McClintock resides in Dorchester. In addition to his duties as president and manager of the above mentioned enterprises, he has created a large business as a consulting engineer, particularly in reference to sewage purification, in which science he is regarded as one of the leading experts in the United States, and at various conventions of scientific bodies he has read papers which have become standard authority. He is a member of the Maine and New Hampshire Historical societies, and other organizations. Aside from his professional ability he is widely and favorably known in New Hampshire as the author of an excellent history of that state. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

Mr. McClintock married, October 3, 1871, Josephine Tilton, daughter of Joseph C. Tilton, of Concord, and granddaughter of Dr. Timothy Tilton, of Canaan. The children of this union are: John Tilton, an architect in Boston, Edward Pratt, deceased, who was a broker in New York City. Arabella Chandler, resides with her parents.

CHANDLER

A time-honored name in American annals, among the first in New Hampshire, this has been conspicuous in many states, and is among the most prominent of this commonwealth today. As jurists and legislators, as business men and philanthropists, its bearers have done service to New Hampshire and received honor at her hands. It has been said that Roxbury, Massachusetts, received the best of the English emigrants in Puritan days, and this family has furnished since those olden days many of the best pioneers in many states of the Union.

(I) William Chandler, the immigrant ancestor, with his wife, Annis and four children settled at Roxbury in 1637. Annis is supposed to have been a sister of Deacon George Alcock, of Roxbury. One child was born to them at Roxbury. In a list of inhabitants at Roxbury between 1638 and 1640, William Chandler appears as the owner of

twenty-two acres of land, with seven persons in his family. He was charged with the care on the commons of one goat and kid, the least of any of the residents. He took the freeman's oath in 1640, and was at that time stricken with disease which caused his demise November 26, 1641. He was among the proprietors of Andover, with his son Thomas, and tradition says he was the owner of the tannery at the corner of Bartlett street and Shawmut avenue, Roxbury. A chronicler of his time says he "Lived a religious & godly life among us & fell into a Consumption to which he had, a long time, been inclined; he lay near a year sick, in all which time his faith, patience & Godliness & Contentation So Shined that Christ was much glorified in him—he was a man of Weake parts but Excellent faith and holiness; he was a Very thankful man, and much magnified God's goodness. He was poor, but God prepared the hearts of his people to him that he never wanted that which was (at least in his Esteem) Very plentiful and comfortable to him—he died in the year 1641, and left a Sweet memory and Savor behind him." William Chandler's widow was married July 2, 1643, to John Dane, of Barkhamstead, England, who died in September, 1658, and she married (third) August 9, 1660, John Parmenter of Sudbury, Massachusetts. The children of William and Annis Chandler were: Hannah, Thomas, William, John and Sarah. (Mention of William and John and descendants forms an important portion of this article.)

(II) Captain Thomas, second child and oldest son of William and Annis (Alcock) Chandler, was born in 1630, and died "15 day, 1703." He came with his parents to New England in 1637, when he was about seven years old. He was one of the proprietors and early pioneers in the settlement of Andover, and his name is twenty-third "of the householders in order as they came to town." He was employed with George Abbot, senior, and others, to lay out lands granted individuals by the general court. An old record reads: "It is ordered, that Thomas Chandler be leften't in ye ffoot Company in Andover, John Stephens, Ensign, under the command of Dudley Bradstreet, Capt." He was representative to the general court in 1678 and 1679, from Andover. Loring's "History of Andover" says: "Thomas Chandler was a blacksmith, ultimately a rich man, carrying on a considerable iron works." It is a tradition that iron works existed where Marland village now is. Thomas Chandler's son, Captain Joseph, sold, 1718, "one half of ye whole Iron works in Salisbury on ye falls commonly called ye Powwow River." Thomas Chandler married Hannah Brewer, of Andover. She died in Andover, October 25, 1717, aged eighty-seven. Their children were: Thomas (died young), John, Hannah, William, Sarah, Thomas, Henry and Joseph.

(III) Captain John, second son and child of Captain Thomas and Hannah (Brewer) Chandler, born March 14, 1655, died in Andover, September 10, 1721, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, was a blacksmith and landholder. His homestead was on the west side of the Shawshin river, in Andover. He was chosen moderator for the day at the annual town meeting, March 6, 1710, and on the same date was elected one of the selectman, to which office he was several times re-elected. He was first selectman in 1715, and subsequently highway surveyor. He married Hannah Abbot, third child of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbot, of Andover (see Abbott). She was born June 9, 1650,

and died March 2, 1741, aged ninety. Their children were: John (died young), John, Zebediah, Abiel, Hannah and Sarah.

(IV) John (2), second son and child of John (1) and Hannah (Abbot) Chandler, born March 14, 1680, died May 3, 1741, in Andover, was a farmer in West Parish, on "the Chandler Homestead," where his great-grandson, Captain Joshua Chandler, resided in 1871. He and his wife were admitted to full communion with the church in Andover, July 13, 1712. Sergeant John Chandler was surveyor 1716-20; selectman 1720. Ensign John Chandler was selectman and overseer of the poor in 1725-26-28. He "was chosen a trustee of the town, to take out of the Province Treasury their aforesaid part of £60,000," and September 19, 1732, Captain John Chandler was moderator of a town meeting in Andover. The Church Records, South Parish, Andover, November 8, 1730, state: "Ensign John Chandler was made choice of as a messenger to the ordination of Rev. Timothy Walker, at Penny Cook, which is to be on the 18th." "The great-grandson of Ensign John Chandler used to relate that on one occasion, when his ancestor Ensign John Chandler, of Andover, went to Newburyport, he was impressed by three of the king's officials, saying to him, as they laid their hands on his shoulder, 'the King needs your services.' He told them he wished to be excused, as his family needed his care, &c., to which the reply was, 'we can't help that; the King needs your services; you will go with us.' Apparently yielding, he walked quietly along until they reached a spot where a house had been burned and where there was a deep cellar, with ashes and half consumed timbers still burning, then turning round quickly he seized them, one by one, and threw them all into the cellar, where he left them and went his way." His will was dated April 20, and proved June 1, 1741. He married, June 4, 1701, Hannah Frye, born April 12, 1683, died August 1, 1727, aged forty-four years. She was the daughter of Samuel Frye, born 1650, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Aslett or Asleebe, granddaughter of Robert Frye, who married Ann, who died in Andover, October 23, 1680, and great-granddaughter of John Frye, of Basing, Hants, England. The children of this union were: John, Joshua, Nathan, Hannah, Mary, Phebe, Abiel, Samuel (died young), Lydia, Samuel, Isaac and Dorcas. Hannah became the wife of Timothy Ballard (see Ballard, IV). (Abial and descendants receive extended mention in this article.)

(V) Captain John (3), eldest son of Captain John (2) and Hannah (Frye) Chandler, born in Andover, Massachusetts, 1702, died in Concord, July 26, 1775, aged seventy-two, was one of the original proprietors of Concord, and a man of much influence. In 1733 he was tithingman and treasurer of Pennycook. In 1746 he was captain of the garrison round the house of Rev. Timothy Walker, in Rumford (now Concord), and in 1747 captain of the garrison round the house of Jeremiah Stickney. In 1750 he was one of a committee "to advise and order Deacon John Merrill how he shall pursue and defend the action brought against said Merrill by the proprietors of Bow." &c. Captain John Chandler had command of a company of nine men "in his majesty's service" for eight days, 8th to 17th of September, 1754, probably scouting for Indians, for which he received £1, 2s. 10d. October 8, 1771, Captain John Chandler, Mr. Philip Eastman, and Mr. Abiel Chandler were chosen a committee to take a plan and survey the common and undivided land and lay out the same to each proprietor 'his

or their equal proportion in a just and equitable manner. Captain Chandler was a man of great muscular power and a great wrestler. It is related "that being informed that Rev. Mr. Wise, of Ipswich, excelled in the art of wrestling, and had not been thrown, he made a journey on purpose to try his strength and skill. Mr. Wise on being requested, declined, having relinquished the practice as unsuitable to his profession. But being earnestly solicited by Mr. Chandler, they went into a door-yard which was fenced by a wall set in the bank, took hold, and began to play; when Mr. Wise suddenly, with a trip and a twitch, threw him over the wall upon his back. Chandler arose and requested another trial, but Mr. Wise refused. So the Captain returned home sadly disappointed." He married, Tabitha Abbot, daughter of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Hibbert) Abbot, (see Abbot, II) and they were the parents of John, Timothy, Daniel, Joshua and Hannah.

(VI) Lieutenant John (4), oldest child of Captain John (3) and Tabitha (Abbot) Chandler, born in 1731, died March 1, 1807, was a prominent man in Pennycook (now Concord), of which he was one of the proprietors. He drew house lot No. 7, containing one and a half acres in the first range, and lot 68, containing six and sixty-six hundredths acres in the Great Plain. He was named first of the committee of three which laid out the "Second Division of Interval" in 1727, in which he had lot No. 13, containing four acres. At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Penny Cook, March 26, 1733, it was voted "That Lieutenant John Chandler, Mr. Abraham Bradley, and Ensign Jeremiah Stickney shall be a committee to let out the common meadow belonging to the proprietors (which shall not be laid out to particular persons), to the highest bidder for the year ensuing." In June, 1734, it was "voted that Lieutenant John Chandler and Mr. Timothy Clement be a committee to be with the clerk whilst he is recording the land, and to see that he make a fair record of the same." At a legal meeting of the proprietors of Rumford (now Concord), March 11, 1735, it was "Voted that (Lieutenant) John Chandler shall have liberty to build a saw mill on Rattle Snake brook, and liberty of a convenient yard for his logs and boards, and liberty to flow the great pond called Rattle Snake pond, the said Chandler to pay what damages he shall do to the proprietors by flowing the pond; the said Chandler to enjoy the said privileges during the term of fifteen years from the twenty-fourth day of February, 1734." In the same year Lieutenant John Chandler was on a committee "to dispose of the common meadow within the township, for the year 1735," and was chosen "to assist the proprietors' clerk in recording the house-lots and interval six acre lots, and to see that the clerk makes a true record thereof." He married, 1751, Mary Carter, who died June 9, 1793, aged sixty-four. Their children were: John, Nathan, Isaac, Joseph, Jeremiah and Moses. (The last named and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(VII) Captain John (5), son of Lieutenant John (4) and Mary (Carter) Chandler, was born in Concord, December 11, 1752, and died January 24, 1825. He settled in the village of Penacook, on Boscawen side, and built the first tavern in the place, now standing (on the corner of Main and Water streets) and known as the Penacook House. He married Naomi, daughter of Ephraim Farnum, of Concord. She was born April, 1760, died March, 1832, (see Farnum, IV) and they had John, Nathan, Ephraim, Mary, Susannah, Judith H. and Rhoda C.

(VIII) Nathan Chandler, second son and child of John (5) and Naomi (Farnum) Chandler, born in Boscawen, April 15, 1782, died in Concord, April 1, 1835. He was a farmer and lived in Boscawen, his residence being the house next below the hotel above mentioned, on Water street. He was selectman 1812-13-16. He moved to the Concord side in 1829, and settled near the present Penacook railroad station. He married, in 1805, Jane Rolfe, born January 21, 1783, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Judith (Walker) Rolfe, of Penacook. They were the parents of Abial Rolfe, Judith Walker, Naomi Farnum, Nathan, Harriet, Sarah B. and William P.

(IX) Nathan (2), second son and fourth child of Nathan (1) and Jane (Rolfe) Chandler, was born in Boscawen, June 12, 1812, and died at the Concord homestead June 21, 1884. In his youth he assisted his father on the farm, and got a common school education. After arriving at man's estate he bought a farm on the interval near the railroad station at Penacook, which he carried on the remainder of his active life. He was a man of sound judgment and highly esteemed by his neighbors; was assessor in ward one for a number of years, served on a committee to review valuation, as selectman, and representative in 1874-75, and was a prominent member of the Congregational Church. He married, December 8, 1840, Lovisa W. Ferrin, born in West Concord, 1815, daughter of Philip and (Cleasby) Ferrin. They had four children: Edward Webster, now a resident of Denver, Colorado; Sarah Blanchard, died while the wife of James L. Gerrish of Webster; Frederick G. and William Palmer, residents of Penacook.

(X) Frederick Gray, second son and third child of Nathan (2) Lovisa W. (Ferrin) Chandler, was born at Penacook, December 31, 1845, and educated in the common schools of Penacook and the Boscawen Academy. He taught school winters and worked on his father's farm during the summer for several years. In 1877 he bought his father's farm, which, with other land he has since purchased, makes him a fertile interval farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, upon which he resides, and makes a specialty of raising a fine quality of hay. He also owns a half interest in the Eagle and Little blocks, in the village of Penacook, whose ownership is erroneously credited entirely to another in Brown's History of Penacook. For twelve years he kept a dairy herd, and supplied a milk route in Penacook. Like his father before him, Mr. Chandler is a man of integrity and influence, and has performed public service, having been selectman three terms and councilman two terms. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. He married, June 21, 1877, Mary S. Abbott, born in West Concord, August 24, 1841, daughter of Simeon and Mary (Farnum) Abbot (see Abbot, VI). They have one child, Annie Mary Chandler, born July 12, 1880, a well known church organist and teacher of music.

(V) Abiel, seventh child and fourth son of John (2) and Hannah (Frye) Chandler, born in Andover, November 14, 1717, baptized December 1, 1717, died before 1754, was an early settler in Rumford (Concord), New Hampshire. He was chosen fence viewer, March 20, 1740; highway surveyor, March 31, 1743, in Rumford. In 1746 his family went to seek protection from the Indians in Henry Lovejoy's garrison in the West Parish, Concord. But "March ye 21, 1746-7" Abiel Chandler was ordered to do duty round the house (garrison) of Rev. Timothy Walker. He owned house lot No. 7 in the Second Range and eighty acres of farm land in Concord. He married, March 17, 1742, Rebecca

Abbot, of Concord, born in Andover, 1717, died February 13, 1803, aged eighty-six years, daughter of Nathaniel and Dorcas (Hibbert) Abbott. They had four children: Abiel, died young; Abiel, Peter, a soldier at Bunker Hill; and Sarah. After the death of Mr. Chandler, his widow became the wife of Amos Abbott. (See Abbott, IV).

(VI) Major Abiel, second son and child of Abiel and Rebecca (Abbot) Chandler, born in Concord, New Hampshire, May 11, 1744, died of small pox at Crown Point, July 12, 1776, in his thirty-second year. The town of Concord paid Abiel Chandler for school-keeping and for surveying from 1771 to 1775, fifty-five pounds, fourteen shillings and two and a half pence; and for "surveying roads and taking the number of the people," from 1774 to 1775, five pounds, ten shillings. He was commissioned captain of the Second Company of militia in Concord, the Sixth Company in the regiment, February 26, 1774. As soon as the news of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, reached Concord, Captain Abiel Chandler raised a volunteer company of thirty-six men and marched to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they remained a fortnight. The town of Concord voted "That Captain Abiel Chandler and those who went with him to Cambridge, upon the alarm of April last, be paid by the Parish at the same rate as other troops in this Colony are paid." Lieutenant Abiel Chandler was in Captain Joshua Abbott's company at Bunker Hill, and acted as ensign in Starke's regiment, and that company was on the extreme left and had not the slightest protection of rail fence or hay even in the fight. At Ticonderoga, 1776, he was adjutant of Colonel John Stark's regiment, under Brigadier-General Sullivan. He died at Crown Point while in the service. He married Judith Walker, daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker (see Walker, V), of Concord, by his wife Sarah Burbeen, daughter of James, of Woburn, Massachusetts. They were the parents of three children: Sarah; Judith, born October 9, 1770, married, June 12, 1784, Timothy Carter (see Carter, VII), and Rebecca.

(II) William (2), second son and third child of William (1) and Annis Chandler, was married August 18, 1658, to Mary Dame, who was born 1638, in Ipswich, and died May 10, 1679, in Andover. She was a daughter of Dr. John Dane ("chirreger") and his first wife, Eleanor Clark. Dr. John Dane was a son of John Dane, of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, England, whose second wife was Annis, widow of William Chandler (1). Dr. John Dane was the author of "A Declaration of Remarkable Providences in the Course of my Life," (republished in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" for 1854), in which he declares that he was a "Taylor by trade," when residing near Bishop's Stortford, England. William (2) Chandler was married October 8, 1679, to Bridget (Hinchman), widow of James Richardson. She died March 6, 1731, aged one hundred years. Mr. Chandler was admitted a freeman in 1669. He was a brickmaker in Andover, and kept an inn on the road from Ipswich to Billerica, being licensed June 17, 1692. He died in 1698, in Andover, and left a large estate. His children, all born of the first wife, were: Mary, William, Sarah, Thomas (died at two years), John, Philemon (died at eight months), Thomas, Philemon, Hannah, Thomas (2), Joseph, Phebe, Joseph (2), and Rhoda.

(III) William (3), eldest son and second child of William (2) and Mary (Dane) Chandler, was born January 31, 1661, in Andover, and was married December 28, 1682, to Sarah Buckminster. They



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lived next door to the parsonage in South Andover, and the wife was a member of the church. He died October 27, 1727, being survived by his wife until October 3, 1735, when he was seventy-four years old. Their children were: Josiah, Philemon, Sarah and Zachariah. His estate was appraised at three hundred and seventy pounds.

(IV) Zachariah, youngest child of William (3) and Sarah (Buckminster) Chandler, was born May 1, 1695, and was married in Roxbury, January 18, 1715, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Bishop of Roxbury. He lived in West Roxbury, on the north side of the Dedham road, and was a shoemaker. In the record of a sale of land by him he is alluded to as one of the Narragansett soldiers. This land was in Narragansett township, on the Merrimack river, next to Dunstable. He was elected sealer of leather in Roxbury, March 3, 1717, and several years thereafter. In a bill of sale executed at Boston, November 11, 1740, wherein it is shown that he paid one hundred and ten pounds for a negro boy, he is referred to as a cordwainer. His will was made April 29, 1750, and his estate inventoried July 14, 1752, showing that his death occurred between those dates. The will speaks of his "only son Thomas," who was the only one then of age, and he was charged with the funeral expenses and received the bulk of the estate. The funeral charges were five pounds five shillings, and the appraisers fixed the value of the estate at eight hundred thirty-four pounds, three shillings, three pence. His children were: Thomas, Mary (died seven years old), Sarah, Mary, Zachariah (died at two), Mary, William, Hannah, Abigail and Zachariah.

(V) Thomas, first child of Zachariah and Mary (Bishop) Chandler, was born December 7, 1716, in Roxbury, and was baptized when nine days old. He was among the pioneer settlers of Bedford, New Hampshire, his marriage being the first in that town. He built the first frame house in the town, having lived some time previously in a log house. At the first town meeting, June 6, 1750, he was elected selectman. His grandfather, Thomas Bishop, had received a grant of land in Bedford, and this led to the settlement there of the grandson, who died there November 2, 1752. He was possessed of six lots of land, and his estate was valued by appraisers at two thousand eight hundred pounds. His wife, Hannah Goffe, of Bedford, was a daughter of Colonel John Goffe, who was born 1701, probably, at Boston, and participated in the French and Indian war. After the death of Mr. Chandler his widow became the second wife of Captain Andrew Bradford, and lived in what is now Milford, New Hampshire. She bore her second husband five children. The children of Thomas and Hannah (Goffe) Chandler were: Peggy, Hannah, Sally and Zachariah. The mother died December 14, 1819, aged ninety-six, leaving sixty-three grand children, one hundred and thirteen great-grand children and one of the fifth generation.

(VI) Zachariah, only son and youngest child of Thomas and Hannah (Goffe) Chandler, was born May 28, 1751, in Bedford, and was among the patriots of the Revolutionary period. He was selectman in 1784, and fish reaf in 1791. By his will he divided his farm between his sons, and died April 20, 1830, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was married in Amherst, this state, in 1771, to Sarah Patten, who was born March 17, 1749, and died November 20, 1842, aged ninety-three years. She was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Bell) Patten, the former of whom came to America when nineteen years old and settled in Bedford, about one-fourth mile west

of his subsequent son-in-law. During his minority Mr. Chandler lived at Roxbury and drove a milk cart into Boston. Because of this the Patten family objected to him as a prospective husband of their daughter, but when he assumed charge of the paternal estate these objections were withdrawn. His children were named, Thomas, Samuel and Sarah.

(VII) Thomas, eldest child of Zachariah and Sarah (Patten) Chandler, was born August 10, 1772, in Bedford, where he was a farmer and a most active and useful citizen. In 1803 he began teaching music among his relatives, and gradually extended this work until he was in demand in many localities, and became quite noted as a teacher. He was justice of the quorum in 1808, and licensed as publican 1827. He was captain of militia in 1815, was subsequently representative of the town in the legislature, was a member of the state senate in 1817-8 and 1825-6-7. He represented the district in congress from 1829 to 1833, and was an expounder of old-time Jeffersonian Democracy. He was a tall and spare man, standing six feet in height, vigorous and energetic, and continued to help in the fields until he was in his eighty-eighth year. He died in Bedford, January 28, 1866, in his ninety-fourth year. He was married November 26, 1793, to Susannah McAfee, who was born March 30, 1772, and died November 23, 1857, aged eighty-five. She was the youngest daughter of Matthew McAfee, who was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, and died April 15, 1797, and second wife, Sarah Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler had four children, namely: Asenath C., Sarah, Hannah and Adam.

(VIII) Adam, only son of Thomas and Susannah (McAfee) Chandler, was born June 7, 1805, in Bedford, and was a farmer all his active life, on the homestead on the river road; he died in Manchester, September, 1887. In October, 1841, he was licensed to dispense liquors at his home, was appointed a justice of the peace in the same year, and a justice of the quorum in 1861. He was married, December 21, 1829, to Sally McAllister, who was born March 1, 1804, and died November 7, 1870. She was a daughter of John and Jane (Aiken) McAllister, the latter a daughter of James and Mary (Waugh) Aiken. John McAllister was a son of John and Jerusha McAllister, of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which settled a considerable portion of southern New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler had three sons and a daughter, namely: Henry, George Byron, John McAllister and Sarah H. The daughter died at the age of two years. The youngest son was a merchant in Manchester. The others the subjects of following sketches.

(IX) Henry, eldest son of Adam and Sally (McAllister) Chandler, was born October 30, 1830, on the family ancestral homestead in Bedford, where he grew to manhood. His education was supplied by the local public schools and Gilmanston Academy, supplemented by that school of practical experience which is the best tutor for most men. Of sound sense and steadfast application he had good store, and he achieved the success which awaits earnest effort. Like most of those who bear the name, he was regarded as a successful and useful citizen by his contemporaries. On attaining his majority Mr. Chandler went to Nashua and took employment as clerk and salesman in a grocery and hardware store. Here he came in contact with the public and acquired the knowledge of business which laid the foundation of his fortune. From October, 1854, his residence was in Manchester until his death, which occurred October 20, 1900, just ten days before the close of his seventieth year.

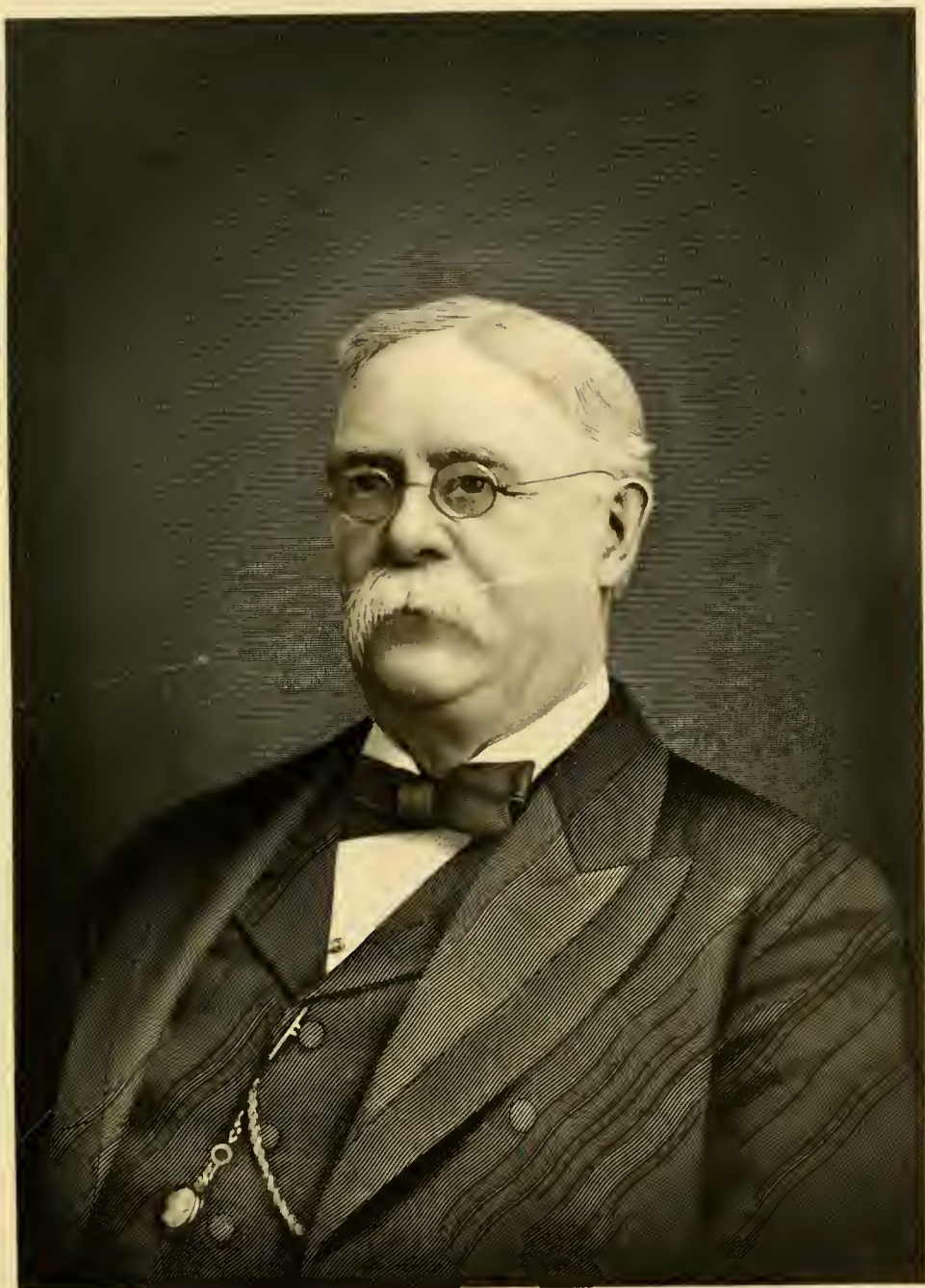
On coming to Manchester he became a clerk with Plumer & Bailey, clothing merchants, and in a short time became a partner in the concern, which did business many years under the style of Plumer & Chandler. While continuing in this business Mr. Chandler went to Boston and became a partner in the firm of Sibley, Cumner & Company, later and long known as Cumner, Jones & Co., wholesale dealers in tailor's trimmings, but did not remove his home from Manchester. After a successful mercantile career of a quarter of a century Mr. Chandler disposed of his interests in that line and became connected with the Amoskeag Savings Bank, of which he was elected treasurer in 1884, so continued during the remainder of his life. He was also a director of the Amoskeag National Bank, treasurer of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad Company, and president of the Brown Lumber Company, of Whitefield. A strict Democrat of the old school, he acted upon his principles, but desired no political preferment, though he consented to serve as a member of the board of water commissioners of Manchester as a matter of public duty. He was a member of the Unitarian Church, and of Washington Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Of genial nature, courteous and affable in manner, upright to the last degree, he was a model banking officer and enjoyed the respect of the whole community. Mr. Chandler was married, November 14, 1860, to Abbie Jane Bond, who was born October 11, 1840, in Bow, New Hampshire, a daughter of Thomas J. and Anna (Brown) Bond, the latter a daughter of James Brown of that town. Brief mention of Mr. Chandler's children follows: Sally, born November 11, 1861, is the wife of James W. Hill of Manchester. Annie Bell, January 5, 1864, resides in Manchester, unmarried. Alice Maria, March 9, 1866, married Joseph Benjamin Hart, and lives in Wawbeek, New York. George Henry is the subject of the following notice.

(X) George Henry, only son and youngest child of Henry and Abbie J. (Bond) Chandler, was born February 18, 1869, in Manchester, and grew up in that city, where he received his education, graduating from the high school in 1887. He at once entered the Amoskeag National bank as clerk, and has risen by gradual promotion to the place of director, being also treasurer of the Amoskeag Savings Bank. He was made a trustee of the savings bank in 1889, assistant treasurer in 1900, and succeeded his uncle as treasurer upon the death of the latter in the spring of 1905. He became clerk of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad in 1898, and succeeded his father as treasurer in 1900. He is a director of the Concord Axle Company, the Manchester Gas Light Company and New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company; treasurer of the East Side Company, a Manchester manufacturing concern, and Cohas Building Company; and is president of the James W. Hill Company, Manchester's largest mercantile establishment. It will thus be seen that Mr. Chandler is identified with the leading interests of his native town, as well as some of statewide importance and, being a busy man, he has little time for social diversions. He is a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, and of the Unitarian Church of that city and endeavors to fill the part of a good citizen. His political allegiance has been given to the Democratic party until its platform made free silver the leading issue, since which time he has not supported the national ticket. He was married, October 6, 1885, to Mary I. Gould, who was born October 6, 1871, at Hillsboro Bridge, a daughter of George E. and Addie Augusta (Ells-

worth) Gould, the former a native of Hillsboro and the latter of Deering, New Hampshire. A daughter completes the family of Mr. Chandler, namely, Marigold, born October 2, 1886.

(IX) George Byron, second son and child of Adam and Sally (McAllister) Chandler, was one of the most useful, philanthropic and highly respected citizens of Manchester. He was widely known, his friends being limited only to the extent of his acquaintance, and he was honored by many who did not enjoy the pleasure of personal intercourse with him. He was born November 18, 1832, in Bedford, and passed his earlier years upon the home farm there. His parents were determined that he should have a good opportunity for education, and he spent some time in academical study at Piscataquog, Gilmanton, Hopkinton and Reed's Ferry. Having made proper use of these opportunities, he was employed three years as a teacher in Amoskeag, Bedford and Nashua, before his majority, and spent the first year of his manhood as a civil engineer in the service of the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad. Having decided upon a business career, in the spring of 1854 he entered the grocery house of Kidder & Dunklee, at Manchester, as bookkeeper, and there gave such promise of his subsequent success as a financier that he was invited the next year to take a similar position in the Amoskeag Bank. This he accepted, and here his capacity was so demonstrated that he was promoted in eighteen months to the teller's position. After more than seven years of faithful and efficient attention to duty, upon the organization of the Amoskeag National Bank in 1864, he was made cashier. As such he was the real executive officer of the institution, and his friends may well be proud of the record in growth and strength of this bank under his administration. This relation continued until 1892, when Mr. Chandler became president of the bank, succeeding the Hon. Moody Currier. Upon the organization of the People's Savings Bank in 1874, Mr. Chandler was made its treasurer, and so continued as long as he lived, and during this time its assets rose from one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars to approximately one million. The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company was another of the institutions to prosper under Mr. Chandler's fostering care. He was one of its incorporators in 1869, and was its treasurer while he lived, during which time its capital grew from one hundred thousand dollars to one million. In speaking of his other interests the *Manchester Union* said:

"While these have been the interests dearest to Mr. Chandler, he was ever inclined to assist other worthy enterprises, those calculated to build up Manchester having the preference. It would be a difficult if not impossible task to enumerate the various enterprises in which he was interested. It is safe to assert that to Mr. Chandler, more than to any other person, is due to the strides taken in the shoe industry in Manchester in the course of the recent years. Mr. Chandler was a director in the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, and for several years he was the railroad's treasurer. He was also a director in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Moline Plow Company, and numerous other large enterprises. Aside from his other business connections he was entrusted with numerous trusts, involving wise and skillful management of important and extensive interests. His advice was often sought in matters pertaining to investments, and so universal was the confidence in his



E. B. Chandler

tact and proper conservatism that a good word from him set doubts at rest forthwith. His well-known inclination to help home industries resulted in a unanimous choice of Mr. Chandler for president of the Manchester Board of Trade when that organization was formed, and he took hold of the work with the vim characteristic in everything he undertook, for there was nothing of the lackadaisical order in Mr. Chandler. And when he retired from the presidency of the board a system had been formulated which made the board a most material factor in the city's industrial progress.

"Mr. Chandler was also an organizer and one time president of the New Hampshire Club, which was recently merged in the New Hampshire Exchange Club. His love for the arts and sciences led him to take a deep interest in the Manchester Institute of Arts and Science, of which organization he was a benefactor of incalculable value from its inception. The Philharmonic Society owed its existence to him, and, if he had not been freely disposed to make good the deficits certainly anticipated, the musical festivals, with world-famous artists as soloists, would not have been Manchester's portion. The Chandler course of lectures, another boon to Manchester, was likewise the fruit of his public spirit.

"For several years Mr. Chandler was an officer in the Amoskeag Veterans, which organization was formed the same year he came to the city. He was a member of Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, having joined LaFayette Lodge of Masons in 1854. He was transferred to Washington Lodge in 1857, and became its first secretary. He was also a member of Wildey Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Derryfield Club. Governor Batchelder appointed him on the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Agricultural College. While Mr. Chandler always took an active interest in politics, he never sought political preferment. In 1874 the Democrats nominated him for State senator and he was elected in a nominally Republican district. He was also nominated for Congress by the Democrats.

"Mr. Chandler had read much and traveled extensively in this and other countries. He possessed a wide acquaintance with distinguished men in all walks of life, and had, therefore, a valuable knowledge of the resources, customs and characteristics of various sections, which stood him in good stead in his business transactions, as well as furnishing him invaluable material for public addresses and private conversations. As a public speaker Mr. Chandler was most pleasing."

Mr. Chandler was married, May 20, 1862, to Miss Flora Ann Daniels, who died May 3, 1868, aged twenty-five years and two months, being survived only a few days by her only child, a daughter. She was a daughter of Darwin J. and Eliza Ann (Forsyth) Daniels. On October 27, 1870, Mr. Chandler was married to Fanny Rice Martin, only daughter of the late Colonel Benjamin F. and Mary Ann (Rice) Martin, and she survives him, with the eldest and youngest of their three sons—Benjamin Martin, Alexander Rice and Byron (see Martin, VI). Mr. Chandler passed to the reward awaiting just men, on Thursday morning, June 29, 1905, at 8:50 o'clock in the morning. His demise caused universal mourning in New Hampshire, and wherever known. The following tribute from the local press sums up his character in fitting terms:

"Mr. Chandler was in many respects the city's foremost citizen. One of the wealthiest men of Manchester, he was at the same time one of the

most democratic. He was public-spirited, and interested in everything that pertained to the city's commercial, industrial and intellectual welfare. He prospered in business by the aid of his own ability and industry, as did few Manchester men. He was charitable, and his charity kept pace with his profits. There was, probably, no worthy public charity in which he did not interest himself. While many of his gifts were known to the public, there were many more of his charities that were known to no one but himself and the beneficiary. Many kindnesses to individuals will never be known, in fact his private charities were legion. It was Mr. Chandler's custom every winter to fit out the men on the Beech and Bridge street car lines with gloves. The newspapers that delivered him papers were remembered by him. Almost everybody who came in contact with him had occasion to know his goodness. Though in his own church affiliations he was a Unitarian almost every church in the city has had at one time or another occasion to thank him for some substantial gift. To the rich and the poor, Mr. Chandler was the same modest, helpful citizen. His conservative judgment, ripened by long and wide experience, was highly valued by friends and acquaintances, and his advice was never sought in vain. His good counsel gave hope and ambition to many a young man, and to many an older man, pressed by difficulties, as well."

On the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the Amoskeag Bank, Mr. Chandler was unable to attend the celebration of that event, but he was presented with a magnificent loving cup by the institution.

(VII) Dr. Moses, sixth son and child of Lieutenant John (4) and Mary (Carter) Chandler, was born November 23, 1765, and died September 10, 1822, aged fifty-six years. He practiced his profession in Newmarket and Lee, New Hampshire, but removed to Fryeburg, Maine, where he died and was buried on his own farm. When about fourteen years old he ran away from his father and enlisted in Concord, in Captain Frye's company of Captain Cilley's regiment, and served his country in the Revolutionary war about one year, for which he received in after life a pension of fifty-six dollars and sixty-six cents per annum. He was a skillful physician, a good citizen, but fond of the sports of that day. He married first, Sally Goodwin, of Newmarket, New Hampshire, who died September 24, 1801, in Fryeburg, leaving four children. He married second, Mary Langdon, who was born March 21, 1782; and died in May, 1863, aged eighty-one years, and was buried beside her late husband. She was the daughter of Paul Langdon, long the proprietor of the academy at Fryeburg, and granddaughter of Samuel Langdon, president of Harvard College. Dr. Chandler was the father of fifteen children, four by the first wife, and eleven by the second, named as follows: Jeremiah, Enoch, Folsom, Mary Ann, Nathan, David Sewall, Sarah Goodwin, Samuel Langdon, Joseph, Moses, Betsey Chase, Isaac (died young), Judith, Isaac, Paul Langdon, and Anna Maria.

(VIII) Samuel Langdon, third child and second son of Dr. Moses and Mary (Langdon) Chandler, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, October 7, 1807, and died in Fryeburg, February 16, 1882, aged seventy-five. He had an apothecary store and kept the postoffice in North Conway, New Hampshire, and practiced law there. He removed to Fryeburg, Maine, about 1853, where he was lawyer and justice of the peace, insurance and pension agent. He was representative from Fryeburg, and selectman. He

owned a farm near Fryeburg and was a member of the Grange. He married first, Mary S. Kilgore, of Fryeburg, who was born December 13, 1813, daughter of Major James Kilgore, who was born May 10, 1792, and married, November 21, 1811, Mehitable Stearns, who was born October 10, 1795, and died September 21, 1841, daughter of Timothy Stearns, of Billerica, Massachusetts, by his wife Mary, daughter of Edward Carlton. Mary Stearns Kilgore was granddaughter of James Kilgore, of Lovell, Maine, who stood in his place and fired his gun thirty-nine times at the enemies of his country, and was loading the fortieth time when ordered to change his place, in one of the fights during the Revolutionary war. The children of Samuel L. and Mary S. (Kilgore) Chandler were nine, as follows: Mehitable Kilgore, Mary Stearns, Maria Lord, Paul Langdon, James Everett, Paul Langdon, Mary Abby Lord, Adrianna, and Frederick, whose sketch follows.

(IX) Dr. Frederick, youngest child of Samuel L. and Mary S. (Kilgore) Chandler, was born in North Conway, New Hampshire, March 27, 1852. He was educated in the common schools and at Fryeburg Academy. He was a clerk in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and then took one year's course in the medical department of Harvard College, and then three years at Bowdoin Medical College, graduating in 1877. He soon after began practice in Minot, Maine, whence a year and a half later he went to Scarborough, and still later settled in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire. In 1890 he removed to Amherst, where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice. While in Mont Vernon he filled the office of town clerk two years. He is a member of Pythagorean Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Fryeburg, and of the Congregationalist Church of Amherst. He married, November 14, 1878, Ann Eliza Millett, of Minot, Maine, who was born June 16, 1856, daughter of Lemuel and Mary A. (Milliken) Millett. They have one child, Willis Clifford Chandler, born August 2, 1879, a dentist in Farmington, New Hampshire. He is a graduate of the Milford high school, and of Baltimore Dental College.

(II) Deacon John, fourth child and youngest son of William and Annis Chandler, was born in 1610, and removed from Old Roxbury to New Roxbury (Woodstock, Connecticut), in 1686; was selectman in 1693 and afterward; deacon of the church; one of six men who bought the Mashamoquet purchase of fifteen hundred acres, and was one of the prominent men of the town until his death, April 15, 1703. He married Elizabeth daughter of William Douglas and his wife Anna Mattle, daughter of Thomas Mattle, of Ringstead, in Northamptonshire, England. William Douglass was of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1641; in Boston, 1645; was made freeman, 1646; moved to New London, Connecticut, 1659; and was one of the grantees of that place, in 1663, from Charles II. The children of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Douglass) Chandler were: John, Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Hannah, Mehitable, Sarah and Joseph.

(III) Captain John, son of John and Elizabeth (Douglas) Chandler, was born April 16, 1665, and at the organization of the town of Woodstock was chosen town clerk, and also appointed to "instruct the children to read, write and cipher." In 1693-94 he was one of the town committee, selectman in 1694, representative to the general court at Boston as early as 1711, and for several years. He lived several years in New London, and in 1698 was licensed to keep a house of entertainment there. Later

he returned to Woodstock, and in 1703 was town surveyor. During the period of early Indian troubles he was first captain, later major and then colonel. He held many offices of trust, and was judge of the first probate court in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1731. In 1735 he was appointed to read the address to Governor Belcher and his council; was a commissioner of the peace nearly forty years, and seven years a member of his majesty's council. He died in Woodstock, August 10, 1743, in his seventy-ninth year, and was buried there, as desired in his will, with a flat stone to cover his remains, without any inscription. He married Mary Raymond, of Woodstock, fifth child of Deacon Joshua and Elizabeth (Smith) Raymond. Their children were: John, Joshua, William, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Mehitable, Thomas and Hannah.

(IV) Captain William, third son and child of Colonel John and Mary (Raymond) Chandler, was born in New London, Connecticut, November 3, 1698, and died June 20, 1754; married, May 22, 1725, Jemima Bradbury, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, who was born in Salisbury, January 25, 1703-04, and died June 24, 1779. Captain Chandler was a farmer and owned about one thousand acres extending over Chandler hill. He was a surveyor of land, and in 1724 was captain of a company stationed at Leicester and Rutland. The children of Captain William and Jemima (Bradbury) Chandler were: Thomas Bradbury, William, Lemuel, Theophilus, Jemima, Samuel, Mary, Mehitable, Henry and Winthrop.

(V) William, second child and son of Captain William and Jemima (Bradbury) Chandler, was born March 10, 1728; died February 23, 1756; married, July 5, 1753, Mary Hodges, who died September 14, 1796, daughter of Captain William Hodges, of Taunton, by his second wife. William Chandler was admitted freeman in Woodstock, April 8, 1754, and his occupation was ship joiner. The children of William and Mary (Hodges) Chandler were: William and Henry.

(VI) Henry, elder of the two children of William and Mary (Hodges) Chandler, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, June 17, 1756, and died June 5, 1813. He was a tailor by trade, which he went to learn, at the age of fourteen, of Samuel Waldo, of Pomfret, Connecticut. He set up in his trade in Pomfret, and had for his sign a cabbage painted as large as life. He was lame, one leg being an inch and a half shorter than the other, caused by disease of the hip joint when he was young. About 1795 he removed from Pomfret to Hanover, New Hampshire, and had a farm about four miles east of the college. Henry Chandler married, April 10, 1781, Martha Brown, of Pomfret, by whom he had nine children: Nancy, William, Henry Hilton, Mary, William Brown, Jeremiah, John, Rebecca Brown and Nancy.

(VII) Henry Hilton, third child and second son of Henry and Martha (Brown) Chandler, was born June 7, 1786, and died in 1869. He was named by Mary Hodges, his grandmother, who added the name of Hilton for his ancestor, Edward Hilton, of Exeter, New Hampshire. He was about ten years old when his father removed to Hanover. In 1800 he went back to Pomfret and worked for his uncle, Major John W. Chandler, on the Chandler homestead, but eventually returned to Hanover and carried on a wool-carding business at Mill Village, and also attended a saw and grist mill there, besides attending to his official duties as town clerk. He was about five feet ten inches high and weighed in his best days about one hundred and ninety pounds.

He married, September 11, 1811, Anna Wright, who was born May 20, 1790, daughter of David and Lydia (Tenny) Wright, of Hanover, New Hampshire (see Wright, I). Their children were: Clementine Celesta, William Henry, David Wright, James Hilton, Clementine, and Celestina.

(VIII) Clementine, daughter and fifth child of Henry Hilton and Anna (Wright) Chandler, was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, November 12, 1818; married first, January 1, 1845, David C. Whipple (see Whipple, V); married second, July 1, 1855, John Wright Dodge, who died February, 1897. By her first husband, Clementine had two children—Henry Chandler Whipple and Maragret Perritt Whipple; by her second marriage she had two children—an infant, born January 21, 1857, died October 2, 1857, and Fanny Louisa Dodge, born April 30, 1859.

LEDoux The Ledoux family, which originated in France, was transplanted to Canada by an early emigrant who arrived there during the period in which Pere Marquette, La Salle, Joliet and other venturesome Frenchmen were exploring the country and opening its portals to European settlers. The posterity of its original ancestor in Canada is quite numerous and the majority of them are residing in the province of Quebec.

(I) The emigrant above referred to was Louis Ledoux of Notre Dame de La Couture, France, who came over about the year 1668, and was married in Montreal, March 20, 1679. He was forty years of age at the time of his arrival in this country.

(II) Jacques Ledoux, son of the immigrant, resided in Boucherville, province of Quebec.

(III) Jacques (2), son of Jacques (1), was a resident of Varennes.

(IV) Louis Ledoux, son of Jacques (2), also resided in Varennes.

(V) Amable Ledoux, son of Louis, was a native of Varennes and established his home at Belœil; later he immigrated to the United States.

(VI) Marcel Ledoux, a son of Amable, went from Belœil, his native town, to St. Albans, Vermont. He married Angele Jodoin.

(VII) Toussaint, son of Marcel (6) and Angele (Jodoin) Ledoux, was born in St. Albans, October 27, 1848. After serving an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade he followed it as a journeyman in St. Albans until 1879, when he moved to Nashua, and has ever since resided in that city. He is still engaged in the activities of life, and for some years has occupied the responsible position of foreman of the International Paper Box Machine Company's plant. As a Democrat in politics he has figured quite prominently in local civic affairs, having served in both branches of the city government and as representative to the lower house of the state legislature. He belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and when ever occasion demands he displays an earnest interest in Catholic institutions. He married Elmira Bourgeois, who has borne him eight children, four of whom are now living: Henry T., Edmond L., Regis and Elphege.

(VIII) Henri Toussaint, son of Toussaint and Elmira (Bourgeois) Ledoux, was born in St. Albans, Vermont, November 4, 1873. His preliminary studies were pursued in the public schools, and he was a student at St. Therese College in Canada. His legal preparations were completed at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1896. He established himself in the practice of his profession at Nashua, in the same year, and is

now conducting a general law business with gratifying success. From the time of his majority Mr. Ledoux has evinced a lively interest in public affairs, having served with marked ability in the common council in 1895, was representative to the legislature in 1897-99, has served four years upon the board of public works, and is now tax collector. In politics he is a Democrat. In 1906 he was Democratic candidate for congress from the second district. He is president of the Montagnards Club and also affiliates with the Independent Order of Foresters, and Knights of Columbus. He married, June 6, 1904, Agnes Manseau, daughter of John B. Manseau, of Nashua.

This is a name almost unknown in America, though it is probably of ancient origin. It dates from

LANGLANDS in America, though it is probably of ancient origin. It dates from the time when man, lacking other patronymics, was distinguished by his surroundings, and was doubtless first applied to some great landholding English squire or Scottish chief.

(I) William Langlands was born in Scotland, in 1800, and came to America in 1834, settling on Indian Hill, Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was a man of ability, was educated at a university in France, and studied law. Upon coming to this country he made the acquaintance of Major Ben. Perley Poore, who was for years the well known Washington correspondent of the *Boston Journal* under the signature of "Perley." Major Poore's summer residence was at Indian Hill, and Mr. Langlands worked for him three years, going thence to the town of Newburyport, where he performed the legal business for the town until his death. In 1824 William Langlands married Catherine Campbell, daughter of Daniel Campbell, of Scotland. They had six children: George Edward, Margaret, William E., Hannah, Daniel Campbell, whose sketch follows, and Emeline. George Edward gave his life to his adopted country. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and was at New Orleans under General Butler. At Baton Rouge the "Constitution" was disabled, and he was helping to get out the ammunition when he fell down the hold, breaking his kneecap. He re-enlisted after that, but was so disabled that he was obliged to give up the service. He returned home, but his death, which occurred only five years later, was due to that injury, which he received on board ship. Margaret Langlands, the eldest daughter, married John Ewins, of Newburyport; Hannah married John W. Young, M. D., and Emeline married Lemuel Fuller, of Amherst, New Hampshire. William Langlands died March 9, 1848, after a residence in America of only fifteen years. His wife died July 7, 1907, at the age of one hundred and three years.

(II) Daniel Campbell, third son and fifth child of William and Catherine (Campbell) Langlands, was born in West Newbury, Massachusetts, May 13, 1838. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and learned the shoemaker's trade. He afterwards went to South Newmarket, New Hampshire, where he was foreman for thirty-three years of Amos Paul's Machine Company. He remained there till after Mr. Paul's death, and then came to Lancaster, New Hampshire, where since 1895 he has managed the large farm for the Mechanics' National Bank and Merrimack County Savings Bank of Concord, New Hampshire. He was one of the organizers of the Connecticut Valley Milk Producers' Association, and he was unanimously elected its first president. He is a Republican, and

a very influential man in political circles in the northern part of the state. He has held all the town offices; was selectman for ten years and was representative in 1883 and 1895. He has never been defeated for any office. He attends the Universalist Church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Daniel Campbell Langlands has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth R., daughter of Captain Cutting and Olive Pettengill, of Newburyport. They have one son, Daniel G., born March 20, 1860, now connected with the firm of James B. Roberts Company in Boston. Mrs. Langlands died October 9, 1885. October 12, 1887, Mr. Langlands married Garrey Oaks, daughter of Henry and Olive Weitzel, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. They have one daughter, Catherine Campbell, born September 3, 1888.

Charles Miller Floyd, one of the most FLOYD active, progressive and successful business men of the city of Manchester, was, like a large proportion of the prominent business men of the world, reared in the rural districts. His grandfather, John Floyd, was a native of the town of Derry, where he lived and died, passing away in 1820, at the age of about thirty-two years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of sound character. He had four children, viz.: Joseph, Sewall, John and Martha. The elder son died in Boston, and the younger in Maine.

Sewall Floyd lived and died in Derry, where he was born August 26, 1820, and passed away January 5, 1883. The common schools of his native town afforded the limited education which he was privileged to enjoy, and though his life was passed in a humble way, his integrity was never doubted, and he was ever conscious of a moral responsibility to himself and his neighbors. His earlier years were passed in teaming and farming, and late in life he purchased a small farm at East Derry, on which he passed his last years. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church; was a Whig in early life and a Republican from the organization of the party under that title, but never sought or accepted any political station. His tastes were domestic, his temper very even, and he was in every way an upright and respectable citizen. He was married in 1841 to Sarah Sleeper, of Derry, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Sleeper, natives respectively of Kingston and Derry. She was born February 13, 1824, and died May 21, 1882, aged fifty-eight years. They were the parents of eleven children: Edward, the eldest, entered the Union army at the age of eighteen, and was one of the martyrs who perished in Andersonville prison. Laura, married Martin Taylor, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Linnae, died at the age of twenty-one years. William H., resides in Haverhill. Joseph, died at the age of fourteen years. John, a resident of Derry. Benjamin, a resident of Boston. Minnie, who makes her home in Derry. Ernest, died at the age of sixteen years. Charles M., the subject of the following paragraph. James Edward, died in infancy.

Charles Miller Floyd was born June 5, 1861, in Derry, and received his primary education in the brick schoolhouse at East Derry. He was subsequently a student at Pinkerton Academy, and the last of his attendance at school was at the age of fourteen years. During the summers when he was twelve and thirteen years old he was employed at farm labor by Benjamin Adams, a farmer in Derry. He subsequently worked in the shoe shop of William S. Pillsbury. With the natural Yankee apti-

tude for trade, he very early began speculating in produce, and when twenty years old went to Haverhill, where he was employed in a hardware store and remained nearly two years. After the death of his parents he returned to his native place and bought the home farm, which he cultivated for two seasons and then sold. He was subsequently employed in Haverhill by his elder brother in the clothing store, where he worked two and a half years.

In 1888 Mr. Floyd removed to Manchester, and bought the clothing establishment of N. W. Cumer, which he carried on for five years, on the west side of Elm street. At the end of that time he bought out the Manchester One Price Clothing House, which occupies its present location at the northeast corner of Elm and Manchester streets, where he has ever since continued business. Under his management the patronage has been greatly extended, and he now carries one of the largest stocks of clothing and gentlemen's furnishings to be found in the state. His business activities have not been confined to the clothing trade, and he has been instrumental in bringing to Manchester several industries, and in their successful operation now give employment to several thousand people. In 1891, in partnership with F. M. Hoyt, he purchased sixty-five acres of land in the southern and eastern part of the city, and made extensive additions to the city streets and blocks, and on these they built a large shoe factory which now employs seven hundred people. He was a stockholder in the Kennedy Land Company, and had charge, as treasurer and chairman of the building committee, of the construction of the large manufacturing building subsequently occupied by the Joslyn Furniture Factory, and now the home of a heel factory, employing two hundred and fifty people. Mr. Floyd's next investment was in the wood-working establishment of Austin, Flint & Day, and he formed a stock company to operate it, known as the Derryfield Company, of which he is the president and one of the board of managers. This establishment makes a large output of doors, sashes, blinds and interior fittings. He was president of the East Side Building Company, which erected a large shoe factory, now employing eight hundred hands. He was also president of the Cohas Building Company, which has erected one of the finest modern shoe manufacturing plants in the state of New Hampshire, where seven hundred people are now employed. Mr. Floyd was ten years a trustee of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, and is a director of the Manchester National Bank, of the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company, and of the Manchester Building & Loan Association, and is extensively engaged in a wholesale way in lumbering. In 1895 he repurchased the homestead on which he was born, consisting of one hundred acres, which he managed as a farm and where he has his summer home. He has been a member of the school board of Manchester, and is now a member of the board of water commissioners.

Mr. Floyd has been among the most active and influential members of the Republican party of New Hampshire, and served as state senator in 1899 and 1900, and became a member of the governor's council, January 1, 1905. He was elected governor of the state in 1906. The contest for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1906 was the fiercest in the history of the state. It began during the session of the legislature of 1905 when several men who had long nurtured an ambition to fill the executive chair and had been prominent in political



Chao W. H. H.

affairs announced their candidacy. At that time Mr. Floyd was just beginning a term as a member of the governor's council, to which he had been elected from the Manchester district by a large majority, which attested his popularity among his neighbors. Outside of that district he was little known. In remote sections of the state he was not known at all even by name. He had been a liberal contributor and a zealous worker for his party and his friends, many of whom owed their political success largely to him, but his activities had been confined to a comparatively narrow circle, and beyond this he had neither following nor acquaintance, and when in the summer he published, over his own name, a statement that he would be a candidate before the state convention, many of the leaders looked upon it as a joke, and other aspirants and their supporters were astonished by and afterwards savagely resented the audacity of the man, who, without official record, with only a local reputation, with the organization nearly solid and the leading men of the party nearly all against him, had dared enter the lists for the highest office in the gift of the people. Later on there was added the hostility of those whose battle cry was "revolution" and as the canvass went on it increased in rancor, slander and recklessness. Never was a candidate more savagely assailed, more shamelessly vilified, publicly and privately, than was Mr. Floyd, but the storm that swept over him neither stopped nor swerved him and it is sufficient to say that when the convention met, he went into it with two hundred delegates who could neither be bribed, scared or stampeded, whose motto was "Floyd Forever," who were there to win if it took all summer and who did win. The disappointments and bitterness of the canvass remained to some extent during the campaign, causing some who had been active workers to sulk in the tents, others to give aid and comfort to the Democracy, whose campaign consisted in circulating the insinuations and falsehoods of the struggle for the nomination. But it did not avail. Mr. Floyd was elected governor. His inaugural was awaited with great interest by his friends, who expected it would be a creditable business paper, and by his opponents, many of whose minds had been so poisoned by what had gone before that they looked to see it reveal an ignorant, presumptuous man who owed his elevation to his audacity and inexcusable persistency. It surprised his friends, for it was better than they had dared to hope for, and it converted into friends his candid opponents, for disclosed a knowledge of state affairs, an appreciation of the dignity and duties of the office, a clear conception of what was right and a high purpose to bring it about, which was wholly unexpected by them. No governor's message was more heartily acclaimed by those who heard it, more universally applauded by the press or more generally approved by the people. The course therein outlined by him has been followed with scrupulous fidelity, and the people of the state hold him in high regard as a strong, self-made, honest and fearless man who is devoted to their interests and worthy to stand in the long line of illustrious governors who have served the commonwealth to the public good and with honor to themselves. He is a member of the Second Congregational Society of Manchester. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, with Ridgely Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the local lodges of the Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Thornton Naval Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic and Derryfield and Calumet clubs.

He was married September 16, 1886, to Carrie E. Atwood, who was born December 16, 1861, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd have a daughter, Marion Beatrice, aged sixteen years, who is now a student of the Walnut Hill Preparatory School, at Natick, Massachusetts.

It is not every American family whose pioneer ancestor is honored by a noble statue like that erected to Miles Morgan in Court Square, in the beautiful city of Springfield, Massachusetts. This statue was unveiled in 1879, just two hundred and ten years after the death of the man whose virtues it commemorates. The Morgan name has been notable in America in many ways, especially in military records. Major General Daniel Morgan was one of the famous officers of the Revolution. He was voted a gold medal by the Continental congress for his victory at the Cowpens, where he met and defeated General Tarleton. His corps of riflemen with which he marched to join Washington before Cambridge were the first skirmishers known to military science. When the British troops returned to England they carried with them the tradition of "Morgan's huck-skin devils." Dr. John Morgan, of Philadelphia, was another distinguished officer of the Revolution. At the age of twenty-five he volunteered his services in the French and Indian wars. In 1760 he went to Europe, where he remained for five years, studying his profession at Edimboro, Paris and Padua. In 1776 he became surgeon-general of the American army by appointment of the first Continental congress, resigning in 1780 to resume practice in Philadelphia. Brigade Major Abner Morgan was another Revolutionary patriot. His home was at Brimfield, Massachusetts, and he was a warm friend of General John Sullivan, of New Hampshire, in whose command he served. In 1783 he built the largest house in Brimfield from timbers cut in his own saw mills, and he introduced through the heavy masonry a rivulet to lave a hollowed-out rock in which to cool his wine. In 1806 this house was still standing in perfect condition, and the rivulet was still running. During the second war with England, Brigadier General David Banister Morgan, born at West Springfield, Massachusetts, was second in command with Jackson's army at the battle of New Orleans. Commodore Charles William Morgan, United States navy, of Virginia, was in the engagement between the "Guerriere" and the "Java" in 1812. The family was represented in the Mexican war by Colonel Edwin Wright Morgan, United States army. During the Civil war Brigadier General John H. Morgan, of Lexington, Kentucky, was one of the most daring officers of the Confederate side. He organized a band of guerillas, and "Morgan's raid" struck terror to Indiana and Kentucky. There were several generals on the Union side. General Thomas J. Morgan, born in Franklin, Indiana, was but twenty-five years of age when the Civil war closed, and was one of the youngest men on the Union side to be made a brigadier-general for gallantry and meritorious services. Another Morgan who became illustrious during the Civil war was Edwin Denison Morgan, the great war governor of New York. He later became United States senator, and twice declined the secretaryship of the treasury. During his lifetime and by his will he gave more than a million dollars to philanthropic and educational work. The Morgans are scarcely less illustrious as financiers than soldiers. Daniel Nash Morgan, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was treasurer of the United States from 1893 to 1897. The history

of J. Pierpont Morgan and his father, Junius Spencer Morgan, both eminent bankers, is too well known to need further recital here.

The word Morgan is a Cymric derivative, meaning one born by the sea (*muir*, sea; *gin*, begotten). The little town of Caermathen in Wales is the place where this famous name originated. The town itself is supposed to be the Maridunum mentioned by Cæsar in his Commentaries. It may have been the place that Shakespeare had in mind as the scene of those parts of *Cymbeline* that are located in Wales. It will be remembered that Belarius in the third scene of the third act of that play speaks thus: "Myself, Belarius, that am Morgan called." Prior to the Roman invasion this district was inhabited by a warlike tribe called by the Romans the Demetae. A chieftain of this tribe, Cadivor-fawr, died in the year 1089. His wife was Elen, daughter and heiress of another chieftain, Llwh Llawan. The names of the two oldest sons are unknown, but the Morgan line finds its first ancestral with the third son, Bled-dri. Mr. George T. Clark, the antiquary, has prepared a table tracing the lineage of the Morgan family in England and Wales to this Bled-dri. In the sixteenth generation from Bled-dri we find Sir William Morgan, of Tredegar, knighted in 1633, member of parliament from his county, 1623-25. He died at the age of ninety-three. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Winter, of Sidney. Their daughter Elizabeth, the youngest of the ten children, married William Morgan, a merchant of Dderw. They went to Bristol, England, in 1616, where Elizabeth died in 1638, and William died in 1648. Their son, Miles Morgan, born in 1616, is the ancestor of the Morgan family in America.

(I) Miles Morgan emigrated from Bristol, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in January, 1636. Soon after reaching this country, in company with a number of other colonists, under command of Colonel William Pynchon, he set out for western Massachusetts. They were attracted by the reports they had heard of the exceedingly fertile meadows in the "ox-bows of the long river" (the Connecticut). Of this company Miles Morgan, though the youngest and the only one under twenty-one years of age, soon became second in command. The party settled in what is now the city of Springfield, Massachusetts. They gave it the name of Agawam, which it bore until 1640, when for some unexplained reason the name of Springfield was bestowed. Miles Morgan speedily became one of the most valued men in the colony, an intrepid Indian fighter, a sturdy husbandman, and a wise counsellor in the government. In the practical division of the sumptuary duties of the colony he became the butcher, while Colonel Pynchon was the grocer and justice of the peace. Miles Morgan's allotment comprised the lands now occupied by the car and repair shops of the Boston & Maine railroad, and they remained in the family at least two hundred years before the alienation. In the early days of our country it was customary to seat persons in the meeting-house according to their rank; so when we find that in 1663 Sergeant Miles Morgan was given the third seat from the pulpit in the Springfield meeting-house, that fact sufficiently attests his dignity in the infant colony. There is a pretty romance connected with Miles Morgan's marriage. Captain Morgan, as he soon began to be called, came over in the same ship with Prudence Gilbert. In fact, there is a tradition to the effect that it was on her account that he embarked. It is said that he first saw the fair Prudence while he was wandering about the wharves

at Bristol, and that he decided at short notice to sail with the ship on which she was going, that he did not even have time to send word to his parents. Her people settled in Beverly, now a suburb of Boston. As soon as Captain Morgan had received his allotment of land in Springfield he started back to Boston on foot with an Indian guide to claim his bride. After the wedding the return trip was made, also on foot, but, in addition to the bridal pair and the Indian, a horse, bought in Beverly, was brought along, which like the Indian was loaded down with the household goods of the newly married couple. The two burden-bearers walked in front while Captain Morgan, matchlock in hand, followed with his bride. The town of Springfield was sacked and burned by Indians in King Philip's war in 1675. Colonel Pynchon being absent, the command devolved upon Captain Morgan. Among the killed was his own son, Peletiah, only fifteen years of age. The houseless colony took refuge in the stockade about Morgan's house. A friendly Indian in Captain Morgan's employ made his escape to Hadley, where Major Samuel Appleton, commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts Bay troops, happened to be stationed at the time. Major Appleton was able to spare fourteen men, who returned to Springfield, and dispersed the Indians. Eight children were born to Miles and Prudence (Gilbert) Morgan: Mary, Jonathan, David, Peletiah, Isaac, Lydia, Hannah and Mercy. Mrs. Prudence (Gilbert) Morgan died November 14, 1660; and more than eight years after, February 15, 1669, her husband married Elizabeth Bliss, of Springfield. They had one child Nathaniel, born June 14, 1671. Captain Morgan died May 28, 1699, aged eighty-four years.

(II) Nathaniel, only child of Miles and his second wife, Elizabeth (Bliss) Morgan, was born June 14, 1671. He married Hannah Bird, of Springfield, Massachusetts, June 19, 1691, and built a house at West Springfield, on the east side of what is now Chicago street, where he died August 30, 1752. Their children were: Nathaniel, Samuel, Ebenezer, Hannah, Miles, Joseph, Isaac and Elizabeth. It is from this branch of the family that the noted banker, J. Pierpont Morgan, is descended, he being the great-great-grandson of Joseph.

(III) Ebenezer, third son and child of Nathaniel and Hannah (Bird) Morgan, was born March 6, 1696. He married Mary Horton, January, 1719. His second wife was Sarah Warner, whom he married June 20, 1737. He had five children, and from the dates of their birth they must all have been offspring of the second marriage. The children were Ebenezer, Samuel, Sarah, Catherine, and Chloe.

(IV) Sarah, eldest daughter and third child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Warner) Morgan, was born November 18, 1742, and married her cousin, Titus (2) Morgan. It has been impossible to trace the antecedents of Titus Morgan, but he was probably a near cousin of his wife's. They were married, May 19, 1763, and had nine children: Erastus, Gaius and Quartus (twins), Julius, Pliny, Archippus, Titus, Sally and Hiram. The classical names which distinguished six of the children make an interesting contrast to the plain Yankee cognomens of the two youngest.

(V) Erastus, eldest of the nine children of Titus and Sarah (Morgan) Morgan, was born in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, March 20, 1764. He built the first dam on the Connecticut river at Holyoke, Massachusetts. He married Clarissa Chapin, of West Springfield, Massachusetts, De-

ember 31, 1789. They had six children: Calvin, Clarissa, Warren, Lewis, Huldah and Quartus Miles.

(VI) Quartus Miles, fourth son and youngest child of Erastus and Clarissa (Chapin) Morgan, was born in Huntington, Massachusetts, June 17, 1810, and was educated at Chocopee Academy. He was a veterinary surgeon, shoemaker and farmer, and a very successful man. In politics he was a Democrat, and he held various town offices. He was married (first), January 13, 1836, to Lucy Horton, and they were the parents of six children, namely: Hosea Edward, Laura Jane, Fanny A., Mary A. Russell, Charles Louis and Henry Lorell. The mother died August 3, 1861, and Mr. Morgan was subsequently married to Hannah Mills, daughter of Gardiner and Mary Mills, of Warwick, Massachusetts. They had six children: Henry, Clara, Fanny, Mary, Laura and Edward Myles. Quartus M. Morgan died in 1889, and was survived about nine years by his widow, who passed away in 1898.

(VII) Edward Miles, only living child of Quartus Miles and Hannah (Mills) Morgan, was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, May 31, 1867, and was educated in the common schools of that town. He was always identified with the lumber business in his native state. He came to New Hampshire in 1902, and to Warner in 1906, and operates several large saw mills. In his native town of Warwick he served as selectman, assessor, constable and supervisor of the poor. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Congregational Church. He married Minnie Louise Jaynes, daughter of William D. and Elizabeth L. Jaynes, of Warwick, Massachusetts, August 20, 1892, and they have eight children: Dorothy L., born April 25, 1893; Stephen and Rachel (twins), August 25, 1894; Miles Edward, November 26, 1895; Joseph Giles, May 20, 1897; Olive Eleanor, December 21, 1899; Clarissa, October 4, 1900; Esther Minnie, November 6, 1905.

(Second Family.)

Another line of this name is traced from a very early period in the settlement of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and includes numerous well known and useful citizens of the state.

(I) Richard Morgan arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, previous to 1650. It is presumable that he was of Welsh birth or at least of Welsh ancestry. Probably he was induced to come to America by the freedom here afforded in religious matters. He immediately settled at Dover, where record of him appears. In the same year he finally settled in Brentwood, near Exeter, and a deed given by him to Peter Coffin in 1699, shows that he was alive at that time.

(II) John, only child of Richard Morgan, married Mary Powell, and they had two sons, John and Simeon.

(III) John (2), elder son of John (1) and Mary (Powell) Morgan, was born in Brentwood, where he died in 1786. He married Abigail Cove, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and their children were: Joanna, David, Parker, Judith, Elizabeth and Abigail.

(IV) Parker, second son and third child of John (2) and Abigail (Cove) Morgan, was born December 12, 1757, in Brentwood. A considerable portion of his early manhood was spent in Gilmanton. He was a Revolutionary soldier and information at hand states that he enlisted shortly after the battle of Bunker Hill in Colonel Enoch Poor's regiment at Winter Hill, Massachusetts, that

he was wounded at the battle of Bemis Heights and subsequently discharged on account of physical disability. He recovered, however, and enlisted in the navy at Portsmouth on board of the ship of war "General Mifflin," which captured numerous prizes. In the New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls the name of Parker Morgan cannot be found. Those of Massachusetts contain the following entry: "Parker Morgan, Private, Captain Stephen Jackson's company, Colonel Samuel Johnson's regiment. Enlisted August 18, 1777, discharged November 30, 1777, served 3 mos., 27 days under Gen. Gates in the northern department. 14 days (280 miles) travel home, order for payment of amount of roll dated at Newburyport and signed by Captain Jenkins." After leaving the Continental service he went to reside in Brentwood, but later removed to Kensington, subsequently to Gilmanton and finally to Meredith, where he died October 21, 1821. June 7, 1781, he married Betsey Sanborn, daughter of Richard, Jr., and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Sanborn, of Kensington, who were married June 21, 1713, and her death occurred September 30, 1838. Their children were: John, born January 24, 1782, died September 12, 1795; Jeremiah, April 16, 1784, died September 27, 1856; Betsey, January 18, 1789, died September 26, 1877; Taffen, April 3, 1793, died August 7, 1793; Nancy, April 7, 1796; died August 14, 1824; Charles, April 30, 1799, died December 16, 1882; Fanny, August 1, 1801, died February 3, 1897; John Taffen, January 31, 1805, died April 10, 1845.

(V) Charles, third son and fourth child of Parker and Betsey (Sanborn) Morgan, was a native of Kensington, born April 30, 1799. He was an engineer, both civil and mechanical, and actively concerned in the building of several important industrial enterprises in New Hampshire and Maine. He superintended the erection of the first cotton mill in Manchester; was associated with others in erecting the Gilford and Meredith Company's mill at Laconia; assisted in surveying the Concord and Montreal railway; and was subsequently for a time in charge of the Amoskeag Company's machine shops at Manchester. He was afterward superintendent of the Saco Water-Power Company's plant at Saco, Maine. He finally engaged in the furniture business at Biddeford, Maine, which he carried on successfully until his retirement, and he died in Saco December 16, 1882. He was a member of the Congregational Church and while residing in Laconia was actively interested in the erection of a church edifice in that place. He married Sarah Ann Robinson, a descendant of Thomas Wiggin, the first proprietary governor of New Hampshire, also from the Dudley family which dates its lineage from the time of William the Conqueror and was of the English nobility. She was a native of Meredith Village, and a daughter of Colonel Noah Robinson, who was the son of an officer in the Revolution. She became the mother of five children, three of whom are living, namely: Eustis Parker, a resident of Saco, Maine; Sarah E., widow of Hiram M. Goodrich, late of Nashua (see Goodrich); and Charles Carroll Morgan, a well-known resident of Nashua, and a retired lawyer.

(VI) Charles Carroll, son of Charles and Sarah A. (Robinson) Morgan, was born in Meredith (now Laconia) July 25, 1832. From the Gilford Academy, Meredith, he went to the Manchester high school, and from the latter he entered Brown University, remaining there until the close of his freshman year. He then began the study of law, but relinquished it for a time in order to accept

a position as manager of the New England branch of a New York publishing house, with headquarters in Boston, and he later went to the metropolis, where for the ensuing five years he was employed by the same firm in the preparation of geographies. During the progress of the Rebellion he prepared a "Battle History" of that memorable civil strife. He next became connected in a managerial way with the Union Paper Collar Company in New York City, having the general care of that concern's litigations comprising some three hundred law suits. He was engaged in that work for some time, which necessarily brought him into close touch with the legal profession. Resuming his neglected law studies he perfected them and was admitted to the bar at Indianapolis, Indiana, in the late seventies. He shortly afterward returned to Boston, where he established himself as a specialist in patent litigations, and practiced successfully for many years. In 1901, he retired from his law practice, and removed to Nashua, where he is now residing.

Mr. Morgan united with the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in 1863, which was during the most vigorous period in the long pastorate of the famous Henry Ward Beecher. Since coming to Nashua he has evinced an earnest interest in social and literary matters, and in the affairs of the First Congregational Church, of which he is a member. He was the principal organizer of the Fortnightly Club, which is widely known in New England and other states. He married Miss Mary Anna Robinson Gove, daughter of George W. and Nancy (Robinson) Gove, of Exeter, this state. Prior to her marriage she was engaged in educational work and was an accomplished student in botany. Mrs. Morgan died October 29, 1873. Two children were born of this union, Anna May, born December 13, 1859, was a student at Olivet College, Michigan, where she also pursued a post-graduate course and was appointed assistant librarian. She later turned her attention to vocal music, had charge of a department in the conservatory of Albion College, Michigan, and later a like position in Wells College, New York. She subsequently studied in Florence, Italy. Upon her return to the United States she had full charge of instruction in the vocal department of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, but her career of usefulness was unfortunately terminated by her untimely death, which occurred February 13, 1896. The second child, Alice Helen, was born May 25, 1860, and died July 27, 1862.

CHAMPNEY Coming as he did in the first decade of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony, there is no room to doubt that the first of the Champneys in New England was a sturdy, strong-willed man, whose love of personal liberty far outweighed his regard for personal comforts, and sent him across the ocean to worship God as he chose, in spite of the hardships his act entailed.

(I) Elder Richard Champney came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1634 or 1635, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1736 was made a freeman. He was a man of "good understanding and great piety," and was made a ruling elder in the church which was organized there. Honorable mention is made of him in the "Cambridge Church Gathering." He married, in England Jane ——— of whose parentage, birth and death nothing is now known. He died November 26, 1669. Their children were: Esther, Mary (died young), Samuel, Sarah, Mary, John, and Daniel, whose sketch follows.

(II) Daniel, youngest child of Richard and

Jane Champney, was born in Cambridge, in March, 1644, and died in 1691, aged forty-seven. He resided in Cambridge. He married, January 3, 1665, Dorcas Bridge, who died in 1684, aged thirty-six. They had seven children: Dorcas, Daniel, Thomas, Noah, Downing, Abigail and Hepzibah.

(III) Daniel (2), second child and eldest son of Daniel (1) and Dorcas (Bridge) Champney, was born in Cambridge, in December, 1669, and married Bethiah Danforth. Their children were: Thomas, Dorcas, Daniel, Solomon, Noah, Downing, Richard and Thomas.

(IV) Solomon, third son and fourth child of Daniel and Bethiah (Danforth) Champney, was born in Cambridge, in 1702. He was an artisan, but became a soldier in the time of King George III, and was stationed at Castle William in Boston Harbor, where he died in 1760, aged fifty-eight. He married, in 1723, Elizabeth Cunningham, and they had six children: Richard, Ebenezer (died young), Nathan, John, Silence, and Ebenezer, who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(V) Judge Ebenezer, the youngest child of Solomon and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Champney, was born in Cambridge, April 3, 1744, and died in New Ipswich, September 10, 1810, aged sixty-seven. He was a bright young man, and in 1762, at the age of eighteen, graduated from Harvard College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was educated with the intention of becoming a minister of the gospel, and to that end he studied divinity. After preaching for about two years he received a call to settle in township No. 1, now Mason, New Hampshire, which he declined. He soon after abandoned the ministry and began the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel Livermore, and was admitted to the bar at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1768. In June of the same year he settled in New Ipswich and entered upon the duties of his profession. In the spring of 1783, he went to Groton, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1789; was representative in 1784, when he returned to New Ipswich. His first commission as justice of the peace was received from Governor John Hancock, of Massachusetts, the celebrated signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1795 he was appointed judge of probate of the county of Hillsborough. The duties of this office were appropriately discharged until his resignation a few months before his death.

Judge Champney's course in college, his early graduation, and his apparent success in the ministry give evidence of superior mental endowment; and that he did not attain higher honors is probably due to his not seeking them. He was everywhere regarded as a man of talents, and where he was known he exercised no inconsiderable influence. During the earlier years of his practice he was the only lawyer between Keene and Groton, and he had offices both at the latter place and New Ipswich, in conjunction with his son. The labor of attending the courts at that period was very great, the circuit being extensive, and all journeys were necessarily made on horseback.

During the controversy between England and her American colonies, Mr. Champney opposed the measures that culminated in the Revolution. He was a man of peace, a moderate Tory, and deprecated the call to arms, believing that with prudent and moderate counsels all causes of disaffection might be satisfactorily adjusted. He wished to preserve his loyalty and the peace of the country, but like many others who forebore to take part in the contest he lived to acknowledge the beneficent effects of that struggle which gave the American people liberty and free institutions.



Henry T. Champney

Judge Champney married (first), at Groton, Massachusetts, in 1763, Abigail Trowbridge, born November 3, 1740, daughter of Rev. Caleb and Hannah (Walton) Trowbridge. This marriage connected him with the distinguished families of Cottons and Mathers. Abigail (Trowbridge) Champney died in 1775, aged thirty-five. Judge Champney married (second), November, 1778, Abigail Parker, who died in 1790, aged thirty-eight. He married (third), in March, 1796, Susan Wyman, who died the following September. By his first wife he had seven children: Benjamin, Francis, Abigail, Hannah, Elizabeth, Sarah and Ebenezer. The last three died young. By his second wife, Abigail Parker, he had three children: Elizabeth, Ebenezer and Jonas Cutler.

(VI) Benjamin, eldest child of Judge Ebenezer and Abigail (Trowbridge) Champney, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, August 20, 1764, and died at New Ipswich, May 12, 1827, aged sixty-three. He grew up on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native town, with occasional assistance from his father. Before he attained his majority he began the study of law in his father's office, and in due time was admitted to the bar. In 1786, he became a partner in business with his father at Groton, where he resided until 1792, when he removed to New Ipswich, New Hampshire. There he continued his chosen vocation the remainder of his life. Esquire Champney was well read in his profession, and had a good knowledge of English literature. As a gentleman he was courteous and affable, and as a man public-spirited and honorable. Few men have enjoyed the confidence of the community in which they lived to a greater degree than he. Possessed of a candid and liberal mind, he saw things in their true and just relations, and was capable of weighing in his well-balanced judgment the various and complicated issues that were offered for his advice and adjudication. For many years he served the town as a member of the board of selectmen. He received the appointment of postmaster upon the removal of the office to the village, which he held for twenty years. He was also for a number of years president of the Hillsborough bar. As a townsman he was one of the foremost in devising and executing measures for the promotion of learning and the general improvement of the town. He was one of the projectors and original proprietors of the first cotton factory built in New Ipswich. This enterprise he commenced in 1804, in conjunction with Charles Barrett and Charles Robbins. This factory, together with those which later grew out of it, has been of much importance to the trade and prosperity of the town. For a time it was a great attraction to the neighborhood and even to places quite remote on account of its entire novelty. For some years it was conducted with much success, but subsequently it proved a source of loss to all concerned.

Benjamin Champney married (first), in 1791, Mercy Parker. She died in 1795, aged twenty-nine. He married (second), in 1809, Rebecca Brooks. The children by the first wife were: Sarah and Benjamin, and by the second wife: Edward Walter, George Mather, Marie Louisa, Ellen Louisa, Benjamin Crackbone, Mary Jane, and Henry Trowbridge, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Henry Trowbridge, youngest child of Benjamin and Rebecca (Brooks) Champney, was born in New Ipswich, September 19, 1825. After obtaining his education in the common schools and at the Academy of New Ipswich, he went to Boston

where he engaged in mercantile business, and has made a competency and retired from active life. His home is at West Medford, Massachusetts, and there he resides the greater portion of the year, spending the warmer season, however, at New Ipswich, his boyhood home, where he has a beautiful summer residence.

Mr. Champney married (first) Lydia S. Parkley, of Stratford, New Hampshire. She died February 14, 1895. He married (second), April 30, 1896, Amelia Knight Hanson, of New York, daughter of Vernon and Helen (Smith) Hanson, of St. Johns, New Brunswick. One child by the second marriage, Edith Trowbridge, born January 17, 1898.

The Scales family in England dates from the landing of William the Conqueror in 1066. The origin of the name came from the commander of that division of King William's army, which came over to England with him from Normandy, whose duty it was to scale the walls of a besieged city when the proper time came to make such an assault. The general's name was Hugh; they had only one name then: in the history of the time he is called Hugh deschalers; that is Hugh commander of the Scales of city walls and fortifications; in the course of years the spelling became Hugh de Scales and after two or three centuries the *de* was dropped.

Burke's Extinct Peerage has the following which gives some idea of what place the family held: Scales-Baron Scales. By writ of summons dated 6th February 1299—27 Edward I, Lineage. Of this name and family (anciently written Eschalers and Scales) the first recorded is Hugh de Scales, who in the time of King Stephen was Lord of Berkhamstead, in the county of Essex. This feudal lord gave to the Monks of Lewes the churches of Withial, Wadone, Ruthwall and Berkhamstead, by a deed sealed with the impression of an armed man, standing on his left foot, and putting his right on the step of a ladder with his hands on the same, as if he were climbing, around which was the inscription: "Sigillum Hugonis de Scaleriis." And following this is the account of many other members of the noble family of Scales, who were distinguished in both peace and war. This family resided for many generations in great splendor and power at the Castle of Middleton, near Lynn Regis in the county of Norfolk, about one hundred miles north from London. The Scales family, other than the barons, lived in the counties on the east side of England and north of London, in the the counties of Hertford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk and York.

(I) William Scales, immigrant ancestor, was born about 1612; the place of his birth is not known; it may have been in London, and his parents may have been William and Margaret (Greene) Scales, she daughter of Robert Greene, as they are mentioned in the will of "Dame Bennett, widow of Sir William Wehb, mayor and alderman of London," 14 January, 1604, William being kinsman of the former mayor. It is known that he lived in Rowley, England, near Hull, in 1638, and joined the party of which the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers was leader, which came to Boston or Salem in 1639, and in 1640 organized the town of Rowley, Massachusetts. Mr. Rogers was pastor of the parish of Rowley, but on account of religious persecution he and a large number of his parish emigrated to New England; they named their new town for their old home in England. William Scales was accompanied by his wife and three children. He, with the other heads of fam-

ilies in the town, was made a freeman by the general court, May 13, 1640. His house lot, like his neighbors, contained one acre of land. He built his house on it and resided there till his death in 1682, the record of which is as follows: "William Scales buried July ye tenth day, anno; 1682." The record of his wife's death is as follows: "Ann, widow of William Scales, buried ye 26 day September, anno; 1682."

William Scales received numerous grants of land from the town; he was a zealous supporter of his pastor, Mr. Rogers: he was largely engaged in lumber business, farming and stock raising. When Mr. Rogers and his party came over they brought the Rowley parish records with them, so that in that old town in England the present parish records do not date back of 1650. Unfortunately, that first book of Mr. Rogers' English parish is lost, and it is not possible to ascertain the parentage of any of that party. Probably there were about twenty generations between Hugh de Scales, of Berkhamstead, and William Scales, of Rowley. William and Ann Scales had three children of record, only one of which lived to marry and leave children.

(II) James, son of William and Ann Scales, was born in 1654, and died in 1686. He was a farmer and resided on the homestead in Rowley village. He married, November 7, 1677, Susannah, daughter of Zacheus Curtis. Zacheus Curtis was of Rowley, and embarked on the "James," April 5, 1635, at Southampton, England, as from Donnton, probably in county Wilts. He is called husbandman. She died in 1691. Their children were: James, Sarah, William, and Matthew, whose sketch follows:

(III) Matthew, third son and youngest child of James and Susannah (Curtis) Scales, was born March 29, 1685. He was only one year old when his father died; his mother died when he was six years old, and he was left in the care of John Harris, of Ipswich, as appears by the probate records of Salem. Soon after 1712 he began house-keeping in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The record book of the North Parish of that city has the following entry made by the pastor, Rev. John Emerson: "April 25, 1714, Matthew Scales owned ye Covenant and his son Matthew was baptized." In the same book are these further records: "April 18, 1715, James Scales baptized." "June 2, 1717, Mary Scales baptized." "October 26, 1718, Abraham Scales baptized." At Portsmouth Matthew Scales was engaged in housebuilding and general carpenter work; he was a master mechanic, a good citizen and a devout church member. He does not appear to have taken any part in public office holding. In 1718 he went to Falmouth, Maine, and joined his brother William, who had settled there three years before. In 1710 he moved his family there, where they continued to reside until his death, at the hands of the Indians, at the same time his brother William was slain, April, 1725. At Falmouth he was selectman several years, while his brother was representative in the general court of Massachusetts. He served under Major Moody as a soldier in the fort there, and was one of the leading citizens. Matthew Scales married Sarah —, of Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1712. She probably returned to Ipswich after the death of her husband. The date or place of her death is not known. She had three sons who lived to grow up: Matthew, Abraham and Edward.

(IV) Abraham, son of Matthew and Sarah Scales, was born in 1718, and was but seven years old when his father was killed. When he was four-

teen years old he commenced to serve his apprenticeship of seven years with a house carpenter in Boston, the trade then being called the "joiners." Abraham and his older brother, who was also a carpenter, went to reside in Durham, New Hampshire, about 1739, and practiced their trade there and in the towns around. The fact that they were born in Portsmouth and that their mother was acquainted with Durham people may have been the cause of their going there to settle. June 16, 1748, Abraham Scales, "joiner," and Theophilus Hardy, "feltmaker," both of Durham, bought lot 41 in Nottingham, consisting of one hundred acres of land, covered with a heavy growth of oak and pine. Later Mr. Scales bought Mr. Hardy's half and also two other adjoining lots, making three hundred acres in all. In 1749 he completed building his house on the original purchase, which is standing at the present time (1907), perfectly sound and strong. It is a large, two-story dwelling, and was the first two-story house built in Nottingham. That house and farm remained in possession of the Scales family more than a century. Abraham Scales and his wife went there to live in 1749, and resided there till his death in 1796, when it passed into the possession of his grandson, Samuel Scales. Abraham Scales was not only an expert house builder, but made furniture and about everything that was needed or could be used about the house, that could be made of wood. He was a man of strong personal character of the old Puritan type, independent and progressive. He was selectman of that town in 1754-55, was moderator at numerous town meetings, and held various minor offices. He was a zealous churchman, but did not like the Rev. Benjamin Butler for pastor of the church in Nottingham, so joined the Baptists in Lee in 1772, and remained a Baptist to the end of his life. July 8, 1747, he married Sarah Thompson, of Durham, born January 5, 1724, and died in 1804, daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Thompson, and granddaughter of John and Sarah (Woodman) Thompson: Sarah Woodman was daughter of Captain John Woodman, of Durham, and Newbury, Massachusetts. Abraham and Sarah had five children who lived to grow up: Samuel, Hannah, Abigail, Lois and Ebenezer.

(V) Samuel Scales, son of Abraham and Sarah (Thompson) Scales, was born September 9, 1754, and died March 20, 1778, aged twenty-four. He resided with his father on the homestead. He served in the Revolutionary army, on guard duty at Portsmouth, in November and December, 1775, and in the siege of Boston, in 1776, until the town was evacuated, March 17, of that year. He married March, 1774, Hannah Langley, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Reynolds) Langley, of Lee; they had one daughter Mary, who died young, and a son Samuel, who was born one month after the death of his father.

(VI) Samuel (2), only son of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Langley) Scales, was born April 20, 1778, and died September 21, 1840. His father died a month before his birth, and he was brought up by his Grandfather Scales, and at the death of the latter in 1796, he inherited the home farm and resided there until his death. He was united in marriage with Hannah Dame, daughter of Moses and Anna (Hunking) Dame, of Lee, April 20, 1799; she was born February 16, 1772, and died July 30, 1847. Her mother was daughter of Captain Mark Hunking, of Portsmouth, and Barrington, and granddaughter of Colonel Mark Hunking of Portsmouth, who was royal councillor with Lieutenant Gover-

nor John Wentworth, his brother-in-law, 1716, to 1729. Moses Dame was born in Newington, and was fifth in descent from Deacon John Dam(e), one of the early settlers in Dover, and second deacon of the First Church in that town, which was organized in 1638. Samuel and Hannah (Dame) Scales were excellent persons, and managed the farm and the household in a successful way for forty years. It was said of them that no one ever heard a cross or uncomplimentary word pass between them, and they brought up their children in a very exemplary manner. When their children attained school age they had the district teacher hold the school at their house, and gave them the best education that the times afforded. That was shortly after the towns in New Hampshire were divided into districts for school purposes; that particular district was the "Scales district." To them were born two sons and two daughters: Samuel, Mary, Nancy and Levi.

(VII) Samuel (3), eldest child of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Dame) Scales, was born July 18, 1800, and died January 12, 1877. He received a good education; before his marriage he was for several winters a successful teacher in district schools in Nottingham and Lee; he took a lively interest in military affairs and became captain of a company in the state militia. He was a strict disciplinarian and popular commander. He was one of the school committee of Nottingham for a number of years, selectman several years, and representative in the general court in 1849-50, in which he served on important committees. He was an up-to-date farmer, always raising big crops of corn and potatoes. He had a blacksmith shop and a carpenter shop on his farm, in which he shod his oxen and horses, and sometimes those of his neighbors. He made his own carts and wheels, sleds and yokes, and all the sort of tools used on a farm in those days. He took special pride in having the best stock of cattle in town, and his ox teams were beautiful to every one who admired handsome oxen. He was found of music, and had a deep clear bass voice that made him the best bass singer in the town; He was choir leader for years. He and his father before him were liberal in their religious views, being old-fashioned Hosea Ballou Universalists, as was his wife. In politics he was a Democrat from the days of Andrew Jackson, and was delegate to innumerable conventions of that party, and generally he was elected chairman, as he was an excellent presiding officer, preserving order in the most stormy and exciting town meeting or convention. It was said that he could make his voice heard a mile. He was a justice of the peace for half a century, and did much business in that line; in all his later years he was known as Esquire Scales. He was a genial, kind-hearted man, and delighted to relate anecdotes of his wide experience. He was a man of much reading and clear intellect, forming his own opinions and standing by his conclusions until strong evidence was presented to change his mind, hence, his conclusions as a justice were rarely disputed or overturned. He was an indomitable worker, and early riser, always busy, in storm or in sunshine. He died of heart failure, January 12, 1877, though he had been active about his work down to the beginning of that winter. He was one of the charter members of Sullivan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Lee Hill. He received his degree of entered apprentice, May 29, 1828; fellow craft, November 5, 1829; master mason, June 3, 1830. He was junior warden, 1831-34; worshipful master, 1835-36-44-47;

grand steward of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, nine years in succession, 1836-45; also 1849-50.

He married, December 23, 1828, Betsey True, of Deerfield, January 11, 1805, and died in Dover, October 4, 1883. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Batchelder) True, of Deerfield, whose father, Deacon Abraham True, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, was one of the first settlers in that town, 1754. Deacon True was a grandson of Captain Henry and Jane (Bradbury) True, of Salisbury, whose father, Henry True, was the immigrant ancestor (See True I and II). Jane Bradbury was a daughter of Captain Thomas Bradbury, one of the foremost men of Newbury, and Massachusetts Bay Colony. Benjamin True, father of Betsey, inherited the homestead farm in Deerfield, and was one of the leading citizens. He was a soldier in the Revolution. His wife, Mary Batchelder, was daughter of Captain Nathaniel Batchelder of Deerfield, who was a private in Captain Henry Dearborn's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, in the battle of Bunker Hill. His grandfather, Nathaniel Batchelder, was a grandson of Rev. Stephen Batchelder, the immigrant. (See Batchelder I, II, III.) Samuel and Betsey (True) Scales had three sons: True, John and George.

(VIII) True, the eldest son of Samuel (3) and Betsey (True) Scales, was born January 20, 1830, and died July 27, 1892. He was a brickmason by trade, resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was a contractor and builder for many years. He was a member of various Masonic fraternities, receiving his degree of entered apprentice in Amicable Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cambridge, January 14, 1865. In 1866 he became a member of Cambridge Royal Arch Chapter. In 1871 he took the degree of Royal and Select Masters in Boston Council. In 1873 he became a Knight Templar in William Parkman Commandery of East Boston. He held the highest offices in these organizations, ending with that of eminent commander in 1879-80. He was in office thirteen consecutive years, and was acknowledged to be one of the most efficient presiding officers in the Masonic Orders. He married, October 4, 1853, Mary Bird Shattuck, of Burlington, Vermont, who died October 14, 1905. They had one son, Frank, born September 26, 1859; he resides in Cambridge; he married and is the father of three children: Marion Bird, Walter Francis and George Burton.

(VIII) John, second son and child of Samuel (3) and Betsey (True) Scales, was born October 6, 1835; was graduated from New London Academy in 1859; from Dartmouth College in 1863; he engaged in teaching from 1863 to 1882; he was editor and one of the proprietors of the *Dover Daily Republican* and *Dover Enquirer* (weekly) from 1882 to 1898; since then he has been engaged in literary work, and has published a volume of Historical Memoranda of Old Dover (New Hampshire), and various historical papers. He has been a member of the Dover school committee several years; trustee of the State normal school. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; the New Hampshire Society Sons of the American Revolution; the New Hampshire Society of Colonial Wars; Moses Paul Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Belknap Chapter; Orphan Council; St. Paul Commandery, Knight Templar, and has received the Scottish Rite to the thirty-second degree. He was united in marriage, October 20, 1865, with Ellen Tasker, of Strafford, born in Strafford, May 30, 1843, daughter of Deacon Alfred and

Mary Margaret (Hill) Tasker, of Strafford. They have two sons: Burton True and Robert Leighton.

(IX) Burton True, son of John and Ellen (Tasker) Scales, was born August 10, 1873; was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1895; he was engaged in newspaper work for two years, then took up the teaching of music in the public schools of Dover. In 1898 he was appointed instructor in music in the William Penn Charter School for Boys in Philadelphia, which position he now (1907) holds. He is a fine bass singer and has had marked success as an instructor in music. He was united in marriage, September 15, 1900, with Kate Hubbard Reynolds, of Dover, daughter of Captain Benjamin O. and Martha (White) Reynolds. They have one daughter, Catherine Bradstreet, born January 11, 1903; and one son, Benjamin Reynolds, March 24, 1907.

(IX) Robert Leighton, son of John and Ellen (Tasker) Scales, was born June 10, 1880; was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1901; he was instructor in English literature and oratory at Dartmouth from September, 1902, to July, 1904; he graduated from Harvard Law School in June, 1907. He is the author of a text book on Argumentation and Debate.

(VIII) George, youngest child of Samuel (3) and Betsey (True) Scales, was born October 20, 1840; was graduated from New London (New Hampshire) Academy in 1861, and was about to engage in the study of law when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted in the First Company of New Hampshire Sharpshooters of Colonel Berdan's regiment. He enlisted in September, 1861, and served in the regiment in McClellan's campaigns in Virginia; he was killed July 1, 1862, at the battle of Malvern Hill. He was an expert marksman. He graduated at the head of his class at New London. He was very keen in debate, six feet tall, well proportioned; black hair and black eyes, with a fine looking head and features, genial in his ways and generally liked. He was a young man of great promise for a brilliant and useful career had he been spared in health.

JORDAN The progenitor of the numerous Jordan family was a very early settler in Maine. He was fortunate in his

selection of a wife, in his business relations, and in most of the other affairs of life, and was the forbear of a race among whose members are many men of ability and distinction.

(I) Rev. Robert Jordan, the immigrant, was probably a native of Dorsetshire or Devonshire, England, where the Jordan name is quite common, and whence came many of the first settlers of Falmouth. It is probable that he came in 1639, in one of the regular trading vessels of Robert Trelawney, merchant and landholder of Richmond's Island, then a part of ancient Falmouth in Maine. He was a clergyman of the church of England, a man of superior education, and as early as 1641, succeeded Mr. Gibson in his clerical capacity at Richmond's Island. For more than thirty years Rev. Robert Jordan occupied a large share in the affairs of the town and of the province. He was an active, enterprising man, and well educated. Although being a Presbyterian of the Church of England, he came hither as a religious teacher, the affairs of the world in which he lived and the achievement of his ambitious designs appear soon to have absorbed the most of his attention, and to have diverted him from the exercise of his profession—a result originating and hastened doubtless by the hostility of the government. He and Rev. Richard Gibson were the pi-

oneers of Episcopacy in Maine, and though Mr. Gibson left the country in 1642, Mr. Jordan remained at the post of duty, and never relinquished his stand as a churchman or his professional character. He was the soul of the opposition to Massachusetts, and a chief supporter to the royal commissioners and the anti-Puritan policy. Owing to his religious affinities and associations he was an object of suspicion and hostility to the Puritan Government of Massachusetts, who forbade him to marry or baptize. He paid no attention to this order and, continuing to discharge the duties of his office, the general court of Massachusetts ordered his arrest and imprisonment in Boston jail. This occurred twice, namely, in 1654 and in 1663. For a long time he was a judge of the court. Edward Godfrey, the first settler of York, and for some time governor of the western part of the state, was long associated with Mr. Jordan as a magistrate, and speaks of him in a letter to the government at home, March 14, 1660, as having long experience in the country "equal to any in Boston;" and adds, "an orthodox divine of the church of England, and of great parts and estate." He began early to mingle in the affairs of the settlers, and in 1641 was one of the referees in a controversy between Winter and Cleaves.

Robert Trelawney and Moses Goodyear were granted land and trading privileges in 1631. In 1636 Mr. Trelawney alone is mentioned as proprietor of the patent, and on March 26, of that year he committed the full government of the plantation to John Winter who appears after that time to have an interest of one-tenth in the speculation, and a salary of £40 a year for his personal care and charge. In 1645 John Winter died, and three years later his plantation and all its appurtenances were awarded to Robert Jordan, his son-in-law, as heir and administrator of John Winter. Winter had settled on Richmond's Island, and as agent for Trelawney kept a trading house, bought furs of the Indians and dried fish upon the island, having at one time sixty men employed in the fishing business, and four ships which were loaded at the island with fish, oil, furs and pipe-staves for voyages to England and Spain. By his marriage with Sarah Winter, Mr. Jordan became one of the great land proprietors and wealthy men of the region; "a source of influence which he failed not to exert in favor of his church and politics." After 1648 he sold the property of Trelawney and settled the estate of Winter, and soon afterward settled on the mainland portion of the estate of Winter. The plantation there was called Spurwink, a name which has been retained to the present day. It lies in Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth. He resided there until the second Indian war of 1676, when he was compelled to leave and flee from the Indians. He left home hurriedly, and everything about his house was in flames before he was out of sight. He went to Great Island in the Piscataqua river (now Newcastle), then part of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and there died in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His will was made at Great Island, January 28, and proved July 1, 1679. He had lost the use of his hands before his death, and was unable to sign his will. He left six sons, among whom his immense landed estate of ten thousand acres or more was divided.

Rev. Robert Jordan married Sarah Winter, daughter of John Winter, who survived him and was living at Newcastle, in Portsmouth Harbor, in 1686. Their children were: John, Robert, Dominicus, Jedediah, Samuel and Jeremiah.

(II) Jedediah, fourth son and child of Rev.



C. B. Jordan
July 22, 1887.

Robert and Sarah (Winter) Jordan, was born before 1664, at Spurwink, now Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland county, Maine; and died in 1735. He left Spurwink with his father's family on the outbreak of the Indian war in 1675, and settled at Great Island, now Newcastle, New Hampshire. He afterward settled at Kittery, Maine, which is shown by his having given his son Robert a deed to land dated at Kittery in 1726. In 1729 he made a will of which his sons John and Thomas were the executors. There is no record of the marriage of Jedediah Jordan at Newcastle or Kittery, as no records were kept at that early date. It is probable that his children were born in Kittery. One of his daughters was married there in 1724. His children were: Jedediah, Abigail, Keziah, Mary, Sarah, John, Thomas, and Robert, whose sketch follows.

(III) Robert, youngest child and fourth son of Jedediah Jordan, was born in 1704, probably at Kittery, York county, Maine. In 1726 his father conveyed land to him in Spurwink, where he afterward lived as a farmer. He married, in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1727, Rachel Huckins, and they had twelve children: Robert, Edmund, Hannah, Abigail, Lucy, Sarah, Olive, Temperance, Rachel, Margery, Wealthy and Mary.

(IV) Edmund, second son and child of Robert and Rachel (Huckins) Jordan, was born at Spurwink, in 1729.

(V) Benjamin, son of Edmund Jordan, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1760. He served one month as substitute for his father, in April and May, 1776, under Captain Ray in Colonel Fry's regiment, and again another month in the same capacity under Captain Remington, January, 1777. In February, 1777, he volunteered as fifer with Captain Roy for a month. He also served another month in April and May under Captain Bennett. In June, 1777, he enlisted for ten months under Captain Gibbs, Colonel John Topham's regiment. When discharged in March 1778, he immediately re-enlisted for one year with Captain Traffern and was discharged in March, 1779. His service in the patriot army amounted to four years, and he was a member of the little band which made the daring capture of the British General Prescott on the Island of Rhode Island. He removed to Plainfield, New Hampshire, in May, 1780, and to Columbia in 1816, where he died in 1846. He married, May 15, 1780, Mary Walker, of Rehoboth, a descendant of "Molly Walker." She was born in 1760 and died in 1860. Each was at the time of death a pensioner. Their children were: Joseph, Mercy, Ruth, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Hadley, Johnson, Lyman and Polly. When the mother died she had seven children living, the youngest, Polly, being sixty years old.

(VI) Johnson, son of Benjamin and Mary (Walker) Jordan, was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, April 5, 1798, and died in Colebrook, August 16, 1873. In 1818 he settled in Colebrook, and spent the remainder of his life there. He was a farmer, a strong man physically—subduing forests and wild beasts with about equal facility. In religious sentiment he was a Congregationalist; in politics he cast his lot first with the Whig party, and when that gave place to the Republican party with its broader views and intenser interest in humanity, he aligned himself with it. He married, in Colebrook, in 1822, Minerva Buel, born in Hebron, Tolland county, Connecticut, July 19, 1801, and died in Colebrook, March 13, daughter of Captain Benjamin and Violetta (Sessions) Buel. She was a beautiful woman, lovely in character, refinement and disposition. She was a Congregationalist, and

departed this life in the triumph of a faith she long had cherished.

The Buel family was a noted one, of means, education and social standing, while the Sessions family was equally famed and aristocratic. They intermarried with the Bradleys, the Lords and others. Captain Buel removed to Colebrook in 1802. For several winters he taught school. He was a fine scholar for his day, and a most excellent gentleman. He was born August 20, 1767, and died in Colebrook, in 1826. His wife was born also in 1767, and died in Connecticut, in 1856. One of their daughters, Sharlie Maria, wife of Sidney Allen, died in Chelsea, Vermont. Another Abigail, married Daniel Egery, and went with him to Beloit, Wisconsin, where she died. The children of Johnson and Minerva Jordan were: Julia, Mary Sessions Lord, Benjamin Buel, Malvina, Violetta, and Chester Bradley, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Governor Chester Bradley Jordan, the youngest and only surviving child of Johnson and Minerva (Buel) Bradley, was born in Colebrook, October 15, 1839. He wrought on a farm until he was twenty-one, early and late for his father and others, going to the distant district school winters. When he became of age he went to the academy spring and fall, working for wages summers and teaching school winters until he had taught eighteen terms of district and private schools, including two terms as principal of Colebrook Academy. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden in 1866, and previous to that time had served three years as superintendent of schools of his native town. In 1867 he was one of the selectmen and his party's candidate for representative. In March, 1868, he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court for Coos county, took the office the following June and held it till October 23, 1874. He discharged his duties with so great fidelity and promptness that he received the unqualified approbation of the court and the lawyers, and when a change of parties in power came and a Democratic administration demanded his removal, it was made over the protest of nearly every attorney in the county. Meantime he had been reading law and observing court and court methods, and after going out of office continued his reading in the office of Judge William S. Ladd, of Lancaster. Subsequently he finished his course in the office of Ray, Drew & Heywood, and was admitted to practice in the state courts in November, 1875, and in the United States courts in May, 1881. Mr. Heywood retired from the firm in May, 1876, and Mr. Jordan was admitted to the new office of Ray, Drew & Jordan. In 1882 this firm, by the admission of Philip Carpenter, became Ray, Drew, Jordan & Carpenter; later Drew, Jordan & Carpenter; then Drew & Jordan, next Drew, Jordan & Buckley, and now Drew, Jordan, Shurtleff & Morris. Mr. Drew and Mr. Jordan were fellow students in Colebrook, Stewardstown, and at Kimball Union Academy, rooming together, boarding themselves and graduating together, and now for over thirty years they have practiced law together. In Volume IV of the work entitled "The New England States" it is said of Mr. Jordan: "Closely attached to his home life, in which he is especially happy, and loth to be separated for ever so short a time, Mr. Jordan early found himself becoming essentially 'the office man' of the several firms of which he has been a useful member. As a lawyer, therefore, he has devoted his attention to the duties of a counselor, and to the drafting of legal papers (in which he excels), rather than to the trial and advocacy of causes. As-

sociated in business with two such noted advocates as Hons. Ossian Ray and Irving W. Drew, and unwarrantably distrustful of his abilities in this direction, Mr. Jordan has seldom ventured into the field of advocacy. When, however, by reason of the illness or absence of his partners, or from other cause, he has been impressed into this service, he has displayed a power of forensic oratory which was a revelation to his professional brethren, and furnished an occasion of regret to his friends because he had not made it his life work. His style of address in the argument of causes is of the rapid, ardent, intense, almost vehement, character. His apt and ready words follow each other in ceaseless and quick succession, and go home with the force and precision, and rapidity of the Gatling's fire. And herein lies the secret of his power when his voice has been heard in advocacy or defense of his political faith in the heated campaigns of the North country." "Following the bent of his early years, Mr. Jordan has sought and found relaxation from the burdens of a busy practice in historical and political reading and writing. * * * In 1870, amid the multitudinous duties of clerk of the court, he purchased the "Coos Republican," became its editor, and gave it high rank among the papers of the state. For many years he contributed political and historical articles to the "Boston Journal," "Concord Monitor," the "Statesman," and the local press. Few pens have been oftener or more potently wielded in defense of the Republican party of New Hampshire and of the Nation than Mr. Jordan's. The chief charm of his style is its perspicuity and force; and so natural and easy to him are both the manual and the mental uses of the pen, that almost unconsciously—certainly without effort—his facts array and arrange themselves in fetching and forceful order, and his first draft is almost sure to be the finished product. Epigrammatic, perspicuous and forceful in style, accurate in statements of facts, an adept in the graces of rhetoric, he has won an enviable reputation as a writer on current political questions. "For forty years he has written political matters for the press. But his writings have not been confined to one topic. He was the mover of the Lancaster town history, and he also wrote much and furnished much information for the 'History of Coos County.' He wrote an essay on the Life of Colonel Joseph Whipple for the New Hampshire Historical Society; and among his contributions to the Coos County work were biographical sketches of Hon. Amos W. Drew, Dr. Frank Bugbee, and Philip Jordan. For the Gratton and Coos Bar Association he wrote the biography of Richard Clair Everett, and other valuable papers."

At the remarkably early age of nine years Mr. Jordan began to take a lively and intelligent interest in politics, and from that time until now his interest in parties and party measures has never abated. In early life he espoused the Republican cause and has ever since been one of its most active supporters. His first vote in Colebrook was for Lincoln, and in Lancaster for Grant. In the fall of 1864 he presided over the meetings addressed respectively by Senator Patterson, Senator Daniel Clark and the Hon. Walter Harriman. The famous joint debate of Harriman and Sinclair began in Colebrook, and Mr. Jordan presided. In Lancaster he was long time chairman of the town and county committee, and as such showed his ability as a leader by triumphs in hotly contested campaigns.

After a hard fight to redeem his town, in which his party had made a gain of over one hundred

Mr. Jordan was elected representative to the general court in 1880. This was his first term as a legislator, but such was his reputation as a fair-minded man and as a parliamentarian that he was chosen speaker by a very handsome vote. The house was a most able one, yet the speaker's keenness, accuracy of judgment of men and measures, alertness, sagacity and general efficiency were so conspicuous, his conduct of the business of the house so easy and expeditious, and his courtesy and fairness so universal that he received the warmest commendation not only of his own party, but of the leading journal of the Democracy in the state. In September, 1882, he presided at the Republican Convention in the great Hale-Currier campaign, when factional feeling ran high between the adherents of the rival candidates for the gubernatorial nomination. It was a full convention, and three ballots were necessary before a choice was made. Mr. Jordan was then and there importuned to take the nomination from the floor, the delegates to drop the other candidates. This he refused to do, and by his tact and adroit management the work of the convention was successfully and harmoniously accomplished.

In 1886 he was unanimously nominated in the Coos District, a Democratic stronghold, for state senator. He made a vigorous campaign, made a gain over his party vote of three hundred, but then lacked about one hundred of an election. In 1896 he was again unanimously nominated for that office, conducted a masterly canvass, and was elected by a majority about as large as his opponent's whole vote. At the senatorial caucus he was nominated with unanimity for president of the senate for the years 1897-98, and the following day was unanimously elected—the two Democratic senators voting for him. The honor of an election to this office without a dissenting vote had not been given a candidate before in this state for more than one hundred years. He entered upon the discharge of his duties with a familiarity born of experience, and proved himself an ideal presiding officer. He also made an excellent record as a debator on the floor. The reelection of United States Senator Gallinger came during this session of the legislature, and Senator Jordan was designated as the seventh and last speaker to present his name to the Republican caucus. His eloquent and polished speech was a glowing tribute to the character of Senator Gallinger, producing a most favorable impression on his audience, which gave expression to its sentiments in wild enthusiasm.

Senator Jordan's successful career in politics, his distinguished ability, honorable conduct and long continued service in public life now began to cause him to be mentioned as a candidate for governor. Members of his party repeatedly approached him on the subject, but he constantly set his face against any movement to nominate him. In 1898 he was compelled three times to decline to take the nomination before his party would accept his refusal. In 1900 the Republicans again urged him to accept a place on the head of the ticket, and he finally said that if the nomination could come unsolicited and unbought he would accept. It so came through, and by a magnificent convention which gave him all its votes but about seventy. The candidate then appeared before the convention, and in a graceful and telling speech accepted the nomination and approved the platform. His canvass in the campaign that followed covered about a month, and during that time he made logical, forceful and winning speeches to large crowds. Election day came and

at its close his majority was found to be nearly twenty thousand. In his town and county his vote was unprecedentedly large. He took the oath of office in January, 1901, and served two years. During his administration he was always provident, economical, against unwise appropriations and extravagant expenditure. By a sagacious use of his influence, tact and legislative knowledge, he kept down useless appropriations by the legislature to the minimum, and guided both branches successfully. His message was well received and most favorably commented upon. The old court was abolished and a dual court established with five judges on each bench. The ten judicial appointments were all made by Governor Jordan. The court bill passed one day, and the judges were all named the next, and not a murmur was heard or a ripple felt. His choice had been so wisely made as to bring universal satisfaction to the citizens of the commonwealth. Justice Blodgett subsequently resigned, and it became the duty of the governor to name another chief justice and some one to succeed him on the bench. These appointments were as well received as the first. Governor Jordan's aim and object was to afford the greatest good to the greatest number of his fellow citizens—to benefit the people to the furthest practical limit. In order to do this he put himself in touch with the colleges of the state, the Prison, the State Hospital, the Orphans' Home, the Industrial School—in fact with all the state's institutions and interests. He familiarized himself with the duties of each department and commission or bureau, but he did not feel it his duty to visit all the fairs, granges and like exhibitions and organizations. He attended the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, the State Grange, and the State Fair, the commencement exercises at Dartmouth, the New Hampshire College of Agriculture, the St. Mary's School in Manchester, and visited St. Anselm's College, and at all these he addressed the students and faculties. He received the statue of Commodore Perkins on behalf of the state in an address on New Hampshire and the navy in the presence of many thousand persons. He also accompanied President Roosevelt from Concord to the Weirs, and delivered the address of welcome, and then attended him back to the State Fair at Concord. He represented the state at the Webster Centennial in Hanover, and then spoke of what Webster was to the state, before a most distinguished assemblage. On this occasion the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the college; that of A. M. having been given in 1882, that of B. S. by the New Hampshire College in 1901.

The state debt was reduced over four hundred thousand dollars during Governor Jordan's administration, and when he left the office, the treasury had reached a plentitude never before attained—there being over six hundred thousand dollars in its vaults. There had been no pleasure tours of the governor and his council at the state's expense; and at the close of his term over fifty dollars of the governor's contingent fund of five hundred dollars was returned to the treasury. Many of the old fish hatcheries were sold, and the three remaining ones enlarged, and made better and more productive—the one at Colebrook having about four thousand dollars expended on it. The prison was put in better condition, painted and whitewashed, and new bathtubs and safe boilers put in. Proper insurance was put upon the state house, state library and state prison. There was improvement in conditions at the Industrial School, and Dartmouth

College received a larger gratuity from the state than ever before. President Tucker introduced the governor to the alumni at the Webster celebration banquet as "the first governor of the state to fairly state" the true relations between the college and state. The governor received many letters commending his message, his state papers, especially his thanksgiving proclamation, his letter to Mrs. McKinley, the proclamation on President McKinley's death, and his public addresses during his term of office.

In politics Governor Jordan has been characterized as "a close canvasser, a good organizer, and a natural leader;" as the chief executive of the state it can be said that he was sound, conservative, practical, highly successful, and almost without exception on the right side of public questions.

Although the incumbent of many official positions, Governor Jordan has not always seen fit to accept every office that has been tendered him. He was once offered the postmastership of Lancaster, also the position of special agent of the United States treasury department, but declined them. He has been urged to accept an appointment to the supreme bench of the state; in 1867 he was tendered, but was compelled to decline, a position on the staff of Governor Harriman; but the honor was again proffered in 1872 by Governor Straw, and Mr. Jordan's acceptance and service justified his title to colonel.

Governor Jordan has assisted many to official positions, and he has kept in touch with men and affairs all over the country. He has a large library, especially versed in town, county and state history, is fond of searching out the records and history of the past, and has much interest in and respect for the pioneers. It is a fact worthy of notice that he has missed only one town meeting and no state, congressional or presidential election in his forty-six years as an elector. In Colebrook, before coming to Lancaster, he was pitted against the late Honorable Hazen Bedel for the moderatorship, as that was deemed the test vote of the day; and in Lancaster against Honorable Henry O. Kent, for a like position, sometimes winning over, Colonel Kent being the only man who ever did beat him for the place.

Governor Jordan's ability in business affairs has been recognized from his youth. He has been the guardian of many private trusts, the administrator of various estates and prominent in local banking circles, holding the offices of vice-president in and director in Lancaster Trust Company, and director in Lancaster National Bank and the Siwooganock Guaranty Savings Bank. Popular among the members of his profession, he was for years first vice-president and then president of the Grafton and Coos Bar Association, and an officer of the State Bar Association. He is a Mason, a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, at Colebrook, where he took his degrees and was secretary more than forty years ago; he took the Royal Arch degrees in North Star Chapter, of Lancaster, thirty-eight years ago, and the consistory degrees in Edward A. Raymond Consistory in Nashua, in 1902.

He belongs to no church. He was brought up in the Congregational faith and attends that church now, yet sees good and evil in all, and outside of all. He has always been benignant and charitable, helped to found the Orphans' Home, and has contributed to it nearly every year since its foundation; has given to other institutions as their circumstances seemed to appeal to him, and has helped generously

in the erection of soldiers' monuments. In short, he has tried to do his part in church enterprises and for benevolent objects and for education in town and state. He is an honorary member of the Veterans' Association, and of several regimental organizations.

Governor Jordan married, in Lancaster, July 19, 1879, Ida Rose Nutter, born in Lancaster, March 31, 1860, daughter of Oliver and Roxana (Wentworth) Nutter, of Lancaster. Mr. Nutter was born in Wakefield, and was a merchant, postmaster, and farmer. His father, Alpheus Nutter, was born in Newington. Roxanna Wentworth was born in Jackson, and was a descendant of Governor Wentworth, a relative of the famous "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, and a cousin of General M. C. Wentworth. As "the first lady of the state," Mrs. Jordan won much praise in all her work and functions for her whole-heartedness, vivacity and simplicity. She was instrumental in organizing the Unity Club in Lancaster, and was its first president. She is also active in the work of her church (the Congregationalist). She is domestic and refined in her tastes, possesses rare musical talent, is a faithful and devoted wife, and an indulgent and much-loved mother. Four children have been born of this union: Roxannah Minerva, born in Lancaster, January 9, 1882; Hugo, May 20, 1884, died May 2, 1886; Gladstone, May 15, 1888; and Chester Bradley, February 15, 1892. Roxanna M. received her literary education at Lancaster, New Hampshire, and Northampton, Massachusetts, and her musical education in Boston. Gladstone, six feet, two and one-half inches in height in his stocking feet, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, is a student at Dartmouth, class of 1911. Bradley, fifteen years old, six feet high and weighing two hundred and twenty pounds, is a student at Lancaster.

The Perry name is an old English one and is exceedingly numerous in this country, and boasts many distinguished representatives. There were no less than ten immigrants bearing this surname who had come to this country by 1652 or earlier. These were Arthur, of Boston, a tailor and town drummer in 1638; Francis, a wheelwright in 1631; Isaac, who was at Boston in 1631; John, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632; John, of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1643; and Richard, of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1640. Others of the name who settled in Massachusetts at an early date were William, of Scituate, in 1638; Thomas, of Scituate, in 1643; Thomas, of Ipswich, in 1648; and Ezra, of Sandwich, who married Elizabeth Barge, on February 12, 1652. From these different ancestors a numerous progeny has descended. Without doubt the most distinguished American member of the family is Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, whose famous message at the battle of Lake Erie, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," is familiar to every school boy. Other members of note are: Commodore Matthew C. Perry, brother of the hero of Lake Erie, Bishop William S. Perry, Governor Edward Perry, of Florida, Governor Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and Nora Perry, the author. In our own state Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, and his sons have filled honorable positions. Horatio J. Perry, born in Keene, was for many years secretary of the legation at Madrid. He married the Spanish poetess laureate, Carolina Coronado.

(I) John Perry, the first of the family in this country, was born 1613, in London, England, and

is the progenitor of one of three prominent families of the name in New England. He came to America about 1665 and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. His wife, whom he married in England, was Joanna, daughter of Joseph Holland.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Joanna (Holland) Perry, was a native of England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was married there December 13, 1667, to Sarah Clary, who was born October 4, 1647, daughter of John and Mary (Cassell) Clary, of Watertown. Of their nine children three died young. The survivors were: John, Joanna, Sarah, Elizabeth, Josiah and Joseph.

(III) John (3), eldest son of John (2) and Sarah (Clary) Perry, was born March 3, 1670, in Watertown, and resided there through life. He was married July 19, 1693, to Sarah Price, who was born September 27, 1667, daughter of William and Mary (Marblehead) Price, of Watertown. She died October 11, 1730.

(IV) James, son of John (3) and Sarah (Price) Perry, was born January 27, 1712, and baptized September 1, 1717. He was a chair maker of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and later lived in West Cambridge (now Arlington), Massachusetts. He was a precinct collector there in 1770. He was married in Charlestown, October 14, 1742, to Lydia Tuft, who was born 1724, daughter of James and Lydia (Hall) Tuft. He died May 30, 1771, and she was married (second), November 29, 1773, to Josiah Mixer, who was born November 17, 1716, a son of Deacon Josiah and Anna (Jones) Mixer. He was a prominent citizen of Walton. The children of James and Lydia Perry were: Lydia, Ruth (died young), Mercy, James, Ruth, John, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Joseph and Benjamin. The younger of these had their home with their step-father.

(V) John (4), second son and sixth child of James and Lydia (Tuft) Perry, was born December 9, 1754, and died August 7, 1834, in Rindge, New Hampshire. He resided in Lincoln, Massachusetts, until he removed to Rindge in 1789. He settled in the northeast part of the town, removing a few years later to the farm familiarly called the "Perry Farm" and now occupied by his grandson. He was a man of superior intelligence and character, who commanded the willing confidence and respect of his fellowmen. He was married in Walton, Massachusetts, February 28, 1775, to Persis Mixer, who was born November 6, 1756, a daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Mead) Mixer. She died in 1780. He was married (second), November 21, 1781, to Abigail Bigelow, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Whit) Bigelow, of Marlboro, Massachusetts. She died in Rindge, New Hampshire, September 11, 1818. He was married (third), February 17, 1820, to Lucy Weston, who was born March 31, 1759, in Wilmington, Massachusetts, daughter of Isaac Weston, who died in the army during the Revolution. She died January 15, 1857, surviving her husband more than twenty-two years. His children were: Lydia (died young), Percis, John, Betsy, Lydia, Benjamin, Chauncey, Abigail, Sarah, Selinda and Jason B. Among his descendants are sturdy men who have honored their name in business, in letters, at the bar and on the bench.

(VI) Jason Bigelow, youngest child of John (4) and Abigail (Bigelow) Perry, was born September 27, 1801, in Rindge. He was a thrifty farmer, tilling the acres of the paternal homestead. In the New Hampshire militia he was honored with successive promotion and declined a commission as brigadier-general. He retired with the rank of col-

onel of the Twelfth Regiment. In later life, in the speech of his fellowmen, he was Colonel Perry and except on a ballot or an autograph he had no other name. He was representative in 1852-53 and selectman twenty years, a service unequalled in the number of years, and unexcelled in efficiency in the town. Colonel Perry was an able, reliable and faithful man. His character and service was conspicuous in the annals of the town. He died February, 1883. He was married, November 11, 1828, to Sally Wilson, who was born September 22, 1804, in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, daughter of Major Supply (Scripture) Wilson, and granddaughter of Supply and Susanna (Cutter) Wilson, of Woburn, Massachusetts, and New Ipswich. (See Wilson, VI). She died November 14, 1875. They were the parents of a large family of children, namely: Mary, Eliza, Susan, John Wilson, James Bigelow, Harriet, Sarah, Jason Stanley and Jane Sophronia.

(VII) Jason Stanley, third and youngest son and eighth child of Colonel Jason B. and Sally (Wilson) Perry, was born January 8, 1847, in Rindge, New Hampshire, and owns the ancestral farm on which he lived until 1902, when he removed to the village of East Rindge, but now resides in Rindge Center. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich. Mr. Perry is a prominent citizen of Rindge. He is a thoughtful student of literature and is well informed in public affairs. In the social circles he is a genial companion, and in public assemblies a ready and convincing speaker. He is a charter member and past master of Marshal P. Wilder Grange. He is a justice of the peace, and has been repeatedly elected moderator of schools and town meetings. He is an efficient member of the board of education, was three years a selectman, and was representative in the legislatures of 1889-1907. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Currier a member of the state board of agriculture and was still in this service until, at the completion of nine years, he declined a reappointment. He is a steadfast Republican in political sentiment, and entertains strict views in matters of religion. Mr. Perry was married November 8, 1871, to Elsie Augusta Page, who was born November 20, 1851, daughter of Joel and Sarah (Pierce) Page, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. She died September 3, 1899. He was married (second), January 1, 1902, to Martha (Hale) Rice, widow of George G. Rice, and daughter of John F. and Rebecca (Bailey) Hale. She was born September 4, 1849, in Rindge. Following is a brief account of his children: Mary Cushing, born August 8, 1872, married Frank A. Tuttle; four children; their home is in Temple, New Hampshire. Belle Lelia, born August, 1875, married Arthur Z. Norcross, three children; resides in Pomfret, Connecticut. John Wilson, born May 26, 1879, resides in Clinton, Massachusetts, unmarried. James Bigelow, born March 21, 1884, graduate of the Highland Military Academy, unmarried, in business in New York City. Stanley Jay, born September 6, 1887, drowned while skating at the age of nine. Susan Pauline, born August 12, 1890, a student at Appleton Academy.

Although the Perry family is so numerous, it is impossible to trace the present line farther than three generations.

(I) Hosea Perry lived in Woodstock, Vermont. He was a farmer and stone mason. He also did carpentry work, and was noted for his skill in moving buildings. His children were: William, John F., Horace A., Charles F., Lucy and Eveline, and George and Frank by the second marriage. Wil-

liam Perry, judge of probate, lived at Woodstock in 1790, and was one of the founders of the Universalist Church in that place. It is not known whether he was related to Hosea.

(II) John Frederick, son of Hosea Perry, was born at Woodstock, Vermont, in 1822. He attended the public schools of that town. He then became a stage driver, being one of the last of that section. He first drove between Walpole and Claremont, New Hampshire, then between Walpole and Keene, and after the Cheshire Railroad was built he drove for a year between Walpole and Brattleboro, Vermont. In 1850, he was made ticket agent for the old Vermont Valley Railroad Company, subsequently absorbed by the Connecticut & Passumpsic Railroad, at Westminster, Vermont. On taking this position he moved from Walpole, New Hampshire, which had previously been his home, to Westminster, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a Republican in politics. He married Clarissa Jane, daughter of Joshua Whitney, of Bridgewater, Vermont. They had three children: Horace A., whose sketch follows; Elmira and Edward, both of whom died young; John F. Perry died at Westminster, Vermont, September 25, 1878. His wife died September 28, 1889.

(III) Horace Augustus, eldest child of John Frederick and Clarissa J. (Whitney) Perry, was born at Bethel, Vermont, February 15, 1841. In early life he attended the public schools of Walpole, New Hampshire, where his father lived. When the family moved to Westminster, Vermont, he studied for two years at Professor Ward's college preparatory school in that town. He then engaged in the silver-plating business with E. H. Cook at Westminster. He was employed in this work for six or seven years, plating all work on harnesses and carriages. He then moved back to Walpole and for ten years was in the hotel and express business. In 1883, in company with Warren W. Porter, he formed the firm of Perry & Porter. They carried on a general mercantile business till November 1, 1906. During this time they were agents for the American Express Company, which business they still continue. Mr. Perry has been in the express business since 1864; he began as agent for the old United States and Canada Express Company, and when that was merged with the American Express, he continued with them. He is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of deputy sheriff or high sheriff since 1880, for fourteen years of which period he was high sheriff. He has always declined to hold other offices, although frequently urged so to do. He has, however, been delegated to the state convention. He is a trustee of the Walpole Savings Bank, also of the Unitarian Church, of which he is a member. He is custodian of various trust funds, amounting to fifteen thousand dollars, which belong to that church. For more than a quarter of a century he has been treasurer of the Walpole Horse Thief Society, a very strong organization, one of the strongest of the kind in New England. Its funds now (1907) on hand approximate one thousand seven hundred dollars. Mr. Perry is a Mason, and belonged to Columbian Lodge of Walpole till it disbanded, of which he was secretary for a period of fifteen years.

Horace A. Perry married Sarah Jane, daughter of Captain Edward Bridgeman, of Northampton, Massachusetts. She was born at Williamsburg, Massachusetts, January 18, 1844, and was married February 22, 1863. They have two children: Carrie A., born December 9, 1864; and Fred J., April 8, 1872. Carrie A., married Warren W. Porter, of

Walpole. (See Porter Genealogy, IV). Fred J. is a paper manufacturer at Bellows Falls, Vermont. He married Anna B. Williams, and they have one daughter, Delia Coy Perry.

Baldwin is a very old name, and BALDWIN was in use a long time before men had surnames. It was in England, as appears by the records, as early as the year 672, and quite common in that country in the days of the Conquest. It appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. The five Baldwins, earls of Flanders, were men of distinction, the fifth marrying the daughter of Robert of France. His daughter Matilda married William the Conqueror. The name was common in Flanders, Normandy and Italy. It is of Saxon origin, and signifies "Bold Winner." The general prevalence of the name dates from the crusades, when it was taken as a title of honor. Baldwins were earls of Devonshire. The family of this sketch is one of several which came to New England in pioneer days, and from those early settlers have sprung numerous noted citizens.

(I) Nathaniel, probably second son of Richard and Isabell Baldwin, of the parish of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, England, is supposed to have been a great-grandson of Richard of Dundridge, of the parish of Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England. The date of the will of Richard of Dundridge is January, VI Edward, that is, 1552, and that of Richard of Colesbury is May 23, 1630. Nathaniel Baldwin was a brother of Timothy and Joseph, and came to Milford, Connecticut, in 1639, in the New Haven Company. His name appears in the Milford records as a "Free Planter." He was a cooper by trade, and in 1641 a resident of Fairfield, where he died in 1650, and where the probate of his estate appears. He married (first), Abigail Camp, who joined the church at Milford on June 9, 1644, and died there March 22, 1648. The children of this union were: John, Daniel, Nathaniel and Abigail. He married (second), Joanna Westcoat, widow of Richard, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and moved there perhaps the second time. By her he had: Sarah, Deborah and Samuel. After the death of Nathaniel his widow married, third, George Abbott, of Fairfield, and died in 1682. She is mentioned in records as "Goodwife Baldwin," and was a witness in a trial for witchcraft in 1654. An unusual number of the descendants of Nathaniel have been eminent, and the family generally has been of high respectability.

(II) Daniel second son and child of Nathaniel and Abigail (Camp) Baldwin, was baptized in Milford, Connecticut, in June, 1644, and continued to reside there. He is said to have died in 1711. He married, June 27, 1665, Elizabeth Botsford, daughter of Henry, one of the original settlers of Milford. He and his wife joined the church June 27, 1669. Their children were: Daniel (died young), Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel (died young), Nathaniel, John and Samuel.

(III) Sergeant Daniel (2), second son of Daniel (1) and Elizabeth (Botsford) Baldwin, was born in Milford, Connecticut, March 3, 1668. He was a member of the local military organization, and his name appears often on the records, where he is referred to as Sergeant Daniel. His will was dated March 8, 1719, and probated May 2, 1725. His death probably occurred not long before the latter date. His wife's christian name was Sarah, but her surname is not known. She joined the church, June 28, 1691, and died December 18, 1710. Her name may have been Sarah Camp, as in 1708 Samuel Camp conveys to his brother, Daniel Baldwin, and

Joseph Camp. Their children were: Daniel, Nathan, John, Gideon, James, Enos, Sarah, Caleb and Jeremiah.

(IV) Nathan, second son and child of Daniel (2) and Sarah Baldwin, was baptized November 23, 1691, in Milford. May 2, 1720, he is executor of the estate of his father, with his brothers John and James. In 1756 he was executor of the estate of his brother James, of Newtown, where he had settled. By legislative enactment in 1739 he was made captain of the "2nd Company or Train-band, in the town of Newtown." His will is dated July 19, 1761, and was proved July 4, 1769, between which dates he died. His wife's name was Elizabeth. They had four children: Nathan, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jabez, whose sketch follows.

(V) Jabez, youngest child of Nathan and Elizabeth Baldwin, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, April 8, 1733, and died March 31, 1803. He took in Newtown, with his brother Nathan, land given them by their father. Jabez Baldwin was a man of wealth but the great depreciation in Continental money and the loss of a ship of which he was part owner materially reduced his fortunes, although he still owned a residence on Newtown street. As he could not live in the manner to which he had been accustomed, he determined to join those who were forming new homes in the "Upper Cohos," as it was termed, of which such glowing accounts were given, and where his eldest son had taken up a claim as early as 1785. He was one of the grantees of Stratford, New Hampshire, and before going there selected from the plan of the town the lot now included in the interval of the Granite State Stock Farm; but, on arriving there he found that the number he had selected designated the lot next below the one he had chosen, but eventually the desired land came into the possession of his children, March 13, 1788, with his wife and children Nathan, John, Lucinda, Lucia and Marcia, he left Newtown and made his way up the Connecticut river to Stratford. In January, 1790, he located upon the place now known as the Baldwin Homestead, still in possession of his descendants, where he erected a frame house with lumber brought up the river from Guildhall, Vermont. This was the first frame house in that section of country. He was a man of much energy, and cleared the forest away and made a farm where he and his family were comfortable without the luxuries of the older settlements. Of the privations of pioneer life none were so keenly felt as the lack of schools. Mr. Baldwin at last secured the services of a young student who taught in his family for several months. This eagerly coveted opportunity was rudely interrupted by the advent of smallpox. In 1803, during Mr. Baldwin's absence in Connecticut, his family was attacked by this disease. When he reached Lancaster he received a message from his wife to remain there, but he went home, took the disease and died. Mr. Baldwin married (first), in Connecticut, in 1755, Mary Peck, of Newtown. The children of this marriage were: Heth, born 1756; Mary, 1757; Sarah, 1760; Bete, 1762; and Anna, 1766. He married (second), in August, 1770, Judith Brace, of Newtown. She was a woman of strong character, of great capacity, resource and cheerfulness. Their children were: Lucinda, born September 28, 1771, died October, 1774; Nathan, born September 28, 1773, died in Ohio, aged over ninety years; Emmiel, born January, 1775, died February, 1775; John, born January, 1776, died September 14, 1810; Lucinda, born November 9, 1779, died January 31, 1863; Lucia, born January 12, 1782, died September



Edmund W. Baldwin.

4, 1822, married Jonah Grover, 1804 or 1805; Marcia, born February 17, 1784, died at Jamestown, New York, at an advanced age, married Ahaz French; Elisha, born September 19, 1788, died August 26, 1875; and Charlotte, (Mrs. Enos Alger), born October 8, 1892, died June, 1877. Jabez Baldwin adhered to the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

(VI) Elisha Baldwin, youngest son of Jabez and Judith (Brace) Baldwin, was born in Stratford, September 19, 1788, and died there August 26, 1875, aged eighty-seven years. He was educated in the public schools and those of private tutors, and remained as he had grown up, a farmer. He was a Federalist in politics, and filled with fidelity places to which he was elected. He was a Baptist in religious faith, and prominent in the church at Stratford, of which he was one of the original members. He married Huldah, daughter of Edmund and Huldah (Lothrop) Alger, of West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 10, 1818. She was a woman of courageous spirit, indomitable energy and excellent executive ability, and acquired an education which, though limited as compared with the present standard, was considered fine in those days. Hospitable and untiring in her ministrations to the poor and sick, she was the "Lady Bountiful," and for many years, the beloved physician of the community, a woman who would have been prominent in any place and at any time. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin were among the charter members of the Baptist Church and for years defrayed a great portion of the expenses for sustaining preaching, making many sacrifices in order to build the churches at North Stratford. The children of Elisha and Huldah (Alger) Baldwin were: Elisha Alger, born December 30, 1818, died May, 1895; William Lothrop, born May 18, 1820, died December 27, 1878; John Brace, born November 12, 1822, died September 17, 1842; Edmund Willis, born March 24, 1825, died June 12, 1847; Jedidiah Miller, born March 9, 1827, died February 2, 1887; Lucinda Annette (Mrs. Jabez Alger), born November 14, 1829, died August 14, 1892; and Lucia Annie (Mrs. R. R. Thompson), born February 27, 1833.

(VII) William Lothrop, second son and child of Elisha and Huldah (Alger) Baldwin, was born on the ancestral acres in Stratford, May 18, 1820. He attended the common schools and Lancaster Academy, and acquired a good education. While still a youth he developed a strong love for agriculture and a capacity as a judge of cattle; but over-work impaired his health, and before he attained his majority he was compelled to abandon farming. For several years he taught successfully in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and the province of Quebec, and also gave lessons in vocal music. About 1848 he returned to Stratford, and in connection with his brother, Elisha A., he engaged in building mills. This was before railroads had been run into the upper country, and the machinery had to be hauled from Portland, Maine, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. On Mill brook they constructed a saw and grist mill; then added a turning lathe, shingle and clapboard machines, and manufactured machinery. Thus the Baldwins' mill was the first of modern pattern in that section. They afterward built many more mills in the Upper Coos country. In 1849 the Baldwin Brothers built a mill on the Vermont side of the Connecticut, at the mouth of the Nulhegan river, which was destroyed by fire, February 20, 1885. It stood on the site now occupied by the immense mills of the Nulhegan Lumber Company. William L. Baldwin removed to Bloomfield, and resided there fourteen years.

The first lumber this firm sawed there was rafted in May, 1851, and was the first sent to Massachusetts through the canal at Fifteen-mile falls, and also was the first lumber rafted for transportation down the Upper Connecticut. The flourishing village of North Stratford grew up around the site of this industry, which gave employment to many persons. Under a charter granted July, 1850, the Baldwin Bridge Company erected the toll-bridge across the Connecticut at Stratford, which was opened for travel in June, 1852. Mr. Baldwin's identification with the development of business in Stratford was highly important in many ways, as the above statements show. From 1865 to the date of his death, December 27, 1878, his business life was in Stratford, and comprised lumbering, merchandising and farming. He was a man of warm heart and generous impulses, and in order that his employes might have work and not suffer he operated his mill at a loss from 1856 to 1858, during a period of great depression consequent upon scarcity of money, and the worthlessness of the paper currency of that day. In politics he was a staunch Republican, and served as selectman and justice of the peace in Bloomfield, and was the first postmaster at North Stratford. He gave evidence of his acumen as a business man by buying timber lands before most men had any conception of the value they would soon attain. He was one of the original thirteen charter members of the Baptist Church in Stratford, and was a markedly consistent and practical Christian. He married, February 8, 1850, Maria Jane Holmes, born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, December 17, 1822, daughter of John and Sarah (Towne) Holmes, of Colebrook. (See Holmes elsewhere in this work). She died June 12, 1904, aged eighty-two years. She was a woman of strong individuality and great executive ability. Her energy and capability were powerful factors in the household, and to her husband she was an efficient helpmeet, a wise councillor and an intelligent companion. The six children born of this union were: Edmund William, John Holmes, Mary Annette, Mira Agnes, Isabella Sarah and Jane Maria. All except the eldest of these died young.

(VIII) Edmund William, eldest and only surviving child of William and Martha J. (Holmes) Baldwin, was born in Stratford, May 7, 1852, and was educated in the common schools and at Kimball Academy, and as he grew up became familiar with the different lines of business in which his father was engaged. After leaving school he taught in Colebrook Academy, and then went to Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa, and was in the grain and stock, lumber and coal business thirteen years, a part of the time on a salary and a part of the time for himself. In 1884 he returned to New Hampshire and settled at North Stratford, and has carried on farming and also dealt in farm machinery. He is a member of Stratford Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, and Coos Grange, No. 256, Patrons of Husbandry, of Stratford. He married, August 14, 1878, at Rock Island, Illinois, Flora R. Madison, who was born May 16, 1852, at Elizabeth, Illinois, and educated in the public schools of Galena, Illinois, and Dubuque, Iowa, daughter of John R. and Susanna (Smith) Madison, of Dubuque, Iowa. John R. Madison was captain of Company I, Nineteenth Regiment, Third Infantry, during the Civil war, and was a great-grandson of Colonel James Madison, of Virginia, who, being unable to go into the field, was commissioned colonel of militia for home defense and chairman of the first committee of safety of Orange county, Virginia, during the Revolution.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin: Mary A., born July 11, 1879, died August 28, 1881; Flora E., born August 5, 1881, died April 2, 1885; Berta Edith, born May 6, 1884; Jeanette Holmes, born September 28, 1886; and William Lothrop, born November 19, 1889. All these children were born at North Stratford, with the exception of Berta Edith, who was born at Newell, Iowa. William Lothrop is a student at Dartmouth College, and Berta Edith and Jeanette Holmes are students at the Brown University.

(Second Family.)

There are various reasons for supposing that the Baldwins are of Norman origin, and one of them is the fact that the first earl of Devonshire, who received his title from William the Conqueror, bore that name. The name was prominently identified with the ancient nobility of France, and antedates the period of the first crusade, during which Baldwin (1058-1118) was made king of Jerusalem.

(I) Henry Baldwin, the emigrant ancestor of the family now being considered, was of Devonshire, and arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, prior to 1640, in which year he signed the order for the settlement of Woburn. In 1652 he was admitted a freeman in Woburn; was a selectman there in 1681; and a deacon of the First Church from 1686 until his death, which occurred February 14, 1697-98. He resided at New Bridge in North Woburn. November 1, 1649, he married Phebe Richardson, daughter of Ezekiel and Susanna Richardson, who were also among the original settlers of Woburn. Phebe was baptized in Boston June 3, 1632, but may have been born in England. She became the mother of eleven children: Susanna (died young), Susanna, Phebe, John, David, Timothy, Mary, Henry, Abigail, Ruth and Benjamin. The mother died September 13, 1710.

(II) Henry (2), fourth son and eighth child of Henry (1) and Phebe (Richardson) Baldwin, was born in Woburn, September 15, 1664, and died there January 17, 1739. He was married May 4, 1692-93, to Abigail Fiske, daughter of David and Abigail (Seaborn) Fiske, who subsequently settled in Lexington, Massachusetts. Abigail Baldwin, who survived her husband, was the mother of Henry, David, Isaac, Abigail (who died young), James (who died young), Abigail, James and Samuel.

(III) James, fifth son and seventh child of Henry and Abigail (Fiske) Baldwin, was born in Woburn, October 19, 1710. He resided on the family homestead all his life, which terminated January 28, 1791. May 29, 1739, he married Ruth Richardson, who was born in Woburn, June 17, 1713, daughter of Joseph Richardson, granddaughter of Samuel Richardson and great-granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, the latter a brother of Ezekiel Richardson, previously referred to (see Richardson, I). She was the mother of Cyrus, Ruel (died young), Loammi and Ruel. Ruth survived her husband but a short time, her death having occurred May 13, 1791, in her seventy-eighth year.

(IV) Ruel, youngest son and child of James and Ruth (Richardson) Baldwin, was born in Woburn, June 30, 1747. He spent his entire life in his native town, but the date of his death does not appear in the records at hand. October 4, 1769, he married Keziah Wyman, who bore him four children: Ruel, Ruth, James and Josiah. Keziah married for her second husband a Mr. Johnson, by whom she had six children.

(V) Lieutenant James, second son and third child of Ruel and Keziah (Wyman) Baldwin, was

born in Woburn, October 7, 1773. He resided for some time in Dunstable, Massachusetts, from whence he removed to Westford, same state, and he died November 24, 1827. He was a prominent churchman and a deacon. His marriage took place in December, 1798, to Priscilla Keyes, who was born in Westford, December 26, 1772, daughter of Issachar Keyes. She died August 11, 1849. Their children were: Stephen Keyes, Josiah, Josephus, who were born in Dunstable; Eliza.

(VI) James, fifth son and eighth child of James and Priscilla (Keyes) Baldwin, was born in Westford, May 13, 1812. In early manhood he entered the employ of his brothers Josephus and Edwin, who were engaged in the manufacture of textile mill appliances in Nashua, such as spools, bobbins, shuttles, etc., and remained there until about the year 1859, when he established the present James Baldwin Bobbin and Shuttle Company of Manchester under the name of James Baldwin & Company, and engaged in the manufacture of bobbins, spools and shuttles. This business has expanded into large proportions, becoming one of the most important industrial enterprises in that city. When the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company was organized, this company was among those which constituted the combination, and it is now known as the James Baldwin Company Division of that concern. Mr. Baldwin died in Manchester, May 22, 1893. He was one of the most able and successful business men of his day, and is justly entitled to an honorable place among the pioneer manufacturers of that city, whose foresight and perseverance made possible the development and present magnitude of its industrial activities. Like his ancestors he participated conspicuously in religious affairs and was a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Nashua, and later of the First Baptist Church in Manchester. His first wife, whom he married October 12, 1834, was Harriet Robbins, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire; she died March 1, 1835. He married (second), April 9, 1840, Mary Buttrick, of Concord, Massachusetts, who died July 30, 1857, aged forty years. He married (third), August 4, 1858, Julia Ann Hunton, of Nashua, who died October 28, 1877. He married (fourth), February 22, 1880, Mrs. Eliza W. Brown, of Manchester. His first wife died childless. The children of his second union are: 1. James Francis, who will be again referred to. 2. Mary Emily, born July 25, 1846, and is now the wife of John C. Littlefield, of Manchester (see Littlefield, VIII). 3. Harriet Ella, born July 16, 1848, deceased; she married Ludger Vincent and had two children. 4. Isadora, born December 15, 1851, died January 2, 1852. 5. Luther Chase, born July 17, 1854, is now general superintendent of the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company's general office in Providence, Rhode Island. He married Julia A. Dearborn. 6. Charles Henry, born June 10, 1857, died September 9, 1857. The children of his third union are: Frederick Charles, born May 11, 1859, graduated from Dartmouth College, and is now principal of the Foster School, Somerville, Massachusetts. David C., born December 25, 1870, died young.

(VII) James Francis, eldest son and child of James and Mary (Buttrick) Baldwin, was born in Nashua, July 12, 1843. He was educated in the Nashua public schools, and at an early age began to assist his father, under whose direction he rapidly acquired a good knowledge of the business. He has been actively connected with the Bobbin and Shuttle industry in Manchester from its establishment to the present time, and when it was in-



James Baldwin

corporated (about 1887) with the elder Baldwin as president, he assumed the responsible position of treasurer and manager. These arduous duties he performed with such superior ability as to greatly enhance the importance and prestige of the enterprise, and at the consummation of the merger (1898) already noted, he became superintendent of the U. S. Bobbin and Shuttle Company (James Baldwin Company Division). In that responsible capacity he is pursuing the same liberal and progressive policy as that which characterized his efforts under the old regime, and the Manchester plant, which employs an average force of three hundred and fifty skilled workmen, is well abreast of its associate concerns as regards the quality and quantity of its output.

In addition to his industrial activity Mr. Baldwin is prominently identified with the financial interests of the city, and is a director of the First National Bank. He has rendered his share of service in a public capacity as a member of the common council, the board of aldermen and the state legislature; in politics he is a Republican. In the Masonic order he has taken thirty-two degrees, being affiliated with Lafayette (Blue) Lodge; Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Adoniram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Beekdash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory. He is also a leading member and past officer of both the lodge and encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For many years he has been a member of the First Baptist Church.

Mr. Baldwin married (first), July 12, 1864, Mary Elizabeth Palmer, daughter of Gilman Palmer, of Chicago, Illinois. She died in 1900. He married (second) Isabella McPherson, who was superintendent of the Elliot Hospital while he was a trustee of that institution. Of his first union there is one daughter, Stella Mabel Baldwin, who married Mitchell Ward, of Manchester, receiving teller in the Manchester Savings Bank.

The first of this name of whom there is any record is Hughe de Hersey, who was governor of Fran. Normandy, in 1204. There is mention of a certain Sir Malvicius de Hercy in the year 1210. The family appears to have come originally from Flanders. Edward I of England held another Hugh de Hercy, that is, took his rents during his minority. Sir Malvicius de Hercy married Theophania, daughter of Gilbert de Arches, Baron of Grove, and from him have descended the family of Hercy of Grove, one of the first families in the county of Nottingham. Branches of this family appear to have settled in several of the counties of England; one in Oxfordshire, another in Berks, and so on. Persons of this name were in Sussex, England, from 1376 to 1482, possessing an estate seven miles in circumference. The Herseys of Grove show direct descent in the male line down to 1570 only, but branches of the family in Oxfordshire and Berkshire continue as late as 1794. The name in early records is written Hersee, Harsie and Hearsey.

(I) William Hersey is said to have been the son of Nathaniel Hercy, who died in Reading, Berkshire county, England, in 1629, and whose children were: William, born 1596, and Thomas, 1599. From William sprang all the Herseys of Hingham, Massachusetts, and many more. He came to New England in 1635, and early in the autumn of that year located in Hingham with others who were passengers on the ship he came in. July 3, 1636, he

had a house lot of five acres granted to him, on what is now South, nearly opposite West street. At the time of the trouble about the election of officers for the train band 1644-1645, William Hersey was assessed a heavy fine for supporting the views of Rev. Peter Hobart and his friends; and the family rate towards the erection of the new meeting house was the largest but one upon the list. In deeds he is described as a "husbandman." He was made freeman in March, 1638, and selectman, 1642, 1647, and 1650; and was a member of the artillery company in 1652. He died March 22, 1658. His will, dated March 9, 1658, was proved April 29, following. The appraisement of his property in the inventory thereof was four hundred nine pounds, thirteen shillings, sixpence. The christian name of his wife was Elizabeth. She died in Hingham, October 8, 1671. The children of William, probably born in England, were: Gregory, Prudence, Nathaniel, William, Frances and Elizabeth, the three last named accompanying him to America. Three others, Judith, John and James, were born in Hingham.

(II) William (2), eldest son of William (1) and Elizabeth Hersey, was born in England and came to New England with his parents in 1635. He was made a freeman in 1672; was constable in 1661; and served as selectman in 1678-82-90. He died September 28, 1691. His will made in 1689 was proved January 27, 1692. He married (first), about 1656 or 1657, Rebecca Chubbuck, who was born in Hingham, in April, 1641, and died June 1, 1686, aged forty-five years. She was the daughter of Thomas and Alice Chubbuck. The christian name of his second wife, as appears by his will, was Ruhamah. There is no entry of this marriage, however, nor of her death, on the Hingham records. The twelve children, all by wife Rebecca, were: William, John, James, Rebecca, Deborah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary, Joshua, Judith (died young), and Judith.

(III) James, third son and child of William (2) and Rebecca (Chubbuck) Hersey, was born in Hingham, December 2, 1661, and died May 23, 1743, aged eighty-one years. He was a farmer and resided on South street, in West Hingham. He was a man of good parts, and was constable in 1694; selectman 1719 and 1721, and represented the town in the general court in 1734-35-36. In his will made May 27, 1739, mention is made of land purchased of his brother William and of land owned in Abington; and bequeathes all his property to his wife Susanna, including "my negroes, to her and her heirs forever." He married his wife Susanna, whose surname does not appear, at a place and date both of which are missing. She died in Hingham, June 10, 1762, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. But two children are credited to them in the "History of Hingham": Susanna, who died at sixteen years of age; and James, who died at eight years of age. A manuscript history of the family says: "James had three sons: James, John and Peter."

(IV) James (2), a grandson of William (2), and perhaps a son of James Hersey (1), moved from Hingham to that part of Exeter which is now New Market, having first explored the country for the purpose of cutting ash and oak timber, as he was a carpenter or cooper. He afterwards took up land, and settled there, in company with the father or grandfather of Nathaniel Burley.

(V) James (3), "an immediate descendant" of the preceding, was of New Market. He met with an accident which resulted in the loss of a leg and afterwards of his property, so that he was unable to complete the education of his sons.

(VI) Jonathan, second son and child of James

(3) and Jemima (Burley) Hersey, was born, says the family records, December 22, 1746. He and his sister, Jemima, who married John Piper, settled in Wolfboro; the other brothers and sisters settled in Sanbornton. Jonathan Hersey, in 1771, received of Daniel Pierce, of Portsmouth, a deed of one hundred and forty acres of land, a portion of the "Great Lot" which contained one thousand acres. This farm adjoined Tuftonboro. Jonathan was a stirring man, and held several minor offices. He speculated considerably in land and eventually became a large landholder, and several of his sons followed his example and settled in Tuftonboro and Wolfboro. Jonathan married, February 15, 1772, Mary Wiggin, and they had eight sons and two daughters: Samuel W., James, William, John, Elijah, Polly, Jonathan, Nabby, Jacob and ———.

(VII) John B., son of Jonathan and Mary (Wiggin) Hersey, was born in Wolfboro, October 18, 1779, and died August 21, 1853, aged seventy-four years. He followed the traditions of his fathers and cultivated the soil, and was a well-to-do and intelligent citizen. He married, March 14, 1813, Ruth Nudd, who was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, February 14, 1788, and died May 2, 1847. They had seven children: Mary, John, William H., James P., Erastus, Hannah, and Samuel N., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Samuel Nudd, seventh and youngest child of John B. and Ruth (Nudd) Hersey, was born in Wolfboro, June 11, 1831, and died April 27, 1907, aged seventy six years. He was a merchant and manufacturer of clothing, starting in business in 1857, at Diamond Corner, and in 1873 removing to Wolfboro, where he continued until 1895, when he turned his attention to the excellent farm which he owned at Wolfboro. He was educated at Wolfboro and Tuftonboro Academies, and during his life continued to keep in touch with the world's progress by reading. He also devoted his attention to the genealogy of his family and made some progress in discovering its early history. He was a member of Lake Council, No. 247, Royal Arcanum, and his funeral was conducted by that order. He married, May 9, 1857, Susan E. Copp, by whom he had one son, Omah, who died young. He married (second), June 6, 1877, Catherine M. Loughton, of Portsmouth, the daughter of John and Lucy (Trundy) Loughton. The children of the second marriage were: Parry T. and Ralph Samuel, who died June 25, 1902, aged nineteen years, eleven months.

(IX) Parry Trundy, son of Samuel N. and Catherine M. (Loughton) Hersey, was born in Wolfboro, January 16, 1880, and was educated at the Brewster Free Academy, and at Nichols Academy, Dudley, Massachusetts. He worked five years at the printer's trade, and has been in that business for himself since August, 1906. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Fidelity Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Myrtle Rebekah Lodge, No. 48. He married, September 27, 1890, Edna E. Sanborn, who was born in Wakefield, February 9, 1880, daughter of John I. and Ella C. (Grant) Sanborn. They have two children: Louise Elizabeth and Donald Samuel.

In the year 1871 the number of Hoyts in the United States who had descended from John and Simon Hoyt was estimated at about nine thousand. That number has probably since doubled. The name has many variations, all coming from the spelling Hoyt, or Hoyt. Some now use the spelling Hoitt. The members

of the Hoyt family in this country generally belong to the middle classes, but there are among them men of wealth. Many are in the learned professions, divinity, law and medicine, the latter engaging much the larger number. Military titles are common; there are many captains, majors and colonels, and in New Hampshire there were at one time three generals named Hoyt. In the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars the family took an active part. A large number served as soldiers, and many thereby lost their lives.

(I) The earliest information concerning John Hoyt which has yet been obtained, is that he was one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and also of Amesbury. It seems probable that he was born about 1610 or 1615. Whether he came directly from England or had previously lived in other towns in America is uncertain. His name has not been found among those of passengers of any of the early emigrant ships. John Hoyt was almost the only individual who received all his earlier grants at the "first division" of land in Salisbury. This would seem to indicate that he was one of the first to move into the town (1640). He early removed to the west side of the Powow river. His name appears on the original articles of agreement between Salisbury and Salisbury New-town, in 1654; and he was one of the seventeen original "comenors" of the new town whose names were recorded March 16, 1655. In the divisions of land he received several lots in the "Great Swamp," "on the River," at the "Lions Mouth," and in other parts of the town. One of these contained two hundred acres, and was styled the great division. "Goodman Hoget" was one of those chosen to lay out land in "Lion's Mouth," etc., February, 1661. John Hoyt is also frequently mentioned on the old Amesbury records as prudentialman, selectman, constable, jurymen, moderator, etc. He was a man of independent thought, and often had his "contrary descent" entered on the records of the town, in several instances alone, one of them being on the question of his serving as selectman in 1682. He was a sergeant of the Salisbury military company, and is frequently called "Sargent Hoyt." He was also one of "the commissioned and other officers of the Militia in the County of Norfolk," in 1671. The town records of Amesbury state that he died February 28, 1688. He had two wives, both named Frances. He probably married his first wife about 1635. She died February 23, 1643, and he married his second wife in 1643 or 1644. She survived him and was living in 1697. His children were: Frances, John, Thomas, Gregorie, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Joseph (died young), Joseph, Marah, Naomi and Dorothee. (An account of Thomas and descendants appears in this article.)

(II) John (2), second child and eldest son of John (1) and Frances Hoyt, was born about 1638, and as he always signed his name in full (did not write his initials or make his mark) he evidently had a very good education for a common man in those times. In old deeds, of which he gave and received a large number, he is sometimes called a "planter," and sometimes a "carpenter." He received his first lot of land ("on the River") in Amesbury, October, 1658, and was admitted as a "townsman," December 10, 1660. On the records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, 9, 2m, 1667, we find the three following entries: "Jno. Hoyt Jun: tooke ye oath of fidelitie: att ye present Court." "Jno. Hoyt jun: upon ye request & choyce of ye New-towne is admitted by this present Court to keep ye Ordinary at ye Newtown of Salisbury, & to sell

wine & strong waters for ye year ensuing." Also, "Jno Hoyt jun: is dismist by this Court from all trainings: until such time: as he shall be cuered of yt infirmity wch doth att present disinable him fro trayning." He had a seat assigned him in the meeting house, July 9, 1667. His name frequently appears on the Amesbury records as lot-layer, constable, etc. He was imprisoned in Salem "Gaal," March, 1694, for failing to discharge his duty as constable, and in his petition for release he states "That Your Petitioner has Lately mett with great losses, haveing his house plundered by the Indians, and has been visited with much sickness through the holy afflicting hand of god upon him—besides sundry of the persons from whome many of sd arreares be due are both dead & removed out of ye Towne," etc. "The Great and General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, sitting in Boston," granted his petition and released him from prison. He was killed by the Indians, in Andover, on the road to Haverhill, August 13, 1696. He married, June 23, 1659, Mary Barnes, daughter of William and Rachel Barnes, who survived him and was living in 1704. Their children were ten: William, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Rachel, Dorothee, Grace and Robert. (Sketches of John, Joseph and Robert, and descendants form a part of this article.)

(III) William, eldest child of John (2) and Mary (Barnes) Hoyt, was born September 5, 1660, died July 19, 1728. His grandfather, William William Barnes, for whom he was probably named, deeded him two or three pieces of land. From the Old Norfolk records we learn that he took the oath of allegiance and fidelity December 20, 1677. The town records state that he was chosen tithing man 1693-94 and 1697-98. He probably lived at the "Lion's Mouth." The amount of inventory of his property at his death, 1728, was three hundred and twenty-three pounds. He married, January 12, 1688, Dorothy Colby, daughter of Samuel Colby, Sr., who survived him and was living in 1740. They had nine children: Elizabeth, Dorothy, Abner, Maria, Susanna, Philip, William, Hopestill and Miriam.

(IV) Abner, third child and oldest son of William and Dorothy (Colby) Hoyt, was born in Amesbury, January 25, 1693, and died in Rumford (now Concord) in 1747 or 1748. He was a carpenter. His name is mentioned on the Amesbury records in March, 1729. The next year he sold his house and land immediately north of his father's homestead, "near Lion's Mouth," and immediately after March 9, 1730, removed to "Penny Cook" (now Concord), New Hampshire, being one of the proprietors and earliest settlers of the place. His name is one of ten signed to a request dated September 18, 1732, to Benjamin Rolfe, proprietor's clerk, to call a meeting of the proprietors "to consider of what is proper to be done concerning building a mill, and to agree with some man or men to do the same and also to raise one hundred pounds for the support of the Rev. Timothy Walker."

Among the garrisons established in 1746 was one around the house of Jonathan Eastman, on the Mill road, and Abner Hoyt and Jacob Hoyt and their families were assigned to it. At that time the inhabitants were in great fear of an attack from either their French or their Indian enemies or both.

Abner Hoyt owned land on "The Mountains" on what is now East Penacook street, in East Concord. "On one occasion," says Bouton, in his "History of Concord," "his daughter Betsey went out to milk the cows, just at twilight. She was accompanied by a soldier named Roane for a guard. While she

milked the cows Roane sat on the fence; but instead of looking out for Indians his eyes were attracted toward Betsey. She, observing his gaze, said, 'Roane, you better look the other way, and see if there are any Indians near.' Turning round at that moment, he saw an Indian with tomahawk in hand, creeping slyly toward him. Roane screamed, leaped over the fence, and ran, gun in hand, leaving Betsey to do the best she could for herself. Fortunately, however, Betsey regained the garrison in safety." Abner Hoyt married, November 14, 1717, Mary Blaisdell, who died about 1747. Their children, of whom the youngest only was born in Concord, were: Jacob, Zeruah, Betsey, Stephen, Apphia, Philip, and John. Zeruah was married (intentions published January 27, 1741), to Joseph Farnum (see Farnum III).

(V) John (3), seventh and youngest child of Abner and Mary (Blaisdell) Hoyt, is said to have been the second male child born in Concord, September 10, 1732. He died February, 1804, or 1905. In September, 1754, Captain John Chandler had command of a company of nine men, "in His Majesty's service," for eight days, from September 8 to 16, probably on scouting service, and John Hoyt as one of these was allowed pay to the amount of fifteen shillings eight pence. The great highway between Plymouth and Portsmouth ran through Sanbornton, Canterbury and the north east part of Concord. In that section of the town John Hoyt built a log house and kept a tavern that was very celebrated in that day. The oven in it was so spacious that a boy twelve years old could go in and turn around. All the transportation of merchandise in those days was done by means of horse or ox-power, and many teams were employed. Mr. Hoyt charged half a pistareen, or about nine cents, for keeping a yoke of oxen over night; one night thirty-three teams, or sixty-six oxen, put up there. The barn was large and well filled with hay, which was chiefly cut from a meadow of natural mowing belonging to the farm. Mr. Hoyt also raised his own stock—cattle, sheep, etc., and his table was well supplied with fresh meat; but travellers usually carried their own bread and cheese. This tavern was kept there from 1780 till Mr. Hoyt's death in 1805. John Hoyt married, July 2, 1755, Abigail Carter, who when a "little girl saw one Indian or more in the bushes on the Sabbath before the Massacre." She died May 25, 1824, aged eighty-seven. Her descendants were thirteen children, eighty-two grandchildren, one hundred and five great-grandchildren, and five of the fifth generation. The thirteen children were: Mary, Abigail, Abner, Martha, Sarah, John, Susanna, Ezra, Jacob, William, Ruth, Betty, and William 2d.

(VI) Jacob, ninth child and fourth son of John (3) and Abigail (Carter) Hoyt, was born March 28, 1772, in the old tavern. He resided after 1819 on the east side of the Merrimack river, on "the Mountain," as it was called. He was a farmer and bridge-builder, and was very vigorous in mind and body long past his eightieth year. The house he occupied was first erected at "the Fort," by Captain Ebenezer Eastman, before 1748, and afterward taken down and moved to the Mountain. Mr. Hoyt bought the farm of two hundred acres on which the house stood in 1819, and spent the remainder of his life there, making great improvements on his farm, and keeping the old mansion in good repair. The site is one of the most desirable, and furnishes one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects on the east side of the river. Jacob Hoyt married (first), October 27, 1800, Ruth Virgin, and they were the

parents of one child, Prudence V. Mrs. Hoyt died July 28, 1803, and he married (second) Fanny Tucker, February 7, 1805. Their children were: Sophia, John, Daniel Vose, Rachel, Fanny Jane, Jedediah T., William, Ruth E., and Jacob N., only one living, residing in Illinois.

(VII) John (4), second child and oldest son of Jacob and Fanny (Tucker) Hoyt, was born in East Concord, November 10, 1807. After acquiring a common school education he learned the art of paper making, and went into business for himself at Peterboro, New Hampshire. Afterward he went to Ohio and established himself in business in Cleveland, and later in Delaware, Ohio. In 1875 he returned to New Hampshire and carried on the business of paper making in Manchester, in company with his son William, under the firm name of John Hoyt & Co. The business was large and profitable, and was kept going until 1886. Mr. Hoyt died in 1891. He was an industrious man, careful and attentive to business, depending for success on his industry and the good quality of the articles he made. He married Margaret Morrison Jewett, of Peterboro, New Hampshire. They were the parents of children: Elizabeth, died 1901, married Elias S. Root, had two children, Margaret, married Arthur B. Claffin, now resides in Beverly, Massachusetts; and Orville, now in Paris; William Jewett, and Fanny H., born August 21, 1843, now the wife of John C. Sawyer, of Manchester.

(VIII) William Jewett, only son of John (4) and Margaret Morrison (Jewett) Hoyt, was born in Delaware, Ohio, April 1, 1842, and educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen years he entered his father's mill to learn the art of manufacturing paper. The following fifteen years he devoted to perfecting his knowledge of the business, becoming an accomplished and skilled man in the business. In 1875, on removing to Manchester, New Hampshire, he became a partner with his father, and bought out the plant of the Martin Paper Company, and continued the business under the name of John Hoyt & Company for ten years. In 1885 the company was incorporated, John Hoyt becoming president, and William Hoyt secretary and treasurer. The health of both father and son failing, the business was sold the following year, and after that time neither was in active business. Mr. Hoyt is a stockholder and director in the Manchester National Bank, a position for which his wide experience well qualifies him. He is a popular man with his associates, and a member of the Calumet, the Derryfield, and other clubs. Though a strong Republican and interested in politics, he has never cared to hold office. He is a member of the Franklin Street Church Society. He married, February 3, 1875, Emma A. Cobb, daughter of Ahira and Maria Cobb, born March 25, 1854, died January 3, 1897.

(III) John (3), third child and second son of John (2) and Mary (Barnes) Hoyt, was born March 28, 1663, and died intestate August 24, 1691. In the year 1686 his father deeded him land in Jamaica, now West Amesbury, formerly the property of John (1) Hoyt. He probably lived in the west part of the town. Among the items mentioned in the inventory of his estate were three acres meadow, £15; "two lots in the Lyon's Mouth," £15; "one Lott in Children's Land," £15; "land at the COUNTRY pond," £6; "House and Land at Jamaicae," £60;—total, £153, 10s. He married Elizabeth ———, who survived him and married John Blaisdell, January 6, 1693. She was living in 1744. The children of John and Elizabeth Hoyt were: Lydia, Mary, and Daniel.

(IV) Daniel, third child and only son of John (3) and Elizabeth Hoyt, was born in Jamaica (West Amesbury), March 2, 1690, and died March 3, 1743. In the settlement of his father's estate, 1720 and 1722, Daniel had the "homestead at Jamaica, on the road to Haverhill." His tombstone is still to be seen in the West Amesbury cemetery. His will was proved March 10, 1743. He married (first) Sarah Rowell, marriage intentions filed December 9, 1710. She died January 2, 1729, and he married (second), July 24, 1729, Elizabeth Baxter, who survived him. The children by the first wife were: Mary, Reuben, Jethro, Eliphalet (died young), Lydia, John, Eliphalet, and Sarah. (Eliphalet and descendants receive mention in this article).

(V) John (4), sixth child and fourth son of Daniel and Sarah (Rowell) Hoyt, born December 20, 1720, died about 1795; and was called "Deacon" and "Captain." He built and lived in a house still standing in West Amesbury, at a place called the "Highlands." He married (first), November 4, 1745, Meriam Currier. She died October 15, 1787, and he married (second), November 27, 1788, Widow Mary (Kelly) Moulton. The eleven children by the first wife were: Merriam, Anne, died young; Daniel, died young; John, Anne, Sarah, Daniel, Joseph, Hannah, Lois, and Molly.

(VI) Joseph, eighth child and fourth son of John and Merriam (Currier) Hoyt, was born in West Amesbury, June 7, 1762. He was lame. After living some time on his father's place, he removed to New Chester, or Hill, New Hampshire. He married, December 4, 1792, Hannah Rowell, whose name appears as Sally Rowell on the publication. Their children were: Anna, Hannah, Polly, Joseph, John, Lydia, and Merriam.

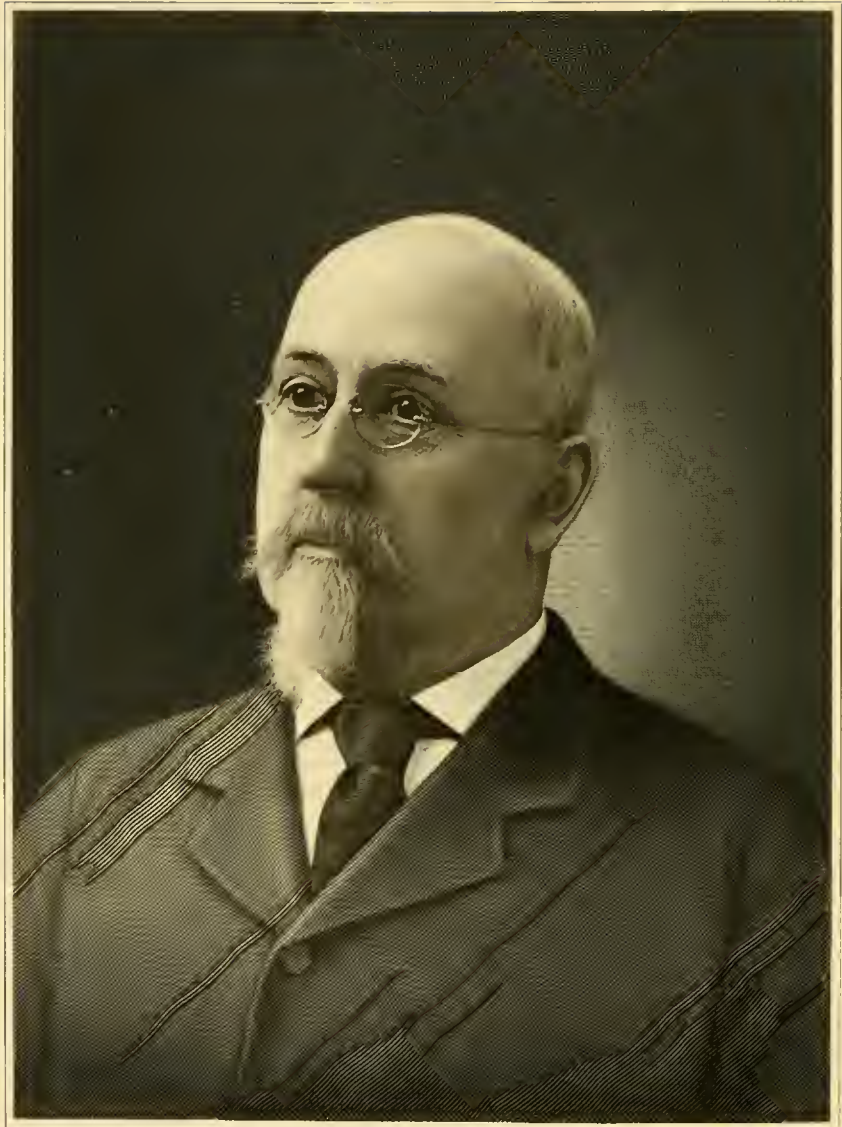
(VII) Lydia, sixth child and fourth daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Rowell) Hoyt, was born April 12, 1806, in Amesbury, and married Franklin Moseley, of Concord. (See Moseley).

(V) Eliphalet Hoyt, fifth son and seventh child of Daniel and Sarah (Rowell) Hoyt, was born June 2, 1723, in West Amesbury. He resided in that parish until 1751, and afterwards lived in the south part of Kingston, New Hampshire, and was hayward there in 1769. He married, August 1, 1745, Mary Peaslee, and their children were: Anne, Mary, Eliphalet, Peaslee, Ruth, Lydia, Ebenezer, Simeon, Daniel and James. (Mention of the last named and descendants appears in this article). Eliphalet Hoyt died about the close of the year 1794, and his son Simeon was appointed administrator of his estate, January 9, 1795. (A sketch of Simeon appears below).

(VI) Ebenezer, third son and seventh child of Eliphalet and Mary (Peaslee) Hoyt, was born June 15, 1754, probably in Kingston, and lived for a time in Amesbury or Newburyport, but finally settled in Hampstead, New Hampshire. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married, July 8, 1779, Sarah Nichols, of Amesbury. Their children were: Mehitable, William H., Daniel, Eliphalet, Joseph and Moses.

(VII) William Howard, eldest son and second child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Nichols) Hoyt, was an early settler in Sandown, New Hampshire, where he lived and died. He married Betsey French, of South Hampton, and their children were: Sarah N., William, Mehitable, Ebenezer, Rhoda, Betsey and Nathan.

(VIII) Nathan, youngest child of William H. and Betsey (French) Hoyt, was born November 27, 1817, in Sandown. He married Sally Hook, whose father, Moody Hook, kept the old Hook Hotel, a noted tavern in its day. They had four



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children: Francis Moody, now deceased, whose sketch follows. Laura, who married Perley Currier, now deceased; she has land in Fremont, New Hampshire. Lotta, who died young. Belle, who married Aldine Johnston, and resides in South Danville, New Hampshire. The daughters taught school prior to their marriage.

(IX) Francis Moody, only son of Nathan and Sally (Hook) Hoyt, was born in Danville, New Hampshire, March 29, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He early showed mechanical tastes, and later, when fully developed, they aided materially in the success which attended his well-directed efforts, and earned for him a place among representative business men of Manchester. In early life he thoroughly mastered the trade of shoemaker, serving an apprenticeship in the city of Haverhill, Massachusetts. He began the manufacture of children's shoes in Haverhill, but at the time of the union troubles he moved his well-established business to Raymond, New Hampshire, in the development of which town he was an active factor, his factory being the chief business therein. Subsequently he sought wider and larger fields for his business career, and the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, offered him inducements by building a factory especially for his business and exempting him from taxes for ten years, and accordingly he moved there in 1889. This factory, situated on the corner of Silver and Lincoln streets, is one of the best in New England, and is thoroughly equipped with all modern machinery for the manufacture of shoes. Among their manufactures are the Hoyt's Amoskeag, Hoyt's Byron, Hoyt's Slayton and the Hoyt's Custom Shoes, in men's, youths' and little gents', the special shoes being called the Beacon Light shoe. The factory gives employment to about seven hundred hands, thus making it one of the leading industries of the city. In July, 1902, the firm decided to sell their shoes direct to the retail trade, and this change was watched very closely by the trade. In six months the entire business had been changed without stopping the factory a single day or reducing the output a single case. In fact they had more orders than they could take care of and were obliged to run the factory overtime. At that time Mr. Hoyt said: "For twenty-five years I have made shoes, commencing from the bottom. I have built my business up to its great volume of to-day by using plenty of sole-leather. It is the best agent I ever had and to-day my hope of making 10,000 pairs of shoes a day, is based on my judgment that merchants who have bought my shoes will recognize and appreciate this. I am going to do my business with progressive merchants and I shall spare no cost to meet their requirements. I have secured thirty of the most intelligent salesmen I could procure to show Hoyt's shoes to the trade. I have associated with me in every department the best men I could secure. On these lines I am expecting to win the confidence of the shoe merchants of the entire country." The company, which was known as the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, is now incorporated and conducting an excellent business, which is the direct result of the work of its founder, who was a man of executive ability, methodical habits and untiring industry, and who labored late and early in the interests of the business. Upon the incorporation of the company Mrs. Francis M. Hoyt became vice-president and one of the directors, which offices she still holds. Mr. Hoyt was a Democrat in politics, but he never aspired to or held office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He was a mem-

ber of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the lodge in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoyt married, November 27, 1866, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, Eliza A. Meserve, born in Freedom, New Hampshire, April 9, 1839, daughter of Edward O. and Eliza (Sanborn) Meserve. Edward O. Meserve was a farmer and drover; he was the eldest child of Nathaniel Meserve. Francis M. and Eliza A. (Meserve) Hoyt were the parents of three children: Ida and Eva, twins, who died in infancy, and Luella, mentioned at length in the following paragraph. Francis M. Hoyt died at Sugar Hill in the mountains where they were stopping for a few days' rest, of heart trouble, August 14, 1903.

(X) Luella, only child of Francis M. and Eliza A. (Meserve) Hoyt, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 12, 1876. She was educated in the schools of her native city and at a school in Boston, Massachusetts, conducted by a Miss Heseey. She married, June 12, 1900, Hovey E. Slayton, son of Edward M. Slayton, and grandson of Hon. Hiram King and Eliza Amanda (Mitchell) Slayton, of Manchester. Hovey E. and Luella (Hoyt) Slayton have four children: Hoyt Carl, born November 26, 1901; Hovey Edward, born November 22, 1902; Virginia, born March 22, 1905; Eleanor, born September 28, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Slayton and their children reside with Mrs. Francis M. Hoyt, in the Hoyt mansion, 1799 Elm street, Manchester. This home, with its large handsome rooms, is one of the most attractive at the North End, the finest residential quarter of the city. Hiram King Slayton, grandfather of Hovey E. Slayton, was one of the prominent men of Manchester. He was born at Calais, Vermont, August 14, 1823, and was a direct descendant of Captain Thomas Slayton, who came from England to the Massachusetts Colony in 1790. He was a delegate to the first national convention in Philadelphia which nominated the first Republican ticket. He was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was in the state legislature of 1871-72, and in the state senate of 1877-78. He was the last senator under the old constitution which gave Manchester but one of the twelve senators. His writings against the Bland bill were copied into all the New York dailies, and his resolutions against the Bland bill were passed both in the Vermont and New Hampshire legislatures. He was much interested in patriotic societies, and was made vice-president general of the first national convention of the Sons of the American Revolution.

(VI) Simeon, fourth son and eighth child of Eliphalet and Mary (Peaslee) Hoyt, was born March 17, 1757, probably in Kingston, and was the administrator of his father's estate there in 1795. He subsequently settled in that part of Gilmanton which is now Gilford, and died there April 9, 1824. He was a tall and stout man, and was noted for his strength. It is said that he weighed at one time exactly four hundred pounds. In connection with Ebenezer Smith, in 1779, he erected mills at Gilford village, on Gunstock brook. He was one of twelve men from Hawke, now Danville, New Hampshire, in Captain Moses McFarland's company, of Colonel John Nixon's regiment, in camp on Winter Hill, September 30, 1775. The Massachusetts Revolutionary War Rolls give his residence also as Goffstown. His name and those of others is found on a receipt for advance pay, dated Cambridge, June 10, 1775. He is given as private of the same company and regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775, enlisted April 25, 1775, service three months, fourteen days.

He was married, September 23, 1777, to Miriam Morrill, of Hawke, who died in March, 1851. Their children were: Joseph, James, Susan, Sally, Henry, Miriam, Polly, Simeon and Nathaniel Morrill.

(VII) Susan, eldest daughter and third child of Simeon and Miriam (Morrill) Hoyt, was born in 1782-83, and became the wife of Joseph Sleeper (see Sleeper, VI).

(VII) Miriam, sixth child and third daughter of Simeon and Miriam (Morrill) Hoyt, married her cousin, Thomas Hoyt. (See Hoyt, VII).

(VII) Henry, third son and fifth child of Simeon and Miriam (Morrill) Hoyt, was born about 1785, probably in that part of Gilmanton now included in Gilford, New Hampshire. He married Betsey Cotton, and they had eight children: Jason Taylor, born May 26, 1812, lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts. John Cotton, born November 11, 1813, married Polly Swain, and lived in Manchester, New Hampshire. George, whose sketch follows. Polly J., born February 5, 1818, died unmarried. May 22, 1842. Betsey Abigail, born September 18, 1820, married Fernando A. Pierce, lived in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and died at Manchester, New Hampshire, August 14, 1855. Jonathan James, born May 24, 1824, married Lucy G. Fuller, and lived in West Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Edward, born January 10, 1826, died October 9, 1827. Henry Edward, born June 9, 1828, married Susan M. Demeritt, and lived in Manchester, New Hampshire. Henry Hoyt, the father, died about 1843.

(VIII) George, third son and third child of Henry and Betsey (Cotton) Hoyt, was born December 30, 1817, in Gilford, New Hampshire. He moved to the neighboring town of Holderness where he was a manufacturer of straw board. He was a Republican in politics. On April 25, 1852, George Hoyt married Frances Moody Smith, daughter of Obadiah and Eliza (Moody) Smith, of West Newbury, Massachusetts. They had one child, Frances Anna, born June 15, 1857, in Holderness. She married, December 25, 1876, Dr. Ashley Cooper Whipple, of Ashland, New Hampshire (see Whipple, IX). George Hoyt died August 9, 1882, and his wife died November 22, 1900, at Ashland.

(VI) James, tenth child and sixth son of Eliphalet and Mary (Peaslee) Hoyt, was born March 28, 1762. He resided all his life and died in Gilford. He married (first) Mehitable Saltmarsh, of Goffstown; (second) Abigail Whittier, of Canterbury; (third) Huldah Field. The children, all by the first wife were: Sally, Betsy, Eliphalet, Thomas, Nathan and Peaslee.

(VII) Thomas, fourth child and second son of James and Mehitable (Saltmarsh) Hoyt, was born in that part of Gilmanton which is now Gilford, August 4, 1796, and died there. He was a farmer and resided in Gilford. He married his cousin, Miriam Hoyt, daughter of Simeon and Miriam (Morrill) Hoyt, of Hawke. (See Hoyt, VII). Their children were: Abigail, William S., Nathan and Almira.

(VIII) William Saltmarsh, second child of Thomas and Miriam (Hoyt) Hoyt, was born December 2, 1821, and died October 9, 1901, aged seventy-nine. He was a farmer and carpenter, a Republican in politics, and a Universalist in religious faith. He married, October, 1848, Lois Adaline Jewett, daughter of Smith and Stasia (Glines) Jewett. Smith Jewett was born July 21, 1793, and died February 17, 1868, aged seventy-four. Stasia (Glines) Jewett was born May 20, 1799. The children of this union are: Helen Frances, George William and Henry Grant. Helen F. died in 1869,

aged twenty. George William, born June 9, 1854, married, November 30, 1878, Mary Ann Blaisdell. They have one son, Park Rowe Hoyt, who graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, and is now one of the medical staff of Worcester City Hospital.

(IX) Henry Grant, third child of William S. and Lois Adaline (Jewett) Hoyt, was born May 27, 1864, in Lakeport, then in Gilford, now Laconia. He was educated in the common schools, and is by occupation a farmer and musician, residing on the old Hoyt homestead in Gilford. He married, July 7, 1895, Ora Alzuma Blaisdell, daughter of Jacob M. and Ann S. (Munsey) Blaisdell, of Gilford. They have two children: Marian Francis, born in Gilford, June 12, 1896, and John Barton, November 1, 1897.

(III) Robert, tenth child and fourth son of John (2) and Mary (Barnes) Hoyt, was a farmer and lived near "Pond Hills," perhaps on the homestead of his father, as his mother, Widow Mary (Barnes) Hoyt, deeded her "youngest son Robert," "my homestead or tract of land whereon I now dwell * * * being in quantity, Twenty acres of upland Meadow and Swamp, as also my Orchard, dwelling house, barn and other buildings, and out-housing and fences thereon"; signed December 23, 1701, acknowledged May 13, 1704. Robert Hoyt was chosen highway surveyor in 1703 and 1711, assessor in 1714-15, and juryman in 1720, and is several other times mentioned on the Amesbury records. He died in 1741; his will dated March 18, 1741, was proved June 1, 1741. Among the items in the inventory are: homestead living, twenty acres, 200; other land, 123; dwelling house, 50; barn, 25; Mill-pond grant at Kingston, New Hampshire, 30; whole amount, 535 5s. He married (first), December 4, 1701, Martha Stevens; and (second), March 17, 1707, Mary Currier, who died about 1766. He had nine children: Hannah and Abigail, by the first wife; and Martha, Mary, Theodore, Dorothy, Aaron, Anne, and Merriam, by the second wife.

(IV) Dorothy, sixth child and fifth daughter of Robert and Mary (Currier) Hoyt, was born April 22, 1714, and married Barnes Jewell (see Jewell, IV).

(II) Thomas, second son and third child of John (1) and Frances Hoyt, was born January 1, 1641. His name stands first on the list of those who took "ye oath of allegiance and fidelity" before Thomas Bradbury, captain of the military company of Salisbury, December 5, 1677. His residence is given as Amesbury, in 1686, when he deeded to his "son Thomas," land at "Bugsmore," in Amesbury. He died January 3, 1691, and letters of administration were granted March 31, 1691, at a court held at Ipswich. He married Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Brown, of Salisbury, and they had children: Thomas, William (died young), Ephraim, John, William, Israel, Benjamin, Joseph, a daughter (died young), Deliverance, and Mary. (Mention of Benjamin and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) Lieutenant Thomas (2), eldest son and child of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Hoyt, was a farmer by occupation, but did considerable business, and gave and received a number of deeds. He was chosen viewer of fences, 1695-06, constable, 1704-05; moderator, May, 1705, and March, 1705-06; juryman, 1708-09 and 1714, and at a later date his name frequently appears on the Amesbury records, with the title of "Lieft." On the Massachusetts records of November 11, 1724, is found the mention of a memorial of Thomas Hoyt, representative for the town of Amesbury, respecting a wounded soldier.

He deeded a pew in the East Meeting-House, Amesbury, to his son Thomas, May 8, 1740. His residence and farm were at Pond hills, and a part of the farm was lately owned and occupied by his descendant, Thomas Hoyt. His will was dated in 1734 and proved in 1741. His inventory, dated March 31, 1742, amounted to six thousand two hundred and seventy-five pounds, nineteen shillings. His wife Mary mentioned in his will, probably survived him. He married (first), May 22, 1689, Elizabeth Huntington, who died January 29, 1722; married (second), November 18, 1722, Widow Mary Barnard, probably the widow of Joseph, who died in 1740 or 1741. The children, all by the first wife, were: John, Jacob, Mary, David, Sarah, Timothy, Elizabeth, Thomas, Micah, Daniel and David.

(IV) Lieutenant Timothy, sixth child and fourth son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Huntington) Hoyt, was born in Salisbury, June 24, 1700. He lived in the West Parish, on the "Children's Land," or "Highlands." His name does not appear on the parish tax lists after 1774. He married, February 15, 1722, Sarah Challis, daughter of William and Margaret Challis. She joined the Second Amesbury Church, December 10, 1726. Their children were: Judith, Timothy (died young), Timothy, Sarah, Mathias, Jonathan, Moses, Lydia, Mary and Eunice.

(V) Timothy (2) third child and second son of Timothy (1) and Sarah (Challis) Hoyt, was born June 2, 1728, and died about 1794. He was a shoemaker, and lived in West Amesbury. He married (first), July 2, 1751, Lois Flanders, who died December 30, 1754; married (second) name unknown; married (third) Widow Elizabeth Stevens, of Hampstead, publication being made August 24, 1787. Hannah was received into the Second Amesbury Church from Salisbury church in 1775. The children by the first wife were: Lois, Timothy, and William; and by the second wife: Richard, Ephraim, Thomas, Hannah and Mahitable.

(VI) Ephraim, second son and child of Timothy (2) and Lois (Flanders) Hoyt, was born in Amesbury, January 20, 1758, and died in Alexandria, New York, September 15, 1841. He removed from Amesbury to Salisbury, New Hampshire, and afterward to Alexandria, New York. He married, in Amesbury, August 31, 1788, Sarah Stevens, who died August 30, 1849. Their children were: Patience, Wait (died young), Timothy, Samuel, Mahitable, Wait S., Sarah, Elizabeth, and Daniel S., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Daniel Stevens, ninth and youngest child of Ephraim and Sarah (Stevens) Hoyt, was born in Danbury, New Hampshire, April 17, 1808, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 12, 1894. He was educated in the district schools and worked on his father's farm, and later had a small place of his own. He was a brick and stone mason by trade, and removed to Alexandria, New York, where he lived thirteen years. In 1847 he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and worked at his trade until a short time before his death. He married, March 25, 1827, Dorothy B. Gale, who was born March 25, 1808, and died August 10, 1888, daughter of Reuben Gale, of Alexandria New Hampshire. Their children were: Ephraim, Reuben G., Eli Wait and John D.

(VIII) Reuben Gale, second son and child of Daniel S. and Dorothy B. (Gale) Hoyt, was born in Alexandria, Jefferson county, New York, January 6, 1835. He spent his early boyhood on his father's farm, and attended the district and later the grammar school in Lowell. At the age of fourteen

he became an apprentice to a baker and confectioner, and worked at that trade for three years. Later he cultivated a farm in Sherman, Maine, three years. November, 1863, he enlisted in the Seventh Massachusetts Battery, and served two years, being discharged December, 1865. He took part in the Red River campaign and the Mobile expedition. After having six years experience as a traveling salesman for cigars and confectionery, he opened a general store in Belmont, New Hampshire, which he conducted until 1893, when he retired from active life. He married (first), 1859, Mary Heath, who was born in Northfield, New Hampshire, 1837, and died in 1873. They had one child, Mary Mandana, born March 1, 1860. He married (second), in Laconia, August 31, 1876, Emma F. Dow, who was born in Laconia, November 16, 1846, daughter of Charles D. and Meribah (Cotton) Bryant, of Laconia, and widow of G. L. Dow, who served in the Fourth New Hampshire regiment. Mrs. Hoyt had by her first husband one child, Etta Bell Dow, born in Lakeport, New Hampshire, October 17, 1867, married, June 29, 1892, H. M. Grant, of Berwick, Maine.

(III) Benjamin, seventh son and child of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Hoyt, was born September 20, 1680. He was a tanner and lived in Salisbury and Newbury. At the Salisbury "March Meeting, 1732," it was "Voted by ye town that Benjamin Hoyt be Dismissed this year from being constable by reason of the Lameness of his hands." Many of his descendants, for two or three generations, were much noted for their great stature, and still more for their strength. He died in 1748. His wife Hannah survived him. His will, dated December, 1748, was proved February 6, 1749, and the inventory of his estate was taken May 6, 1749. "The homestead with ye Orchard and buildings thereon." £600. He married Hannah Pillsbury, their intentions being filed February 19, 1704. Their children were: Benjamin, Moses, Hannah, Enoch, Daniel and Joseph. (Mention of Daniel and Joseph and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Benjamin (2), eldest child of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Pillsbury) Hoyt, born April 29, 1706, died as early as 1746. Soon after the settlement of the boundary line of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, Benjamin Hoyt signed the petition of those who "did not belong to the Easterly Part of Salisbury," showing that he did not wish to be joined to the township to be formed of the westerly part of Salisbury and a part of Amesbury, as they were six miles from the meeting-house, "and requesting to be joined to Hampton Falls." Benjamin Hoyt was a tall and strong man. It is said that he was a carpenter, and the story is that he once held the whole side of a building and prevented it from falling upon other individuals. James Hoyt, of Concord, New Hampshire, related the following traditions respecting a brother of his grandfather, evidently Benjamin: He and a neighbor were once hoeing in adjoining fields. After they had worked awhile the neighbor said to him: "I have hoed as many hills as you la-king two." It turned out, however, that Benjamin had hoed two rows at a time, and had thus done more than double the work of his neighbor. At another time he carried a heavy stone into a mill, where it remained for a long time, serving as a test of strength. At last a man carried it out, though not so easily as Benjamin had carried it in. It is also said that while at Cape Breton, during the French war, the soldiers were obliged at one time to supply the fort with water by carrying it in barrels, two men to a barrel. They complained

of it as being too heavy work, but Benjamin took up two barrels and carried them into the fort, a distance of twenty rods, and back on a wayer. He was taken sick shortly after with a "nervous fever," and soon died—from the effect of carrying the water, as some supposed, and from hardships and exposure. Most of his children were noted for their great strength. His widow, Mary, lived among her children, and died at the house of her son Abner, at Weare, early in 1801, probably between ninety and one hundred years of age. Benjamin Hoyt married, March 25, 1730. Mary Collins, and they were the parents of: John, Abner, Martha, Jabez, Anna, Mary, Samuel, Hannah, and Benjamin. (Jabez and the last named and descendants receive mention in this article).

(V) Abner (1), second son and child of Benjamin (2) and Mary (Collins) Hoyt, was born January 25, 1732, baptized April 2, 1732, and died October 22, 1807. In 1753, his residence is given as South Hampton; but his marriage and the births of his two older children were recorded at Hampton Falls, and he was living there as late as October, 1760. He bought land in Chester in October, 1760, and was living there in 1762-64, and 66, but was taxed in Poplin in 1769, removed soon after to Hopkinton, and afterward to Weare. The birth of one of his children is recorded in Weare in 1771. The history of Weare states: "Abner Hoyt, originally of Poplin, now Fremont, bought Jacob Straw's home farm, lot 93, range 7, (in 1774) and spent the rest of his days there." A list of those men that did half a term going to Ticonderoga, in 1776, for a term of four months and twenty-six days includes the name of Abner Hoyt. Under the heading, "those men that went with Col. Stark for 2 month are allowd — Dolls pr month year 1777," we find the name of Abner Hoyt with others. Another Revolutionary entry refers to Abner Hoyt and others as being "two months to benington." In July, 1783, Abner Hoyt was credited for beef furnished for Continental soldiers £17, 5s, 1d.

Abner Hoyt was a very strong man. It is said that he was a carpenter, though he usually worked on his farm. Tradition says that he and two sons "spotted" forty acres to clear in one year. It used to be jokingly remarked that he had only to take hold of one end and his two sons of the other, and pile logs up without any trouble. He married, November 1, 1753, Hannah Eastman, of Salisbury, who died February 19, 1813, and they were the parents of nine children: Jacob, Benjamin, Betsy, Abner, Mary, Hannah, Aaron, Moses, and Abigail.

(VI) Abner (2) Hoyt, third son and fourth child of Abner (1) and Hannah (Eastman) Hoyt, was born probably in Chester, March 30, 1760, and lived in Weare, where he died, September 13, 1829. He married (first) Joanna Craft, of Manchester, Massachusetts, and (second) Widow Lucretia Haskell, and was the father of sixteen children. Those by the first wife were: Betty, Samuel, Joanna (or Hannah), Abner, Francis, Sarah, Abigail, John, Asenath, Susan, Eleazer, and Luke; and by the second marriage: Warren, Susan, Plummer and Abigail.

(VII) Abner (3) Hoyt, second son and fourth child of Abner (2) and Joanna (Crafts) Hoyt, born in 1790, died at Oil Mill Village, Weare, April 3, 1855. He married, 1812, Abigail or Asenath Bailey, who died January 12, 1858. They were the parents of ten children: Sally, Joseph, Amos, John, Daniel B., Abner, Ziba A., Mary Ann, Hiram and Hannah.

(VIII) John, third son and fourth child of Abner (3) and Asenath (Bailey) Hoyt, was born in

Weare, March 7, 1819, and died February 11, 1853, in that town, where he passed his life. He married Mrs. Sarah Ann (Gove) Bartlett, of Deering, and they were the parents of five children: Eliza Ann, John Clinton, Lewis B., Abbie B. The eldest, wife of William Eaton, died in Weare. The fourth married Frank Mills, and resides in Goffstown. Mr. Hoyt owned saw mills, was a large dealer in lumber and a successful business man, widely known and respected as a citizen.

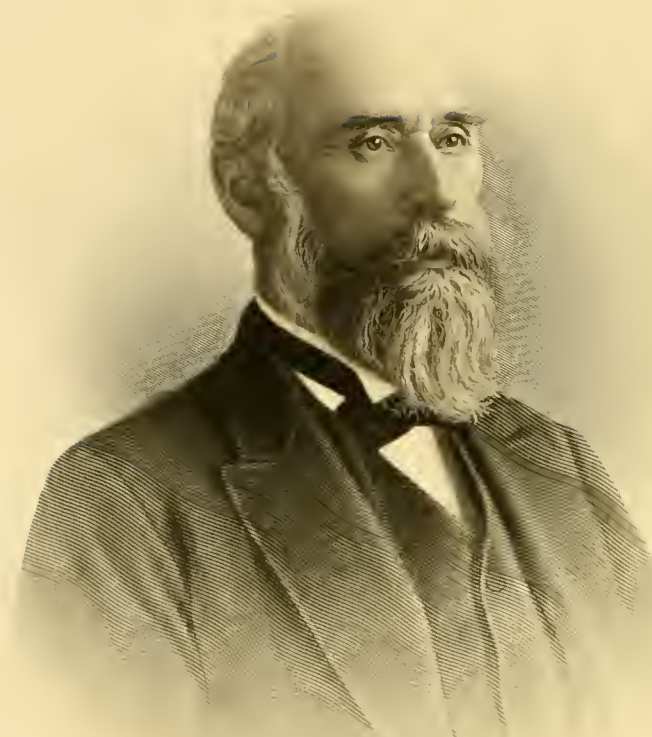
(IX) Lewis Benjamin, second son and third child of John and Sarah Ann (Gove) Hoyt, was born September 10, 1848, in New Boston, and received a good business training, attending the common schools, Francetown Academy and Bryant & Stratton's Business College. In his seventeenth year, in 1865, he began his business career as an employe of J. Frank Hoyt, a grocer of Concord, and continued with him several years. In 1882 he became proprietor of a store and continued in the same line for a few years. Relinquishing that line, he engaged in the real estate and lumber business, with great success, and gradually came into possession of considerable city holdings. He also owned and handled lumber and farming lands, and was widely known in the state. He bought and shipped to all parts of the United States great quantities of apples, and thus extended his business acquaintance. He was the first in Concord to undertake this speculation, and met with gratifying recompense. When the Concord State Fair was organized, in 1899, Mr. Hoyt was made manager of the corporation, a position which he filled until his death, to the satisfaction of exhibitors, stockholders and the general public. His recognized executive ability, and pleasing personality contributed very largely to the success which has come to this enterprise. In 1874 he was a member of the city council. It goes without saying that he was a Republican. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Concord and was superintendent of its Sunday school for several years.

He married, January 20, 1873, Mary Eaton Boynton, daughter of Lyman E. Boynton, of Concord, born August 14, 1850 (see Boynton, XXIX). They have one son, Howard Leroy, born April 7, 1876. After being connected for some years with banks in Concord and New York City, he succeeded to the business of his father. For some time before his death, which occurred September 19, 1907, Mr. Hoyt had been in ill health, from weakness of the heart. Though he knew that his death might occur at any moment, he maintained a most cheerful demeanor and went about his daily business with his usual energy. His hearty laugh was a lamp of cheerfulness to many and a source of great surprise to those who knew his condition. The Concord *Monitor* said of him:

"Mr. Hoyt was a man of very wide acquaintance and one whom all loved and esteemed. While such an end of his life was not unexpected, yet the shock was great. As an agent for the sale of real estate, particularly timber lands and farm properties, his fame had gone beyond the borders of his city, county and state, and many were the important transactions of this kind in which he had a hand. Because of his reputation in this line he was called upon frequently by the Boston & Maine railroad to assess damages in claims upon them because of fire and was much in demand, also, for the valuation of estates. He firmly believed in the future of the city of Concord, was always ready to proclaim his belief and to back up his words by deeds. In every movement for increased business activity or municipi-



Lewis B. Holt



Thos. S. Houtt

pal improvement in any line, he was a leader. From the organization of the Concord Commercial Club he was one of its most active and influential members. "There was not a man in our ranks," said Secretary Metcalf of that organization this morning, "whose individual loss the club would feel so severely as that of Lewis Hoit."

"He was a member, also, of the recently formed Public Improvement Society; of the Wonalancet Club; of White Mountain Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Concord Driving Club. He had long been active in the support of the First Baptist Church and was an officer of its society. A Republican in politics, he had never sought or held office, save for a term in the common council in 1876.

"His love for horses together with his desire to boom the city of Concord, were among the causes which led Mr. Hoit to take a principal part in the organization and subsequent management of the Concord State Fair. For eight years he has borne the lion's share of the burden of this institution and was in charge, as general manager, of the successful exhibition of last week. It is not too much to say that the fair is a monument to his memory."

(V) Jabez, fourth child and third son of Benjamin (2) and Mary (Collins) Hoitt, was born November 8, 1734, and baptized January 12, 1735, in Salisbury, East Parish. He was a joiner by trade. As early as 1759 he was living in Chester, New Hampshire. In 1775 he removed from the north part of Chester to that part which adjoins Derry and Sandown. Tradition says that he served for some time under Colonel Rogers, during the Indian wars, and was present when Putnam was taken prisoner by the French and Indians. He exerted all his influence in favor of the Revolution, and served several times himself for short periods. He was a member of the committee of safety, was a justice of the peace, and selectman for many years, in Chester, also a representative, and a delegate to the convention to draft the constitution of New Hampshire, in 1783. He married, April 17, 1760, Abigail Hasseltine, who died May 1, 1817. They were the parents of nine children: Abigail, Thomas, Jabez, Benjamin (died young), Benjamin, Josiah, Captain Moses, Captain Jesse and Samuel.

(VI) Lieutenant Thomas, second child and eldest son of Jabez and Abigail (Hasseltine) Hoitt, was born December 10, 1762, and resided in Sandown. He served at Rhode Island in the Revolution, and his name appears on the roll as ensign in the company of Captain Samuel McConnel, at the battle of Bennington. He taught school after the close of the war, and sailed from Portsmouth as a lieutenant of mariners on board the United States warship "Portsmouth." He died shortly after of yellow fever, at Paramaribo, Surinam, September 21, 1799. He married Hannah Stevens, who after his death married Moses Rand, and moved to Barnstead, where she died in 1842. The children of Lieutenant Thomas and Hannah Hoitt were: Thomas, Benjamin, Sally, Hannah, Colonel James Stevens and Sophia.

(VII) Benjamin, second son and child of Lieutenant Thomas and Hannah (Stevens) Hoitt, was born in Hampstead, August 11, 1788, and died in Barnstead, March 6, 1860. He was a farmer of good ability, and in comfortable circumstances, and possessed the confidence and respect of his neighbors. He held the office of selectman and other town offices. He married (first), January 25, 1815, Mehitable Babson, daughter of Isaac Babson, of Dunbarton, a graduate of Harvard College in the

class of 1779, and Nelly (Stark) Babson, daughter of General John Stark (q. v.). She was born April 13, 1793, in Hopkinton, and died October 17, 1858. He married (second) Abigail Twombly, who died November 14, 1874, aged seventy-nine years, in Barrington, and was buried in Dover. There were twelve children, all of the first wife. Of these Ellen, Charlotte H., John Stark, Henrietta, Harriet Newel, Thomas Lewis, Elizabeth Frances, William Augustus, Sarah Babson and Horace grew up, and two died young. Ellen, born October 25, 1816, in Dunbarton, married Joshua B. Merrill. Thomas died young. Mary died aged four years. Charlotte H., born May 17, 1818, married Calvin Sanborn, and died January 13, 1898. John S., born January 22, 1821, died January 13, 1905. He married Fanny P. Woodhouse, born February 20, 1829. Henrietta, born April 23, 1823, died in 1902, aged seventy-eight. She married Frederick Warland, who was born in 1823, and died in 1863, aged forty. Harriet N. is mentioned below. Thomas L., is the subject of extended mention below. Elizabeth Frances, born June 21, 1829, married John Johnson, whom she survived, and died June 1, 1906. William A., born October 12, 1831, died in New Orleans, October 8, 1858, aged twenty-seven. Sarah B., born July 24, 1833, died September 22, 1905; she married Hiram Thompson. Horace born July 1, 1841, died April 15, 1869.

(VIII) Harriet Newell, fifth child and fourth daughter of Benjamin and Mehitable (Babson) Hoitt, born in Barnstead, March 22, 1825, married Deacon Hiram Rand, of Barnstead. (See Rand VIII).

(VIII) Thomas Lewis, second son and sixth child of Benjamin and Mehitable (Babson) Hoitt, was born in Barnstead, near the parade ground, April 1, 1827. He remained on the home farm doing such work as was suited to his strength, and attending school until 1842. Then, being fifteen years old, he entered the employ of Baily Parker, a merchant of Pembroke, where he worked several years, and was carefully instructed in the practical features of mercantile business. He left this employment to take a place in a woolen factory conducted by J. B. Merrill, the husband of his sister Ellen. He also became associated with Mr. Merrill in the ownership of a general store in Barnstead. In 1855 he went to Salmon Falls, where for several years he conducted a brisk and prosperous business in the dry goods trade, from which ill health compelled him to retire. At the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861; impelled by the same spirit which has put the Hoitts in the front in every war this country has had since they settled in it, he promptly supported the war measures of President Lincoln, and by voice and example encouraged enlistments for the Union army, although he was not in sympathy with the new administration, having been a decided and active Democrat. He joined the band of the "Fighting Fifth" Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and followed the fortunes of his command till the close of McClellan's peninsula campaign, when he was discharged for disabilities received in that famous retreat, for which he has since received a pension. After leaving the army he engaged in trade for a time at North Berwick, Maine. He next took charge of a business which required him to travel much of the time, and in the transaction of which he traversed a large part of the United States, taking ample time and pains to examine and inform himself as to subjects and places of interest. It was his fortune to be present on many remarkable occasions, and to witness many

striking and peculiar occurrences. One of these events he witnessed while traveling on business between the city of Washington and the army. He arrived in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe just in time to be a witness of the destruction of the frigates "Cumberland" and "Congress" by the iron-clad "Merrimac," and the conflict of the following day between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor." Mr. Hoitt was the first postal agent between Boston and Portland, Maine, and when others were appointed he was made chief. For several years he owned and managed a shoe factory in Lynn, Massachusetts. After passing through many changes, reverses and successes, in 1880, he did what he had long desired to do, returned to his native town, and with two widowed sisters established a pleasant home at the Parade, on the bank of the Suncook river, where for years he has enjoyed a life of ease and the society of his neighbors amidst the scenes and associations of his boyhood. Mr. Hoitt has been a very active man, and by travel, observation, and study has become a very intelligent and well-informed citizen. Soon after attaining his twenty-first year he became a member of Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons, of Laconia, New Hampshire, and subsequently joined the Chapter, and St. Paul Commandery of Knights Templars, at Dover, New Hampshire, being one of the early members of St. Paul Commandery, joining in 1858, and is now a Knight Templar degree member of that great fraternal organization, in which he has always taken a just pride, and of which he has now been an honored member for fifty-nine years. He is a skillful vocalist and instrumental musician, and has freely used his talent for the entertainment of his friends, and for the promotion of benevolent objects. For over fifty years he has been a chorister; he led a well trained choir at Salmon Falls, and until comparatively recent years enjoyed taking a part in the Barnstead brass band, of which he became a member nearly sixty years ago. In addition to the great amount of travel he performed in his younger years, he has made more extended journeys in recent years, and has visited Cuba and seen and studied the beauties and the prospects of the "pearl of the Antilles." Although now (1906) seventy-nine years old, Mr. Hoitt is not an ancient man, but is active and alert, and represented his town in the lower house of the state legislature in 1901-03. The old Congregational Church near his home has always been an object of peculiar regard with Mr. Hoitt and other members of his family, and once it was saved from destruction by his efforts. Extensive improvements have been paid for by him and his sisters. Among these adornments and embellishments are windows to the memory of Charlotte (Hoitt) Sanborn, to John S. Hoitt, to Henrietta, to Harriet N. and her husband Deacon Hiram Rand, to Sarah, and to Samuel Freeman, the son of Ellen Hoitt, and her husband, J. B. Merrill, and to Fannie E. Johnson. Thomas L. Hoitt married, in Lynn, Massachusetts, April 10, 1871, Martha Seavey, born June 25, 1833, daughter of Rufus Emerson and Eleanor Stacey (Edgecomb) Seavey, of Saco, Maine. Rufus E. Seavey was born in Saco, Maine, December 23, 1795, and died there, December 29, 1886, aged ninety-one years. His father was Job Seavey, of Scarboro, who died in 1839. Job married Jennie Burnham, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. Eleanor Stacey Edgecomb was born in Saco, Maine, September 18, 1797, and died January 1, 1882, aged eighty-five. Her father, Elias Edgecomb, of Saco, Maine, died February, 1826. His

wife was Abigail Woodsum, of Buxton, Maine. She was born in 1772 and died in July, 1856, aged eighty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Hoitt are the parents of one child, a daughter, Henrietta Babson Hoitt, born November 26, 1876. He is a skilled musician both in vocal and instrumental music, and is the organist of the Congregational Church at Barnstead Parade, and a competent teacher of both vocal and instrumental music.

(IV) Daniel, fifth child and fourth son of Benjamin (I) and Hannah (Pillsbury) Hoitt, was born March 25, 1715, was baptized June 5, 1715, and "owned ye covenant," November 6, 1737. He and his wife were taken into the Salisbury Church, August 26, 1744, and "dismissed to ye Chh. of & at Epping," August 30, 1752. In January, 1743, he bought of his brother Moses (both then living in Salisbury) land in Epping, and soon went thither to reside. He and his wife were both members of the church in Epping in 1755, and Daniel Hoitt is mentioned as a member of the church in 1757. Administration was granted on his estate the same year. He married, June 24, 1736, Judith Carr (of Carr's Island, in the Merrimack river). Their children were: Judith, Richard, Benjamin, Daniel, Stephen, Moses and Joshua. (The last named and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(V) Stephen, fifth child and fourth son of Daniel and Judith (Carr) Hoitt, was baptized at Epping by Mr. Cutler. He lived in Northwood, New Hampshire most of his life, but died in Canada. He served in the revolution. He married (first), Lydia Boswell; (second), January 10, 1795, Rachel Piper, of Pembroke, and (third), December 7, 1809, Widow Hannah Clapham, of Lee. The children of Stephen and Lydia (Boswell) Hoitt were: Samuel, Richard Carr, John, Sally, Lydia and Nancy.

(VI) Samuel, eldest child of Stephen and Lydia (Boswell) Hoitt, died May 3, 1819. He moved from Northwood probably to Portsmouth in 1809, to Madbury in 1814, and to Lee in April, 1816. He married Betsey Piper, who outlived him and became the wife of Abraham Batchelder in 1829. The children of Samuel and Betsey Hoitt were: Gorham W., Alfred, Joseph R. W., Mary E., and William K. A. Captain Gorham W. was sheriff of Strafford county. General Alfred was prominent in legislative and military circles in New Hampshire.

(VII) William King Atkinson, fifth child and fourth son of Samuel and Betsey (Piper) Hoitt, was born in Madbury, November 7, 1815, and resided in Dover. He married, March 30, 1843, Sarah C. Swain.

(VIII) Judge Charles W., son of William K. A. and Sarah C. (Swain) Hoitt, was born in New Market, New Hampshire, October 26, 1847. He attended the public schools of Dover, was fitted for college at Franklin Academy in that city, and by a private tutor, and entered Dartmouth College in 1867, graduating with the class of 1871. Entering the law office of Samuel M. Wheeler, Esq., of Dover, in February, 1872, he read law there until the latter part of the next August, and then went to Nashua as principal of Mt. Pleasant school. There his record as an instructor and a disciplinarian was an enviable one, and he brought an unruly and dilatory school up to the standard in all that was essential to ample success. In 1874 he resigned his position there, and became usher in the Lincoln grammar school in Boston, where he served until October, 1875. He then returned to Nashua and entered upon the study of law in the office of Stevens & Parker. In 1877, at the September term of the supreme court sitting at Nashua, he was admitted to

the Hillsboro bar. July 18 of the preceding year he had been appointed clerk of the Nashua police court, and he continued to hold that position until October 1, 1881, when he resigned. In 1885 he was elected city solicitor and re-elected the three following years. April 25, 1889, he was appointed justice of the Nashua police court, and held that position continuously until he resigned to accept the position of United States district attorney. Judge Hoitt is a well read and successful lawyer, and as a judicial officer his course has been such as to make him a favorite for the position he holds for the past eighteen years. In addition to the positions mentioned which Judge Hoitt has held is that of engrossing clerk of the legislature, which he filled in 1872 and 1873, and clerk of the board of education of Nashua, in which place he served eight years. In the halls of the fraternal and beneficial societies he is well known, and is a member of numerous orders. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Meridian Sun Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9; Council No. 8, Royal and Select Masters; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, also of Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Indian Head Encampment, No. 20, Watananock Tribe No. 14, Improved Order of Red Men, in which he has held the office of great sachem of the state; governor of Wentworth Colony, No. 76, of Pilgrim Fathers; Lowell Lodge, No. 87, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Lowell, Massachusetts; and the City Guard's Veterans Association. In religious affiliation he is an Episcopalian. He married, January 14, 1875, Harriette Louisa Gilman, who was born in Nashua, October 21, 1853, daughter of Virgil C. and Sarah L. (Newcomb) Gilman, of Nashua. Two children were born of this marriage: Richard Gilman, born November 1, 1875, died October 1, 1880; and Robert Virgil, born November 19, 1882, died August 22, 1889.

(IV) Joseph Hoit, fifth son and sixth child of Benjamin (1) and Hannah (Pillsbury) Hoyt, was born September 20, 1717, baptized March 15, 1727, died 1718. He was taken into the first Salisbury Church June 27, 1742. Tradition says that he studied medicine a while, but, the physician dying with whom he read, he did not continue his studies further. He afterwards taught school, and also went to sea. He was a stout, heavy man, though not very tall, and was much noted for his strength. It is said he carried a barrel of water from the river to his house (in Boscawen) about thirty rods, when he was over sixty years old. He was a soldier in the Indian war, and many stories are still told of his strength and courage. His descendants say, that while stationed at Saco he was once on a scout below, when his party discovered an Indian. The captain, sergeant, and Joseph immediately started in pursuit, but the latter soon distanced the others, and overtook the Indian. At another time he and his captain were out alone after the cows, when their dog began to bark, and they became aware that a number of Indians were lurking behind the log "where (Major) Sorrel's grave was." The captain, however, frightened them by shouting: "If you see an inch of their heads, put a bullet in!" and the two retreated with their faces to the log, and their guns ready to fire, till it was safe to turn and run towards their encampment. One of the Indians afterwards said to the captain, "Me might kill you and yaller-headed man," meaning Joseph who had light hair. "You out after cows, little ellamoose (dog) say 'ya!

ya! ya!" "You cowardly dog, you didn't dare to," answered the captain; to which the Indian only replied, "Me no orders kill captain." According to the statement of the Indians there were fourteen others with him behind the log. Amos Hoit states that Joseph was one of the rangers under Captain Bradford, at Saco, in the French and Indian war, and thinks he was a clerk or orderly sergeant. He was once out with the captain's son, and fell in with a party of Indians, yet they were not harmed, as the captain's son had previously done the Indians a kindness. Joseph removed to Boscawen, New Hampshire, about September, 1761, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church there. His name heads the "Association Test" from that town, 1776. He married (1) Naomi Smith of Exeter, the intentions of marriage being filled October 17, 1741; and (second), Susanna French, who survived him some eight or ten years. There was one child by the first wife, which died young. Those by the second wife were: Oliver, Susanna, James, Jedediah and Joseph. (The last named is mentioned at length, with descendants in this article).

(V) Oliver, oldest child of Joseph and Susanna (French) Hoit, was born November, 1747, baptized November 22, 1747, died in Concord, September 11, 1827, aged eighty. He moved with his father to Boscawen when about thirteen. He married, when eighteen years old, his wife being still younger. In 1772, he removed to "Horse Hill," in the northwest part of Concord, being the first settler in that part of the town. March 7, 1775, the parish of Concord voted to lease him for nine hundred years the eighty acre school lot, he paying six dollars annually; but this vote was reconsidered March 4, 1777, and the selectmen were "directed to receive of him £100 in full consideration for said lot," the money to be laid out for a town stock of ammunition. In 1785 a part of this powder was used in firing a grand salute in honor of the new-born Dauphin of France. He subscribed to the Test Oath in 1776. He was one of the earliest members of the Baptist Church at Concord. His daughter Rebecca was the first person buried in the burying ground at Horse Hill, in 1819. He married (first), Rebecca Gerald, who died in 1808, aged fifty-eight; and (second), Rhoda Hoit, of Newton, widow of Whittier. The children of Oliver and Rebecca (Gerald) Hoit were: Susanna, Moses, Anna, Polly, Phebe, Hannah, James, Joseph, Enoch, Sally, Melhitabel, Ezra and Rebecca.

(VI) Ezra, fifth son and twelfth child of Oliver and Rebecca (Gerald) Hoit, was born in Concord, July 15, 1789, and resided on Horse Hill, West Concord, until his death. He married (first) Abigail Ferrin, and (second) Fanny Call. His children by the first wife were: Betsy, Albert and Isaac F.; and by the second wife: Cyrus G. died young; Francis F. and Cyrus.

(VII) Francis F., second son and child of Ezra and Fanny (Call) Hoit, was born in Concord. He was educated in the common schools, and at different times was farmer, butcher and proprietor of a livery business in Penacook. He was an active and successful man. He was a Democrat in politics, and liberal in his religious views. He married Mandy L. Swain, and they had five children: Elizabeth (died young), Amanda Livona, residing in Penacook, Mrs. Michael Glenn of Penacook, Jeanette Dimond, Lizzie Jane, wife of Arthur Wilson of Woodsville and Judson Frank, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Judson Frank Hoit, youngest child of Francis F. and Mandy L. (Swain) Hoit, was born in Meredith, September 25, 1864, and educated in the schools of Concord, Webster, and the Laconia

Academy. He has always been a farmer and owns a fine farm of two hundred acres in East Concord, which he cultivates with profit, and on which he keeps twenty cows to supply a milk route in Concord. He attends the Congregational Church, is a Democrat, active in political circles, and has been a member of the school board since 1903; road overseer since 1900; and police officer since May 17, 1901. August 27, 1889, he married Annie M. Hoit, daughter of George A. and Addie M. Hoit of Concord. They have three children: Howard Frank, born July 6, 1890; Ethel George, September 25, 1892; and Luella Addie, July 2, 1894. One Lewis Judson, died in infancy. Mrs. Hoit is a woman of liberal education, an active worker in the Congregational Church and its societies, and possesses an excellent collection of stamps, coins, ancient crockery and many antiques of various kinds. (See Hoit, VIII).

(V) Joseph (2), fifth child and fourth son of Joseph (1) and Susanna (French) Hoyt, was born July 19, 1761, and died April 17, 1839, aged sixty-eight years. He removed from Boscawen after 1788 to Horse Hill, Concord, where his son Amos subsequently lived. He served in the latter part of the Revolution, and was with the traitor, Arnold. The name Joseph Hoit appears on various military rolls of New Hampshire. Joseph Hoit enlisted on or before September 9, 1777, in the militia, "Now raising to join General Starke at Bennington," in Captain Sanborn's company, of Colonel McClary's regiment, and was discharged November 30, his time of service being two months and twenty-three days, and his wages and travel money amounting to £17 2s 9d. Among the state papers of this period is also found one of which the following is a copy: "State of New Hampshire to the Town of Boscawen, Dr. To paying the Travel money of Joseph Hoit, Jeremiah Carter, Nathan Carter, and Dan. Shepard from Boscawen to Springfield, in September, 1781 a 3d per mile, £6 10." He married, April, 1786, Polly Elliot, of Concord, who died December 17, 1839, aged seventy-four. Their children were: Hannah, James, Polly, Benjamin, Martha, Joseph, Amos and Ruth (Amos and descendants are noticed in this article).

(VI) James, second child and eldest son of Joseph and Polly (Elliot) Hoit, was born September 17, 1788. He owned and operated a blacksmith shop in Concord. He married, March 30, 1818, Nancy Abbott. Their children were: Mary M., Rhoda Ann, James Franklin and Amanda P.

(VII) Mary M., eldest child of James and Nancy (Abbott) Hoit, was born in December, 1818, and married Gilbert Bullock in 1842. (See Bullock, VIII).

(VIII) Rhoda Ann, second daughter and child of James and Nancy (Abbott) Hoit, was born in Concord, September, 1821, and married, 1841, Stephen Sewall. (See Sewall, II).

(VI) Amos, fourth son and seventh child of Joseph and Polly (Elliot) Hoit, was born February 20, 1800, and lived on his father's homestead at Horse Hill, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married, April 9, 1822, Betsy Abbott, daughter of Ezra Abbott of Concord. They had a family of nine children: Martha Jane (wife of Timothy Dow), Rose Anna, Polly Elizabeth (Mrs. John Sawyer), Harriet Emeline (died in infancy), Sylvester Goin, Sarah Eveline, George Abbott, Ruth Ann Semira (wife of Daniel Tenney) and Joseph Sullivan.

(VII) George Abbott, second son and seventh child of Amos and Betsy (Abbott) Hoit, was born on his father's farm in Concord, April 14, 1834, was educated in the public schools, and learned the

trade of stone mason. After working at his trade for a time he carried on the business of butcher, and subsequently bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres in East Concord, where he was profitably engaged in supplying milk to Concord. He is the owner of land at West Yard. In 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Infantry, and participated in twenty battles; was wounded at New Market Road, Virginia, October 7, 1864. He was promoted from private to first sergeant. He is a member of William I. Brown Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Penacook; is a Democrat; has held the office of alderman and member of the council; was six years selectman of ward two, and in 1899 represented his ward in the state legislature. He was married, April 29, 1858, to Adeline Mahala Holmes, who was born January 8, 1840, at Boscawen, daughter of Ezra and Mahala E. (Colby) Holmes. She died March 1, 1892, in East Concord and was buried at Penacook. They had two children—Willis Henry, the elder, born May 1, 1860, resides in East Concord. He married Hannah Letitia Horne, and his six children living, namely: Jerome Wilson, Mildred Addie, Georgia Alma, Ruth Annie and George Willis (twins) and Leon Wilbarth Sawyer. The sixth, Sarah, died before two years old.

(VIII) Annie M., daughter of George A. and Addie M. (Holmes) Hoit, was born April 2, 1866, in West Concord, and married Judson F. Hoit (see Hoit, VIII).

(V) Joshua Hoitt, sixth son and seventh and youngest child of Daniel and Judith (Carr) Hoitt, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, August 15, 1750, and baptized in Epping, New Hampshire, by Rev. Mr. Cutler. Joshua followed his two older brothers, Lieutenant Daniel and Stephen, from Salisbury, and settled in Northwood, New Hampshire. He purchased the land and mill privilege near the Narrows, upon which he cleared up a farm, erected mills, and operated a grist mill, to the last of his days. He was a man of means and respected by his townsmen. Being a successful mill owner and operator, he was well known, and was called into the public service, and served as selectman from 1792 to 1800. He married Betsy Gerrish, and they were the parents of three sons and three daughters: Daniel, Paul Gerrish, Polly, Betsy, Judith and Benjamin.

(VI) Daniel, eldest child of Joshua and Betsy (Gerrish) Hoitt, was born in Northwood, October 7, 1783, and died in Rochester, December 23, 1759, aged seventy-six. He was a farmer and lived the most of his life in Northwood, but resided a while in East Rochester before his death. He married (first), December 9, 1809, Rhoda Rawlings; (second) Nancy Shorey. He died December 23, 1859, aged seventy-six years. His children, all by the first wife, were: Betsy Judith, Joshua, Paul G., Phineas D., Mary R., Dolly A. and Fanny J.

(VII) Joshua (2), third child and eldest son of Daniel and Rhoda (Rawlings) Hoitt, was born in Northwood, March 30, 1812, and died in Northwood in March, 1901, aged ninety years. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and was known as Joshua Hoitt, Jr., of East Northwood. In August, 1862, he enlisted at the age of fifty, in Company G, Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, under the command of Captain G. W. Towle, was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, continued in the hospital for a time, came home on a furlough, and June 20 following was discharged, and was afterward pensioned. In political faith he was a Democrat. He married, November 16,



George A Hoyt

1836, Theodatha B. Pillsbury, daughter of James Pillsbury. They had eight children: Frances Jane, Betsy Ann, Charles Henry, James William, Mary Elizabeth, Augustus Joshua, Lewis Alfred and John Parker.

(VIII) Charles Henry, son of Joshua (2) and Theodatha B. (Pillsbury) Hoitt, was born March 11, 1841, in Nottingham. He enlisted in the navy in 1861, and served on board of the "Brooklyn" at the mouth of the Mississippi. After being discharged from that vessel, he returned home, and August 14, 1862, enlisted as a private in Company G, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He was mustered in September 4, 1862, appointed sergeant October 18, 1863, was made first sergeant May 14, 1864, and took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Virginia, where he was wounded. He was carried to Point Lookout, Maryland, where he died June 29, 1864. For gallantry in action he was appointed second lieutenant, July 13, 1864, and notice of his death was officially received at the war department, July 20, 1864.

(VIII) James W., son of Joshua (2) and Theodatha B. (Pillsbury) Hoitt, was born in Nottingham, October 23, 1842, and enlisted in Company B, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, May 25, 1861, as a private, and was discharged on account of disability July 3, 1861, at Washington, D. C.

(VIII) Augustus Joshua, son of Joshua (2) and Theodatha B. (Pillsbury) Hoitt, was born in Northwood, New Hampshire, December 18, 1845, and educated in the common schools. September 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, and was mustered into the United States service as a private, October 12, 1861. He re-enlisted and was mustered in January 1, 1864, and was wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864. He was appointed captain of Company I, October 28, 1864, and mustered out June 28, 1865. He served through the war, participating in sixteen battles, and at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, the regimental commander being absent, he, as the senior captain in point of service, took command of the regiment, and brought it to Washington, where it participated in the "Grand Review" by the general officers. On leaving the army Captain Hoitt settled in Lynn, Massachusetts. On account of his fitness and also on account of his war record, he was placed in various responsible offices. He was elected to the common council, was city marshal two years, was appointed postmaster of Lynn by President Harrison, and was appointed by President McKinley, July, 1898, pension agent for the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, which position he has ever since filled. He also has charge of the payment of all naval pensions in New England, annually disbursing the sum of eight million dollars. Captain Hoitt's career has been active, prolonged and useful, and by his honorable conduct in the discharge of his duties and his affable and genial manner, he has surrounded himself by a large circle of admiring friends. It goes without saying that he is a lifelong Republican. In religion he is a member of the First Universalist parish of Lynn. He is active in Grand Army circles, and has been commander of General Lander Post, No. 5, of Lynn, three times, and he was formerly commander of Post No. 26, Department of Vermont, at Bennington, in which place he resided for a short time. He married Augusta Howard, daughter of Alfred P. Howard, of North Bennington, Vermont. They lost two children as infants.

(III) Joseph, fifth child and third son of John (2) and Mary (Barnes) Hoyt, was born July 14,

1666, and died intestate in 1719 or 1720. He was chosen tithingman, March 9, 1710; selectman, 1712; and a member of the grand jury, 1713. He probably lived on the homestead of his grandfather John (1) Hoyt, somewhere near the Powwow river. His widow's third included the house and one acre of land on the west side of the country road, land on the Powwow, six acres at "Lyon's Mouth," on the Powwow, and other land. The inventory of his estate amounted to three hundred seventeen pounds and twelve shillings. He married, October 5, 1702, Dorothy Worthen, who married Daniel Flanders, in 1724. The children of Joseph and Dorothy were: John, Melchable, Joseph, Ezekiel, Judith, Nathan, Moses and Dorothy.

(IV) John, eldest child of Joseph and Dorothy (Worthen) Hoyt, was born July 2, 1703, and died intestate, in South Hampton, as early as 1754. He bought the shares of Melchable, Joseph, and Dorothy, in his father's estate. John and wife Mary, were dismissed from the First Church in Amesbury (East Parish) to the South Hampton Church, March 18, 1744. His children were all born in Amesbury, except possibly the youngest. The inventory of his estate was dated April 19, 1754. He married, December 15, 1726, Mary Eastman, of Salisbury, and they had seven children: Joseph, John, Jonathan, David, Benjamin, Samuel and Eastman (the last two and descendants receive further mention in this article).

(V) Captain Joseph (2), eldest child of John and Mary (Eastman) Hoyt, was born at Lyon's Mouth, 1727, and died about 1808. As early as 1752 he was living in that part of Brentwood, New Hampshire, incorporated as Poplin in 1764. He was taxed in Poplin as late as 1772, but very soon afterward removed to Grafton, where he was one of the earliest settlers. Tradition says that the first orchard set out in Grafton consisted of one hundred trees carried there from Poplin by Joseph's wife. It is said that Joseph raised twenty men, and went as captain, when the Indians burned Royalton, but did not reach the place. He paid all the expenses himself, but when his son Ebenezer was a member of the legislature, the money was refunded. An old arm chair, silver shoe buckles, and several other ancient relics, some of which are said to have been brought from England, are preserved in the family. It will be seen that he was the oldest son of the oldest son of Joseph (3), and as Joseph (3) probably occupied the homestead of John, the immigrant, it is possible some of these things may have been quite ancient. He married (first) Sarah Collins, and (second) Widow Ruth (Clough) Brown, of Poplin. His children, all by the first wife, were: Elizabeth, John, Joseph, Ebenezer, Sarah, Apphia, Dorothy and Jerusha.

(VI) Joseph (3), third child and second son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Collins) Hoyt, was born October 11, 1754, and died April 8, 1801. He lived in Grafton until about 1800, then removed to Bolton, Lower Canada. He married, August 11, 1774, Mary Cass, died February 2, 1811, and they were the parents of fifteen children: Joseph, Hannah, Polly, Benjamin, Ebenezer, Chandler, Sarah, Nason, John, Samuel, Amherst, Dorothy, Moses Lewis, Asa and Sherburn.

(VII) Amherst, eleventh child and eighth son of Joseph (3) and Mary (Cass) Hoyt, born July 12, 1789, and died in 1852, removed to Missouri in 1850. He married Sarah Chapman, who died in 1851. Their children were: Washington, Amherst, Joseph, Sarah, Stephen, Susan, Amos, Asahel and Hazen.

(VIII) Joseph (4), third son and child of Amherst and Sarah (Chapman) Hoyt, was born August 3, 1817. He had a large amount of land, and was a wealthy farmer in Magog, Province of Quebec. He married, June 21, 1840, Susan Currier, daughter of Henry Currier, and they had five children, all born in Magog: Wallace N., Alvilda A., Arreta F., Alfaretta J. and Adrian Hazen, next mentioned.

(IX) Adrian Hazen Hoyt, M. D., youngest child of Joseph (4) and Susan (Currier), Hoyt, born at Magog, Province of Quebec, March 7, 1862, attended the public schools of his native town, and the business college of Davis and Dewie in Montreal, and subsequently matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887, with the degree of M. D. Returning to Magog he began the practice of his profession there, but finding it not congenial to his bent of mind, he went to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he entered the employ of the Standard Electric Company. A year and a half later he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and engaged in electrical experimental work for several years. Later he accepted the position of manager of the Whitney Electrical Instrument Company, when it began to operate in Manchester, and when it removed to Penacook he continued as superintendent and manager of the company, filling those positions until 1905. In that year he built his present residence in Penacook, and engaged in business for himself. He has since erected a shop and employs a number of mechanics in the manufacture of electrical instruments and automobiles, and in doing repair work. In addition to his other work, in the year 1905 he was instructor in manual training and electrics in St. Paul's School. Dr. Hoyt displays the same energy and enthusiasm in his industrial employment and in inventing, that his forefathers, "the fighting Hoyts," did in subduing the wilderness, and carrying on war against the enemies of their country. He has secured twenty-five or more patents on electrical measuring instruments and scientific apparatus. A number of these devices are used in the construction of automobiles, in which Dr. Hoyt has always taken a deep interest, he being the first owner and user of an automobile in the state of New Hampshire. He is the inventor of the alternating current ammeter, and was one of the first in America to make practical use of the X-ray. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and votes the Republican ticket. He is also a member of Contoocook Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Hannah Dustin Rebekah Lodge, and a thirty-second degree Mason, having received the degrees of both the Scottish Rites and the Knights Templar.

He married, in Magog, Province of Quebec, June 13, 1887, Lizzie C. Schedrick, born at Magog, November 28, 1868, daughter of Daniel and Almada Schedrick. They have one child, Wallace, born October 15, 1888, now (1906) a student in the high school.

(V) Samuel, sixth of the seven sons of John and Mary (Eastman) Hoyt, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, January 24, 1739-40. He lived in Poplin, now Fremont, New Hampshire, in 1764, and his name appears on the tax list of that town in 1765; but he was living in Chester, New Hampshire, in June, 1765. He came to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, as early as February, 1767, where he lived till his death, which occurred November 22, 1821. He was thrice married. His first wife was Joanna Brown, who died January 1, 1778. They

had six children: Jonathan, who moved to Pomfret, Vermont; Joanna, who married Samuel Blaisdell; Samuel; John, who moved to Canada; and Lydia, who died in 1777, the year of her birth. His second wife was Mrs. Anna (Sibley) Stevens, who died September 14, 1792. They had four children: Lydia, who married Jonathan Bean, of Salisbury, New Hampshire; Anna, who married Dorcott Paul Tenney, and lived at first in Wilmot, New Hampshire, and then went West; William, who lived in Hopkinton, New Hampshire; and Sarah, who married John Hoit. Samuel Hoyt's third wife, who survived him, was Mrs. Mehetabel Kilborn, of Weare, New Hampshire, who died November 15, 1833. Samuel Hoyt was nearly eighty-two when he died, and he had been a resident of Hopkinton for almost fifty-five years, where his whole married life was spent.

(VI) William, only son and third of the four children of Samuel Hoyt and his second wife, Mrs. Anna (Sibley) Stevens, was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, July 24, 1783. He married Polly French, of Weare, New Hampshire, on February 28, 1805. His home was in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, where he died February 19, 1813, before he had completed his thirtieth year. His widow afterwards married Enoch Hoit, a remote cousin, who spelled his name differently, and moved to Horse Hill, West Concord, New Hampshire, where she died August 2, 1848. William and Polly (French) Hoyt had five children: Freeman, who went to Sumterville, South Carolina; Sewel, who lived in Concord, New Hampshire; Mary French, who married a man by the name of Lynam K. Cheney; William, who also went to Sumterville; and French, who died young. By her second marriage Mrs. Mary (French) Hoyt (she seems to have dropped the diminutive "Polly" after she became a widow) had nine children: Robert B.; Gilman T., who died at twenty-four; Oliver, who died at twenty-five; and a twin sister who died in babyhood; Priscilla M., who lived to be ten years of age; Rosette and Jennette, another pair of twins; Henriette and a sister who died at birth, the third pair of twins; and Enoch Wyette, who died at the age of five years.

(VII) Sewel Hoit, who spelled his name with an *i*, after his stepfather's fashion, was the second son and child of William and Mary (French) Hoyt. He was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, February 2, 1807. He was twice married. His first wife was Catherine Pillsbury, from that part of Concord, New Hampshire, now called Penacook. She died October 19, 1843, aged twenty-three. There were no children. He married his second wife, Hannah Elizabeth Nichols, daughter of Luther Weston and Hannah (Tompkins) Nichols, at Amherst, New Hampshire, March 4, 1852. There were two children: An infant, who was born and died in 1850; and Jane Elizabeth, the subject of the succeeding sketch, who was born September 23, 1860.

Mrs. H. Elizabeth (Nichols) Hoit belonged to one of the old New England families. Her grandfather, Timothy Nichols, was third in descent from Richard Nichols, the original immigrant, who came from England to Ipswich, Massachusetts, and later settled in Reading. See Nichols family. (IV) Timothy Nichols, Jr., second son and youngest of the three children of Timothy and Mehitabel (Weston) Nichols, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, February 16, 1756. He was a soldier in the Revolution. In the year 1778 a brigade of New Hamp-

shire militia was sent to Rhode Island under the command of General William Whipple. Colonel Moses Nichols, of Amherst, New Hampshire, commanded one of the regiments, and Timothy Nichols, Jr., then of Amherst, served in the company commanded by Captain Josiah Crosby. The latter part of the next year Timothy Nichols, Jr., married Susannah, daughter of Captain Archelaus Towne, of Amherst, New Hampshire. She was born December 29, 1762, and they were married October 21, 1779. They settled in Amherst, but later moved to Norwich, Vermont, where she died December 2, 1840. Mr. Nichols lived till August 23, 1840. They had nine children, two of whom married and went to live in Concord, New Hampshire, where they held leading positions. One of the sons, John Perkins, went to Boston where his son, Dr. Arthur H. Nichols, has been for several years a noted physician. Dr. Nichols' winter home is on Mount Vernon street, but he has a summer place at Cornish, New Hampshire, where his daughter, Miss Rose Elizabeth Nichols, has a famous garden. Miss Nichols has travelled and studied much in Europe, and is an authority on landscape gardening. She has recently published a book on "Famous Gardens in Europe." The children of Timothy Nichols, Jr., and his wife, Susannah Towne, were: Susannah, who married John Smith, of Bradford, and died without children; Grace Gardner, who married William Low, Jr., lived in Concord, New Hampshire, and died without children; Sophia, who married Deacon Benjamin Damon, Jr., and lived in Concord, New Hampshire; Luther Weston, who is mentioned in the succeeding paragraph; Leonard Towne, who married Fanny Blanchard; Lattin Morris, who married Clarissa Safford; John Perkins, who married May Ann Clark; Robert, who married Betsey Ainsworth; and Charles, the youngest, who was born December 9, 1808.

(V) Luther Weston, eldest son and fourth child of Timothy, Jr., and Susannah (Towne) Nichols, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, April 22, 1789. He married, in Boston, Massachusetts, July 19, 1812, Hannah Tompkins, seventh of the fourteen children of Gamaliel and Mary (Church) Tompkins, of Little Compton, Rhode Island. She was born April 18, 1790. Luther W. and Hannah (Tompkins) Nichols had four children: Jane Franklin, born March 12, 1813; Charles Hambleton, born December 31, 1814; Luther Washington, born December 4, 1818; Hannah Elizabeth, born July 12, 1828. Mr. Nichols was for many years a dry goods merchant in Boston, Massachusetts. His store was in Washington street, and his home from 1832 to 1850 was on Gooch street. In the latter year the family removed to Amherst, New Hampshire, where they lived in a fine old mansion, formerly the Hillsborough County Bank, in which the original formidable safes still remain. Mrs. Hannah (Tompkins) Nichols died December 25, 1852. Her husband subsequently married Mrs. Lucy R. Horne, who lived till June 17, 1878. He died April 9, 1866.

Hannah Elizabeth, youngest of the four children of Luther Weston and Hannah (Tompkins) Nichols, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 12, 1828. Upon her marriage to Sewel Hoyt, March 4, 1852, she came to Concord, New Hampshire, to live, and that city was ever after her home save for a few years subsequent to her second marriage when she lived in Marlboro, New Hampshire. Sewel Hoyt learned the carpenter's trade, and in early life he located in Concord, where many substantial buildings still testify to the excellence of

his work. About 1840 he built the dignified dwelling on the corner of State and Maple streets which has always remained in the possession of the family and is now the home of his daughter. One of the most important of his works was the building of the third house of worship of the First Congregational Church, or Old North, as it is usually called. This structure was completed in 1842 and stood on the corner of Main and Washington streets until it was destroyed by fire in July, 1873. It was a wooden building, painted white, with pillars in front, and is pleasantly remembered by our older citizens. Mr. Hoyt did some farming in later life on a large tract of land which he owned, between what is now the Reservoir and Bradley street. He was a Republican in politics, and served as assessor from Ward Four in 1858 and 1859. He was a member of the Governor's Horse Guards, a noted military company with resplendent uniforms, which flourished in Concord from 1860 to 1865, inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt were members of the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Hoyt was an interesting woman, of agreeable social qualities, active in church and missionary work, fond of travel and given to hospitality. Sewel Hoyt died at Concord, New Hampshire, January 22, 1875, and was buried in the family tomb in the Old North Cemetery. Four years later his widow married Franklin R. Thurston, of Marlboro, New Hampshire. They were married on Thanksgiving Day, 1879, and went to live in Mr. Thurston's home at Marlboro, where they remained till 1885, when they returned to the Hoyt homestead in Concord, New Hampshire. Mrs. H. Elizabeth (Nichols) Hoyt Thurston died at Concord, New Hampshire, April 30, 1897. Mr. Thurston died at the home of his daughter in Concord, Massachusetts, January 4, 1901.

(VIII) Jane Elizabeth, only living child of Sewel and H. Elizabeth (Nichols) Hoyt, was born in the old homestead which her father built and where she now lives, on Sunday; September 23, 1860. She was educated in the public schools of Concord, and was a student at Wellesley College from 1879 to 1883. She began her medical course in the autumn of 1886 at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary (the Blackwell College) in New York City. She was graduated in medicine May 28, 1890. During her last year of student life she held the position of second assistant in the New York Infant Asylum. The position has only twice been given to an undergraduate. Dr. Hoyt (she has reverted to the original spelling of the surname) spent the summer of 1890 in England and Scotland, and in September she returned to this country to assume the duties of resident physician at Lassell Seminary, a noted school for girls at Auburndale, Massachusetts. While here she gave daily morning service in the surgical room at the Boston Dispensary in Bennet street. She served as interne in the New England Hospital for Women and Children at Boston for one year, beginning June 1, 1891.

In June, 1892, Dr. Hoyt sailed again for Europe to pursue a year's study in the hospitals. The summer months were spent at Heidelberg in the acquirement of the German language. In the autumn she began work at the University of Vienna under Professors Schauter, Hertzfeld, Kaposi and Lukasiewicz. Upon her return to Concord, New Hampshire, June, 1893, she began the practice of medicine at her old home, being the first woman of Concord birth to establish herself as a physician. She had a successful practice for six years, and

then decided, after the death of her mother, to make a third visit to Europe. She left Concord in January, 1899, and remained abroad nearly three years. About half of this period was given to lectures in the University of Leipsic. Nine months were spent in Italy in the study of the history of art, and three months were given to travel in North Africa, where she visited Tunis, Algiers, and the Desert of Sahara. In June, 1902, Dr. Hoyt again resumed the practice of her profession in Concord. In April, 1906, she went abroad for the fourth time, remaining three months. On this occasion she went as delegate from New Hampshire to the International Medical Congress, which met at Lisbon, Portugal. She then travelled through Spain, which country she had not previously visited, and again went to North Africa, including Tangier in her trip. Upon her return to Concord in July she brought with her a little Spanish boy, Abelardo Linares, of Granada, Spain, whose parents wish him to have an American education. He is a member of her household at North State street. Dr. Hoyt's home is filled with souvenirs of foreign travel. Among other valuables she has a collection of over three thousand photographs. She has always had a strong interest in art, and has occasionally lectured on the subject. She has one of the largest general libraries in town, with a fine collection of books in various languages. She has written much for publication: newspaper letters of foreign travel, and reports embodying scientific research. The latter articles have appeared in the Transactions of the New Hampshire Medical Society and in various medical journals.

Dr. Hoyt is a woman of intense activity, and has many and varied interests. She is a life member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of the Woman's Hospital Aid Association, the New Hampshire Cent Union and the New Hampshire Bible Society; also of the Seaman's Friends Society and the Concord Female Charitable Society, founded in 1812, and of the Woman's Medical Association of New York City. She is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Center District Medical Society, the National Medical Association, the New England Hospital Medical Society, and the New Hampshire Equal Suffrage Association. Doctor Hoyt belongs to many local clubs, literary, philanthropic and special. She was a charter member of the Outing Club, founded in 1896, whose country house, Camp Weetamoo, was the first in the state to be established for the out-door recreation of women. She was chairman on the building committee of same. Dr. Hoyt has always been deeply interested in religious matters. From infancy she was called "one of Dr. Bouton's girls." She was the last person outside the immediate family to speak with him before his death, and this was in response to his expressed wish. Deacon William G. Brown, from the year 1876 to the year of his death (and this occurred at the Hoyt home April 5, 1892), made his headquarters here whenever his duties in behalf of the Bible Society called him to Concord. His death was occasioned from angina pectoris. He was found in the morning—having failed to appear at breakfast—dead in his bed. At the age of fourteen she joined the North Congregational Church of Concord, under the pastorate of Rev. Franklin D. Ayer, D. D. She continued her membership in this church till 1897. After her return from her third and longest sojourn in Europe she became a communicant of St. Paul's Church, Protestant Episcopal, of Concord, New Hampshire.

On June 26, 1907, at her home in Concord, Dr. Jane Elizabeth Hoyt was married to George Washington Stevens, of Claremont, New Hampshire. Mr. Stevens is the eldest of the seven children of William Jackson and Cynthia (Young) Stevens, and was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, November 10, 1843. His grandfather, David Stevens, who married Abigail Foster, lived at Salisbury, this state, which place was at one time called Stevestown, from the original grantee, Ebenezer Stevens. While still an infant George W. Stevens moved with his people to Salisbury, where he remained till he reached his majority. He then returned to Acworth for a few years, and lived in Unity from 1874 to 1876, in Charlestown during 1876 and 1877, and for the next thirty years in Claremont, being for forty-five years a respected citizen of Sullivan county. Mr. Stevens is highly esteemed by the people of Claremont, where the most active half of his life has been passed, and where he has always been an active promoter of the public weal. He is an active member of the Methodist Church there, and has been class leader thirteen years, superintendent of the Sunday-school eighteen years, trustee of the church twenty-five years, and for nineteen years treasurer of the Claremont Junction Union Camp Meeting Association. In politics Mr. Stevens is a strong Republican, and was road commissioner of Claremont for eight years between 1895 and 1905, tree warden from 1901 to 1905, and a representative to the legislature in 1905. Mr. Stevens is interested in the Patrons of Husbandry, and belongs to the Claremont Subordinate Grange, the Sullivan County Pomona Grange, and the State and the National Grange. George W. Stevens married for his first wife, January 12, 1874, Mrs. Julia R. (Bailey) Neal, daughter of Ucal and Chloe W. (Twitchell) Bailey of Unity, New Hampshire. Her first husband, Ransom Merritt Neal, was one of the earliest volunteers of the civil war, and died of diptheria in the fall of 1861. Mrs. Julia (Bailey) (Neal) Stevens died in Claremont, September 1, 1903, leaving no children.

(V) Eastman, seventh son and child of John and Mary (Eastman) Hoyt, was living in South Hampton in 1765. His name is on the Poplin tax list for 1766-67 and 69; but the records of Hopkinton state that his oldest child was born at South Hampton, February, 1767, and the second one at Hopkinton, January, 1769. He was probably still living at Hopkinton in 1791, but removed with his family to Windsor, Vermont, and died in Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He married Martha Clough, daughter of Sarah and sister of Theophilus. Their children were: Hannah, Sarah, John, Martha, Theophilus, Molly, Richard, Jonathan and Joseph.

(VI) Richard, third son and seventh child of Eastman and Martha (Clough) Hoyt, was born July 23, 1779, and died September 4, 1852. He was a farmer and moved to Candia, where he built a large house which is still standing. It is said that the frame of this house was made and erected by a neighbor, who received as payment for his work a colt valued at twenty dollars. Mr. Hoyt was a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics a Democrat; was prominent in town affairs, and is said to have filled nearly all the town offices. He married (first) Rhoda Merrill, June 16, 1803; and (second), 1812, Margaret Wilson, daughter of Colonel Wilson, one of the pioneer settlers of Candia. His children, all by the second wife, were: Rhoda, Mercy, Margaret W., William, Sarah J., Lorenzo and Ariann.

(VII) Lorenzo, second son and sixth child of

Richard and Margaret (Wilson) Hoit, born in Candia, March 30, 1824, was educated in the common schools, and engaged in farming with his father. In early life he bought a house in Suncook, where he died January, 1896. He and his wife were members of the Baptist Church. He was a Republican, took an interest in public affairs and filled town offices. He married, 1850, Mary Ann Maria Bartlett, born in Epsom, died in Bedford, April, 1903, and they had four children: Mason R., John Dayton, Abbie, and Henry W., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Henry Wilson, youngest child of Lorenzo and Mary A. M. (Bartlett) Hoit, was born in Candia, June 8, 1868, and educated in the district schools and the Candia high school. He succeeded his father on the homestead, which he carried on several years and then sold; he removed to Bedford in 1898 and bought a farm where he now lives. He is a farmer and a dealer in horses and cattle, and keeps a herd of milch cows. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the office of auditor two terms. He is also a member of the Methodist Church, and is a member of Oak Hill Lodge, No. 97, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been an officer. He married (first), May 27, 1892, Myrtle Colby, born in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of George and Anne (Wilson) Colby, of Candia. She died May 8, 1901, and he married (second), August 2, 1903, Emma McGibbon, daughter of William and Katherine (Burns) McGibbon, of northern New York. There is one child by the first wife, Elsie Vilena, born June 20, 1895.

This is one of the oldest New England BICKFORD land families which has been located from the beginning within the limits of New Hampshire, and has been honorably identified with the progress of the state in its material and moral development from shortly after the first settlement to the present time.

(I) John Bickford, born in England, was living at Oyster River, in Dover, New Hampshire, as early as July 17, 1645, on which day "Darbey Field of Oyster River, in the River of Piscataquay, county of Norfolk, planter," sold John Bickford his dwelling house at Oyster River, then "in the tenure of the said Bickford," with a lot of five or six acres adjoining on the land towards the creek on the side towards Little Bay, except the strip on said creek in possession of Thomas Willey. On June 23, 1684, John Bickford, with the consent of his "wife Temperance," conveyed to his son, Thomas, "all his house lands lying at ye poynt of Oyster River." After selling or rather presenting this land to his son, John Bickford went to Newington Shore, where he owned several tracts of land, one near Bloody Point, one at Fox Point and the third one along the point where he established himself. His children and grandchildren intermarried with the chief families of Newington, Harrisons, Dowings, Knights, Pickerins, Coes, Furburs and others. His wife's name of Temperance was perpetuated by her descendants through many generations. They were probably the parents of John Bickford, who is mentioned at length in this article.

(II) Captain Thomas, son of John and Temperance Bickford, was born 1656, in Dover, and lived and died in that town.

(III) Joseph Bickford was born 1696, in Dover, and lived and died in that town, where he was a farmer. He married Alice Edgerly.

(IV) Ephraim, son of Joseph and Alice

(Edgerly) Bickford, was born 1743, in Dover, and was a farmer in that town, where he died May 31, 1783. He was married, March 22, 1772, to Sarah Bickford. He lived at Durham Point and maintained a garrison there, which was successfully defended against an attack of the Indians in 1694, at the time when so many other garrisons were destroyed. He was alone at the time according to the provincial papers, and later soldiers were quartered there by the provincial government. During the attack in 1794 he had sent his family off by water, and remained to defend the place or die in the attempt. He shouted forth his commands as though he had a squad of soldiers, and presented himself every few moments in a change of uniform to appear like another man, and blazed away at the enemy, wounding some of their number. This ruse so effectually deceived them, that they speedily gave up the attempt to destroy the garrison, apparently so well manned. The children of Ephraim and Sarah Bickford were: Aaron, Deborah, Joseph, Ephraim, Susanna and Thomas.

(V) Thomas, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Bickford) Bickford, was born August 8, 1791, in Dover, and lived in that town. He was a farmer by occupation, and died October 9, 1865. He was one of the reputable citizens of Dover. He was married, 1816, to Olive Ann Estes.

(VI) Dr. Alphonsus Bickford, son of Thomas and Ann (Estes) Bickford, was born in 1817, in Dover, and continued to reside in that town through his life, dying December 31, 1869. He was educated in the common schools of the town and Franklin Academy, and read medicine with Dr. George Kittredge, of Dover. He graduated in 1837 from Bowdoin Medical College, and began practice at once in Durham. In 1848 he moved to Dover, and very soon entered upon an extensive practice which continued until his death from consumption. He was very skillful and successful, and stood at the head of his profession in Dover, being at the same time popular with all classes. In 1860 he was elected mayor of Dover, and entered upon his duties the following January. By re-election he served a second term. During his incumbency in that office the great civil war began, and on April 15, 1861, Mayor Bickford called a public meeting of the citizens to see what should be done. The meeting was held in the court room in the city building, and was crowded to overflowing. The leading men of both parties were present, and Mayor Bickford made a patriotic address, urging immediate action in aid of the president in his purposes to suppress rebellion. Ten vice-presidents were elected from among the leaders of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted, pledging support to President Lincoln. A committee was appointed to raise volunteers, and George W. Colbath, who enlisted at this time, was the first volunteer from the state of New Hampshire. In a very short time a company of one hundred men was ready to march to Concord to be mustered into the service. Within three days Mayor Bickford had a meeting of the city council called to ratify the plans made, and at its suggestion an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made to aid the families of any volunteers who might be in need while their heads were at the front in defense of their country. In less than a week the committee had enough names for a second company of volunteers. The mayor continued in vigorous support of any war measures that were necessary throughout his term of office. When the difficult matter of

city finances were to be handled after the war, Dr. Bickford was elected alderman and served in 1866-67, aiding very much by his experience and judgment in solving these matters. He was popular with his fellow physicians as well as with the general public. He was a fellow of the New Hampshire Medical Society and a member of the Strafford District Medical Society, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was married, May 29, 1839, to Mary Johanna Smith, and their children were: Mary Ellen, Elizabeth and Frances.

(VII) Frances, youngest daughter of Dr. Alphonse and Mary J. (Smith) Bickford, born February 14, 1850, was married October 18, 1870, to Elisha Rhodes Brown (see Brown, VIII).

Among the proprietors of Rochester, 1722, was John Bickford, who was a whole-share proprietor; and

Jethro Bickford, who was a half-share proprietor; and another John Bickford, a half-share proprietor. These Johns were probably father and son.

(II) John (2) and Elizabeth Bickford were living in Dover, New Hampshire, and were the parents of the following children, born from 1692 to 1705: Martha, Thomas, John, Henry and Joseph.

(III) John (3) Bickford was born March 10, 1698, and was a prominent citizen of Rochester. John Bickford was proprietors' selectman in 1732-42-50, town selectman, 1737-38-43-45-50-52-53-55-59, and clerk 1738-43-46-47. October 21, 1751, the proprietors appointed Walter Bryant, John Bickford, and John Leighton "to lay out all the lands above the second division." He was also prominent in church matters as early as 1734.

(IV) John (4), son of John (3) Bickford, born March 10, 1648, was town clerk of Rochester 1745-52-55.

(V) Jethro was the son of John (4) Bickford.

(VI) Jethro (2), a son of Jethro (1) Bickford, was born and died in Rochester, where he was a farmer. He had two children: John and Isaac.

(VII) John (5), son of Jethro (2) Bickford, was born January 4, 1702, and died November 15, 1827. He was a life-long farmer. His wife's name is not known. He had nine children: James and Isaac (twins), Ezra, Hannah and Elizabeth (twins), Patience, Mary, John and Abigail.

(VIII) John (6), eighth child and fourth son of John (5) Bickford, was born in Rochester, December 22, 1814, and died February 10, 1901, aged eighty-seven. The place of his birth was the farm settled by his father in 1798, on the road which from its width was called the ten-rod road. There he resided during his entire life. In politics he was a Democrat, and served as selectman for several years. He married Hannah M. Demeritt, born January 19, 1820, died December 2, 1892, daughter of Mark and Abigail (Leighton) Demeritt. Of this marriage were born five children: Charles W., Daniel C., John H., Herbert F., and Edwin R.

(IX) Charles Woodbury, eldest child of John (4) and Hannah M. (Demeritt) Bickford, was born in Rochester, January 20, 1843. He was educated in the public schools, Lebanon Academy, Wolfboro Academy, and Eastmans Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, teaching during vacations. In 1866 he took the position of night clerk in the Morton House, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway, New York, where he was employed two years. Returning to Rochester he became a partner in the firm of W. B. K. Hodgdon & Com-

pany, and remained there until 1871, when the establishment was burned. From there he went to Boston and was steward of the Evans House seven and one-half years; and subsequently of the United States Hotel of Boston one year. He then managed the Ottawa House in Portland, Maine, one year, and the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island, three years. He was then successively steward of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., five years; the Ocean View House, Block Island; and the Boston Tavern, two years. In 1890 he opened the Hotel Champlain, at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, for O. D. Seavey, and was steward for both the following four years, and at the Ponce De Leon, Florida, winters. In May, 1894, he gave up this position to become postmaster of Rochester under the second Cleveland administration. In 1898 his term as postmaster expired and he returned to the employ of Mr. Seavey, and was employed as steward of the Magnolia Springs Hotel, Florida, where he remained three seasons, and then went to Ausable Chasm, where he remained five years as general manager of the Hotel Ausable. In the summer of 1907 he was manager of the Masconomo Hotel at Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts.

In 1903, at the earnest request of his friends, he returned to Rochester a second time and was nominated for mayor, and at the election following received all the votes cast but one. He was subsequently twice elected to that office. While he was mayor the public library and central fire station were built, and the plans were made and the contract let for the construction of the new city hall. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party until the nomination of Bryan in 1896. Since that time he has been identified with the Republican party. He was town clerk of Rochester 1870-71, member of the common council of Rochester 1896-97-98, and chairman of the board of supervisors six years. In 1869-70-71 he was chief engineer of the Rochester fire department, and in his honor the new chemical engine was named the C. W. Bickford. He was initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry by Charter Oak Lodge, Effingham, New Hampshire, at the age of twenty-one, in 1864. Since that time he has been accepted into the following bodies of the order: Temple Royal Arch Chapter; Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston, Massachusetts.

He married (first), May 28, 1868, in Rochester, Mary Louise Henderson, who was born in Rochester, May 3, 1842, and died December 11, 1903, daughter of Charles and Mary (Tibbetts) Henderson, of Rochester; second, July 9, 1906, Frances Hussey, born July 14, 1862, daughter of George D. and Mary (Foss) Hussey, of Rochester.

(V) Wilmot Bickford was born in Dover, August 24, 1771, and settled in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, where he died. His children were: William; Farzina; John Wilmot, see forward; Sarah; Hannah; Alva and Horace.

(VI) John Wilmot, second son and third child of Wilmot Bickford, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, April 4, 1803, and died July, 1891. He was a farmer by occupation, and by hard work and good management secured a competency and spent the last years of his life in comfortable retirement. He married Abra Lord, born in 1801, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Lord, of Lebanon, Maine. She died in 1880. They had three children: Wilmot J., Mary and John Calvin.

(VII) John Calvin, second son and third and



C. W. Bickford



James D. Bickford

youngest child of John Wilmot and Abra (Lord) Bickford, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, December 18, 1842. He grew up on the farm of his father and was educated in the common schools and at the academy of his native town. At the age of twenty years he accepted a clerkship in the business of his brother, Wilmot J., who carried on a store in Ossipee. Shortly afterward, 1862, Wilmot J. died, and John Calvin assumed sole control of the business, which he carried on until 1868. He was appointed postmaster of Ossipee, and filled that office from 1862 until 1864. He engaged in business as a solicitor for the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, in Dover in 1868, and continued in the life insurance business until September, 1871, when he removed to Manchester and took charge of a crew of men engaged in the construction of asphalt roofs. While thus employed, in June, 1872, he fell and was seriously injured, and as a result of this accident resigned his position. He was appointed a gauger in the United States Internal Revenue service in 1874, and held that office for two years, when it was abolished. While still engaged in the last named office he commenced the study of law which he completed in the office of Sulloway & Topliff, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1877. The following month he was appointed a clerk of the police court of Manchester, and retains the place at the present (1907) time. He is a Republican and has taken an active part in political matters. For a time he filled the office of moderator in the Fourth ward; was elected to the house of representatives in 1881, and was a member of the committee on the revision of statutes; in 1900 he was chairman of the house committee; was re-elected in 1900; was elected to the state senate in 1903 and was chairman of the judiciary committee; for six years was chairman of the board of health of Manchester. Mr. Bickford was made a Mason in 1864, in Charter Oak Lodge, No. 58, Free and Accepted Masons of Eppingham, and was later its worshipful master; one year later he became a charter member of Ossipee Valley Lodge, No. 74, and served as worshipful master for a period of five years. After settling in Manchester he became a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61. He is also a member of Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; and of Adoniram Council, No. 3. He joined the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1883, has filled all the chairs of the subordinate lodge and was a delegate to the grand lodge in Helena, Montana, in 1892. He served as councilman in the supreme lodge until 1887, when, at the session in Milwaukee, he was elected supreme overseer; the following year, supreme freeman; the next year, supreme master workman; since retiring from this office he has served continuously as a member of the committee of arbitration. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Golden Cross Society, The Royal Arcanum and the Derryfield Club. Mr. Bickford married (first), January 29, 1863, Pamela S. Thurston, died 1878, daughter of Isaac and Maria (Dodge) Thurston, of Ossipee. They had one son, Charles Wilmot, see forward. He married (second), 1880, Emma S. Fitts, daughter of Benjamin and Clymena (Green) Fitts, of Manchester. The former died in 1854, a victim of cholera, while engaged in nursing those stricken with that disease. Mrs. Bickford is a member of the Congregational Church, the Audubon Society, the Woman's Federation, and other organizations for the promotion of human welfare. She is also a member of the Degree of Honor, and for a period of ten years was treasurer of the largest branch of this order.

(VIII) Charles Wilmot, only child of John Calvin and Pamela (Thurston) Bickford, was born in Ossipee, December 20, 1865. His early education was received in the common schools, and he was prepared for college at the Manchester high school. He entered Dartmouth College in 1883, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1887. Immediately following his graduation he entered upon the profession of teaching and was successfully engaged in this at Meredith and Raymond. He went to Manchester in 1890 and continued in his calling in the schools of that city until 1900, when he was elected superintendent of schools, in which office he has since that time served. Through his efforts the efficiency of the schools has been greatly increased from year to year. He is widely known in this and adjoining states as an educator, and as such has responded to many invitations for papers and lectures on educational subjects in various parts of the United States, as far west as Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Bickford is a member of the National Educational Association, the American Institute of Instruction, and various local educational bodies. He is an attendant at the Congregational Church and has been a teacher of the Sunday-school connected with that institution. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the following orders: Mount Washington Lodge, No. 61, in which he has passed all the chairs and is now past master; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, also passed all the chairs and is now an officer of the Grand Council; Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Golden Cross Society; and the Deerfield Club. He married, July 19, 1893, Anna Maude Sleeper, daughter of Levi H. and Susan S. (Sampson) Sleeper, of Manchester.

(I) Thomas Bickford settled on Putney Hill in Hopkinton, and later served as a soldier under Colonel John Stark in the expedition against Ticonderoga. He had four sons, Samuel, John, Joseph and Thomas.

(II) Joseph, third son of Thomas Bickford, served a seven year apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in Salem, Massachusetts. He was very skillful, and was the first man to use an edgetool in the construction of the New Hampshire state capitol building, at Concord. Some time after the completion of the capitol he removed to Hillsboro and settled in the north part of the town, where he continued to work at his trade, and built several houses, and the church at Francetown. The last year of his life he spent working as a wheelwright. He married Sallie Doak, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, the daughter of a naval officer. They had three children born on Putney Hill in Hopkinton, two of whom were twins and survived their infancy. They were James D. and Eliza Fosdick.

(III) James Doak, son of Joseph and Sallie (Doak) Bickford, was born in Hopkinton, February 15, 1811, and died near Hillsboro Upper Village, April 1, 1905. He first lived at Hillsboro Upper Village, and later bought what is known as the old David Goodell farm, a pleasantly situated place near the Upper Village, where he resided until his death. He was a gifted musician, both instrumental and vocal, and taught singing school for years. He played in his church and led the choir for thirty years. April 26, 1828, he became a member of the Hillsboro Instrumental Music Band, which was incorporated by act of the legislature under this name in 1825. He married, Oc-

tober 1, 1835, Elizabeth Ann Conn, who was born in Hillsboro, October 16, 1816, daughter of William and Sally (Priest) Conn. They had three children: 1. Sarah Fuller, born June 25, 1838. She grew up on the farm and was educated in the town schools, Tubbs Union Academy, Washington, New Hampshire, Fracestown Academy, Fracestown and David Crosby's Academy, Nashua, New Hampshire. Later graduating from Worthington and Warner's Commercial College, of Concord, New Hampshire. She taught penmanship in a number of the leading select schools in the vicinity of Boston for some years, and was located in the city of Boston for ten years, where she conducted her own school (Madam Hafey's Writing Academy). She married, February 25, 1879, Charles M. Hafey, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and educated at Chickering Academy, Cincinnati; Groton, Massachusetts, White Plains, New York, and graduated at Columbia Law School New York City. They had one child, Frank B., who died young. 2. John Willard, born December 10, 1841. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the common schools and the Henniker and Fracestown academies. He taught school for a number of years, and read law in the office of F. M. Blood, of Hillsborough. He entered the law department of Harvard, and while a student there was drowned, June 26, 1866. The law class was suspended to assist in searching for the body. 3. Frank James, next mentioned.

(IV) Frank James, youngest child of James D. and Elizabeth A. (Conn) Bickford, was born in Hillsboro, January 27, 1849. He grew up a farmer boy, and attended the public schools of Hillsboro, where he acquired primary education which he supplemented with higher instruction at the academies of Henniker and Fracestown. He taught school about Hillsboro for several winters, and assisted his father on the farm the remainder of the year. Since giving up teaching he has devoted all his attentions to farming, living on the place which his father formerly owned. This is one of the largest farms in Hillsborough county, and contains one hundred and thirty-five acres of land which Mr. Bickford cultivates with skill and profit. There is also about five hundred acres of pasture land. In addition to the usual routine work of farming he deals in cattle, and not infrequently has from forty to sixty head of neat stock on his place. Mr. Bickford is an intelligent, energetic and prosperous farmer, who is widely known and highly respected. He is a Democrat, but confined his efforts in politics to voting and occasionally working to elect the best man to office. He has served on the school board for eleven years.

(I) Thomas Bickford was a farmer, shoemaker and tanner, and lived in Epsom. At one period of his life he was a prosperous and successful man, but most of his property was spent before his death. He married Olive Haynes, and they had seven children: John, Mehitable, Samuel, Nathan, Daniel, Olive and Dearborn.

(II) Nathan, fourth child and third son of Thomas and Olive (Haynes) Bickford, was born at the old Bickford homestead near the present village of Grossville, Epsom, December 2, 1797, and died in 1879, aged eighty-two years. He grew up on the farm until thirteen years of age, when he went to serve an apprenticeship with a clothier named Currier at Epsom. He finished his apprenticeship at the age of nineteen and went to Boston, where he remained until his twenty-third year, when he returned to Epsom and purchased a clothing and carding mill on Suncook river. He was

successful in this business, which he carried on for more than twelve years, and then leased his mill and engaged in the lumber business, rafting logs down the Suncook and Merrimack rivers, and carrying on a trade of considerable magnitude. In 1830 he had bought a farm adjacent to his mill, and afterward did a considerable amount of farming. After a time he abandoned the lumber business and gave his entire attention to the farm to which he made several additions. He was highly esteemed by his townsmen, by whom he was elected to positions of trust. He was selectman, and held minor town offices for many years. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1836, and throughout a long and busy life he retained the implicit confidence and sincere respect of those who knew him. In politics he was an advocate of the principles of the Free Soil party up to the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that organization and affiliated with it until his death. In religious belief he was a Free Will Baptist, and contributed liberally to the support of this church, of which he was a charter member, one of seven. He was a just man, believed in the necessity of education in religious as well as secular matters, and generally assisted many beneficent enterprises. He married, May 12, 1823, Eliza W. Dickey, of Epsom, who was born in 1807, and died in Epsom in 1893, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. She was the daughter of Robert and Hannah (Osgood) Dickey, of Epsom. Five children were born to them: Susan G., Salina O., Eliza A., Morrill D. and Alfred P. The last named was born in 1846, on the old home farm in Epsom, where he now resides. He married Elizabeth Goss, and five sons were born to them—William P., Nathan A., Alfred G., Harry M., and John G.—all of whom are now living.

(III) Morrill D. Bickford, fourth child and eldest son of Nathan and Eliza W. (Dickey) Bickford, was born on his father's farm in Epsom, October 3, 1836. He got his education in the public schools of Epsom and Pembroke Academy, and at the age of eighteen began the active work of a busy life. He was brought up to the lumber business, which under his father's supervision he thoroughly learned, and in which for many years he was actively engaged. He owns a small farm in Epsom, where he has resided for several years. He built a dwelling in Gossville, and in 1881 erected a residence on his home farm. He has always been a stalwart Republican, and was elected to represent the town of Epsom in the state legislature in 1885. In religious belief he is a Free Will Baptist. He married, November 28, 1862, Eliza J. Hoyt, born in Northwood, December 30, 1840 daughter of Morrill Hoyt of Epsom. Two children were born to them—Susie A., born in 1866, died in 1897, aged thirty-one years; Addie E., born in 1868, died in 1903, aged thirty-five years.

This is one of the early New England names, of English origin, among the foremost in New Hampshire (both in point of time and importance), and distinguished in military annals from the earliest colonial period. Not only in military but in civil affairs it has been pre-eminent, and has furnished leading agriculturists, merchants, clergymen, educators, jurists and legislators to this commonwealth. The name was established in England in the time of William the Conqueror. In the conquest of England this ruler was accompanied by Walter le Ventre, who was made a lord in 1080, and received

the Saxon village of Burnham as a part of his estate. At this time he assumed the name of Walter de (of) Burnham, and the estate continued to be held by his descendants until after 1700. The ancient seat, "Burnham Beeches," is mentioned in one of Tennyson's poems.

(I) The first whose line has been continuously traced to descendants now in New Hampshire was Robert Burnham, born 1581, at Norwich, Norfolk county, England. He married Mary Andrews, in 1608, and had seven children, including three sons who came to America, namely: John, Robert and Thomas. They were minors at the time of arrival 1635, and are supposed to have come under charge of their maternal uncle, Captain Andrews, commander of the ship "Angel Gabriel," which was wrecked on the Massachusetts coast. Perhaps they had not intended to remain, but set out as mariners. They settled in Ipswich, where Thomas became very prominent, taking part in all public affairs. (Further mention of Robert and Thomas, with descendants, appears in this article.)

(II) Deacon John, son of Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, was born 1618 in Norwich, and was seventeen years old when he came to Massachusetts. At nineteen he joined the Pequot expedition, for which the town granted him eight acres of land in 1639. He became an extensive landholder, and was a highly respected citizen. He was one of the original members of the church at Chebacco, organized August 12, 1683, and was one of its first deacons. August 13, 1694, the bounds of his property adjoining the common were settled by a committee appointed by the town, and it was found that he had not encroached as reported. He died November 5, 1694. His children were: John, Josiah, Ann and Elizabeth.

(III) Deacon John (2), son of Deacon John (1) Burnham, followed the occupation of farming. He died in 1716, leaving a large family. His farm was at Chebacco (now Essex), and he received a concession for building a grist mill on the Chebacco river in 1693. His wife's name was Sarah, and their children were: John, Thomas, Jonathan, Robert, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth and Hannah.

(IV) Deacon John (3), son of Deacon John (2) Burnham, occupied a similar position in the town and church of Chebacco to those held by his father and grandfather. He was made a deacon in 1732, and was allowed the use of the school pasture in 1734, being the schoolmaster. He married (first) Ann, daughter of Captain Thomas Choate. She was born May 22, 1691, and died August 15, 1739. He married (second), in 1740, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodhue. His children, all born of the first wife, were: John, Samuel, Jeremiah, Ann, Mary, Abigail, Sarah and Nehemiah.

(V) Samuel, son of Deacon John (3) and Ann (Choate) Burnham, was married in Ipswich, November 17, 1743, to Martha Story, and had nine children, namely: Samuel, Martha, Sarah, John, Ebenezer, Hannah, Susannah, Elizabeth and Jabez.

(VI) Deacon Samuel (2), eldest child of Samuel (1) and Martha (Story) Burnham, was born October 5, 1744, in Ipswich, and was married there November 27, 1766, to Mary Perkins. About 1770, after two of his children were born, he settled in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, where several of his kindred and townsmen located between 1765 and 1770, and cleared up a farm, becoming one of the most substantial citizens. He was a deacon of the church, much respected, and died April 4, 1811, in his sixty-seventh year. He was spoken of by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Harris, in his funeral

address, as "a wise, safe and very valuable counselor." Following is an extract from the sermon: "He was a man of sound judgment and of tenacious memory; moderate and grave in his natural deportment; a kind husband, a tender parent, an obliging neighbor, a useful citizen, kind to the poor, and a friend to mankind. * * * He was one of the main pillars in the church. He did much, and prayed fervently, for its peace, good order and enlargement. The doctrines of grace were his theme. He contended earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, and he contended not in vain." His widow survived him more than seven years. She was born May, 1745, and died in October, 1818. Professor Noyes, of Dartmouth College, said of her: "She was a woman of very uncommon excellence. Her spirit seemed imbued with a most ardent love of God, of souls and of heavenly things. She seemed to have but very little to do with this lower world. Her tears and prayers and warm exhortations made a deep and abiding impression on all the family, that she was supremely devoted to their spiritual welfare." All of the thirteen children were present at the funeral of the father. The records of Dunbarton show that one Samuel Burnham paid ten pounds one shilling for rent of a floor pew in the church in 1789, and another paid five pounds twelve for a gallery pew. These are supposed to have been Deacon Samuel (2) and his eldest son, Samuel (3). His children were: Samuel, Jacob Perkins, William, Elizabeth, Abraham, Mary, John, Sarah and Susannah (twins), Martha and Hannah (twins), Bradford and Amos Wood. The first was the first college graduate in the town. He fitted for college "on the plow beam," and finished at Dartmouth in 1795. He was the first principal of the Academy at Derry, and died in 1834, aged sixty-seven years. Abraham graduated at Dartmouth in 1804, became a Doctor of Divinity, was pastor at Pembroke forty-two years, and died 1852, aged seventy-seven. John graduated in 1807, was a lawyer and scholar, and died 1826, aged forty-five. Amos Wood, the youngest, graduated at Dartmouth 1815, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1818. He was the first preceptor of Pembroke Academy, and was pastor of the church at Rindge until dismissed at his own request, after a service of forty-six years.

(VII) Bradford, sixth son and twelfth child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Perkins) Burnham, was born February 14, 1787, in Dunbarton, where he resided and was a progressive and successful farmer upon the ancestral homestead, and died August 28, 1865. He was married, March 3, 1814, to Hannah Dane, daughter of Thomas Whipple. She died July 10, 1847. Their children were: Henry L., Fannie L., Hannah D., William B., Mary E., Abigail D., Abraham, an infant (died at twelve days), Ann H. and Louisa W. (Mention of William and descendants occurs in this article.)

(VIII) Henry Larcom, eldest child of Bradford and Hannah D. (Whipple) Burnham, was born November 25, 1814, in Dunbarton, where he was a farmer and one of the most useful and intelligent citizens. He was a man of sterling integrity, and excellent disposition. Henry Putney said he knew of no man of such character, ability, and real natural strength. He served as county commissioner, representative in the state legislature, as senator and high sheriff. He was a constant attendant at the Congregational Church, and was liberal in its support. He died April 30, 1893, in Manchester, surviving by only eight days his wife, who passed away April 22. He was married, March

28, 1842, to Maria A. Bailey, daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Kimball) Bailey, of Dunbarton.

(IX) Henry Eben Burnham, United States senator from New Hampshire, only child of Henry L. and Maria A. (Bailey) Burnham, was born November 8, 1844, in Dunbarton. He prepared for college at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and entered Dartmouth College at the age of seventeen years, in 1861. Four years later he graduated with the honors of his class, and had already demonstrated those powers of mind and character which were bound to develop his subsequent successful career.

Senator Burnham began his study of law in the office of Minot and Mugridge, in Concord, and was subsequently associated as student with Hon. E. S. Cutter, then of Manchester, finishing his preparation under the direction of the late Judge Lewis W. Clark, at Manchester. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1868, and at once commenced the practice of his profession in Manchester. To this he brought an exceptional ability, trained by long and careful study, and his unceasing industry made him a useful and successful advocate, so that he quickly gained reputation and profitable clients. The increase of his business caused him to admit partners in his practice, and in time he became the head of the firm of Burnham, Brown, Jones & Warren, one of the strongest at the New England bar.

As judge of probate for Hillsborough county from 1876 to 1879 he served his fellows faithfully and acceptably, but the demands of his large private practice caused him to resign the station. However, his distinguished talents and undisputed probity made him a desirable agent for the transaction of public business, and he was elected to the state legislature in 1873 and 1874. In 1889 he was a delegate in the convention called to revise the state constitution, and was again called to legislative service in 1900. In that year he became a candidate for the office of United States senator, and was triumphantly elected after a trying campaign, in which other able men were contestants. He took his seat March 4, 1901, and by his conservative and sound position on public questions has shown himself well qualified for the post. Though a comparatively new member in a body of conservative traditions and dominated by the shrewdest and most able minds of the nation, he preserves the credit and honor of his native state. When the late Senator Platt of Connecticut gave up the chairmanship of the committee on Cuban relations to succeed the late Senator Hoar on the judiciary committee, Senator Burnham took the Connecticut statesman's place. He is also a member of the committees on agriculture, claims, forest reservation, pensions and territories. He has made thorough investigation of the subjects coming before these committees, and few men in the national legislature are better qualified to discuss and judge of conditions in the territories. His interest in the White Mountain reservation bill has drawn him near to every lover of his native state, and his activity during the discussion of the statehood bill in 1903 attracted attention throughout the country. The *Boston Herald* said of him in a recent issue: "Scholarly and dignified, Senator Burnham enjoys the confidence and respect of every one with whom he comes in contact. He is a very hard worker in committees, and probably no other member of the senate is more constant in his attendance. His speech for the statehood bill elicited marked commendation, and his thoroughness in obtaining all the information possible on matters in which he

is interested inspired the greatest respect on the part of his colleagues." He was re-elected for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1907.

Mr. Burnham is deeply interested in the Masonic and other fraternal bodies. He is affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 61, of Manchester, in which he has passed the chairs; with the superior bodies including the Consistory, and is an honorary thirty-third degree member, Scottish Rite. In 1885 he was elected grand master of the Masonic jurisdiction of New Hampshire. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, and has passed the chairs in the subordinate bodies.

Mr. Burnham was married October 22, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth H. Patterson, of Manchester. She was born January 19, 1850, in Candia, New Hampshire, only daughter of John Duncan and Hannah (Eaton) Patterson (see Patterson). John D. Patterson was born April 13, 1821, in Londonderry, and his wife was born April 7, 1823, in Candia. He died June 12, 1897. They have one son, William Wallace Patterson, born September 29, 1847, in Candia. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham are the parents of three daughters: Gertrude Elizabeth, born January 28, 1876, in Manchester, was married, October 14, 1903, to Charles Maurice Baker, of Manchester; Alice Patterson, born February 9, 1878, was married, October 18, 1899, to Aretas Blood Carpenter of Manchester; Edith Duncan Burnham, born March 16, 1885, in Manchester, resides with her parents.

(VII) William, second son and fourth child of Bradford and Hannah D. (Whipple) Burnham, was born August 25, 1820, in Dunbarton, and died in that town April 2, 1899. He was educated at Pembroke Academy, and taught school a short time in Bow and the neighboring towns. He was principally a farmer throughout life, and was engaged to some extent in lumbering. During and about the time of the Civil war he was a selectman several years, and represented the town in the legislature in 1872.

Mr. Burnham married (first), Harriet P. Kimball, and their children were: Emma M., married Clinton D. Grant, of Goffstown; and Mary A. He married (second), Asenath Hoyt, of Weare, and they were the parents of William, who died young. Mr. Burnham married (third), Martha J. Hoyt, sister of his second wife, and two children were born of this union: Walter H., and Abraham Lincoln. The mother of these children died in August, 1904.

(VIII) Abraham Lincoln, second child of William and Martha J. (Hoyt) Burnham, was born April 15, 1865, on his father's farm, on the day of the foul assassination of the Martyr President, whose name was given to him. The greater part of his life was passed in Dunbarton, and his educational opportunities were limited, he being his father's principal assistant in tilling the farm, from a very early age. This homestead property he subsequently purchased, and in addition to caring for it he is engaged to some extent in lumbering operations, his property containing a good growth of timber. He gives little attention to politics, but has served as selectman. He married (first), October 2, 1888, Nellie A., daughter of John H. Bishop, of Groton, Massachusetts, and they had two children: Philip H. and William B., who are of the fifth generation who have lived upon the Burnham farm. The mother of these children died November 19, 1894. Mr. Burnham married (second), Alice E. Webster, of Methuen, Massachusetts. The Burnham homestead is one of the famous properties of this region. Upon it is an old oak tree measuring nineteen feet in circumference which Mr. Burnham's grandfather re-



Henry E. Burroughs.



WILLIAM BURNHAM.

membered as a small sapling. From a point on this farm may be seen land in every county in New Hampshire, and the distant mountains of Massachusetts.

(II) Robert (2), second son of Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, was born in England in 1014, and came to America in company with his brothers, as above related. He settled in Dover, where he was an active citizen, and died at the home of his brother Thomas, in Chebacco in 1691. The record of his will and settlement of estate are found at Salem, Massachusetts. He married Frances Hill, and they have five children: Robert (died young), Elizabeth, Samuel, Jeremiah and Robert.

(III) Samuel, second son and third child of Robert (2) and Frances (Hill) Burnham, had a son James, but there is no record of births or deaths or other facts concerning Samuel.

(IV) James, son of Samuel, had four sons: Samuel, Nathaniel, Joshua and James. There is no record of his wife, the mother of these sons.

(V) Nathaniel, second son of James Burnham, was born in Dover, in 1719. He married Mehitable Colbath, of Newington, and their children were: George, Enoch, Temperance, Joseph, Abigail, Dudley, Susanna and James. The father died in February, 1797, at Somersworth, New Hampshire. His wife died June 17, 1794.

(VI) George, eldest child of Nathaniel and Mehitable (Colbath) Burnham, was born November 8, 1742, and died March 25, 1805, in New Durham, New Hampshire, where he was a pioneer settler. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and served as ensign under Washington. He married Sarah Rogers and had children: Mehitable, John and Sally.

(VII) John, only son of George and Sarah (Rogers) Burnham, was born December 15, 1774, and was reared in New Durham, where he died January 23, 1854. He married, January 18, 1796, Martha Berry, of New Durham, and their children were: Betsey, Experience, George, Lydia, Polly, Martha, Sarah, Joseph and Hannah.

(VIII) George (2), eldest son and third child of John and Martha (Berry) Burnham, was born April 18, 1803, in New Durham. He was a builder by occupation, and was very successful in this work in various towns in New Hampshire and Massachusetts until 1855. In March of that year with two of his sons, George and Henry, he removed to Freeport, Illinois. In the fall of that year he sold his home in Farmington, New Hampshire and removed his entire family to Illinois. The following two years were spent in Sterling and Morrison, Illinois, and in Lyons, Iowa. In 1857 he moved to Comanche, Iowa, where he built a residence and continued to occupy it during the remainder of his life. Both he and his wife died from injuries received in a great tornado which swept over that section, Sunday afternoon, June 3, 1860. More than two hundred people lost their lives in that disaster. Mrs. Burnham died the same evening, and her husband lingered until Tuesday, the fifth of June following. Their bodies were brought to New Durham, New Hampshire, where they now rest in the same grave in the family burying ground. It was the oft-expressed desire of Mr. Burnham that he might rest when he fell asleep, in the old orchard on what is now known as the Davis farm. It was also his desire and frequently expressed that he might pass away when "Sally" did. He was married in 1827 to Sarah Davis, daughter of John Davis of New Durham, the ceremony being performed by Elder Joseph

Boody. She was born March 29, 1809. They had six children, namely: Charles F., George W., James M., William H., Albina J., and Hannah (changed to Isabel).

(IX) Charles F., eldest child of George (2) and Sarah (Davis) Burnham, was born January 28, 1828, in New Durham, and died September 28, 1894, in Farmington. He was a carpenter and shoemaker, and his life was passed in these occupations in Farmington and New Durham. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Farmington Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married, May 15, 1858, to Betsey Tufts, daughter of David Tufts of Meaderboro, New Hampshire. They had three children: Ronello DeWitt, Florence Adelaide and Alice Carrie.

(X) Ronello DeWitt, only son of Charles F. and Betsey (Tufts) Burnham, was born October 5, 1859, in Farmington, New Hampshire, and there grew to manhood. He completed the courses of the public schools in that town, graduated from the high school. In 1884 he went to Rochester, New Hampshire, was employed four years by S. F. Sanderson in a drug store, and subsequently opened a drug store of his own which he has since successfully conducted. He is an active member of the community, in which he exercises considerable influence. He is a Republican in politics, and represented ward six of Rochester in the state legislature in 1905-6. He is a member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also affiliated with Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons., and with Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Oriental Council, Royal and Select Masters, and of Aleppo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He is a member of Motolinia Lodge, No. 18, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Burnham is a thorough believer in the broad and fraternal principles of these orders, and is a willing contributor to their noble work.

He was married, November, 1885, to Mary Etta Twombly, and they have daughters—Florence M., born February, 1888, and Alice J., May, 1890. The elder is now a student at Plymouth, New Hampshire.

In 1644, Robert Burnham went to Boston, and soon after his marriage to Frances Hill. In 1654 he was one of the company organized to purchase and settle the town of Dover, New Hampshire, and there he passed the balance of his life. His children were: Robert, who died in his sixteenth year, Samuel, Elizabeth, Jeremiah and Robert. The records of this family in and about Dover do not seem to have been well preserved. The first, now known in the line herein followed was Paul Burnham, who resided in that part of Dover which is now Durham, New Hampshire.

(VI) Jacob, son of Paul Burnham, was born October 20, 1748, in Durham, New Hampshire, and died April 30, 1838, in Nottingham, same state, on the border of Northwood. Early in life he settled in Nottingham, where he cleared out a farm in the wilderness and became a prosperous citizen. He was of liberal religious faith and was a Federalist in politics. He married (first), in 1773-4, Lydia Burnham, born May 13, 1749, died May 19, 1784. He married (second), Mary McDaniel, of Barrington, New Hampshire, born July 3, 1708, died October 30, 1818. His children are briefly noted as follows: Anna, born March 5, 1775, died at the age of thirty years, February 1, 1805; Drucilla, born December 4, 1777, died young; Sarah, born March 29, 1780, married Paul Davis and lived in Nottingham; she died March 19, 1847; Susanna, born May 29, 1782, was the wife of Benjamin Magoon, and died April 25, 1838.

in New Hampton; Lydia, born April 22, 1784, died in childhood; Jacob, born February 11, 1786, resided in Nottingham, where he died June 4, 1840; Asa, born December 8, 1787, died October 7, 1834, in Northwood; Nathan, born March 27, 1790, resided in Windham, New Hampshire, where he died in March, 1881, at the age of ninety-one years; the ninth died in infancy; Miles, receives further mention below; Noah, born November 30, 1795, died August 27, 1857, in Concord; Daniel, born November 30, 1798, died in February, 1885, in Portland, Maine; Betsey, born April 19, 1801, was the wife of David Marsh of Nottingham, and died there; Sabra, born September 4, 1803, became the second wife of Benjamin Magoon, and died in May, 1852, in New Hampton; Irene, born June 23, 1809, died in Epping, August 3, 1874, while the wife of David Fogg; Pamela, born December 6, 1814, died unmarried, in 1858. The first of the five mentioned above were children of the first wife, Lydia Burnham.

(VII) Miles, fourth son of Jacob and Mary (McDaniel) Burnham, was born May 24, 1793, in Nottingham, and received the meagre education supplied by the schools of his time and locality. He was apprenticed as a boy to Moses Hesselton of Derryfield, to learn the trade of carpenter and builder, and in due time became a journeyman and was thus employed in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He subsequently went to that part of Chester which is now Auburn, New Hampshire, and opened a country store in partnership with his brother Noah, and also carried on contracting and building in the surrounding towns and in Manchester during the early forties. He died there September 30, 1850. He was a successful merchant and builder, and in addition to his other work built for himself a handsome residence in Auburn. In religious faith he was a Universalist and was active in support of the church, and in politics a Democrat. He was a popular citizen of the town and was the second in wealth in it. He was captain of militia. He usually attended worship at the Presbyterian Church which was more convenient, and when the parish was divided in factions on account of the salary issue previous to the Civil war, he furnished a house for the clergymen who had been deposed by the Proslavery faction, and also a hall in which religious services were held by the Anti-Slavery wing of the Church. This faction, in time became a strong body and was organized as the Second Congregational Church of Auburn, to which Mr. Burnham gave the site for a building and contributed one hundred dollars toward the erection of its house of worship. He was an energetic and industrious man and his success was secured through his own prudence and thrift. He married, August 13, 1823, Salome Hall, who was born April 7, 1803, in Auburn, and died September 29, 1881, in Epping, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of David and Martha (Graham) Hall and was born in Chester, now Auburn. David Hall was a son of Caleb Hall, who was a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill and son of Isaac of Bradford, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of six children. Harrison, born August 13, 1824, the eldest, died May 22, 1903, on the old homestead, in Auburn; Elizabeth Ann, July 23, 1827, the second, died January, 1829, was fatally burned by the overturning of a pot of tea; Hosea Ballou is the subject of the succeeding paragraph; Farnsworth, born October 16, 1831, was a machinist and died February 12, 1856, in Epping; Martin V. B., born February 14, 1835, died March 11, 1899; and Daniel, born November 30, 1841, died April 4, 1842.

(VIII) Hosea Ballou Burnham, M. D. was born October 15, 1829, in Chester (now Auburn) and grew up there. He attended the common schools, Gilmanton Academy and Pembroke Literary Institute. He was also a student at the New Hampshire Conference School, now Tilton Seminary, and Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut. He left the latter institution in his junior year on account of ill health and subsequently took up the study of medicine at Manchester with Dr. William D. Buck. He was later a student at the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, then at Harvard Medical College of Boston, and was graduated from the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock in 1853. He afterwards pursued a post graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Dr. Burnham began the practice of his profession at Epping, New Hampshire, and continued there for a period of thirty-three years, during which time he rode over a wide extent of country, and had a large practice. In 1887 he removed to Manchester, where he has already built his residence in Brook street. For a period of seventeen years he was the county physician of Rockingham county and for twenty years served on the examining board of the United States Pension Department. For eleven years he was the superintendent of schools in Epping, and represented that town in the state legislature in 1885. He has always taken a warm interest and pride in the progress of his state and has contributed liberally thereto. He is past master of Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Epping, and is now affiliated with Lafayette Lodge, of Manchester, with Saint Alban's Chapter, No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, of Exeter. He is a member of the Rockingham and Hillsboro County Medical Associations and was president of the former. He has been a member of the New Hampshire Medical Association since 1856 and of the American Medical Association about thirty years. He was a member of the first staff of physicians of the Elliot Hospital, of Manchester, the oldest in the state, and for some years was president of that board. He is at present examiner for six life insurance companies doing business in that city. Dr. Burnham is a Unitarian in religious belief. Like his ancestors, he has adhered continuously and consistently to the Democratic party. Dr. Burnham is still the owner of the paternal farm in Chester. He is a genial and affable gentleman, well informed upon the leading questions of the time and may well be counted among the foremost citizens of Manchester. He was the first treasurer of the Epping Savings Bank and then vice-president and chairman of the investments committee until leaving the town. He was made justice of the peace in 1855 and served in that capacity for some time. He has achieved considerable reputation as a surgeon, having performed many difficult operations. He has always been a diligent student and has kept abreast of the progress made in medical science, through reading the best literature bearing on this subject, and for some years had entire charge of the Rockingham County Institution and the Insane Asylum connected therewith. During his student days he was a teacher, and was employed in the public schools of Manchester. As a business man, as well as a physician, he is shrewd and successful, entertaining broad and liberal views, and conceding to others the right to their opinions but holding with firmness to his own. He married, January 29, 1892, Lilla D. True, widow of George M. True, and daughter of Anson H. and Esther M. (Brown)



H. B. Burnham.

Hartshorn. She was born October 3, 1855, in Nashua, New Hampshire. Anson H. Hartshorn was born March 8, 1827, in Lunenburg, Vermont, and Esther M. (Brown) Hartshorn was born June 14, 1827, in Manchester.

(II) Thomas, son of Robert Burnham, was born in Norwich, England, about 1619. He deposed that his age was about forty, March 29, 1659. He calls Simon Tuttle brother (i. e. brother-in-law), and mentioned his uncle John Tuttle (probably his wife's) in England. His wife Mary, aged thirty-five, deposed concerning her mother, Mrs. Tuttle, at the same time. He was a carpenter by trade, and became lieutenant of the militia company; was Deputy to the General Court in 1683, 1684 and 1685; was selectman in 1647 and on various town committees; in 1664 was sergeant of the Ipswich company, ensign in 1665, lieutenant in 1683. In 1667 he was granted the privilege of erecting a saw mill on the Chebacco river, near the falls. He was a freeman and commoner of Ipswich. His houses and farms were divided between his sons Thomas and James. His land in 1648 adjoined that of his brother John. His will was dated January 10, 1693-94, and proved September of the same year. He married, 1645, Mary, daughter of Richard Tuttle. He bequeathed to his wife Mary the residue, and to his surviving children: Thomas, John, James, Mary, Hannah, Abigail, Ruth (died young), Ruth, Joseph, Nathaniel, Sarah and Esther.

(III) John, son of Thomas Burnham, was born in Chebacco, in 1648, and died January 12, 1704. He married, June 6, 1668, Elizabeth Wells, who died in 1717. From him descended most of the Essex Burnhams. He settled in Chebacco, first near the head of Whittridge creek, and afterwards at the Falls. He became in 1689 proprietor of the grist mill at the falls, and much of this property that he owned in the vicinity has remained to the present time in the possession of his family. In 1687 he was given permission to move his mill. His children were: John, Thomas, Jacob, Joseph, Abigail, Jacob, Jonathan, David and Mary. (Mention of David and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(IV) Thomas, second son of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Burnham, was born in 1673 and died in 1748. The land on which he settled was a part of his father's estate in Essex, and still remains in possession of his descendants. The family name of his wife is not known, but he married and had six children.

(V) Stephen, son of Thomas Burnham, married Mary Andrews, and settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. The dates of his birth, marriage and death or unknown, but he had a large family of thirteen children, some of whom came to New Hampshire and were among the first settlers there.

(VI) Joshua, son of Stephen and Mary (Andrews) Burnham, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1754, and afterward lived in the town of Milford, New Hampshire. He had ten children, among them a son Thomas.

(VII) Thomas, son of Joshua, was born in Milford, New Hampshire, in 1783, and died in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, in 1856. He was a substantial farmer and a man of considerable consequence in the town, although he appears not to have taken much interest in public affairs. He continued to live in Milford until 1821, then removed to Antrim and occupied what was known as the Madison Tuttle farm until 1837, when he moved to Hillsborough. In 1807 Mr. Burnham married Rachel Conant, who died in Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1871, at the age of eighty-seven years.

They had eight children: Albert G., Selina D., Dr. Abel C., Orna B., Henrietta B., G. Erickson, E. Hatch and Oramus W. Burnham.

(VIII) Dr. Abel Conant Burnham was in many respects one of the most notable and noble characters in Hillsborough history. A selfmade man himself, and knowing by his own experience something of the obstacles to be met and overcome in establishing a comfortable condition of things in domestic life, he was ever considerate of the circumstances of those about him and very frequently during the course of his long and honorable career as a physician gave medical attention and often material aid with no thought of compensation or reward other than the consciousness of having done some good.

Dr. Burnham was the third child and younger of the two sons in the family of Thomas and Rachel (Conant) Burnham, and was born in the town of Amherst, New Hampshire, May 12, 1812; and he died in the town of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, May 26, 1896, in the house now occupied by his adopted daughter. Much of his young life was passed in the family of his mother's brother, Rev. Abel Conant, of Leominster, Massachusetts, under whose direction he was given preliminary instruction in order to lay the foundation of his later education. He afterward was a student in the academies in Francestown, Pembroke and Hillsborough, and having acquired a good education he went to Watervliet, New York, and taught school there for a year, then returned to Hillsborough and took up the study of medicine with Dr. Elisha Hatch, in winter seasons devoting his attention to school teaching. After two years he placed himself under the immediate instruction of Dr. Amos Twitchell, of Keene, New Hampshire, a surgeon of wide renown, and with whom he had the best of opportunities for gaining a thorough knowledge of surgery, and often accompanied his preceptor when the latter was called to operate and acted as his assistant. In after years Dr. Burnham himself became a skillful surgeon and was called to operate in many difficult and sometimes serious cases, requiring not only surgical ability but much courage; but in this quality he never was wanting, and while he was perfectly fearless in his operations in capital cases he always vigorously opposed reckless use of the instruments. His knowledge of anatomy was remarkable and in the study of that branch he was much of the time in the dissecting room. He studied modern works and methods, both in medicine and surgery, and employed every opportunity to be present at demonstrations and clinics, although his time was earlier than that in which clinical instruction became a leading part of the medical college course. Dr. Burnham's medical education included three courses of lectures—one at Woodstock, Vermont, and two at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in November, 1839. After leaving college with his prized "sheepskin" he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and spent one winter in the office of Drs. Kimball & Bartlett, then returned to Hillsborough, and in February, 1841, began active practice as a-sistant to Dr. Hatch, his old preceptor. In the following fall he located at the village known as Hillsborough Bridge, and after six years there took a post-graduate course in the medical department of the University of New York, and also attended at several of the large city hospitals. He then came back to Hillsborough Bridge and established himself in the practice which continued through a

period of fifty-five years, until the time of his death, in 1896. In connection with a large general practice Dr. Burnham was for many years prominently identified with the history of the town of Hillsborough and its institutions. For four years he held the office of superintending school committee, and for fifty years held a commission as justice of the peace. He was twice elected representative of Hillsborough to the general court, three years a member of the Hillsborough Board of Education, thirteen years a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Hillsborough, many years a member of the American Medical Association and the New Hampshire State Medical Society. He was made a Mason in Harmony Lodge of Hillsborough in 1860, and for several years was secretary of that body.

Dr. Abel Conant Burnham married, November 9, 1849, Caroline Dascomb, daughter of George and Mary (Steele) Dascomb of Hillsborough. She was born July 27, 1823, and died December 24, 1898. Their daughter by adoption, Emma Jackman, of Hillsborough, was born in Brighton, Illinois, March 6, 1870, and from the time she became a member of the Burnham household was the doctor's efficient helper and chief dependence in his later professional and domestic life. She married, December 31, 1895, John Conway Warne, who was born in Birmingham, England, August 12, 1872, and came to this country in 1893. In England he served a full apprenticeship to the tailor's trade, and now is engaged in business in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Warne have two children: Alma Monroe Warne, born April 17, 1899, and Nerine Warne, born February 18, 1901.

(IV) David, sixth son of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Burnham, was born in Chebacco, October 20, 1688; died February 2, 1770; married (first), July 2, 1711, Elizabeth Perkins; married (second), August 18, 1740, Elizabeth Bartlett, born 1703; died October 16, 1794. Children of David and Elizabeth (Perkins) Burnham: 1. Elizabeth, born June 3, 1712; married February 25, 1733, Samuel Webster. 2. David, born June 17, 1714; mentioned below. 3. Sarah, born December 28, 1715; married December 9, 1736, Solomon Giddings. 4. Abigail, born August 31, 1717; married 1740, Daniel Dane. 5. Westley, born October, 1719. Children of the second wife: 6. Isaac, born August 31, 1741; died August 8, 1819. 7. Joseph, born January 3, 1743. 8. William, born August 10, 1746.

(V) David (2), son of David (1) Burnham, was born at Essex, Massachusetts, June 17, 1714; died December 27, 1802; married September 25, 1734, Elizabeth Marshall, born 1715, died 1801. Children, born in Essex: 1. Amos, born 1735, mentioned below. 2. Benjamin, baptized December 5, 1736. 3. David, baptized November 19, 1738, died in infancy. 4. David, baptized August 10, 1740; married December 21, 1764, Ann Grover. 5. Elizabeth, baptized October 10, 1742. 6. Moses, baptized January 6, 1745, died young. 7. Hannah, baptized March 25, 1747; married November 3, 1768, Thomas Story. 8. Enoch, baptized 1749; married February 11, 1779, Hannah Bennett. 9. Susannah, born 1750. 10. Benjamin, born 1755; married May 24, 1778, Susanna Day; died April 14, 1847. 11. Moses, born 1757; died April 22, 1801; married March 9, 1799, Eunice Andrews. 12. Parker, baptized in 1764; married March 8, 1787, Tabitha Day, second November 16, 1804, Martha Lufkin; he died February 20, 1856.

(VI) Amos, son of David (2) Burnham, was born in Essex, 1735, and died at Ipswich, November

28, 1788. He married first, January 27, 1757, Sarah Giddings, who died January 20, 1782. He married second, October 4, 1782, Mehitable Foster. He was drowned while fowling in Chebacco Pond. Children: 1. Amos, married January 3, 1782, Abigail Goodhue; he died April, 1834. 2. Thomas M., born about 1760; married November 28, 1784, Mary Marshall. 3. Sarah, married November 27, 1783, Charles Burnham; she died May 3, 1851. 4. Elizabeth, born about 1765; died August 11, 1846. 5. Aaron, born May 25, 1767; died December 16, 1835; married October 26, 1790, Lucy Poland. 6. Daniel, born September 6, 1768; died April 29, 1849; married June 29, 1789, Elizabeth Giddings. 7. David, born June 10, 1770; mentioned below. 8. Robert, born 1772; married January 3, 1793, Eunice Emerson. 9. Susan, married September 13, 1794, Jonathan Burnham. 10. Martha, married April 21, 1806, Ira Percival. 11. William, married August 10, 1798, Eunice Story; he died November 29, 1848. 12. Judith, married April 5, 1799, Joseph Allen. Child of second wife: 13. Rosanna, born about 1783, married July 14, 1804, Phineas Story.

(VII) David (3), son of Amos Burnham, was born in Essex or Ipswich, Massachusetts, June 10, 1770, and died December 8, 1863. He was a sea captain. He married first, December 19, 1789, Polly Noble. Children: May, born 1790; Olive, Hepzebeth, Fidelia, Lucinda, Elinor, Thomas Choate, mentioned below, and Matilda.

(VIII) Thomas Choate, son of David Burnham, was born in Essex, September 1, 1810; died October, 1895. He married Sallie Gove. He resided in Enfield, New Hampshire, where many of the Burnham family have settled. Children: 1. Elijah Gove, born June 9, 1841, mentioned below. 2. Mary Jane, born February 28, 1848, died March 11, 1862.

(IX) Elijah Gove, son of Thomas Choate Burnham, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, June 9, 1841, and died August 19, 1900. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and learned the trade of tinsmith in his youth, following it as a trade and business during his active life. At one time he carried on a hardware business also. In politics he was a Republican. He enlisted in 1862 in the union army in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and owing to bad health was detailed to do special service, such as clerking, etc. He was a man of much natural ability and achieved success in business by constant industry and untiring energy. He married Addie Lorentine Moody, born at Stowe, Vermont, September 2, 1841, daughter of John and Louisa (Towne) Moody. Her father was born at Stowe, February 28, 1816, and died January 10, 1881; her mother was born July 5, 1819, and died June 11, 1849. Children of John and Louisa Moody: Jessie Towne Moody; Addie Lorentine Moody; Priscilla R. Moody; Erminie L. Moody and Nathaniel R. Moody. John Moody was a farmer and stone mason; a Republican in politics; a Universalist in religion. He was the son of John Moody, also of Stowe.

(1) John, son of Thomas Burnham, was born at Scarborough, Maine, in 1779. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, afterwards settling in Limerick, Maine, where he was the first lawyer and a member of the legislature which set off Maine from Massachusetts. John Burnham married Susannah Hill, daughter of Captain Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford, Maine. Her father, Jeremiah Hill, was commissioned a captain by John Hancock about the time the Declaration

of Independence was signed. John and Susanna (Hill) Burnham had eleven children, among them Mark L., whose sketch follows.

(I) Mark L., son of John and Susannah (Hill) Burnham, was born at Limerick, Maine, in July, 1815. He spent three years in Boston in early life, and then returned to Limerick, where he became a farmer. He was an active member of the Congregational Church, a Democrat in politics, and served as deputy sheriff a number of years. He married Susan Lord, daughter of Thomas Lord, of Limerick. They had seven children: John, deceased; Charles Henry, whose sketch follows; James O., deceased; Sarah Bradbury, deceased; Susannah, widow of John Forber, of Limerick; Oscar D., who lives at Limerick; Abbie H., widow of Thurston Day, who lives at Kevee, Massachusetts. Mark L. Burnham, and his wife died in 1895.

(II) Charles Henry, second son and child of Mark L. and Susan (Lord) Burnham, was born at Limerick, Maine, January 20, 1837. He was educated in the common schools and at the academy, and was graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1867. He practiced medicine at Weston, Maine, one year, and at Denmark, Maine, six years, and came to Jefferson, New Hampshire, in November, 1875. Dr. Burnham is a Democrat in politics, and was chairman of the board of selectmen in Jefferson from 1878 to 1900. He represented his town in the New Hampshire legislature during 1889 and 1890. He is now a member of the school board (1907). Dr. Burnham belongs to the Coos County Medical Society, and to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of North Star Blue Lodge at Lancaster, New Hampshire. He has an attractive home at Jefferson Hill, and is one of the most valued citizens of the town.

Dr. Charles Henry Burnham married, 1871, Jennie S., daughter of Lorenzo D. and Angeline (Howard) Berry, of Denmark, Maine. There are no children.

This old Scotch name has long been conspicuous in the history of New England, and its bearers have been noted for those Scotch qualities of industry, thrift and stern adherence to principle which are proverbial. In the early settlement of New Hampshire and the development of its industries past and present, it has borne no mean part, and is now known honorably throughout the United States, many of its representatives being descendants of those stern old New Hampshire pioneers. These last mentioned, as well as their progenitors, have been noted for their feats of physical strength and qualities of endurance.

(I) The founder of the family in America was a native of Scotland, and Captain Mitchell (probably named Philip) held a commission under the Duke of Marlboro in the British army. He was sent to America in Queen Anne's reign to assist the colonists in their struggles with the Indians. This company consisted of one hundred men, and included a contingent of axemen who cut their way through the wilderness along the frontiers under guard of their companions in arms. This Captain Mitchell received from the colony of Massachusetts, in compensation for his services, a grant of one thousand acres of land. He settled in what is now Haverhill, and built a block house for the protection of himself and neighbors in case of Indian outbreaks, and this continued a long time a landmark of the locality. His residence was on

the north side of the Merrimac river, in the west parish of Haverhill, and he built a house about 1730 which is now standing. This was at Mitchell's Falls, formerly known as "Mitchell's Eddy," near Scotland Hill. This hill was so named in honor of the native land of Captain Mitchell. He had sons John and George.

(II) John, elder son of Captain Mitchell, resided through life in Haverhill, and had sons: Nathaniel, Ebenezer, Thomas, Daniel and one who was accidentally shot in childhood. One of the sons married a Johnson, of Hampstead, and the other a Gordon.

(III) Nathaniel, eldest son of John Mitchell, was born 1732, on Scotland Hill, near "Mitchell's Eddy," and died there in 1797. He was a tanner and currier, and resided in what is now Dracut until 1767, when he removed to the eastern part of Bradford, transporting his family and effects down the Merrimac River on a raft. He married Abigail, daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Bailey) Day, who was born January 24, 1733 (see Bailey, III). Their sons were: Nathaniel, Captain Day, Joseph and Peter. There were also two in succession named James who died in infancy and also twin daughters, who died young.

(IV) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Nathaniel (1) and Abigail (Bailey) Mitchell, was born August 23, 1758, in Haverhill, and resided in Bradford, Massachusetts, until after two of his children were born. He subsequently lived twenty years in Hampstead, whence he removed to Hooksett, and died there August 31, 1838. He was a soldier of the revolution, serving under Stark at Bennington, and after the war was over he was a partner of Stark in the operation of a saw mill at Amoskeag, and lived in that village for a time. He married, about 1790, Ellice, daughter of Abraham and Susannah Parker. The latter was a daughter of Timothy Burbank, and widow of Benjamin Greenough. Mrs. Mitchell was born August 1, 1769, and survived her husband about seventeen years, dying in August, 1855, at Manchester. Their children were: James, Abraham, Nathaniel, Benjamin, Joseph, Retier and Peter. (Retier and descendants are noticed in a later paragraph in this article.)

(V) James, eldest child of Nathaniel (2) and Alice (Parker) Mitchell, was born November 25, 1788, in Bradford, Massachusetts, and removed with his father to Hampstead, and thence to Hooksett. For some years he lived at Amoskeag, now a part of Manchester, and with his brother Nathaniel owned a water power there, on which they operated a saw mill for two years. In 1819 he removed to Hooksett and engaged in farming on the River road, on land now owned by Scott S. Eastman. In 1838 he removed to Manchester, and in 1839 built a house on Merrimack street. He subsequently built at the corner of Merrimack and Pine, and afterward resided on Central street. From 1828 to 1840 he kept a boarding house. He was an active member of the Methodist Church, and a vigorous opponent of human slavery. He was politically identified with the Whig and Free Soil parties, and was naturally among the founders of the Republican party. He was married in 1814 to Isabel Mitchell, of Kittery, Maine. Their children are as follows: Martha Ann, the eldest, married Luther B. French, and resided in Du Quoin, Illinois. James established one of the earliest shoe stores in Manchester, where he lived and died. Nathaniel is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Isaac resided in St. Louis, Missouri. Alice became the wife of Isaac Noyes, and died in Man-

chester, New Hampshire. George was a soldier in the civil war, and gave up his life in the battle of Shiloh. Emily married Horatio Stevens, a sea Captain, and died at Malden, Massachusetts, June 2, 1894. Elizabeth married Rev. James Gridley, a Presbyterian, clergyman, and resided in Illinois. Abraham is a prominent railroad man, whose home is at Hyde Park, now in the city of Chicago, Illinois. Jacob resides at Englewood, also in Chicago. Beside these one died in infancy.

(VI) Nathaniel, second son and third child of James and Isabella Mitchell, was born October 22, 1817, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and reared in Manchester and Hooksett, receiving his education in the common schools. He was a farmer on the River road in the latter town, on the homestead formerly owned by his father-in-law, William Parker, and continued in that occupation until advancing years compelled his retirement. His last years were passed at the home of his daughter in Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he died November 22, 1900, aged eighty-three years. He was a regular attendant and supporter of the Methodist Church, and a steadfast Republican, having accepted the foundation principles of his party long before its organization. He was married, about 1845, to Adeline Parker, second daughter of William Parker (see Parker, VI). She was born in 1824, in Hooksett, and died July 1, 1884, at the age of sixty-two years. Their children were: William, died at the age of thirty-two years; Henry Clinton, last heard of in Colorado; George Edward, a resident of Sacramento, California; Frank Albert, who receives further mention below; Elizabeth Belle, wife of Arthur Congdon, residing in Amesbury, Massachusetts; Charles Everett, a resident of Hooksett; and Frederick, who died at the age of one year.

(VII) Frank Albert, fourth son and child of Nathaniel and Adeline (Parker) Mitchell, was born May 26, 1858, in Hooksett, and was reared on his father's farm in that town. He attended the common school at Hooksett Village, continuing during the winter terms until he was seventeen years old. In the meantime he was early introduced to the duties and labors of a farmer's son, and continued an active assistant of his father until he was twenty years of age. At that time he went to Hannibal, Missouri, and began his railroad career as a fireman on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad. Before three years had rolled around he was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer. In 1882 he came to Manchester, this state, and was employed four years in Blood's locomotive shops, becoming thoroughly familiar with the construction of the machines which he formerly operated. In 1886 he went to Duluth, Minnesota, and was employed on the Northern Pacific railroad, and operated a locomotive used in the construction of the Ashland branch of that road. At the end of two years he returned to Manchester and has been a resident of that city during the last seventeen years. For some time he was employed in operating a stationary engine for the electric light company of that city, and for twelve years past has been employed by the Amoskeag Corporation. He now controls an engine of forty-five hundred horsepower which drives the electric motors used in the enormous plant of that concern. Mr. Mitchell is a member of Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hooksett, and is an attendant of the Christian Science Church at Manchester. Like his father and grandfather, he is an ardent believer in the principles and public policy of the Republican party. He was married, June 1, 1893,

to Susie Brown, born March 19, 1872, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Murtagh) Brown, of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have one son, Frank Edward, born October 13, 1900.

(V) Abraham, second son and child of Nathaniel (2) and Alice (Parker) Mitchell, was probably a native of Hampstead. He settled opposite Martin's Ferry, in the town of Hooksett, where he had an interval of farm of two hundred acres. His wife Judith Moulton, of Hampstead, was born January 4, 1790, in Hampstead. She survived him, and died at the home of William H. Wheeler, in Hooksett. Mr. Mitchell was a deep student of theology, and pursued the study so far that his mind became unbalanced. Following is a brief mention of his children. Nathaniel, the first, is noticed in the next paragraph. William died at the age of thirty-eight years. Sarah became the wife of Rev. Joseph Hayes, a Methodist clergyman who attained great age, dying at Newburyport, Massachusetts, when about one hundred years old. John was a merchant at Hooksett and Manchester, and died at the latter place. Jane, the wife of Wallace Rogers, resided in and died in Bow, as did, also, Abigail, the wife of Charles Wheeler. Alice married Ira Prescott, and lived and died in Deerfield. Abraham died in Hooksett.

(VI) Nathaniel, eldest child of Abraham and Judith (Moulton) Mitchell, was born May 20, 1814, in what is now Hooksett. He was married, November 13, 1836, to Sallie Leavitt, who was born December 10, 1810, daughter of Josiah and Susan J. (Copp) Leavitt. Josiah Leavitt was born March 14, 1783, and his wife November 25, 1786. They were married August 9, 1804. Nathaniel Mitchell owned and operated flatboats on the Merrimack river, and with his brother, J. H. Mitchell, kept a large country store from 1838 until 1844. He was a selectman and tax collector for many years in his native town. He was engaged to some extent in the lumber business, and owned and managed a farm. He died November 18, 1867, and his wife died July 30, 1902. Their children were: Hope, Annie H., Ruth, Seth, Mary and Fred.

(VII) Annie H., second daughter of Nathaniel and Sallie (Leavitt) Mitchell, became the wife of Norris C. Gault (see Gault, VI). She died January 18, 1900.

(V) Rev. Retier, fifth son and child of Nathaniel and Alice (Parker) Mitchell, was born July 30, 1798, in Hampstead, New Hampshire. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and supplemented at Wilbraham Academy and by private study and extensive reading, and he was widely known as a cultivated man. He became a deacon of the Methodist Church, a rank which is seldom accorded to laymen in that organization. He was a farmer in Hooksett, and engaged largely in rearing cattle and sheep. His farm was on the west side of the river, on what is known as the River road. He removed to Manchester about 1840 and purchased a tract of ground on which he engaged in gardening and fruit culture, and also realized an income from the sale of city lots. He often supplied the pulpit in churches of the vicinity, and held membership with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Manchester. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization. He was a representative. Of studious and domestic tastes, he attained the great age which is usually the result of temperate living and non-participation in strifes. He died at Manchester, 1887. He was married to Nancy

Hayes, who was born in Allenstown, the eldest of five famous sisters in the family of John Hayes of that town. Their children were Oliver N. and Emma F. The latter became the wife of M. V. B. Smith, and died in Manchester, childless.

(VI) Oliver Newland, only son of Rev. Retier and Nancy (Hayes) Mitchell, was born January 29, 1831, in Hooksett, and was about nine years old when his parents removed to Manchester. His education was supplied by the public schools of that city, and he early began to assist his father in gardening and horticulture, and continued that business after his father's death until old age compelled him to cease his activity. He died March 12, 1905. He was a man of quiet tastes, and did not mingle in public life, although he was a man of settled convictions and sustained the principles of the Republican party. He was fond of his home, was well-read, and universally respected. Although his name was not on the roll of any church, he was a regular attendant and supporter of St. Paul's Society of Manchester. Mr. Mitchell was married, November 7, 1854, to Sarah P. Thompson, who was born March 14, 1829, in Burrellville, Rhode Island, a daughter of Lewis and Sarah B. (Aldrich) Thompson. She survives her husband, and now resides in South Manchester. She is a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. Following is a brief account of their children: Mary Wing, the eldest, is a teacher in the public schools of Manchester. Park, the second, is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Lewis Thompson is a resident of Candia, this state. Hiram Wing is somewhere in the west, and was, when last heard from, in British Columbia. Peter Olney and Wilfred S. Thompson are residents of South Manchester.

(VII) Park, eldest son and second child of Oliver N. and Sarah P. (Thompson) Mitchell, was born November 16, 1856, in Manchester, where he grew up, beginning his education, so far as schools may go, in the primary and grammar schools of South Manchester. Extensive travel, together with reading and observation during the years that have since passed, have made of him a well-informed man, and this coupled with his native intelligence have made him a worthy descendant of worthy sires. For a short time he attended the Friends' boarding school in Weare, known as Clinton Grove Seminary. His school days were over at the age of sixteen years, when he entered the office of *The Manchester Union* to acquire the printer's trade. Since that time he has been a newspaper compositor, and has worked in many states of the Union. At one time he was one of the proprietors of a morning paper at Lynn, Massachusetts, whose plant was destroyed in the great fire of Lynn. For some years he has been settled down in Manchester and held up to 1907 a desirable position in the office of the *Union*, where he first began his career. Since then he has been editing and publishing the *New Hampshire Trades Union*. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Typographical Union, which he joined in New Haven, Connecticut, and has held all the offices in that body. He was three years president of the Central Labor Union of Manchester, and in 1904, was president of the State Federation of Labor. He is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Mitchell has done much speaking in the interests of organized labor in many parts of the state, and has been pleasantly received. In the spring of 1906 he was appointed state organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and has since given his time to

the interests of that organization, with much success. He was married, June 25, 1885, to Flora A. Hartwell, who was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, daughter of Rev. Henry H. and Sarah (Sargent) Hartwell. The latter was a daughter of Sterling Sargent (see Sargent, VII). Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of three children, namely: Emma Mary, Florence Sargent and Henry Oliver. The family attends the Friends Church.

(Second Family.)

(1) Experience Mitchell and his MITCHELL brother Thomas were members of the original company of worshippers who went from England to Leyden, Holland, prior to establishing themselves in New England, but neither of them accompanied the pilgrims in the "Mayflower," and Thomas died in Holland. In 1623 Experience Mitchell sailed in the "Anne," which was the third ship to arrive at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he shared in the first division of land the same year, and he also received his portion of the live-stock which was distributed in 1627. In 1637 he sold his land on Spring Hill, Plymouth, to Samuel Eddy, and moving to Duxbury, he purchased the William Paybody farm on Blue Fish river. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, selling his proprietary rights to Thomas Hayward, but in his declining years he went to reside in that town with his son Edward, who settled in the locality known as Joppa, where he died in 1689, aged eighty years. He is said to have had a sister Constant, who became the wife of John Fobes. He is supposed to have married for his first wife Jane Cook, daughter of Francis Cook, who was one of the original "Mayflower" pilgrims, and the christian name of his second wife was Mary. The names of his children, as gathered from his will, deeds and other recorded documents, were: Thomas, John, Jacob, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and Hannah. As it is impossible to identify with certainty the parents of Joseph Mitchell, said to have been the founder of the family in New Hampshire, it has been found necessary to omit the second generation.

(III) Joseph, probably a grandson of Experience Mitchell, was a native of Duxbury and an early settler in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a charter member of the first church in that town. The maiden name of his wife is unknown, but her christian name was Mary.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Mary Mitchell, was born in Portsmouth. In 1726 he married Isabel Bragdon, and about the year 1730 removed from Portsmouth to Kittery, Maine. His children were: Sarah, John and Jeremiah.

(V) Captain Jeremiah, youngest son and child of Joseph (2) and Isabel (Bragdon) Mitchell, was born (probably) in Kittery in 1731. He became a master mariner, and was lost at sea in 1785. Information at hand states that Jeremiah and his wife Mary were the parents of Joseph, Maisie, Eunice, Sarah, Hannah and Lucy.

(VI) Joseph (3), eldest child and only son of Captain Jeremiah and Mary Mitchell, was born in Kittery in 1768. He married Dorothy Blaisdell, and reared a family of eight children, namely: Mary, Jeremiah, Ezra, Joseph, Hannah, Theodore, Elijah and Benjamin. All lived to a ripe old age and when Benjamin, the youngest, was seventy-two years old, all of his brothers and sisters were in good health.

(VII) Ezra, second son and third child of Joseph (3) and Dorothy (Blaisdell) Mitchell, was born in Kittery, November 18, 1799. He learned

the tanner's trade, which he followed in Waterville, Maine, for a time, and removing to Mechanic Falls, same state, he established himself in business in that town. He subsequently sold his tannery, and erecting the first paper mill in the Pine Tree state he was identified with that industry for many years. The latter portion of his life was spent in retirement on a farm; he died at the age of ninety years. He married Mary Perry, of Sidney, Maine, and she died in 1851, leaving one son, Ezra.

(VIII) Ezra (2) Mitchell, M. D., only son of Ezra and Mary (Perry) Mitchell, was born in Minot, Maine, November 12, 1841. After graduating from the Maine State Seminary, Lewiston (now Bates College), he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he withdrew at the breaking out of the Civil war and enlisted as a private in the Eighth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry. He was, however, appointed a medical cadet in the United States army, and he served as such until mustered out in November, 1865, on account of a serious pulmonary affection which threatened to cut short his career of usefulness. Firmly believing that he would ultimately recover, he became a medical student at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1867, and his determination to conquer his malady, as well as the diseases of his fellowmen, seems to have been realized, as he is now practicing his profession in Lancaster, where he located shortly after his graduation. The handling of his own case, necessitating an exhaustive investigation as to the most effectual means of treating what has since been termed the "great white plague," naturally prompted him to become a specialist in tuberculosis and kindred diseases, and his success in this particular field of practice attests the fact that he has not labored in vain. He does not, however, confine his practice exclusively to this specialty, having attained substantial success as a general physician and surgeon, and he ranks among the most able medical practitioners in the state.

In 1903 Dr. Mitchell was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, solely for the purpose of assisting in the passing of an act appropriating a large sum for the building of a state sanitarium, and the bill passed both houses without opposition, but was vetoed by Governor Batchelder. Re-elected in 1905, he renewed his efforts in behalf of the sanitarium bill with increased vigor, and once more secured its passage in the lower house. This time the act was opposed in the senate, but a compromise, in which the Balch estate figured prominently, was finally effected, stipulating that the bill become a law on May 1, 1907. Having thus accomplished his purpose he declined further nomination for public office, and retired permanently from politics. He was appointed chairman of the board of trustees to locate and build the sanitarium. Dr. Mitchell is a member of the Coos County, the New Hampshire and the National Medical societies, and of the Masonic Order. From 1882 to 1885 he served as surgeon-general of the state militia, and attended as a delegate the dedication of the national monument at Yorktown, which took place on the centennial anniversary of that decisive battle. He is now president of the Lancaster Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Lancaster Trust Company. In his religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and is junior warden of St. Paul's Church.

Dr. Mitchell married Abbie E. Potter, December 5, 1867, daughter of Albert Potter, of Gardiner, Maine. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have had three children, only one of whom, Ernest H., is now living.

A daughter died in infancy and a son met an accidental death at the age of two years.

Within a few years after the landing SAWYER of the Pilgrims at Plymouth there appears in the records of the settlements of Massachusetts Bay Colony the name Sawyer, a name which for centuries in the United States has been borne and honored by men who have been successful leaders in nearly all the walks of life. As governors, congressmen, and senators, as lawyers and jurists, as manufacturers and merchants, agriculturists and skilled artisans, as pioneers they have shown those qualities of character which planted civilization in a land inhabited by savages, and under conditions that would have disheartened any but the strongest and bravest. Their hardihood and christian fortitude made them the fit instruments for the advancement of civilization upon the underlying foundation principles, the object which is the enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." As defenders of these principles there were ever ready to face death, as the records of the early Indian wars in New England show, as well as those of the Revolution, and in later years when their country required defenders. It is a matter of record that eighteen members of the Sawyer family from Lancaster, Massachusetts, alone were in the military service at the same time during the Revolution, and that one company recruited in that town was officered from captain down by Sawyers.

John Sawyer was a farmer in Lincolnshire, England, where he is supposed to have been a landholder also. He was the father of three sons: William, Edward and Thomas, who left England on a ship commanded by Captain Parker, and settled in Massachusetts about 1630. (The last named and descendants receive extended mention in this article.)

(I) William Sayer, the immigrant ancestor, was born about 1613, probably in England. He was in Salem, Massachusetts, and later in Wenham, from 1640 to 1645. His name at that time was spelled Sayer. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance in 1678, and became a member of the First Baptist Church in Boston, with his wife and several others of Newbury in 1681. It is probable that he had then resided in Newbury for forty years. A branch of the First Baptist Church was formed in Newbury in 1682, and William and John Sayer and others were among its members. He was still living in 1697, and his estate was administered by his son-in-law, John Emery, in March, 1703. The name of his wife was Ruth, and his children were: John, Samuel, Ruth, Mary (died young), Sarah, Hannah (died young), William, Frances (died young), Mary, Stephen A., Hannah and Frances. (Mention of William and Stephen and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(II) Samuel, second son of William and Ruth Sawyer, was born November 22, 1646, in Newbury, where he lived. He was made a freeman, May 12, 1675, and died February 11, 1718. He was married in Newbury, March 13, 1671, to Mary, daughter of George Emery. Their children were: Mary, Samuel, John (died young), Joshua, Hannah, Josiah, John, a daughter who died in infancy, and Benjamin.

(III) Joshua, third son and fourth child of Samuel and Mary (Emery) Sawyer, was born about 1677 or 1678 in Newbury and there lived. No record of his death has been discovered. The name of his wife was Elizabeth, as shown by the record



LEVI D. SAWYER.

of the births of their children, who were: Joseph, Mary, Joshua, Nathan, Sarah and Anne.

(IV) Joseph, eldest child of Joshua and Elizabeth Sawyer, was born November 19, 1706, in Newbury, and settled at Falmouth, Maine. He married Joanna, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Cobb, and lived in what is now known as Cape Elizabeth. From him is descended nearly all of the Saco valley families of that name. His children were: Ebenezer, Mary, Jabez, John, Rachael, James, Mercy, Lemuel and Rebecca.

(V) John, third son and fourth child of Joseph and Joanna (Cobb) Sawyer, was born December 24, 1745, at Cape Elizabeth, and settled with his brother near Duck pond in that town. He is described as a large man, having curly hair. He died December 3, 1805. He married Isabella Martin, of Buxton, who survived him thirty-four years, dying December 6, 1839. Their children were: Rebecca, Hannah, John, Robert, Abigail, David, Molly, Rachael, Joanna, Sally and Lemuel.

(VI) David, third son and sixth child of John and Isabella (Martin) Sawyer, was baptized October 3, 1783, and settled in Standish, Maine, and there owned a farm of four hundred acres which he cultivated. He married Betsy Allen and they had several children, including Thomas, Lemuel and George A.

(VII) George Alvin, son of David and Betsey (Allen) Sawyer, was born April 1, 1823, at Cape Elizabeth, Maine. He was one of the "forty-niners" and went to California for a year or two. He then returned east, and was in the cooperage business in Boston for a few years. He then formed a partnership with an uncle, W. H. Kinsman. Together they owned several vessels engaged in the sugar trade with Cuba. These interests Mr. Sawyer retained till the close of his life. He was a Republican in politics, and he attended the old Harvard Church in Charlestown, Massachusetts, the city that was so long his home. George Alvin Sawyer married Elizabeth Varney, daughter of Ezekiel Varney, of Windham, Maine. They had four children: George, who died young; Eca A., now living in California; Henry Holmes, whose sketch follows; and Harriet, who married G. L. Goulding, of Lexington, Massachusetts. George A. Varney died in 1890, at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Henry Holmes, second son and third child of George A. and Elizabeth (Varney) Sawyer, was born June 24, 1854, at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He attended the common and high schools of Charlestown, and Eaton's Business College, in Boston. He was first employed by the Continental Sugar Refinery of East Boston. He then went into the employ of his uncle, G. L. Goulding, in the cotton waste business at Malden, Massachusetts. Later he went to Somerville, Massachusetts, and was employed by J. P. Squire and Company, till he removed to Walpole, New Hampshire, in 1901. Since then he has carried on general farming on the estate of one hundred and fifty acres, left by his wife's father, Major Lucius Slade. Henry H. Sawyer married, May 12, 1883, Leila L., daughter of Major Lucius and Lucy (Rust) Slade, of Boston. They have three children: Robert S., attended the high school in Somerville, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the New Hampshire State College at Durham, in 1906. Franklin L., employed at the Algonquin Machine Works at Westminster, Vermont. Arthur H. attends the high school at Walpole. (See Slade Family, VI, for Mrs. Sawyer's ancestry.)

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Ruth Sawyer, was born February 1, 1655, in New-

bury, Massachusetts, and lived in that town. He was married March 10, 1670, to Mary Emery, who was born June 24, 1652, daughter of John and Mary Emery, of Newbury (see Emery). All of their six children were born in Newbury, including sons, Samuel, John and Josiah.

(III) Josiah, youngest son and child of William (2) and Mary (Emery) Sawyer, was born January 20, 1681, and is believed to have been in some prominent manner connected with the military organizations of the province as he always was known as Captain Sawyer. He married and had five children, but the family name of his wife is unknown. Their children were: Josiah, born 1708, died June 10, 1792. Moses, born 1711, died August 25, 1778. Terzah, born 1715, died 1782; married twice. Gideon, born 1719, died December 26, 1806. Hannah, born 1735, died September 24, 1759.

(IV) Josiah (2), eldest son of Josiah (1) Sawyer, was born in 1708, and married, about 1735, Mary Ordway of Newbury, daughter of Deacon John Ordway. Josiah was a farmer, and lived in Newbury until 1746, when he purchased and removed to a farm in South Hampton, and died there June 10, 1792. His children were: Josiah, Israel, Miriam, John, Hannah, Richard, Matthias, Moses, Terzah and Molly.

(V) Josiah (3), eldest son and child of Josiah (2) and Mary (Ordway) Sawyer, was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, in 1737, and died in Deerfield, New Hampshire, June 19, 1812. He was one of the original proprietors of Nottingham, New Hampshire, where he lived near the line between that town and Deerfield. His wife, Miriam, born February 28, 1730, was a sister of Jeremiah Eastman, who made the survey of the town of Deerfield, and daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Brown) Eastman (see Eastman, IV). Josiah Sawyer's children were: Josiah, who removed to Gilford, New Hampshire. Jeremiah, who removed to Gilmanton and died there. David, who settled in Deerfield and removed thence to Lee, New Hampshire. John, who lived and died in Andover, New Hampshire. Israel, who spent his life on the old homestead.

(VI) Josiah (4), eldest of the children last above mentioned, settled in Gilford and was the founder of one of the prominent families in that town. Sawyer genealogy gives no account of the life of Josiah after his removal to Gilford, and family history only records that he was born about the year 1760, married an Eastman, and had eight children, among whom were: Dr. Josiah, John, Sarah, Patty, Miriam and Israel.

(VII) Israel, son of Josiah and ——— (Gilman) Sawyer, was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, March 3, 1803, and married Miriam Davis, daughter of Melcher and Anna (Jewell) Davis. Their children: Levi, born June 26, 1828. Salina, born October 26, 1833. Pamela, born July 7, 1835. John, born December 13, 1837. Albert, born January 7, 1843.

(VIII) Levi Sawyer was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, June 26, 1828, and died there July 7, 1903. His entire life was spent in the town, and he is remembered as a substantial farmer, a man of excellent character, and one who believed in and advocated temperance in all things. His wife was Mary Ann Dame, who was born October 29, 1830. Their children: Luther C., born August 12, 1852, deceased in 1875. Ora Anna, born May 21, 1859, wife of Charles H. Gove, resides in Gilford. Ansel B., born August 11, 1863, married Alice Adams, resides in Gilford. Ernest P., born November 6, 1870.

(IX) Ernest P., youngest child of Levi and

Mary Ann (Dame) Sawyer, was born in the town in which he now lives, and like his ancestors for several generations before him has engaged in farming pursuits. He also is engaged in poultry raising, and markets the product of his yards chiefly in Boston. On September 1, 1897, Mr. Sawyer married Miss Sadie E. Adams, by whom he has had two children: George Levi Sawyer, who died in extreme infancy, and Ruth E., born April 21, 1907.

(II) Stephen A., fourth son and tenth child of William and Ruth Sayer, was born April 25, 1663, in Newbury, and resided there where he died June 8, 1753, being then the oldest man in Newbury, over ninety years of age. His will was dated February 20 of the same year and allowed July 23 following his death. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He inserted a "w" in spelling his name. He married, March 10, 1687, Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Bitfield) Titcomb. She was born July 7, 1666, in Newbury, and died September 7, 1750, in her eighty-fifth year. Their children were: Ann, Daniel, Stephen, Enoch, Sarah and Elizabeth. (Stephen and descendants are mentioned in this article.)

(III) Daniel, second child and eldest son of Stephen and Ann (Titcomb) Sawyer, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 28, 1689, died October 22, 1781. He married Sarah Moody, and they had children, among them a daughter Anne and a son Humphrey.

(IV) Humphrey, son of Daniel and Sarah (Moody) Sawyer, was one of the first of his name to settle in New Hampshire, having come from Massachusetts to the town of Weare in Hillsborough county in 1788. He married Mary Phillips, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they had three children, two of whom, Phillips and Humphrey, settled in Weare.

(V) Humphrey (2), son of Humphrey (1) and Mary (Phillips) Sawyer, was born in Massachusetts, and was a young man when his parents settled in the town of Weare, New Hampshire. He is said to have been a man of great activity, and for a time held the office of deputy sheriff. He was a sieve maker by occupation, and during the embargo, when the importation of foreign-made goods was entirely prohibited, he invented and operated a machine for making wire, an article which had almost gone out of the market. His wife was Mary Hoag, who bore him three children: James, born June 7, 1793, married (first) Nancy Tewksbury, (second) Polly George, and had four children, two by his first and two by his second wife. Peace, born November 15, 1797, died unmarried. Allen, born June 27, 1803.

(VI) Allen, youngest son and child of Humphrey and Mary (Hoag) Sawyer, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, June 27, 1803, and died April 15, 1866. In 1828 he opened a custom shoe shop, for he was a practical workman in that line. He soon took in several apprentices and began making ladies' shoes to sell in the neighboring towns, and made the first shoes ever sold in any store in the town of Pittsfield. He continued gradually to increase the business until his shop gave employment to forty workmen and produced annually from eighteen to twenty thousand pairs of shoes, worth in the aggregate about thirty thousand dollars. For the time this was considered an immense business and yielded a good income to the proprietor. At one time Mr. Sawyer was in partnership with Ira Gove at the crossroads at the place called Slab City, and still later was a partner with

his son, Lindley M. Sawyer, at North Weare. Mr. Sawyer was a man of sterling integrity, universally respected and contributed much to the prosperity of his native town. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and originally a Whig and afterward a Republican. He married (first), in 1828, Annie Osborne, of London, New Hampshire, and (second), in 1845, Mary B. Peaslee, of Henniker, New Hampshire, and had in all eight children, viz.: John O., born September 12, 1829, died in 1856. Eliza L., born October 10, 1830, married D. Warren Cogswell, of Henniker, New Hampshire, died July, 1905. Mary Jane, born May 13, 1832, married John Winslow Hanson (see Hanson, VII). Lindley M., born September 25, 1833, died November 12, 1872; he married Ellen R. Dickey, of Manchester, New Hampshire. Anna M., the eldest child of second wife, born May 3, 1847, married Charles A. Jones, in Hillisborough, New Hampshire. Hannah E., born May 12, 1850, died young. Abbie E., born September 8, 1854, died young. Addie E., born August 27, 1858, married Lindley M. Farr, in Weare.

(III) Stephen (2), second son and third child of Stephen (1) and Ann (Titcomb) Sawyer, was born about 1692, in Newbury, and continued to reside in that town where he died October 22, 1781. He married, April 2, 1714, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Judith (Hale) Moody. She was born February 11, 1695, and died August 21, 1790. Their children were: Humphrey, Anne, Elijah and Judith.

(IV) Humphrey, eldest child of Stephen (2) and Sarah (Moody) Sawyer, was born February 12, 1716, and resided on High street in Newbury. He married Hannah Phillips, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they had ten children, born between 1744 and 1768.

(V) Phillips, son of Humphrey and Hannah (Phillips) Sawyer, was born April 23, 1746, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and settled in Weare, New Hampshire, in 1788. He married Mary Breed, of Lynn, daughter of Nathan Breed, of that town. Their children were: John, Judith, Ezra, Abigail, Ruth and Nathan. He died in Weare, August 31, 1821.

(VI) John, eldest son of Phillips and Mary (Breed) Sawyer, was born June 25, 1774, in Newburyport, and was but a lad when he came with his parents to Weare, New Hampshire. On attaining manhood he purchased a lot of land in Henniker, on which he settled and became a prominent citizen of that town. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and represented the town in the legislature in 1812. He was selectman in 1808-09-10-11-12, and in 1818 and 1824. He married, August 19, 1799, Eunice Gove, of Weare, who died April 22, 1876. Their children were: Mary, Moses, Nathan, Daniel and Albert.

(VII) Moses, eldest son and second child of John and Eunice (Gove) Sawyer, was born October 26, 1803, in Henniker, and became one of the leading citizens of the town of Weare, New Hampshire. He very early in life set out to earn his own living, therefore had little time to give to study in the ordinary way. He was, however, a student all his life and by reading and observation became possessed of a fund of useful information, and was respected and esteemed as a citizen wherever he lived. He was brought up under the tutelage of the Society of Friends, and was thoroughly established in correct principles of life at the outset. When he was but fourteen years old he left home to serve an apprenticeship to the trade of dressing

cloth, and afterwards went to Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he became conversant with every detail in the manufacture of woolen cloth. While there he made the acquaintance of John G. Whittier and William Lloyd Garrison and was ever a supporter of the latter in his efforts for the promotion of human liberty. At the age of twenty-eight years Mr. Sawyer went into business for himself, purchasing a water privilege in North Weare and here he erected a mill. A company was formed for the manufacture of woolen goods and in this Mr. Sawyer was the moving spirit. His capital did not extend far beyond his own knowledge and industry and a thoroughly established character. This enterprise was one of the first woolen mills in New Hampshire, if not the first. At the time it was established there was only one house in the present city of Manchester. Mr. Sawyer continued for some years in the successful operation of the mill, and then became the agent of a new company which enlarged the facilities of the plant and conducted an extensive business. He continued as agent of the company for some years, when they sold out in the eighties. He then lived retired till his death, which occurred January 27, 1892.

Mr. Sawyer was prominent in the church work of the Friends, and was active in every philanthropic and benevolent movement. He was an abolitionist from the first and prized and cherished the first number of the *Liberator*, published by William Lloyd Garrison, to which he was a subscriber. No one ever felt more keenly the injustice of human slavery than he, and he let no opportunity pass to do all in his power toward securing the liberty of the southern slaves. His house was one of the stations of the "underground railway" and it was in that house that Frederick Douglass commenced writing his autobiography. Mr. Sawyer was a strong friend of the temperance movement and gave freely of his means for the support of temperance work. It was his nature to champion the cause of the unfortunate and their relief was never to him a burden. He was a man of quiet domestic nature and did not seek part in the conduct of public affairs, but he felt it his duty to perform such labors as naturally fell to his lot, and in 1866 was the representative of Weare in the state legislature. He was the first president of the Hillsboro Bridge County Bible Society, and was one of the trustees of the State Orphan's Home. He married (first), in 1833, Rebecca B. Morrill, of Seabrook, New Hampshire, who died in 1848. In 1852 he married (second), Hannah B., daughter of Daniel Bassett, of Wolfboro, this state. The first wife was the mother of a son, John Edward; the second wife was the mother of Henry A., Rebecca E. and Mary E.

(VIII) Henry Abbott, second son of Moses Sawyer and eldest child of his second wife, Hannah B. (Bassett) Sawyer, was born August 1, 1853, in Weare. He married, May 29, 1878, Elizabeth A. Matthews, daughter of Joseph H. and Adeline M. (Adams) Matthews. She was born April 27, 1858. He graduated from the State College at Hanover, New Hampshire, 1874, and was in the woolen mill for a time, later farming, later owned and managed a steam laundry at Far Rockaway, Long Island. He returned to Weare and died there December 24, 1892.

(IX) Moses H., only child of Henry A. and Elizabeth A. (Matthews) Sawyer, was born February 14, 1881, in Weare. He graduated from the New Hampton Literary Institute of New Hampton, and was president of his class, in 1901, and is now engaged in the poultry business in Weare, residing

with his mother. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Weare; also William Lodge, No. 37; also the Grange of Weare. He is a Republican in politics.

(Second Family).

This is one of the surnames which SAWYER probably arose from an occupation, and has been honored in America since its transportation by many leading citizens of various states. It has figured conspicuously in the United States senate, in the ministry, in law and in the various callings pursued by the American people. It is ably and numerously represented in New Hampshire, and has contributed its proportion to the progress and development of the state. It is shown that eighteen members of the Sawyer family from Lancaster, Massachusetts, alone were in military service at the same time during the Revolution; and one company, recruited in that town, was officered from captain down by Sawyers.

(1) Thomas Sawyer, the American ancestor, son of John Sawyer, of Lincolnshire, England, was born about 1626, in Lincolnshire, and came to Massachusetts in 1636, with two elder brothers, and they settled in Rowley in 1639. As early as 1647, when he was twenty-four years of age, he became one of the first six settlers of Lancaster, along with the Prescotts, Wilders, Houghtons and two other families. In May 1653, the general court, in answer to a petition of the inhabitants of Lancaster, appointed Edward Breck, Nathaniel Haddock, William Kerley, Thomas Sawyer, John Prescott and Ralph Houghton, "prudential managers," "both to see all allotments to be laid out for the planters in due proportion to their estates, and also to order their prudential affairs." During this same year these managers allotted a part of the lands of the town. All divisions of land subsequent to the first, whether upland, intervale, meadow or swamp, were to be "accorded to men's estates," on the valuation of the taxable property which they brought into the settlement. Thomas Sawyer's property was valued at £110, which was about one forty-second part of the property held by the thirty adult male inhabitants of the town. Thomas Sawyer was made a freeman in 1654. He settled near the south branch of the Nashua river, and not far from the junction of that stream with the North branch. Here he built a house which was a garrison, and the scene of the most conspicuous events in the town's history. In 1704 this garrison with nine men was commanded by Thomas (2) Sawyer, and was the place of defense of the families in the vicinity, in case of an attack by Indians. Thomas Sawyer and his family passed through some of the most horrible experiences of Indian warfare in this home of theirs. King Philip's war, which began in 1675, raised a storm which broke in great fury on Lancaster, August 22, 1675 (o. s.), and eight persons were killed in the town that day. February 9, 1676, King Philip, with fifteen hundred warriors attacked Lancaster, and fifty persons, one-sixth of the inhabitants of the town, were captured or killed. Among the latter was Ephraim, the son of Thomas Sawyer, who was killed at Prescott's Garrison, in what is now the town of Clinton. The town included fifty families, and they made a heroic resistance, but overpowered by numbers they could not prevent the enemy from destroying a large number of their cattle and all but two of the houses in the settlement. After having been abandoned four years, the resettlement of the town was undertaken by the survivors of the massacre, one of whom was Thomas Sawyer. He was a blacksmith, and after participat-

ing in the struggles and trials of fifty-three years he died in Lancaster, at the age of eighty years. He was buried in the old burying ground on the bank of the Nashua river, and his head-stone still stands inscribed: "Thomas Sawyer, Dec'd. September 12, 1706." Thomas Sawyer married, in 1647, Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott. John Prescott, blacksmith, was a native of Lancaster, England, and the first permanent inhabitant of Lancaster. He was the progenitor of Colonel William Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame, and William H. Prescott, the historian. The children of Thomas and Mary Sawyer were: Thomas, Ephraim, Mary, Elizabeth, Joshua, James, Caleb, John and Nathaniel.

(II) Caleb, seventh child and fifth son of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer, was born in Lancaster, April 20, 1659. He outlived all the Harvard pioneers, dying February 13, 1755, aged ninety-six years. He received a special grant of thirty acres from the Lancaster proprietors, as well as lands from his father, laid out upon the east side of Beare Hill, afterwards included in the town of Harvard, and probably built upon his lot shortly after the massacre of 1697. Near his home was the famous "Rendezvous Tree," often mentioned in old records of land and highways, tantalizing us with suggestions of romance, no detail of which has been preserved by history or tradition. His dwelling is still standing, and is occupied as a residence. This house was one of the garrisons of the town during the Indian wars, and here he lived for more than fifty years, and here he died. In the town and church affairs of his time he was an active and useful man. He divided the home acres several years before his death between his sons Jonathan and Seth, the latter living with his father in the old house, and Jonathan building a short distance to the north. Caleb Sawyer married, December 28, 1687, Sarah Houghton, born February 16, 1661, the daughter of Ralph and Jane Houghton, granddaughter of James Houghton, thus effecting an alliance between two of the most prominent families which organized the town of Lancaster. She died November 15, 1757, in the ninetieth year of her age. The children of this union were: Hepsibah, Abigail, Jonathan, John, and Seth, whose sketch follows.

(III) Seth, (probably) the youngest of the children of Caleb and Sarah (Houghton) Sawyer, was born December 31, 1704, baptized at Lancaster in 1708, and died March 29, 1768, aged sixty-three. He was one of the leading citizens in the town of Harvard, and served as selectman in 1755. He is referred to in the church records as Mr., a title bestowed only on men of influence in these days. In the assignment of seats in the church, in 1766, he was given a place in the "Fore Seat Below." The committee which assigned the seats was instructed "that the foremost Seats Be seated by aged and pay * * * that the Rest of the Seats be seated by pay only." He married, in Lancaster, October 12, 1732, Hepsibah Whitney, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Trentice. She was born 1710, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Sawtelle) Whitney, of Stowe, and she died of debility in May, 1797, at the age of eighty-seven. Their children were: John, Caleb, Dinah, Betty and Phineas.

(IV) Caleb (2), second son and child of Seth and Hepsibah (Whitney) Sawyer, was born in 1737, in Harvard, a part of Lancaster, which in 1732 had been incorporated as a town by itself. Here on what was an outlying piece of land belonging to his grandfather he built, in 1761, a house, no trace of which except the cellar, now remains. He married, De-

ember 9, 1760, Relief Fairbank, born December 1, 1739, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Fairbank, of Harvard. She died December 2, 1704, leaving sons, Seth and Caleb. He married, in 1760, Sarah Patch, by whom he had two sons, Phineas and Jonathan. Jonathan remained on the home farm at Harvard, which is still occupied by his descendants. Betsey Townsend, perhaps his third wife was the mother of William Sawyer, who is mentioned at length, with descendants in this article.

(V) Phineas, oldest son and child of Caleb and Sarah (Patch) Sawyer, was born in Harvard, May 23, 1768, and died in Marlborough, in 1826. In 1800, when thirty-two years of age, he moved to Marlborough, Massachusetts, and in that part which is now Hudson he erected, in 1806, a cotton mill in which he carried on the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth until the close of the war of 1812, when foreign competition compelled him to quit the business. He married, in Harvard, May 17, 1791, Hannah Whitney, born April 23, 1773, in Bolton, daughter of Deacon Israel and Hannah (Mead) Whitney, by whom he had fourteen children, the first of whom were born in Harvard. Their names are: Hannah, Eusebia, Sarah, Sophia, Alfred I., Ira, Arethusa, Eliza, Mary, Zenas, Edmund, Francis A., Wesley and Jonathan. Mrs. Sawyer lived in Marlborough nine years after the death of her husband. In 1829 she went to Lowell, where she lived twenty years, dying there in 1849, greatly respected by all who knew her, and held in honor and affection by her many children.

(VI) Jonathan, the fourteenth child of Phineas and Hannah (Whitney) Sawyer, was born in Marlborough, June 17, 1817, died in Dover, June 20, 1891, aged seventy-four. He was educated in the public schools of his native town until he was twelve years old. His father died when he was two years old, and the lad's mother moved, in 1829, with her family to Lowell. There he continued his studies, and was a member of the first class which entered the high school of that town. T. M. Clark, afterward bishop of Rhode Island, was at that time principal of the high school. Among his classmates were General Benjamin F. Butler, Gustavus V. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy during the Civil war, and Ezekial A. Straw, governor of New Hampshire in 1873. He next went to live in the family of his brother, Alfred I., who at that time operated a plant at Dover, New Hampshire. Here he remained two years, attending school part of each year and working in the mill the remainder of the time. In 1835 he returned to Lowell, and then went to the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham. After leaving the academy he learned the art of dyeing in a woolen mill in Lowell, and then began dyeing on his own account, carrying on the business until 1839. In that year he went to Watertown, New York, where for two and one half years he was employed as superintendent of the Hamilton Woolen Company. After the conclusion of his service with that company, he manufactured satinet on his own account in Watertown until 1849. In that year Alfred I. Sawyer died and left a family of young children, and Jonathan Sawyer removed to Dover, where he and his brother Zenas associated themselves together under the firm name of Z. & J. Sawyer. They continued the operation of the mills conducted by Alfred I. Sawyer, which have undergone various changes since they came into the hands of this family. Alfred I. Sawyer operated a grist mill and a custom carding and clothdressing mill. In 1832 the old woolen mill was enlarged and adapted to the manufacture of flannels, which manufacture was continued by Z. &

J. Sawyer. At the end of two years Francis A. Sawyer, another brother, took the place of Zenas, and the name of the firm became F. A. & J. Sawyer. Until 1858 the flannel manufacture was carried on in a woolen mill erected in 1832, but in that year a structure near the old one, known as the Moses mill, was bought, and in 1860 enlarged to a four-set mill, in 1863 eight sets, and in 1882 sixteen sets. The old mill was used until 1872, and then a new building for forty sets of cards was erected. In 1866 the company began to sell its own goods.

Jonathan Sawyer, with his enterprise, skill and executive ability, was the principal factor in successfully establishing the Sawyer Mills and carrying them through the trying experiences encountered by the textile manufacturers in his time. He was far-sighted, prudent, provident, cautious, untiring in his activity, and withal a man of sterling integrity whose personality lent stability to any enterprise with which he was connected. His relations with his employes were such as a sense of justice and fair dealing demanded. He fully understood and acted on the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and at the same time he demanded competency, faithfulness, and a fair day's work from every one in his employ. He exemplified in an eminent degree the theory of a square deal. In the accumulation of money he was successful, and in the disposal of it he was not only just, but charitable. He regarded his prosperity as a means for helping others, and gave to the needy and distressed with a generous hand. In all that concerned the public welfare he was an interested partaker, but he had no time for and no interest in politics beyond a care for the perpetuity of our free institutions in their purity. Offices and honor were offered him, but always declined. He did not believe in human bondage, was an early supporter of the antislavery movement, and at a later date was one of the founders of the Free Soil party. After the organization of the Republican party he was one of its strongest supporters. He loved books, and his conversation showed an unusual breadth of reading in science, history and politics.

Jonathan Sawyer married, in Barnard, Vermont, June 25, 1839, Martha Perkins, daughter of Cyrus and Martha (Childs) Perkins, of Barnard, Vermont. The children of this union are: Charles H., Mary Elizabeth, Francis Asbury, Roswell Douglas, Martha Frances, Alice May and Frederick Jonathan. Charles H., is the subject of the next section of this article. Mary E., died unmarried, in 1899. Francis A., married Emma K. Smith, daughter of Hon. Perry Smith, of Chicago, and died in 1889. Roswell D., artist, married Edwina Dean Lowe, of St. Louis, Missouri, and died in Rome, 1894. Martha F., married W. S. Bradley, of Fairfield, Vermont, now at Dover. Alice M., married Dr. Frederick W. Payne, of Boston. Frederick J., married Isabella Dootsen, and died in 1902, at New Bedford, Massachusetts.

(VII) Hon. Charles Henry Sawyer, eldest child of Jonathan and Martha (Perkins) Sawyer, was born in Watertown, New York, March 30, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Watertown, New York, and Dover, New Hampshire, the removal of his father and family to the latter place having been made in 1849, when Charles H. was about nine years old. When seventeen years of age he entered the Sawyer Mills as an ordinary operative to learn the business of flannel making in its different branches, acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the processes through which the material passes from the raw state to the finished product. At twenty-six he was made superintendent of the mills, at the time when the company was extending its sphere of

operations and adapting its machinery to the manufacture of a high grade of woollens for men's wear, and upon the incorporation in 1873 was made agent, and from 1881 to 1898 was president of the company.

At an early age Mr. Sawyer's ability and position made him conspicuous and an available party leader. He was offered, accepted and was elected to seats in both branches of the city council of Dover, and in 1869-70, and again in 1876-77, he was elected to the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature, where he served his constituency in such a manner as to secure their hearty approval and attract the attention of the state. He was appointed on the staff of Governor Charles H. Bell, in 1881, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago, 1884, when James G. Blaine was nominated for the presidency. Though a political career was not the course Mr. Sawyer had started out in life to pursue, circumstances had made opportunities for him, and his service in public life had been such as to make him conspicuous among the Republicans of the state as an available and sagacious leader, and in 1886 he was nominated for governor by nearly a three-fourths vote of the delegates to the gubernatorial convention. There was no choice by the people and the legislature elected him. During his term of office various centennial celebrations were held which he, as the executive head of the state, attended. Notably among these was the centennial celebration of the promulgation of the Constitution of the United States, held at Philadelphia; the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington in New York, and the laying of the corner stone of the Bennington Monument at Bennington, Vermont.

During Governor Sawyer's term of office arose the memorable struggle over the "Hazen Bill," a measure designed to facilitate the leasing of certain railroads. One powerful railroad corporation championed the bill, another opposed it, and arrayed on one or the other of the sides were all the politicians in the state, and much feeling was displayed. It was proved by testimony given before a legislative committee that questionable methods had been used both for and against the measure. In view of these facts when the bill reached the governor he vetoed it, not basing his action upon any objections to its intrinsic merits, but upon the unfair methods used in support of it, and active on the principle which prompts courts of justice to refuse to help either of the parties to an illegal proceeding; the court refused "not for the sake of the defendant, but because they will not lend their aid to such a plaintiff." The governor in summing up his objections to justify his refusal and express his disapproval of the methods of the parties said in his veto message: "The most effectual way to check such practices is to have it understood that no bill attempted to be passed by such means can become a law. When the promoters of a measure see fit to offer bribes to members, they cannot be allowed to excuse themselves on the ground that their offers were not accepted. If it comes to be understood that successful attempts of this nature will not imperil the passage of a bill, such offers will become much more frequent. If the offer is accepted, neither party will be likely to disclose the fact. If it is rejected, it is, in this view, to be considered of no consequence, and hence no harm could be done to the prospects of the bill. The bare statement of such a doctrine is its best answer." This courageous, wise and patriotic stand in favor of legislative purity taken by the governor was worthy of the commendation of every fair-minded

person in the state; but instead of approbation it drew a storm of denunciation from certain sources, especially from newspapers retained to advocate the passage of the bill.

Governor Sawyer has been connected with many business enterprises, both in Dover and in other places, and in most of them he has been a leading member. He is an attendant of the First Church in Dover (Congregational), and is a prompt and generous giver whenever it needs financial support. Since 1865 he has been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, has been twice master of Strafford Lodge, No. 29, Free and Accepted Masons, of Dover, and is also a member of Belknap Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 8, of Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and of St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was for many years eminent commander.

Mr. Sawyer married, in Dover, February 8, 1865, Susan Ellen Cowan, daughter of Dr. James W. and Elizabeth (Hodgdon) Cowan, of Dover. Their children are: William Davis, Charles Francis, James Cowan, Edward and Elizabeth Coffin.

(VIII) William Davis, eldest son of Charles H. and Susan Ellen (Cowan) Sawyer, was born November 22, 1866. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated from Yale College, class of 1889. He was connected with the Sawyer Mills until 1899, when they were acquired by the American Woolen Company. He was a member of the Republican State Committee of New Hampshire, 1890-99, and delegate to Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896. Received degree LL. B. from New York Law School and admitted to New York bar, 1901. Corporation counsel, City of New Rochelle, New York, 1903. In general practice of law at 26 Liberty street, New York City. Member of New Hampshire Society, of the Cincinnati, Colonial Wars, secretary of New Hampshire Society of New York. Member University, Republican and Yale Clubs of New York City and Republican Club of New Rochelle, of which latter he has been president.

He married, November 12, 1890, Susan Gertrude Hall, daughter of Hon. Joshua G. Hall, of Dover (see Hall), and has children: Jonathan, born August 21, 1891; Elizabeth Bigelow, born January 24, 1898.

(VIII) Charles Francis, second son and child of Hon. Charles H. and Susan E. (Cowan) Sawyer, was born in Dover, January 16, 1869. He obtained his education in the public schools of Dover, at Phillips Academy, Andover, and in Yale College, where he took a course in the Sheffield Scientific School. Immediately after leaving college he entered the Sawyer Woolen Mills, where he was employed in subordinate positions until 1895, when he was appointed general superintendent, which position he held until 1899. The mills were then sold to the American Woolen Company, and Mr. Sawyer was appointed resident agent, and he has ever since filled that place. He is a staunch Republican, and as a member of that party has served in both branches of the city government. In 1899 he became a member of the state militia, was lieutenant and later captain on the First Brigade staff, holding the latter office until 1895, when he resigned. He was made a Mason in 1890, and is now a member of Moses Paul Lodge, No. 96, Belknap Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8, Orphan Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Dover, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Consistory of New Hampshire.

He married, in Honolulu, January 26, 1895, Gertrude Child Severance, daughter of Hon. Henry W. and Hannah (Child) Severance, of San Francisco.

(VIII) James Cowan, third son of Hon. Charles H. and Susan E. (Cowan) Sawyer, was born March 30, 1872. Educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated from Yale in 1894. Is treasurer of Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, and is a director of the Andover National Bank and the Merrimack Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

He married, June 19, 1897, Mary Pepperrell Frost, daughter of George S. Frost. Their children are: George Frost, born June 25, 1902, and Charles Henry, born October 20, 1906.

(VIII) Edward, fourth son of Hon. Charles H. and Susan E. (Cowan) Sawyer, was born July 24, 1874, educated at Andover and graduated from Yale in 1898. Is president and treasurer of the Atlantic Insulated Wire & Cable Company, operating a large plant at Stamford, Connecticut. Member of University and Yale Clubs of New York City, and Suburban and Stamford Yacht Clubs of Stamford, Connecticut.

He married, April 28, 1906, Leslie, daughter of the late Phineas Sprague Tobey, of Boston.

(VIII) Elizabeth Coffin Sawyer, born March 8, 1880, lives at home. She was educated at Mrs. Stearns' School, Amherst, Massachusetts, and is corresponding secretary of the Colonial Dames of New Hampshire.

(V) William, probably son of Caleb (2) and Betsey (Townsend) Sawyer, born in Boxborough, Massachusetts, in 1772, was a farmer and cooper by occupation. He moved to Bethlehem, New Hampshire, where he lived till his death which occurred in 1859, when he was eighty-seven years old. He married Dolly Burt, daughter of Simeon and Mary (Clark) Burt, born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, December 14, 1781, died in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, April 17, 1844. They were the parents of eight children.

(VI) Eli Davis, son of William and Dolly (Burt) Sawyer, was born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, June 4, 1815, and died November 29, 1905. In 1854 he went to live at Littleton, New Hampshire, and was a hotel keeper there for many years. He was a Democrat and took a prominent part in political affairs. August 9, 1845, he was appointed paymaster of the Thirty-second Regiment, New Hampshire militia. He was elected selectman in 1863 and re-elected the three years next following. He married, December 19, 1848, Sarah Oakes Pierce, daughter of John and Rebecca (Cushman) Pierce, born in Bethlehem, February 22, 1830. She was a descendant of the famous Robert Cushman, who preached the first sermon in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1620. There were six children of this marriage: Elmah G., born November, 1849, died October 12, 1859; John Pierce, October 12, 1851; Frank Pierce, June 28, 1854, died in Littleton, February 6, 1855; Hattie Grace, October 30, 1857; Charles Martin Tuttle; and William Henry. The three older children were born in Bethlehem and the others in Littleton.

(VII) Charles Martin Tuttle, son of Eli Davis and Sarah Oakes (Pierce) Sawyer, was born February 18, 1865, was educated in the public schools of Littleton, studied law with W. W. Haralson and Luke Moore, was admitted to practice law in DeKalb county, Alabama, February 9, 1896, and has since that date been practicing his profession at Fort Payne, Alabama, where he has been a member of the city council for two years. He is fraternally a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Democrat. He married, September 30, 1888, Annie Frances

Harper, and they have two children: Sarah Pierce and Hattie Grace.

(VII) William Henry, youngest child of Eli Davis and Sarah Oakes (Pierce) Sawyer, was born in Littleton, August 18, 1867. His literary education was obtained in the public schools of Littleton. He studied law in the office of Bingham, Mitchell & Batchellor. Graduated from the law department of Boston University in 1890, and was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire July 25th of the same year. He opened an office in Concord soon after and has since practiced there. From 1898 to 1905 he was associated in business with Joseph S. Matthews. Mr. Sawyer's attention takes a broader range than that which comes within the mere practice of the law. He looks to general principles and the results of litigation. Along these lines was the address he delivered in 1895 before the Grafton and Coos Bar Association, entitled "Historical Review of the Legislation of New Hampshire, regulating the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors," which attracted considerable attention among the lawyers, at that time. Mr. Sawyer is a Democrat, and a member of Capital Grange, No. 113, Patrons of Husbandry. He has been a member of the South Congregational Church of Concord many years, and has been superintendent of its Sunday school. He married, November 18, 1891, Carrie Blanche Lane, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Julia (Farr) Lane, born in Littleton, April 6, 1867. They have four children: Howard Pierce, born August 13, 1892; Helen Lane, March 13, 1895; Marion Farr, July 22, 1896; Robert Cushman, March 13, 1899.

The branch of the large family of SAWYER Sawyer mentioned in this article is descended from an early settler in western New Hampshire, but the defective records of the towns where the family lived in Revolutionary times have not furnished data to connect it with other branches.

(1) Ephraim Sawyer was a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. He appears as sergeant on the pay roll of the second company in Colonel Ashley's regiment of militia, which company marched from Westmoreland, Chesterfield and Hinsdale to Ticonderoga on the alarm of May 8, 1777, Waitstill Scott, captain; time of service one month and ten days. He was an ensign in Captain John Cole's company in Colonel Ashley's regiment of militia, which company marched from Westmoreland (on the alarm, June 28, 1777), and according to the pay roll served thirteen days. He was a sergeant in Captain Kimball Carlton's company, in Colonel Moses Nichols regiment and General Starks brigade of New Hampshire militia, which company marched from Chesterfield and towns adjacent, July 22, 1777, and served two months and two days; all of which appears on the pay roll. His name is also on the list of soldiers raised by the state of New Hampshire to fill up the Continental army in 1779. He enlisted July 6, 1779, for one year; was engaged from the town of Westmoreland; and served in the Sixth Regiment of militia. The muster and pay roll of officers and men belonging to Colonel Samuel Ashley's regiment of militia in the state of New Hampshire, who marched from the county of Cheshire on the requisition of Major-General Gates to re-inforce the army at Ticonderoga, contains his name; it gives him the title of corporal, and states that he was engaged October 21, and returned November 16, 1776, service twenty-six days.

(II) Rev. Ephraim (2), son of Ephraim (1) Sawyer, was a minister of the gospel of the Metho-

dist denomination. He moved to Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, where he spent the latter part of his life.

(III) John, son of Rev. Ephraim Sawyer, was born in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, 1815, and died 1865. He was a millwright by trade, and resided in Washington, in Wyoming county. He was a stirring energetic man, and held several town offices. He married Amy Lypham, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, 1827, daughter of Peter and Catherine Lypham, of Washington, natives of Bavaria, Germany. Peter Lypham was with Napoleon on his fateful march to Moscow and other campaigns, and saw much service. He was a cavalry man, and in one battle all but twelve of the company to which he belonged were killed or captured. He was one of those who escaped. His face was much scarred by sword cuts received in battle. He was a farmer, and settled with his wife in Washington, Pennsylvania, about 1815. He died in 1870, aged about seventy. At the death of her husband Mrs. Sawyer was left with a family of eight children, the eldest eighteen years of age and the youngest an infant. Their names are: Frances E., married Clark B. Hall, of Manchester, New Hampshire. Catherine, married Will C. Brenton. Hattie E., married Albert P. Smith. Stephen D., lives in New York state. John W., resides in Davenport, Washington. Andrew J., mentioned below. Margaret Isabel, married Dr. O. H. Johnson, of Manchester. Dora, married Walter Seymour, of Newark, New Jersey. One child died young. Mrs. Sawyer, realizing that her children would be better off and better able to assist in supporting themselves on a farm than they were in town, purchased, in 1865, a place near Dimock, and there her younger children grew up. Being a woman of superior ability and a good manager, she succeeded in raising her children well, giving each a good education and seeing them all well settled in life. She is still living and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Brenton.

(IV) Andrew Jackson, seventh child of John and Amy (Lypham) Sawyer, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1850, and was educated in the common schools of Dimock, the high schools at Montrose and the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating from the latter with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in the class of 1882. Immediately after taking his degree he opened an office at White Haven, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession one year. He then practiced in Newmarket, New Hampshire, six years. In 1880 he settled in Manchester, and now (1907) has been a successful practitioner there for eighteen years, and numbers among his patrons many of the principal citizens of the town and surrounding region. For three years past, he has been secretary of the State Board of Registration in Dentistry. He is a member of the New Hampshire Dental Society, of which he has been vice-president and president, and has been chairman of its executive committee; also a member of the North Eastern Dental Association, and the Vermont State Dental Association. He was brought up a Baptist, but now attends the Congregational Church, and is a contributing member of the Young Men's Christian Association. 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, and Bektash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. Dr. Sawyer was one of a company of sixty persons constituting a club organization by the members of De Molay Com-

mandery, Knights Templar, of Boston, which visited points of interest in England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Italy, in the fall of 1906.

He married, in Newmarket, September, 1900, Elizabeth Small, born July 2, 1861, daughter of the late Congressman William and Ellen M. (Burt) Small. They have one daughter, Marion. Mrs. Sawyer is a member of the Congregational Church, and also of the Current Events Club.

This is an adopted name taken by SAWYER one horn Peacock. It is claimed that the Peacock family is of French descent, and that it dates its origin in England from the Norman Conquest, 1066. In all probability it profited through favor of the Conqueror and attained considerable prominence. In 1444 Reginald Peacock was appointed bishop of St. Asaph, and five years later was transferred to the see of Chichester, but during the decline of transubstantialism he suffered official degradation, was subjected to banishment in 1457 and his books were publicly burned. He died in 1486.

The first of the name in America, of whom there is any record, was John Peacock, who settled at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638 or '39. William Peacock, probably of Nazing or some nearby parish in the neighborhood of Stanstead on the border of Hertfordshire, came in the ship "Hopewell," Captain Bundoek, from London in 1635, in company with the Eliots, the Ruggleses and other Roxbury, Massachusetts, settlers. A Richard Peacock, glazier, who was made a freeman in Roxbury, May 22, 1659, was not, as far as can be ascertained, a relative of William. The latter was twelve years old when he arrived in Roxbury. He married, April 12, 1653, Mary Willis, and was the father of William, died young; another William, and Samuel. William Peacock (2), son of William and Mary (Willis) Peacock, was born in Roxbury, July 6, 1657. He married, August 3, 1681, Sarah Edsall, and had Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth, William and Samuel. The third William Peacock was born in Roxbury in 1688.

Thomas Peacock said to have been descended from the same family as that of Bishop Peacock, previously mentioned, was born in Ireland, of English parents, about the year 1730. Emigrating to New York he settled first on Long Island and later in Newburg. In the war for national independence he sided with the Americans and served under General Washington. He lived to be ninety-eight years old, and his death occurred in Maryville, New York, July 3, 1828. In October, 1777, he married Margaret Anderson, a native of Scotland. Although the writer is unable to identify with certainty the early ancestors of the Amherst Peacocks, about to be considered, it is quite probable that they are the posterity of William Peacock, of Roxbury.

(I) William Peacock settled in Amherst, New Hampshire, prior to the Revolutionary war, and he died in that town, October 20, 1824, aged seventy-five years. The christian name of his wife was Abigail, and he reared a family of five children, namely: Abigail, born in 1771; William, who will be again referred to; Daniel, born in 1776; Betsey, born in 1778; and Sally, born in 1783.

(II) William (2), second child and eldest son of William and Abigail Peacock, was born in Amherst, October 24, 1773. He was a prosperous farmer, residing in the southerly part of the town of Amherst, near the Hollis line, and his death occurred June 5, 1846. On November 2, 1795, he married Huldah Hood, born in Topsfield, Massachu-

setts, November 28, 1775, and died September 17, 1861. She became the mother of ten children, namely: William, see succeeding paragraph; Kendall, born in 1798; Henry and Huldah, twins, born in 1800; Freeman, born in April, 1802; John, born in 1804; Rufus, born in 1807; Nancy, born in 1809; Julia Ann, born in 1815; and Ezra Wilmarth, born in 1818.

(III) William (3), eldest son and child of William and Huldah (Hood) Peacock, was born in Amherst, December 13, 1796. He was a farmer and a mechanic, residing for a time in Milford, and also in Brookline, but the greater part of his life was spent in his native town, where he died in 1886, at the advanced age of ninety. He married Fanny Burnham, and of this union there is one son now living. (N. B. By a special act of the legislature the latter has changed his family name from Peacock to Sawyer. He changed his name because of confusion in mail).

(IV) Andrew Freeman Sawyer, son of William and Fanny (Burnham) Peacock, was born in Amherst, March 11, 1835. He pursued the usual studies taught in the public schools, and when old enough to begin the activities of life he served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for some years. Abandoning the forge in order to engage in the lumber business he, in due time, became an extensive manufacturer in Amherst, operating three sawmills, two of which were propelled by water-power and the other by steam. He also carried on a general store, and for many years was one of the leading business men in Amherst. In 1890 he established his residence in Nashua, where he engaged in mercantile business and he also entered the real estate business, making a specialty of purchasing farms and selling the lumber therefrom on the stump. For the past ten years he has devoted his energies exclusively to real estate. Mr. Sawyer was made an Odd Fellow in Milford, this state, and still affiliates with his mother lodge. In his religious belief he is a Christian Scientist. He married Harriett E. Bartlett, daughter of Lemuel Bartlett, of Londonderry, and the only child of this union was Anna Eveline, who became the wife of Charles H. MacKay, of Bridgton, Maine, and died leaving one child, Fred L. MacKay.

This family of Sawyers is supposed to be of German origin. The date of the arrival of the immigrant ancestor is not known. The name has undergone considerable change in its orthography in America.

(I) Jabez Sawyer, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, married Hannah Emerson, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and settled in Bradford, New Hampshire. There he and his wife spent their remaining years. They had four children: Jerome, Charles P., Frederick T., who is the subject of the following sketch, and Harriet M.

(II) Frederick T. Sawyer, son of Jabez and Hannah (Emerson) Sawyer, was born in Bradford, May 13, 1819, and died in Milford, July 14, 1898, aged seventy-nine. He spent his boyhood in Bradford, and there started in life on his own account as a clerk in a general store. In 1840 he went to Nashua, and was similarly employed for some years. About 1845 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Roby, and under the firm name of Roby & Sawyer, they engaged in the manufacture of scythes in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, until 1850. In 1854 Mr. Sawyer went to Milford, New Hampshire, where for two years he was employed as station



Andrew F. Sawyer



A. T. Sawyer

agent of the Nashua & Lowell railroad. At the end of that time he and the late William R. Wallace formed the firm of Wallace & Sawyer, dealers in general merchandise, which did a prosperous business for some years. In 1869 the firm dissolved and Mr. Sawyer was made cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, an office which he filled to the time of his death with efficiency and conscientiousness that was a credit to him and gave satisfaction to bank officials and patrons alike. From the date of its organization till his death he was a director of the bank. October 19, 1874, the Souhegan National Bank was robbed in the following manner: About one o'clock in the morning six men, masked and heavily armed, effected an entrance into Mr. Sawyer's residence on the east side of the river and bound and gagged him and the members of his family. Leaving three of their number there, the remainder of the robbers took Mr. Sawyer across the river on a footbridge to the bank, and by torture compelled him to open the vault. There the robbers seized spoils to the value of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, mostly non-negotiable bonds. They then conveyed Mr. Sawyer to his home, bound him in a chair and fastened it to the floor. The children of the family were locked in closets; and about three o'clock in the morning the robbers departed. As soon as they were out of hearing Fred W. Sawyer, then a boy of twelve years, broke out of his place of confinement, gave the alarm, and then liberated the other members of the family. The burglary made a great sensation, and the selectmen of the town offered a reward of three thousand dollars, and the bank a like sum, for the capture of the criminals, but they were never caught. A few months later the most of the stolen bonds were recovered by the bank on payment of a reward for their return. Mr. Sawyer was elected town treasurer in 1871, and continued to fill that office by consecutive annual elections the remainder of his life, a period of twenty-seven years. He was also notary public for many years. In politics he was a Republican, but his political belief was not of the rancorous type that denies the existence of any merit in other parties. He was elected to the state legislature in 1864, and re-elected in 1865. He was elected moderator in 1873. Mr. Sawyer's long residence in Milford, nearly forty-five years, had given him an intimate acquaintance with the people of that town. He was a man of sterling character, good judgment, familiar with the best business methods, attentive to duty, a firm, true friend and a valued citizen. He married, January 7, 1859, Sarah S. Lovejoy, who was born in Amherst, August 22, 1833, died October, 1905, daughter of William H. and Hannah (Shedd) Lovejoy. Four children were born to them: Bertha Caroline, Frederick Willis, Chester Ayer, and Gertrude. Bertha C., born June 22, 1860; married, July 28, 1881, David S., son of John and Sophia (Dolbear) Blanpied, and resides in Newton, Massachusetts. Frederick W. is mentioned below. Chester A., born July 16, 1868, is a finisher in a Nashua furniture factory. Gertrude W., born August 4, 1874; married, April 17, 1900, George D., son of James T. and Florence (Derby) White, of New York City, and resides in Brooklyn, New York.

(III) Frederick Willis Sawyer, second child and eldest son of Frederick T. and Sarah S. (Lovejoy) Sawyer, was born in Milford, April 16, 1862, and educated in the common schools of Milford and at Chauncey Hall School in Boston. His first business position was as clerk for the Palmer Manufacturing Company of New York City in 1880-81.

In the latter year he went to Boston and became exchange clerk in the Blackstone National Bank, where he was employed part of that and the following year. He then returned to Milford and became assistant cashier in the Souhegan National Bank, and served in that capacity until the death of his father in 1898, when he succeeded to his father's place as cashier of the bank and as town treasurer. In private and public business Mr. Sawyer has proved himself a worthy successor of his honored father, and has been called to serve the public in political life. He is a Republican, and in 1901, and again in 1903, he was elected to the state legislature. He was the author of the bill requiring United States flags to be placed on the public school buildings of New Hampshire, and carried the measure through the house. He had a place on important committees, and was chairman of the committee on banks. In religion he is a Congregationalist, and is a liberal contributor to the support of the church of that denomination in Milford, and its auxiliary societies. He is a Thirty-second Degree Mason; a member of Benevolent Lodge, No. 7, of which he is a pastmaster; of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 17, of which he is a past high priest; of Israel Hunt Council, Royal and Select Masters; of St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Thirty-second degree. Mr. Sawyer is (1907) deputy grand master of New Hampshire. He married, October 26, 1893, Bertha M., widow of Joseph W. Hyde, and daughter of Aaron S. and Martha A. (McCluer) Wilkins, born in Amherst, December 17, 1863. They have three children: Grace Miriam, born August 10, 1894; Marguerite, February 19, 1899; and Donald Frederick, February 12, 1900.

The virility, energy, industry and moral stamina which characterized CURRIER the pioneers of New England have been distinguishing traits of the family herein noted. They were early in Massachusetts, aided in clearing away the wilderness, in the establishment of religion and education, and in the material development of a nation. One of her ablest Governors was given to New Hampshire by this blood.

(I) Richard Currier, millwright and planter, the emigrant ancestor, was born about 1616 in England, and was not very remotely removed from an ancestor who took a surname from his occupation. He was among the founders of Salisbury, Massachusetts, receiving land there in 1641 and 1642. He was a commoner and taxed there in 1650, but soon after removed to Amesbury, where his name heads the list of first commoners in 1654-55. He received lands in 1654, 1658-59, 1662, 1664 and 1668. He was a large landholder and dealer, and many deeds made by him are on record. One was made in 1685 and acknowledged the day of his death. He was the second town clerk of Amesbury, and was authorized in 1656 to build a saw mill in company with his predecessor, Macy. In 1675 Richard Currier owned a saw mill right. His name heads the list in seating the Amesbury meeting house in 1662, among those to "Set at the tabell." He appears to have been a member of the Salisbury Church ten years later. Evidently he was one of the most prominent men in the new town of Amesbury. Though sixty years old at the time of the Narragansett war, he appears to have been a soldier in that struggle. He died in Amesbury, February 22, 1687. The baptismal name of his first wife was Ann, and they were probably married in England. She was living in 1662, and probably in 1667, as Goodwife Currier was assigned a seat in the Amesbury Church in that year. He

was married (second), October 26, 1676, to Joanna Pindor, who had previously been successively the wife of Valentine Rowell and William Sargent. She was a member of the Salisbury Church in 1687, and died in October, 1690. Richard Currier's children were: Samuel, Hannah and Thomas.

(II) Thomas, youngest son of Richard and Ann Currier, was born March 8, 1646, in Salisbury, and resided in Amesbury, where he received a "township" of land in 1660. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity in 1670, and was town clerk in 1674 and later. He made his will August 25, 1708, and lived more than four years after, dying September 27, 1712, in Amesbury. He was married December 9, 1668, to Mary Osgood, daughter of William and Elizabeth Osgood of Salisbury. In 1697 William Osgood deeded to his daughter, Mary, one-fourth of his saw mill in Salisbury. She died November 2, 1705. Their children were: Hannah, Thomas, Richard, Samuel, Mary, Anne, William, John, Joseph, Benjamin, Ebenezer and Daniel. (Mention of Richard and Joseph and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) Thomas (2), eldest son and second child of Deacon Thomas (1) and Mary (Osgood) Currier, was born November 28, 1671, and died in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1749 or 1750. He was dismissed from Salisbury to Amesbury Church February 8, 1700. He was married, September 19, 1700, to Sarah Barnard, born March 23, 1676-77, daughter of Nathaniel Barnard, of Nantucket.

(IV) Ezekiel, son of Thomas and Sarah (Barnard) Currier, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, April 29, 1707; married, January 15, 1733, Mehitable Morrill, born March 20, 1709-10, daughter of John and Mary (Stevens) Morrill.

(V) William, son of Ezekiel and Mehitable (Morrill) Currier, was born May 12, 1737, and died in Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1809 or 1810. Previous to 1760 he settled in Concord, New Hampshire, and lived there more than thirty-five years. He was a surveyor of highways, surveyor of lumber, constable and tithingman, and one of the signers in Concord of the association test. He is believed to have been the William Currier who served in Captain Marston's company in the Rhode Island expedition in 1777. In the same company was Bruce Walker, his son-in-law. In 1794 William Currier removed from Concord to Plymouth, and lived in that town until his death. While living in Concord, in 1760, he married Mary Carter, born in South Hampton, New Hampshire, May 6, 1742, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Fowler) Carter. Their children: Mehitable, who married Bruce Walker, of Concord, and afterward of Hebron, New Hampshire. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Daniel, mentioned below. John, born October 4, 1770, and lived in Concord. He married (first) Bridget Chamberlain, and (second) Betsey Cochran. Mary, who married Samuel Abbott, of Concord, and removed to Erie county, New York. Henry Morrill, born in Concord, died in Plymouth, March 24, 1815. Ruth, who became the wife of Richard Holden. Nancy, married Joseph Kimball.

(VI) Daniel, second child and eldest son of William and Mary (Carter) Currier, was born in Concord, October 26, 1766, and in 1795 removed to Plymouth, where the remainder of his life was spent. He died June 4, 1848. He is remembered as a substantial citizen, and a successful farmer on what is known as the lower intervalle. In 1784 he married (first) Mary Smith, of Bow, New Hampshire. She was born August 11, 1763, and died September 19, 1832. After the death of his first

wife Mr. Currier married Joanna Pillsbury. All his children were by his first wife, viz.: Abigail, born in Concord, married Noah Chapman. Nathaniel, born in Concord, October 6, 1791. Moses, born in Plymouth, April 18, 1794. Daniel, born 1797, died 1847. William, born March 21, 1800, died March 13, 1897. Samuel, born June 11, 1802, died May 2, 1897. Mary, born August 27, 1805, married Alfred Kelley; died November 30, 1893.

(VII) William, fifth child and fourth son of Daniel and Mary (Smith) Currier, was born in Concord and died in Holderness. He was a farmer in the locality in which his father lived, but later on left Plymouth and took up his residence in Holderness, where he lived from 1848 to the time of his death. During the last twenty years of life he was totally blind. On February 22, 1827, William Currier married Sophia Robinson Doyen, born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Smith) Doyen. Their children: William Wallace, born 1828, died about 1844. Edwin Bruce, a farmer now living in New Hampton, New Hampshire. Mary Annis, married Alson L. Brown, son of Joseph Brown, and lives at Whitefield, New Hampshire. Ann French, married Frank B. Cox, and died in Laconia, 1897. Maria George, married Alphonzo F. Jones, and lives at Plymouth, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Edwin Bruce, second child and son of William and Sophia Robinson (Doyen) Currier, was born in Plymouth, New Hampshire, September 9, 1830, and was educated in the common schools of that town. Like his ancestors for several generations before him his chief occupation has been that of farming, although he is an extensive cattle raiser and owner of considerable timber land. He removed from Plymouth to Ashland about 1857, and in the latter town held the offices of selectman and collector of taxes. He is now a resident of New Hampton. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Currier married Mary A. Smith, who was born in New Hampton, 1833. They had children: William Crosby, Jessie Maria, May Etta, John Sherman, Nettie Louise, Alson Brown, Jennie Augusta, Fred Edwin and Alice Maude.

(IX) John Sherman, son of Edwin Bruce and Mary A. (Smith) Currier, was born in Ashland, New Hampshire, July 10, 1864, and was given a good education in the public schools of Ashland, New Hampshire, and the New Hampton Institute. After leaving school he was for eight years book-keeper for a paper mill company, and since then has devoted his attention to farming pursuits. He is a member of the Congregational Church and politically is a strong Prohibitionist. Mr. Currier has been twice married; first, in Tilton, May 12, 1888, to May Louise Nichols, daughter of James and Elizabeth Nichols. She died October 27, 1899. He married (second), in Salmonton, New Hampshire, May 20, 1903, Vienna Smith, daughter of Zebulon Smith. She was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, April 12, 1878. They have one child, George Smith, born April 27, 1904.

(III) Richard (2), second son and third child of Thomas and Mary (Osgood) Currier, was born April 12, 1673, in Amesbury, where he was a yeoman and died February 8, 1748. It is evident that he was a careful and painstaking man, for his will was made nearly four years previous to his death. He was married August 29, 1695, in Salisbury, to Dorothy Barnard, who was born about 1677, daughter of John and Frances (Hoyt) Barnard, and granddaughter of Thomas Barnard, the patriarch



G. W. Currier (M. D.)



Arthur Currier.

of that family in Amesbury. She was the only child of her parents in 1718, and no record of other children appears. She survived her husband nearly seventeen years and died March 2, 1765, in her ninety-first year. Her children were: David, Jonathan, Hannah, John, Dorothy, Richard, Miriam, Aaron, Barnard, Mary and Moses.

(IV) Richard (3), fourth son and sixth child of Richard (2) and Dorothy (Barnard) Currier, was born February 12, 1708. He was married November 25, 1731, in the second Salisbury Church, to Sarah Morrill, and they settled in South Hampton, New Hampshire. Among their children were: James, Ruth, Barnard, John and Richard. (Barnard and descendants receive mention in this article).

(V) James, son of Richard (3) and Sarah (Morrill) Currier, was a native of Massachusetts, but the date of his birth is not at hand. He went from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to Salisbury, New Hampshire, where he erected the dwelling-house now or formerly occupied by Mrs. Farnum, and he built the first grist-mill in Salisbury, which stood opposite the mills now owned by John Shaw. He afterward removed to Enfield, New Hampshire, where he spent the remainder of his life. The christian name of his first wife, who died November 13, 1802, was Lydia, and he was again married, but neither the christian or the surname of his second wife appears in the records consulted. He was the father of Nathan, Gideon and perhaps others.

(VI) Nathan, son of James Currier, remained on the homestead farm in Salisbury and died November 6, 1844. On May 13, 1802, he married Sally Carter, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, who died in Wilmot, this state, December 7, 1845. The children of this union were: Nathan, who will be again referred to; Thomas W., who resided in Wilmot; and Sarah E., who became the wife of Jesse Stevens, and died May 24, 1851. Thomas W. Currier, who died in Wilmot, married Elmira Bixby. She survived him and became the wife of Cyrus Hobbs, of Wilmot.

(VII) Nathan (2), eldest child of Nathan (1) and Sally (Carter) Currier, was born in Canterbury, March 4, 1805. He was a prosperous farmer. His death occurred August 31, 1851. On October 4, 1835, he married Mary Jane Frazier, daughter of Benjamin Frazier, of Salisbury. She became the mother of three children, two of whom are now living, namely: Mary Jane and George Washington. Mary Jane Currier married John Allen Cross, and has one daughter, Anne, who married Euzeb G. Hood, of Nashua. The mother of these children died in Weare, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Dr. George Washington Currier, only son of Nathan and Mary J. (Frazier) Currier, was born in Wilmot, March 8, 1841. He attended the public schools of Wilmot and Andover Centre, and was graduated from Crosby's Academy, Nashua, in 1864. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and after the completion of his professional preparations he located for practice in Nashua. He was prominently identified with the medical profession of that city for upward of thirty years, or until his retirement some eight years ago, and he is now engaged in the drug business as a member of the firm of Blanchard & Currier. He is extensively interested in the financial affairs of the city and is president of the Nashua Trust Company.

Dr. Currier has always evinced an earnest interest in public educational affairs, and at one time was a member of the school board. He was made a Mason in 1860 and has been a very active and earn-

est worker in the several bodies continually since. He was at the head of the several local bodies situated at Nashua, and grand high priest in 1879; grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1888-89; grand commander in 1891; was made an honorary member of the Supreme Council in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in 1887; an active member in 1889 and deputy for New Hampshire in 1891, which office he has held continually since that time. To his wise judgment and earnest endeavors the Rite is largely indebted for its present prosperous and harmonious condition throughout the state. He was the first to advocate the building of a Masonic Temple at Nashua, and spent nearly a year of his time in organizing a corporation and building the beautiful Masonic Temple at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, which has been the home of the Masonic bodies since 1890. Two years later, with two others, he erected the building which bears his name immediately adjoining the Masonic Temple. Both these buildings have added greatly to the beauty of the city and have proved to be a profitable investment for the owners. Although he has retired from active business, he is still treasurer and manager of both these building associations, president of the Nashua Trust Company, a trustee of the Masonic Home at Manchester, and was appointed on the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Durham by Governor McLane in 1906. His first wife, who was before marriage Abby S. Walker, died in 1888, and he subsequently married Emily V. Walsh.

(V) Barnard, second son and third child of Richard and Sarah (Morrill) Currier, was born January 23, 1752, in South Hampton, and seems to have passed his life in that town. His wife's name was Abigail, but the vital records of New Hampshire do not show her maiden name. They do give the births of the following children: Sarah, Ephraim, Molly, Barnard and William.

(VI) William, youngest child of Barnard and Abigail Currier, was born November 1, 1785, in South Hampton, and settled in Danville, New Hampshire. He married Sally Haynes, of Northfield, New Hampshire, who was born 1790 and died April 18, 1856. He died August 6, 1854, at the age of sixty-nine years. A record of five of their children has been found, namely: Stephen H., Samuel M., Thomas, Charles H. and John.

(VII) Stephen H., eldest child of William and Sally (Haynes) Currier, was born in Danville, New Hampshire, and engaged for some years in trading with the Indians. For over half a century he lived at Penacook, being a portion of the time on the Concord side. No mention of him appears in the vital records of the state. He married Clarisa Elliott, of Northfield, New Hampshire, who lived to a great age.

(VIII) John Albert, son of Stephen H. and Clarisa (Elliott) Currier, was born July 14, 1848, and resided for many years in Northfield, New Hampshire, whence he removed in 1870, to Manchester, and died there February 1, 1896. He was married in Penacook, to Mary Elizabeth Ludlow; she had one son, Arthur. Mrs. Currier is still living, residing in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(IX) Arthur, only child of John A. and May E. (Ludlow) Currier, was born August 13, 1868, in Northfield, New Hampshire, and was but two years old when his parents settled in Manchester. He attended the public schools of that city, and on attaining his majority apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade with the Amoskeag Corporation. At the completion of his term of three years, he

continued some time as a journeyman with the same employers. On September 11, 1895, he entered the service of the Dodge Needle Company as machinist, and by his efficient activity and faithfulness quickly earned promotion. In 1900 he was made superintendent of the factory, and now has about forty men under his supervision. He is a thorough mechanic and nothing is so small as to escape his eye, not even a needle. Mr. Currier takes an intelligent interest in the progress of events and endeavors to perform his share of the duties of a citizen. That his nature is a generous one, is denoted by the fact that he has allied himself with the great Masonic fraternity, Washington Lodge, No. 61, of Manchester, having been raised to the third degree, June 13, 1902. He was married, December 30, 1896, to Mabel D. Shaw, daughter of the late Arthur Shaw and his wife, Ella (Kelly) Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Currier have had three children: Lillian, Olive May, and Arthur S. The first died in infancy. The others were born respectively in 1902 and 1905.

(III) Joseph, sixth son of Thomas and Mary (Osgood) Currier, was born about 1685, in Amesbury, and spent his life in that town, where he was a "yeoman." His will was executed July 21, and proved December 5, 1748. He was married December 9, 1708, to Sarah Brown, elder daughter of Ephraim and Sarah Brown of Salisbury. She was born March 5, 1687, in Salisbury, and probably survived her husband. Their children were: Nathan, Joseph, Ephraim, Abner, Sarah, Hannah, Anne, Mary and "Merriam."

(IV) Abner, fourth son of Joseph and Sarah (Brown) Currier, was born October 25, 1716, in Amesbury and resided in the west parish of that town. Administration of his estate was granted March 30, 1768, and the division was made the next year. He was married February 16, 1737, to Mary Harvey, and both renewed the covenant about 1738 and were received in the Second Amesbury Church June 12, 1763. The widow was living in 1769. Their children were: Dorothy, David, Joseph, Abner, Mary, Moses, Jonathan, Sarah and Jacob.

(V) David, eldest son of Abner and Mary (Harvey) Currier, was born May 4, 1740, in Amesbury and settled in Bradford soon after 1769. He may have lived a short time in Boxford, Massachusetts, as family tradition says he went from there to Peacham, Vermont, about 1787. The balance of his life was spent in Peacham. He was married May 30, 1780, in Boxford, Massachusetts, to Elizabeth Peabody, who was born February 14, 1758, in Boxford, a daughter of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Ramsdel) Peabody. Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and "Aliss" Peabody, was born in Boxford and was married February 20, 1752, in that town to Mary Ramsdel.

(VI) David (2), son of David (1) and Elizabeth (Peabody) Currier, was born June 25, 1795, in Peacham, Vermont, where he resided.

(VII) Lyman Currier, son of David Currier, was born August 16, 1838, in Peacham, Vermont, where he received his education in the public schools. He was a stone cutter by occupation. He learned the trade of stone mason, and after living in Peacham and Danville, Vermont, moved to Concord, New Hampshire, where he worked at his trade for ten years. He then removed with his family to Andover, New Hampshire, where he was a resident for thirty years, and died July 29, 1907. He was a man of quiet and unassuming nature, though of social disposition, and hospitable to all.

He was a lover of music, and for many years held the position of chorister in the church at Andover, which he attended as long as his health would permit. Although not a full member of this society, he was an earnest worker in its behalf, and was much respected by all. He was a Republican in politics. He was married, September 2, 1862, to Lucy Maria Smith, who was born July 6, 1839, in Cabot, Vermont, daughter of Benjamin and Betsey (Grant) Smith. He was survived by his wife and three sons, Elbert D. of Franklin, and Eugene B., and Harry L. of Andover. An only daughter died in infancy. Betsey (Grant) Smith was born June 25, 1804, in Berlin, Vermont, a daughter of Thomas and Lydia Grant. Thomas Grant was born September 29, 1778, in East Windsor, Connecticut, a son of Azariah and Abigail Grant, and was married, February 28, 1801, to Lydia, daughter of James and Sarah Crowninshield. She was born in 1778 in Killingly, Connecticut.

(VIII) Elbert David, son of Lyman and Lucy M. (Smith) Currier, was born August 7, 1867, in Concord, New Hampshire. He attended the public schools of his native town until his parents moved to Andover, same state, about 1877, and was subsequently a student of the village school there, and attended the School of Practice in Wilmot, and finished his schooling at Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire. He made a special study of organ and vocal music and art under private teachers, and for a little more than a year he was employed in Gillett's Copying House, Concord. He began work as a photographer in Andover, New Hampshire, in 1886, and there continued until 1899. Going to Boston, he continued his professional work until the summer of 1901. In October of that year he purchased the studio of George Hale, in Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, and has since continued business there. He is a member of the Village Congregational Church of Franklin, New Hampshire. He is a steadfast Republican in political principle. He is a member of the Photographers' Association of New Hampshire. He was married October 1, 1902, in Hebron, New Hampshire, to Lucy May Hardy, daughter of David P. and Sarah D. (Fox) Hardy. (See Hardy, IX.)

It is extremely difficult to express in words the value to the world of such a man as Moody Currier, Governor of New Hampshire, and long one of the most successful and prominent men of the commonwealth. As a business man, a scholar and philanthropist, he rendered distinguished service to his native state and to humanity in general. Born amid conditions of poverty and misfortune, he rose superior to environment and achieved a success in his chosen lines which is vouchsafed to but few men even when blessed with every advantage at the start. His example will ever remain among those most worthy of emulation, as an inspiration and encouragement to ambitious youth everywhere. His fame was not confined to one state, but extended over many, and the great final reckoning of mankind alone can tell the benefits to the world of his unblemished life. He was born April 22, 1806, in Boscawen, Merrimack county, and died at his home in Manchester, August 23, 1898, in his ninety-third year. To him was given length of days and wisdom of a high order. His boyhood was passed in an agricultural community where books were rare, but he used his few leisure hours in the pursuit of knowledge. Compelled to labor diligently and almost incessantly



W. L. & C. Co.

Moody Currier

in order to live, from a very early age, he yet established the basis of that wide information which made his mature years so bright and useful to both himself and the country. A few weeks at the rural winter school enabled him to gain a footing at the base of the tree of knowledge, and by his own efforts he secured a preparatory training at Hopkinton Academy, and he finally entered Dartmouth College, where he paid his way by teaching and farm work, being graduated from the classical course in 1834. He was the honor man of his class, delivering the Greek oration, and none disputed his title to honors so nobly earned. He now set about preparation for admission to the bar, engaging as a means to that end, in the work of teaching, for which he was fitted by nature, and like all his undertakings, this was carried on with enthusiasm and thoroughness. He was employed in a school at Concord, was principal of the Hopkinton Academy and of the Lowell (Massachusetts) High School. Having pursued his legal studies successfully while teaching, he was admitted to the bar at Manchester in the spring of 1841 and immediately set about the practice of his chosen profession, locating in that city. For two years he was associated with Hon. George W. Morrison, and subsequently pursued his profession alone, acquiring a handsome and valuable practice and continuing until 1848, when he entered the field of finance, for which he was so admirably fitted. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Amoskeag Bank, of which he was cashier until its reorganization as a National Bank, becoming at that time its president. This responsible position he held until failing health compelled his resignation in 1892. He was the first treasurer and subsequently president of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, and was the founder and one of the directors of the People's Savings Bank. In the broad field of industrial and financial development, he was a master, and his connections extended to nearly every useful and growing institution of his home city. He was a director of the Manchester Mills corporation; was treasurer of the Concord Railroad Company, and of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad; was chosen president of the Eastern railroad in New Hampshire in 1877; was a director of the Blodgett Edge Tool Company and director of the Amoskeag Axe Company during its existence; was president and director of the Manchester Gas Light Company; and was for many years treasurer of the New England Loan Company, the first to issue debenture bonds.

It was natural that such a forceful mind should take an active interest in the conduct of public business, and we find him on record as clerk of the state senate in 1843-44, to which position he was chosen as a Democrat. The slavery agitation caused him to join the Free Soil party, and he was among those who aided in the establishment of the Republican party in 1856. In that year he was elected to the Senate, and was president of that body in the latter part of its session in the succeeding winter. In 1860-61 he was a member of the Governor's Council, and as chairman of the committee charged with filling the state's quota of soldiers for the Union armies, he rendered the state and nation most valuable service. In 1876 he was chosen as presidential elector, and was urged to become a candidate for governor in 1879. To this he would not then consent, but in 1884 he became his party's leader and was triumphantly elected to that high office. His administration was characterized by dignity, success and honor to all concerned. Be-

side an intimate knowledge of Greek and Latin, he possessed a knowledge of French, Spanish, Italian, German, and other modern languages, in which he read frequently in order that his acquaintance with them might not lapse. In recognition of his learning and distinguished services, both Dartmouth and Bates College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. While teaching in Concord he edited a literary journal and, for some years after locating in Manchester, he edited and published a newspaper. He was an able writer of both prose and verse, and was a deep student of religious and scientific questions. His state papers, published since his death, furnish edifying reading for those who appreciate pure and classical English. In speaking of Governor Currier, a local historian says: "A distinguished classical scholar," he was "learned in the literature and proficient in many of the languages of modern Europe. * * * For elegant expression and polished style and fitness for the occasion, his address accepting in behalf of the State the statue of Daniel Webster has never been excelled." His proclamations, though without formality or dogmatism, were religious in tone and moral in sentiment. The following short stanzas disclose the soul of a poet, and are given as one of the gems from Mr. Currier's pen:

"When one by one the stars go out,
And slow retires the night,
In shinning robes the sun appears
And pours his golden light.

So, one by one, we all depart,
And darkness shrouds the way;
But hope lights up the sacred morn
Of Life's eternal day."

Mr. Currier was thrice married but left no offspring. His first wife was Lucretia Dustin; the second was Mary Kidder; the third, Hannah A. Slade, daughter of Enoch and Penelope (Wellington) Slade (see Slade), survives him and treasures most worthily his honored memory. The best summary possible of the noble life and services of Governor Moody Currier is supplied by the following paragraphs, which were written by one who knew intimately all the phases of his long life and noble character:

"The long list of New Hampshire's successful and eminent men contains few if any names that are entitled to precedence over that of ex-Governor Moody Currier, who died at his residence in this city Tuesday noon, and there is certainly no other whose career illustrates more strikingly the rewards that are open to ability, integrity, industry and perseverance. His home reflected his large means, great learning and cultivated tastes. His house and grounds were ornaments of the city and the delight of all admirers of substantial architecture and floral beauty. His family idolized him and in his declining years ministered to him with the greatest watchfulness and tenderest care. He lived almost a century with his mental faculties unimpaired and enjoyed as few can the old age which crowned his long life. He leaves to his family and friends a record which is to them a precious legacy and to all an inspiration. He was the most learned man with whom we were ever acquainted. For more than eighty years his books were the constant companions of his leisure hours. He never read merely for amusement, but always for instruction. Probably in all his life he did not read ten works of fiction. He read slowly, passing nothing which he did not understand, and when once he had finished a volume he never forgot what it contained. His

knowledge of the Bible surpassed that of almost any New Hampshire man of his time. He could read and write several languages, ancient and modern, and was a master of pure English. He knew science, art and literature. He was versed in philosophy, astronomy, geology, botany, and natural history. He was a mathematician of a high order. The geography of the world was in his mind and the world's history was familiar to him. He was always informed upon current events and new inventions were the subjects of his constant study. He studied social, moral, theological, industrial and political problems, and was always able to discuss them intelligently. His mind was a storehouse of rich and varied knowledge upon nearly every subject. And yet he never displayed his learning, and only his intimate friends knew how profound and extensive it was.

"As a financier he had no superior in the state. In the investment and management of capital his judgment was seldom at fault. The moneyed institutions which he founded prospered from the first and grew steadily in size and strength until they stood unshaken monuments to his courage, wisdom, prudence and skill against panics and depressions and all other adversities.

"Among all the corporations in which he has been a controlling director there is not one which has proved a disappointment to those whose money was invested in it. There are no wrecks along the paths through which investors followed Moody Currier. He was a public-spirited citizen. He helped lay the foundations of Manchester and build the superstructure upon them, and whatever in his judgment promoted her prosperity commanded his support. He never gave because others did. He never tried to buy notoriety. He never placated opposition by bribes, but for the causes in which he believed he had a willing hand and an open purse. He was a man of very decided opinions and therefore a strong partisan. From the birth of the Republican party he was one of its most courageous leaders, wisest counselors and most liberal contributors. He held many public positions and displayed in all of them the same ability which was so conspicuous in his private affairs.

"During the war of the rebellion he was a member of the governor's council and in this position his financial and executive ability contributed immensely to the advantage of the state and nation. Probably New Hampshire was more indebted to him than to any other man for her honorable record in providing money and men in response to the repeated calls of the government.

"As governor of the state he won a national reputation. His state papers are the classics of our official literature, and all his acts were such as to steadily strengthen him in public confidence and esteem.

"He was a generous patron of art and literature. In his religious views he was a liberal. Far from being an infidel he rejected the creeds and ceremonies and superstitions of past ages and found his religious home in the Unitarian Church, of which he was a firm supporter. He was not an effusive or demonstrative man. His self control was perfect at all times and under all circumstances. He was always calm, deliberate and quiet. He never sought popularity. He never contributed to sensations. He was always the thoughtful, earnest, steady-going, self-reliant and reliable citizen. Until within three days before his death his mind was as strong, as well balanced and as active as ever.

He was an ardent lover of nature and a worshiper of her truth and beauty. He hated shams, hypocrisy and pretenses and abominated Pharisees and demagogues. He had strong likes and dislikes. He remembered his friends and did not forget his enemies. His companionship was delightful and helpful to all who appreciated solid worth and enjoyed sound instruction. None could be much with him without growing wiser. His advice was sound. His example showed the road to honorable success and was an invitation to whoever was strong, ambitious and determined."

MRS. MOODY CURRIER.

(Written by Moody Currier in 1895.)

Mrs. Moody Currier was the youngest daughter of Enoch Slade, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Thetford, Vermont, and sister of General Samuel Slade, an eminent lawyer of St. Johnsbury, in the same state. She received her early education in Thetford Academy, at that time one of the most famous institutions in New England. Here many of the sons and daughters of New Hampshire and Vermont resorted to prepare for college, or to obtain a higher education than could be gained elsewhere. In this celebrated school Miss Slade early found herself ranking among the foremost, not only in the ordinary studies, but also in the higher branches of Greek, Latin and mathematics, which she pursued far into the college course. After leaving the academy with the highest reputation for scholarship, Miss Slade went to Boston, where, under distinguished teachers, she continued her studies in music, French and other branches of polite literature, thus adding a metropolitan finish not easily acquired in rural institutions. After her marriage, in connection with her husband, she continued her literary and scientific pursuits, keeping up with the progress of the age, adopting in their broadest and most liberal sense the best thoughts of modern research. Although she has never given to the public any of her literary productions, her education and critical tastes would warrant success in such an undertaking. She does not seek distinction by a display to the world of her charities and benefactions, which are many, and known only to those who receive them. She believes that the proper sphere of woman is her home, which she renders happy, and adorns by devoting to it the best energies of her life. By her care and watchfulness she threw around her husband's declining years a mantle of joy and gladness.

Among the English patronymics adopted from callings, this is one of those early planted in New England, and has contributed in many ways to the advancement of civilization and all that improves the race. In all the profession and honorable walks of life it has been well known, and is especially conspicuous today for the achievements and discoveries of modern times. The most widely known and honored is the discoverer and founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. One of the most beloved of the past generation was Bishop Osman Baker, of Concord.

(1) John Baker was a freeman in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1634.

(II) Thomas Baker, supposed to be a son of John, was born in Kent, England, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was a respected and honored citizen. His name is given in the list of members of First Church, Roxbury, 1650. He was a friend and loyal supporter of Rev. John



Hannah A. Currier

Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He purchased an estate at Boston Neck, and there built the first tide mill. His death occurred January 28, 1683, and the church records written by his pastor refer to him as the "godly father Baker, buried January 30, 1683."

(III) John (2), son of Thomas Baker, was born 1644, and died 1722.

(IV) Thomas (2), son of John (2) Baker, was born May 26, 1676, in Roxbury, and was married May 28, 1702, to Sarah Pike. He lived in Roxbury, a respected citizen, and died May 10, 1761. His second wife, Hannah, died March 6, 1776.

(V) Captain Joseph, son of Thomas and Sarah (Pike) Baker, was born January 25, 1704, in Roxbury, and was one of the early settlers in Pembroke, then called Suncook, New Hampshire. This township was granted to the soldiers who served under the gallant Captain John Lovewell, who was renowned in the annals of the Indian wars, and famous in song and story in early colonial days. Hannah Lovewell, born July 23, 1721, in Dunstable, the daughter of Captain Lovewell, became the wife of Captain Joseph Baker, May 31, 1739. She inherited one-third of her father's estate, including the lands assigned to him in Pembroke. Captain Baker bought from her brother the other two-thirds and thus became full owner. He married (second), November 11, 1790, Mrs. Morrill, of Canterbury. His first wife bore him eleven children. (Mention of Lovewell and descendants appears in this article.) Captain Joseph Baker was a private in Captain Thomas Tash's company in the regiment commanded by Colonel John Hart, enlisting April 27, and serving until November 21, 1758. His regiment was raised for the Crown Point expedition, but a part of it went to Louisburg, and the others, under Lieutenant-Colonel Goffe, did duty on the western frontier. On May 31, 1758, while on this expedition, he was appointed by Governor Benning Wentworth the captain of the foot company (in Colonel Z. Lovewell's regiment), located at Suncook, New Hampshire. Captain Baker was the surveyor of several townships in southern New Hampshire, and was one of the foremost men in his neighborhood in all that made for the welfare of the province. He was a member of the committee of safety of Pembroke in 1774. He was also a member of the third provincial congress of New Hampshire, which met at Exeter, April 21, 1775, and was active in helping the province take its stand for the new republic. He was an ardent supporter of religion, and was a deacon of the Congregational Church in Pembroke.

(VI) Joseph (2), eldest son of Captain Joseph (1) and Hannah (Lovewell) Baker, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, November 7, 1740, and died February 27, 1816. He removed about 1762 to Bow, where he was collector of province taxes in 1764, and selectman in 1771 and 1804. He was a member of the committee of safety of Bow in 1777, and was a soldier at Fort Washington (Portsmouth Harbor), in the revolution. In the tax list of 1790 he appears as one of the heaviest taxpayers in the town. He married Mary Ann Moore, of the same town, probably in 1762. She was born probably in Pembroke, and died January 27, 1835. Both were buried in the River Road cemetery. Their children were: John, James, Daniel, Jesse, Hannah, Joseph, Mary Ann, Philip C. and Mark. (Mention of Philip C. and the last named and descendants appears in this article.)

(VII) James, second son and child of Joseph (2) and Mary Ann (Moore) Baker, was born in

Bow, March 8, 1765, and died May 24, 1808. He married, November 14, 1793, Judith Whittemore, who was born in Pembroke, November 5, 1771, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Gilman) Whittemore of Pembroke. Aaron Whittemore was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and the first settled minister in Pembroke. Sarah Gilman was a daughter of Peter Gilman, one of the early New Hampshire families. She died March, 1840. James and Judith Baker were buried in the River Road cemetery, Bow. Their children were: 1. Aaron Whittemore. 2. Luke. 3. Harriet, who married Philip Sargent of Bow. 4. Susan, who married Peter Whittemore, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. 5. Lydia, who married Henry M. Moore, of Concord. 6. James, a successful leather merchant in Boston. James married (first) Olive Greenleaf, of Wiscasset, Maine. After her death he married (second) her sister, Rachel Greenleaf, by whom he had one daughter, Evelyn Greenleaf, now a well known literary critic and playwright, wife of Dr. John P. Sutherland, of Boston. (Luke and descendants are mentioned in this article.)

(VIII) Aaron W., eldest child of James and Judith (Whittemore) Baker, was born April 10, 1796, and was only twelve years old when his father died. The farm was new and rough and required hard and continuous labor. This Mrs. Baker and her small children were compelled to render. Thus from boyhood Aaron W. Baker was accustomed to the hardest of farm work. Early morning found him in the field, and darkness closed the labors of the day. His advantages for education were very limited. During the winter time only could he secure even an irregular attendance upon the public schools. By the instruction there received and by his home studies he acquired a fair common-school education. To this he added a knowledge of vocal music, which he taught for several terms. He had a good voice, which he retained until old age. As he attained manhood he helped his brothers and sisters to better educational opportunities than he enjoyed, and by constant labor improved and enlarged the cultivated portions of the farm. He bought out the heirs and became its owner. In his latter years he added to it until his farm included nearly all the land originally owned by his father and grandfather and many acres besides.

In politics Mr. Baker was first a Whig. When the Democratic party became the exponent of more liberal principles he joined it, and when it became allied with the slave power of the south he promptly abandoned it. He was an original Abolitionist, and acted with the Free Soil party from its organization. When the Republican party was formed he, with the Free Soilers generally, united with that party and he ever after remained a Republican. In religion as in politics, he was thoughtful, studious, and progressive. He was trained in the faith of orthodox Congregationalism, and until middle life never attended any other preaching, but, as he read his Bible and pondered over the great questions of duty and destiny, he found both heart and mind protesting against its harsh doctrines and inadequate statements of goodness, mercy, and love of the Infinite Father. He became a Universalist. His wife, who had been educated a Baptist, joined him in his studies and reflections, and she, too, became a Universalist. Both died, consoled and sustained by that cheering faith. He passed away July 12, 1876, and his widow May 20, 1881. Long before total abstinence, or even temperance principles were popular, Mr. Baker became their earnest advocate. He aided the circulation and adoption

of temperance pledges, and by his influence many signed them. By example and encouragement he assisted in their maintenance and helped to render social or habitual drinking disreputable. In all the transactions of his life Mr. Baker was noted for his honesty, integrity, energy and faithfulness. He followed his convictions of duty, the logic of events and of principles, to their legitimate conclusions, and did not flinch from their results. He enjoyed society, liked company and loved his friends and relatives. Although in the political minority of his town, he held the offices of selectman and treasurer and other positions of responsibility and trust. He was married, March 10, 1825, to Nancy Dustin, a descendant of the heroine, Hannah Dustin. Their children were four sons: Francis M., Rufus, John B., and Henry M.

(IX) Henry Moore, youngest son of Aaron W. and Nancy (Dustin) Baker, was born in Bow, January 11, 1841. He attended the public schools of Bow, which he left to attend, first Pembroke Academy, then Hopkinton Academy, and finally the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, where he completed his preparation for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1859. There he sustained the character of an industrious and well beloved student, and graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1863. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. Immediately after leaving college he entered the office of Judge Minot, of Concord, where he began the study of law. A year later, 1864, he was appointed to a clerkship in the War Department at Washington, D. C., from which he was afterward transferred to the Treasury Department, where he filled different positions of trust and responsibility until 1874. While a clerk he continued his law studies, a part of the time at the Law Department of the Columbian University, from which he graduated in 1866, and was soon after admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In 1882 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. In 1874 he resigned his clerkship and opened a law office in Washington, where there is a large number of lawyers. To succeed there a lawyer must possess a good legal mind, be studious, exercise care in the preparation of his cases and energy in the prosecution of them, and be ever on the alert for any advantage that may offer itself. That Mr. Baker possessed all the qualifications required is proved by the success he attained. He early made for himself a reputation that brought a large clientele and an extensive and profitable business. "His practice ranged from cases in the inferior courts and before the departments to final appeals taken to the supreme court of the United States. Large sums of money and valuable property were involved in some of the litigation which fell to his lot to conduct to a successful termination. In two of his cases in the United States court of claims there were at stake directly not less than one hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars, while indirectly the amount exceeded half a million. Another case carried to the supreme court of the United States determined the title to three millions of property. He is considered a safe counselor and a good advocate. His success in his profession is due to his industry, to his perseverance, and to his thorough knowledge of legal principles. He has a good standing at the bar of the District of Columbia, which includes in its membership men of national reputation."

During his residence in Washington Mr. Baker maintained his legal residence in Bow, and never

failed to attend the annual town meeting, regardless of the expense in time and money such attendance might necessitate. A Republican from boyhood, he has always been a staunch supporter of his party and an aggressive campaigner. All the time he was in practice in Washington his law office was headquarters for all New Hampshire Republicans who gathered at the capitol and wanted to hold political conferences. These arrangements were made to insure the attendance of all New Hampshire clerks at closely contested elections at home.

In 1886 Mr. Baker was made judge advocate general of the New Hampshire National Guard, with the rank of brigadier-general, and filled that office two years. In 1890 he was nominated by acclamation as the candidate of his party in the Merrimack district for the state senate. In the campaign which followed he was recognized as one of the principal contributors to the success of the Republican ticket in the commonwealth and its control of the legislature. An evidence of his popularity was the number of votes he received, which amounted to a plurality of one hundred and fifty and a majority of seventy-five, while in his district the candidate for governor received only a plurality of seventy-six votes. In the senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and a member of several other important committees, as well as chairman of its joint special committee on the revision, codification, and amendment of the public statutes. His critical judgment and efficiency made him one of the leaders of his party in the upper house. The great mass of crude and unwise legislation which found its way from the house into the senate in that particular session was very much reduced in volume through Senator Baker's efforts. In regard to one measure in particular, he made the ablest speech of the session, on the bill to give the Mount Washington railway the right to buy land and conduct a hotel on the summit of Mount Washington. This speech was afterward printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated. It was delivered March 18, 1891, and is a good illustration of the Senator's ability to oppose measures he can not approve.

Senator Baker's successful canvass in his senatorial district and his wise course as a legislator made him the logical candidate of the Republican party in the Second Congressional district, where the strength of the Democracy was so great that none by a man of first class ability and reputation could oust them from their stronghold; hence, in 1892, he was made the nominee of his party for congress, and went into the contest determined to win; and win he did, although it was a Democratic year throughout the country. Mr. Cleveland was elected president, and a strong Democratic house, in which Mr. Baker became one of the active and aggressive minority. He frequently participated in the general discussions of the house, and the *Congressional Record* shows his views as sound upon every important subject of legislation, where Democratic unsoundness and heresy were rampant during Mr. Cleveland's term of four years. Mr. Baker's ten years experience in the departments of war and the treasury, and his experience gained in the practice of law in Washington, gave him a knowledge of methods, customs and usages possessed by only a few on their first entry into congress, and materially aided him in the performance of his official duties.

In 1894 he was a candidate for re-election, and where he had received a plurality of three hundred and twenty-nine votes, he made a gain of thirteen

hundred per cent. In the Fifty-third Congress he was assigned to the committees on agriculture and militia. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he became a member of the committees on judiciary, and the election of president, vice-president, and representatives in congress. He was chairman of one of the standing sub-committees of the judiciary committee. His principal speeches were in opposition to the repeal of the federal election laws, on the methods of accounting in the treasury department, in favor of the purchase and distribution to the farmers of the country of rare and valuable agricultural and horticultural seeds, on the tariff, on protection not hostile to exportation, on the necessity of adequate coast defense, on the criminal jurisdiction of the United States supreme court, and on civil service reforms, many copies of which were printed in pamphlet and extensively circulated. Mr. Baker has been frequently heard on the stump, and is noted for his fair and argumentative speeches. He endeavors to convince rather than to amuse. Whenever his voice or influence is needed to advance the principles of his party, he is present. He stands firmly for the right as after a careful study and investigation he sees it, but is always respectful and considerate of the opinions and feelings of others. He seeks harmony and not discord in the party, and is a safe counselor at all times.

"On November, 1902, Mr. Baker was elected delegate from Bow to the convention to revise the constitution of New Hampshire, and in the work of that convention he took a conspicuous and honorable part, not only in introducing amendments, but in the discussions, and work on committees.

"The first amendment he offered was to article six of the Bill of Rights, with the design to secure absolute equality to all in the state as to religious belief, not inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state. His proposition was adopted in a modified form. His second proposition was to restrict the legislature so that it should be unable to pass any local, special or private laws, where a general law applicable to all persons and conditions could be made applicable. This was not adopted, owing to the short time the convention had to consider it. Had this been adopted it would have saved the state a good deal of expense, and the legislature much time. His third proposition was to so amend the constitution that all future amendments should be prepared and submitted to the people by the legislature, instead of by convention as now. This was not adopted. Mr. Baker favored the district system for choice of representatives, and advocated a substantial reduction of the house and a proportional increase of the senate, but these views did not find favor with the majority. He advocated all these propositions with great force and clearness of statement. He also advocated strongly the amendment granting women suffrage, and making plurality instead of majority the rule for electing public officers. Mr. Baker was chairman on rules, and a member of the committee on future amendments to the constitution and other matters. In all his work and arguments he displayed a clear and comprehensive knowledge of parliamentary law, and held his own equal to the best in debate."

In 1904 and again in 1906 he was elected to represent Bow in the lower house of the legislature, and in each session he championed the measures to which he gave his support with the same earnestness and sincerity that always marks his course. In the season of 1905 he was on the committees on national affairs and judiciary, and in

1907 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and in that position proved very efficient in expediting the consideration of meritorious measures and in retiring unwise and unimportant bills. He favored the erection of a new state house, the enactment of a law restraining the sale of liquor by druggists in no-license places, the passage of a law providing for woman suffrage, a tax on railroad earnings, and the abolition of the present railroad free pass system and introduced a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Baker's active participation in the affairs of the state have led him in many cases to search for the underlying causes and fundamental principles of things, and in this way he has become a profound student of many features of New England history, and has responded to requests to deliver historical and literary addresses on several important occasions. On the occasion of the celebration of Forefathers' Day, December 22, 1889, he delivered an able and scholarly address on "The Pilgrim Puritans," in All Souls' Church, Washington, D. C., in the presence of a large and appreciative audience. In this he clearly delineated the causes which made the settlers of Plymouth Pilgrims, and showed the powerful and controlling influence which the principles they promulgated have exercised over New England, and finally over the whole American Nation. In June, 1902, he delivered at Concord before the New Hampshire Society of the Sons of the American Revolution an address on the subject: "New Hampshire at Bunker Hill," taking for his motto "Justia, et praeterea nihil." In this discourse he showed the falsity of the claims put forth by Massachusetts that that colony furnished the most of the men and was entitled to the lion's share of the glory for the part she took in the battle. Mr. Baker showed by figures whose correctness could not be challenged that New Hampshire furnished two-thirds of the men and did more than three-fourths of the successful fighting, destroying or putting to flight the flower of the British troops in that action.

Mr. Baker has cultivated an inherent love of literature and many an otherwise idle hour he devotes to the perusal of the classics, ancient and modern. He is a member of the New Hampshire Society; is a Son of the American Revolution, and the president of the New Hampshire Society; a member of the New Hampshire Club; has been president of the Alumni Association of Dartmouth College; also of the Alumni of Pembroke Academy.

He resides on the ancestral acres in Bow, which he cultivates (sometimes with his own hands) with the same care, skill and success, that his forefathers before him did. He pays the largest tax in the town, is heavily interested in industries outside of the town, and is accounted a man of large means. He is a member of Bow Grange, No. 189, Patrons of Husbandry, and frequently attends its meetings, in which he takes as much interest as any other member. He is not a member of any church, but gives of his means to further church work and to every deserving petitioner for charity as his needs require.

(VIII) Luke, second son and child of James and Judith (Whittemore) Baker, was born in Bow, February 9, 1798, died in Dunbarton, August 27, 1884, and is buried at East Weare. His father died when he was ten years old, and he and his brother Aaron were obliged to carry on the farm and support the large family of children. In his early life he built a mill for carding and coloring wool and fulling cloth at Bow Mills, which he operated until

about 1837, when he removed to Dunbarton and was a farmer in the northwest part of the town for the remainder of his life. He married (first), May 23, 1823, Ann, daughter of Moses Carter, of Concord, who was born March 19, 1801, and died April 6, 1833. She is buried in the Wheeler cemetery in Bow. He married (second), January 19, 1834, Martha, daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Moore) Gilchrist, of Goffstown, who was born December 5, 1804, and died March 14, 1879. She is buried in East Weare. (See Gilchrist, IV.) Luke Baker had four children by his first wife, Ann Carter, viz.: 1. James Wallace, who died young. 2. Moses Carter, born in Bow, January 25, 1825, a successful grain merchant in Chicago; he married Laura A. Morse, of Akron, Ohio, and died in Chicago in 1893. 3. Adaline W., born in Bow, March 12, 1827, married Henry A. Sargent, of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. She is now living in Concord. 4. Luke N., born in Bow about 1829, married Laura A. Abbott, of Concord. He died in San Francisco, California, in 1892. He was a carpenter by trade. The following children were born to Luke and Martha (Gilchrist) Baker: 1. James A., born June 17, 1838, enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, and died in the service in General Bank's army at Brazier City, Louisiana. 2. Frances Ann, born July 19, 1841; she never married and is now living in Concord. 3. Helen M., the subject of the next paragraph.

(IX) Helen M., second daughter and third child of Luke and Martha (Gilchrist) Baker, was born in Dunbarton, March 4, 1843. She received a good common school education, and for many years in her early life taught school in Dunbarton, Weare, Goffstown and Bradford, Vermont. She married at Dunbarton, April 15, 1869, John H. Burroughs, of Bow (see Burroughs, IV). She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

(VII) Philip Carrington, sixth son and eighth child of Joseph (2) and Mary Ann (Moore) Baker, was born March 16, 1782, in Pembroke, and resided in Bow, whence he removed to Sanbornton, New Hampshire, and there died May 10, 1837. He was by trade a shoemaker, and was also engaged in farming. On September 25, 1835, he purchased a farm in Sanbornton, one mile north of the square, and moved upon it in the spring of 1836. He was married December 10, 1806, to Mary Dow, of Concord, who was born March 24, 1780, and died June 28, 1865. Their children were: Clarinda, Timothy Dow, Amos Morgan and Mary Ann.

(VIII) Clarinda, eldest child of Philip C. and Mary (Dow) Baker, was born August 3, 1808, in Bow, and became the wife of Fenner H. Emerson of Sanbornton (see Emerson).

(VII) Mark, youngest son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Moore) Baker, was born May 2, 1785, in Bow. He lived in the place of his birth until 1836, when in order to better educate his children he removed to Sanbornton, New Hampshire. He was always a constant attendant and a faithful servant of the church. He was a close friend of Governor Pierce, the father of President Franklin Pierce. He was married in May, 1807, to Abigail Ambrose, in Pembroke, a daughter of Deacon Nathaniel and Phebe (Lovejoy) Ambrose. He married (second), in 1850, Mrs. Elizabeth (Patterson) Duncan, of Londonderry, who died June 6, 1875, surviving her husband nearly ten years. Mark Baker passed away October 6, 1865, in Tilton. He was the father of six children.

Abigail Ambrose, wife of Mark Baker, was born in Pembroke, April 18, 1784. She died at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton), New Hampshire, November 21, 1849. From an extended article which appeared in the press of that day, is extracted the following eloquent tribute to her rare virtues by the Rev. Richard S. Rust, D. D.:

"The character of Mrs. Baker was distinguished for numerous excellencies, and these were most happily blended. She possessed a strong intellect, a sympathizing heart, and a placid spirit. Her presence, like the gentle dew and cheerful light, was felt by all around her. She gave an elevated character to the tone of the conversation in the circles in which she moved, and directed attention to themes at once pleasing and profitable. The oft-repeated expressions of that sainted spirit on the hearts of those especially entrusted to her watch-care can never be effaced. No sacrifice was esteemed too great, could it subserve their interests. Kind and conciliatory in manner, wise and prudent in counsel, at all times cheerful and hopeful, she was the presiding genius of a lovely circle and a happy home. The bereaved husband laments the loss of a devoted wife, mourning children an affectionate mother, the church one of its brightest ornaments, and the community one of its most valued members." Her children were: Samuel Dow, Albert, George, Sullivan, Abigail Beman, Martha Smith and Mary (Mrs. Eddy), all of whom are mentioned at length below.

(VIII) Samuel Dow Baker was born July 8, 1803, in Bow, and died September 23, 1868. His first wife was Eliza Ann Glover. His second wife was Mary Ann Cook. She was for many years a well known missionary. She was principal of the Pine Ridge Seminary, Indian Territory, and wrote the "History of the Judsons."

(VIII) Albert Baker was born in Bow, New Hampshire, February 5, 1810, and died October 17, 1841, at the early age of thirty-one years. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1834, with the reputation of being one of the finest students who had ever attended the institution. He immediately entered the law office of Franklin Pierce, afterward president of the United States, and then a resident of Hillsborough. He studied with Mr. Pierce two years, and then spent a year in the law office of Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston. In 1837 he began the practice of law in Hillsborough. In 1839 he was chosen to the state legislature, and re-elected in 1840 and 1841. In an appreciative and extended review of his brilliant career, Governor Isaac Hill, in the *New Hampshire Patriot*, among other things said: "Mr. Baker was a young man of uncommon promise. Gifted with the highest order of intellectual powers, he had trained and schooled them by an intense and almost incessant study during his short life. He was fond of investigating abstruse and metaphysical principles, and he never quit them until he had explored every nook and corner, however hidden and remote. Had life and health been spared to him, he would have made himself one of the most distinguished men in the country."

(VIII) Colonel George Sullivan Baker was born August 7, 1812. He married Martha Dew Rand, and died November 21, 1867, in Sanbornton. They had one child, George Washington Baker (now surviving).

(VIII) Abigail Beman Baker was born January 15, 1815. She was married to Alexander H. Tilton, a large woolen manufacturer, from whose family the town of Tilton, New Hampshire, was

named. They had three children: Albert Baker, Alfred Edwin, and Abbie Evelyn, all deceased without issue.

(VIII) Martha Smith Baker was born January 16, 1819. She married Luther C. Pillsbury, of Concord. They had two children, Mary B., and Ellen C., both deceased without issue. Mr. Pillsbury was widely and favorably known because of his eminently successful work in the conduct of state prisons. He was deputy warden of the New Hampshire state prison at Concord, and warden of the New York state prison.

(VIII) Mary Baker Eddy (See frontispiece, Vol. III). Great nations fulfill great missions. Greece is synonymous with philosophy, Rome with administration, France with liberty. For the achievement of its appointed task, history records that there has always been provided the right leader. Greece had her Socrates, Rome her Caesar, France her Lafayette. The accepted mission of our loved Republic is the enthronement of right, the fulfilment of the Master's prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." Among a large body of careful thinkers there is a growing conviction that the commonwealth of New Hampshire is the birthplace and the home of the befitting leader, through whom the sacred mission of our great nation is finding its consummation.

The historic White Mountain State is rich in all that typifies spiritual leadership. Her enduring granite is a fitting symbol of that strength of character and heroic firmness which characterizes every great leader. Her heaven-kissing mountains typify that lofty idealism which alone can lift mortals from the valleys of selfishness and sin to the uplands of true manhood. Her placid lakes and swift flowing rivers, with their clear crystal waters, betoken the purity of thought which eliminates sordid materialism and establishes the spiritual life manifested by the great Master.

Mary Baker Eddy's earliest progenitor in New Hampshire was John Lovewell, the grandfather of her great-grandmother, Hannah Lovewell Baker, the heroic wife of the gallant Captain Joseph Baker, the original ancestor of that name in the Granite State. John Lovewell was one of the foremost men in the colony. He was merchant, mill owner and landed proprietor. New Hampshire histories say that he was an ensign in the army of Cromwell, and that he came to America in 1660 because of the restoration of Charles II. His deep religious convictions are shown by the following anecdote recorded of him in the "Town History of Dunstable": "One Sabbath morning Parson Swan forgot the day and ordered his hired men to their work. They objected, telling him it was Sunday. He would not believe it, but finally said, 'If it is Sunday we shall soon see Father Lovewell coming up the hill;' and sure enough, punctual as the clock to the hour, the aged man, then more than a hundred years old, but who never missed a Sunday, was seen making his way to church."

It is related of the celebrated Hannah Dustin, who was captured by the Indians at Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1697, and escaped by killing her captors, ten in number, that in her lonely wanderings down the Merrimack, from the mouth of the Contocook in Concord, New Hampshire, the first house she reached was the home of this ancestor of Mrs. Eddy.

Ancient manuscripts quaintly relate, "Between 1752 and 1756 died John Lovewell at the great age of one hundred and twenty years, the oldest person who ever deceased in New Hampshire."

Mrs. Eddy's great-great-grandfather, the illustrious Captain John Lovewell, son of the former, is famed in colonial song and story for his valor and patriotism. The safety of the entire New Hampshire colony was menaced by the rapine and butchery of the cruel savages. In the crisis, when others had failed and all efforts resulted only in disaster, Captain Lovewell organized a brave company, went forth into the wilderness, met and defeated the enemy, and bestowed lasting peace upon the struggling colony. The peace was, however, dearly bought, for the intrepid warrior sacrificed his life for his country's welfare. The grateful commonwealth of Massachusetts bestowed upon him and his brave band of heroes the town of Pembroke (now in New Hampshire), and hither Captain Joseph Baker brought his bride Hannah, the fair daughter of the well loved Captain Lovewell, who inherited her father's broad acres in the valley of the Merrimack.

Hannah Lovewell Baker, Mrs. Eddy's great-grandmother was a worthy daughter of her heroic sire. A tribute to her character is quoted from the "History of Pembroke," page 59: "These were times that tried men's souls. They were led to develop those strong and sterling qualities of character, which made conspicuous the nobilities of their manhood and patriotism. Nor were the women behind the men in the display of those qualities. We give an illustration. It is said that Hannah, the daughter of the brave Captain John Lovewell, and wife of Captain Joseph Baker, was washing by a spring or stream, when an alarm was given of the presence of Indians in the neighborhood. The men on their way to a place of safety, found her at work, and urged her to flee for shelter. But she was resolute and persistent. Having work in hand, she would not move until she had finished, Indian or no Indian. The men in their hurry to reach the fort left her. Telling there the story, a rescuing party was sent after her, and found her leisurely coming to the garrison with her basket of clean clothes."

We have already transcribed the written records of the historic Baker family in New Hampshire. The brief sketch herein given is an eloquent witness to a race of men who were lovers of liberty, heroic defenders of their homes and native land. They were of that class of sturdy, self-reliant men whose self-sacrificing labors gave birth to these United States of America, and whose indomitable energy and strict integrity established and have preserved those inalienable rights which have found a glorious expression in the free school, the free ballot, the free press and the free church. Both sides of Mrs. Eddy's family were founders of local churches. Her mother's father was Deacon Nathaniel Ambrose, and through his generosity and labors was founded the North Congregational Church of Pembroke, New Hampshire, known as Deacon Ambrose's Church. The historian also tells us that so largely was the Baker family interested in founding the Methodist Church of that town that "with propriety it might have been called the Baker Meeting House."

High on the hills of Bow, above the mists of the winsome valley of the Merrimack, somewhat apart from the dusty highway, in a home where family prayers began each day's activities, where a mother's love was radiant as the summer sunshine, gentle as the falling dew that bathes the roses of June, was born the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. She was the last welcomed member in this family of three sons and three daughters. The Baker homestead

was a favorite resort for leaders in church and state. The clergy found here a cordial welcome, and teachers and scholars, governors and at least one president of the United States, were wont to frequent it. From birth Mary Baker was different from other children. It was her joy to be in the mother's presence, and the slightest wish of her loved one called forth immediate obedience. She was as shy and retiring as the fawn of the woodland, as meek and modest as the arbutus of spring, as pure and chaste as the blue skies of New Hampshire. So little tainted was the child with the things of earth, so true and loving, so kind and gentle, that a well-known minister of the Gospel said of her that "she was sanctified before she had birth." Yet she was always doubting her own goodness, and praying for deliverance from the bondage of sin.

As Mary Baker grew older, in so far as her strength would permit, for she was a frail child, she became the helper and the friend of all. To her tender care the father entrusted the neglected nestlings and the motherless lambs, and under her gentle ministration they grew well and strong. With her less fortunate playmates she gladly shared her childish treasures and even her wardrobe, so forgetful of self, so thoughtful of others, so rare and radiant was the spirit of this child.

She was gifted with unusual and extraordinary mental powers. Her father believed that her brain was too large for her body, and so kept her much out of school, but she seemed to gain knowledge intuitively. A private tutor declared that she had mastered studies, which, as a matter of fact, she had never entered upon, so quick was she in comprehension. She was blessed with a marvelously retentive memory. No more than a second reading of a long poem was needed in order that she might repeat it entire. On returning from church she was able to recall the leading points of the sermon, which she pondered throughout the week. At ten years of age she was a reader of philosophical works which puzzled her elders. The son of Rev. Enoch Corser, A. M., who was a neighbor friend, has written of her, "She was about fifteen when I first knew her. She and my father used to converse on deep subjects frequently, too deep for me. She was always pure and good, and she stands out in my mind as my father's brightest pupil."

In 1836 Mark Baker moved his family from Bow to Sanbornton, New Hampshire, to give them wider educational advantages. Mary Baker became a pupil in the Sanbornton Academy. Among her teachers were Professor Ira Sanborn, author of Sanborn's Grammar, Rev. Enoch Corser, A. M., Sarah J. Bowdell Lane, and her scholarly and distinguished brother, Albert Baker, Esq., a foremost member of the New Hampshire bar. At ten years of age she was as familiar with Lindley Murray's grammar as she was with the Westminster Catechism, and the latter she read every Sunday. Her favorite studies were natural philosophy, logic and moral science. In addition she received lessons from her brother Albert in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. She was happy in reading the great masterpieces. The Bible, Milton, Shakespeare, Mrs. Hemans, and Young's "Night Thoughts," were helpful in forming her clear and forceful style of writing and speaking. At an early age she evinced marked literary ability. In childhood her thought naturally expressed itself in poetry, and verses flowed from her pen with all the sparkle and freedom of mountain streams. Her modesty and reluctance to appear before the public caused her

to write under different *noms des plume*. At sixteen years of age she was a regular contributor to public press and magazine. Her writings were of such a high order of merit that selections appear in a volume of Prose and Poetry from well known New England authors, published in 1850, twenty-five years before the publication of her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." During her residence in the south she wrote frequently for southern magazines, and on her return to the north, so widely and favorably known had she become as an author of merit, that her compositions were eagerly sought by leading magazines both north and south. Those who study her writings are impressed by the thorough familiarity with the best in literature, which is therein displayed.

Mrs. Eddy early allied herself with the moral forces arrayed for the public good. The "National Encyclopedia of American Biography" says of this religious reformer: "Her spiritual ideal is inseparable from her life, and reflects the true divinity, not in creeds and codes, but facts and qualities inherent in her own noble character. Her life is one of noiseless charities, of gentleness and tenderness of indefatigable toil and unparalleled self-immolation; yet she unsparingly rebukes sin in all its forms and phases."

Her brother Albert was one of the earliest temperance workers and orators of New Hampshire. He gave the first address and drew up the first temperance pledge in the state. Mrs. Eddy signed it, and when in Lynn, Massachusetts, while a member of the Good Templars, reformed many drunkards, and saved the Women's Branch of the Temple of Honor from being a complete wreck, in one year adding to its number seventy-five members. When the civil war broke out she rendered loyal service in behalf of the brave soldiers. Her effective labors were recognized by General Benjamin F. Butler, and his aide-de-camp wrote: "The General believes that with the aid of such women the war would soon be over."

It was not a flower-strewn pathway over which Mrs. Eddy passed to her great discovery. The story of those eventful years suggests the poet's lines:

"The good are better made by ill,
As odours crushed are sweeter still."

In the springtide of a noble womanhood she was claimed as the bride of a southern gentleman, Major George W. Glover, of Charleston, South Carolina. Major Glover was a successful architect, in charge of large government contracts. He was a Master Mason, and was the soul of honor. While superintending his important interests in Wilmington, North Carolina, he was stricken with a fatal fever, and the bride of a few months was left a widow.

Faithful and true were the noble-hearted Masonic brethren of the south. They reverently performed the last sad rites for their departed brother, and tenderly cared for his stricken widow. No service was left undone, no detail forgotten. With all the chivalry of southern gentlemen, with all the historic devotion of true Masons, they satisfactorily adjusted all business affairs, provided for her needs, accompanied her to the railway station, a committee journeyed with her to the north, and only bade her farewell when she was within the shelter of her father's home. Mrs. Eddy wrote tenderly of this trial hour in her Dedicatory Message to

the church at Atlanta. "Did that midnight shadow, falling upon the bridal wreath, bring the recompense of human woe, which is the merciful design of divine Love, and so help to evolve that larger sympathy for suffering humanity which is emancipating it with the morning beams and noontday glory of Christian Science."

Four months after her return to the north, her only child was born, George Washington Glover. Into her night of sorrow there came this glad ray of sunshine. She loved her child as only a true mother loves, and gave to him her heart's devotion. Her long continued illness necessitated the placing of the child in the hands of a nurse. Unknown to the invalid mother, the child was removed to the distant west. Through a false report he was led to believe that his mother was dead. At the breaking out of the civil war he served with distinction, and at its expiration he was appointed United States marshal of Dakota. Learning by a strange providence of his mother, he returned to Boston with his family, and they were her welcome guests. Though he went back to the west to superintend his business enterprises, he has returned from time to time to find the mother's love unchanged.

Mrs. Eddy's second marriage was not so fortunate as the first, and from it she was compelled to seek a legal separation, which was granted her. One motive of this union was to provide a home for her child. In this desire she met with disappointment, as her husband was not willing to carry out her wishes in this respect. He has since acknowledged that his wife was a pure Christian woman, that he was wholly to blame for the separation, and that if he had done as he ought he might have had a happy home.

Nor were these fiery trials the only ones through which she passed. The furnace of affliction spared not this gentle woman in the preparation for the mighty mission entrusted to her keeping. When most she needed her beloved brother Albert's protecting care, death parted them. Close were the ties which bound them. There was a mutual love for the best in literature, and a common interest in profound philosophical and metaphysical subjects. His manly strength was her strong support; her versatile and brilliant gifts were his delight. With a bright career before him, recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of New Hampshire, esteemed as a statesman of spotless integrity, beloved by his friends and honored by his foes, such was Albert Baker, and by none was his loss so deeply felt as by his sister Mary. Remembering her long life of devotion to the cause of her great Master, one is led to ask if this great sorrow may not have brought its teaching that "there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

In a peaceful spot in the village cemetery of Tilton, New Hampshire, there is a simple shaft with the name of Abigail Baker, died November 21, 1849. What the world owes to the sainted mother buried there is little known. It was she who helped the child Mary to that undying love for the sacred Scriptures, and first inspired her with the faith that God is "a very present help in trouble." This mother was her refuge and strength, her shield and support. Yet in the hour when she seemed of most help, she was taken from her. Jesus taught his disciples that his departure would bring to them the Comforter. Likewise the departure of the beloved earthly mother may have led the Discoverer of Christian Science to rely more closely upon God, the infinite Mother Love. Profoundly true

are Shakespeare's words when applied to Mary Baker Eddy: "Sweet are the uses of adversity."

Concord's ex-mayor and former postmaster, the Honorable Henry Robinson, who has long known Mrs. Eddy, has eloquently written of her: "From infancy her life has been a marked one. Even in girlhood she was far in advance of others of her age. One of the favorite pictures in her home is that of Jesus, the youth, debating with the wise men, and as she stood for a moment near it, the thought came to the writer's mind—how much like the Great Master."

In childhood's sunny hours, mysterious voices called her as they did the child Samuel. Their meaning was not then revealed. To the higher voice she has listened, and with loyal obedience has given earnest heed.

When four or five years of age she attended school. A childish game was played by the little ones at this time, in which they separated themselves into groups and confided to each other their hopes and expectations. When it was Mary's turn to answer, she would say decisively, "*I shall write a book.*" and no amount of disapproval from her school mates, who thought this a very stupid ambition, could make her change this decision. At an early age she wrote verses which express thought that are akin to the teaching of Christian Science.

When the hour arrived in which she was to unite with the Christian Church, her loving, Christ-like nature rejected the rigid Calvinistic doctrine of foreordination and election. So disturbed was she at the direful fate to which her own brothers and sisters were relentlessly consigned that she was thrown into a fever. Her mother turned her thoughts to God in prayer, and the answer came in a great peace and calm. She had been healed through no earthly agency. Perfect love had cast out fear and God was found a present help.

Though reasoned with by pastor and deacons, the youthful applicant for church membership continued steadfast in her conviction of the loving-kindness of God. When brought before a church meeting and questioned as to her attitude, she replied, "I can only answer in the words of the Psalmist, 'Search me, O God, and know my heart. Try me and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.'" With tears in their eyes, pastor, deacons and church members, despite her strict adherence to her convictions, unanimously welcomed her into the church covenant.

Mrs. Eddy's brother Albert was an earnest student of metaphysics, and she shared his researches and investigations. The material philosophy of the age did not satisfy those advanced thinkers, and together they were working their way out of the old toward the new. With a hope to improve her own health, Mrs. Eddy studied Homoeopathy. She was deeply impressed by the fact that the higher the attenuation the better seemed the results. She saw that the less there was of the material medicine the better the healing. She found that patients were cured with unmedicated tablets, or with a teaspoonful of water given every hour; even though devoid of the drug. Her aversion to the dissecting room prevented her from obtaining an expert knowledge of surgery and from completing her course, but her experiments in Homoeopathy were valuable in directing her attention to the proposition that all causation is mental.

While Mrs. Eddy was an inmate of Dr. Vail's Hydropathic Institute in New Hampshire, in the

year 1862, a patient, therein considered incurable, left the institute, and a few weeks later returned apparently well. He said he had been healed by one P. P. Quimby, of Portland, Maine. This incident led Mrs. Eddy to visit Portland and receive treatment from Mr. Quimby. His methods seemed at first to bring relief, but he failed to heal the case. She found him to be a magnetic practitioner. In response to a question as to how manipulation could benefit the sick, he replied substantially: "Because it conveys electricity to them." He was not an educated man, and could give no intelligent explanation of his cures. There is absolutely no room for skepticism as to the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In all history there is not one fact more indisputably attested, not one more certainly verified, than the fact that the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science is also the sole author of its text-book.

History records that Mrs. Eddy's sincere desire has been to make the healing ministry of Christ Jesus and his church available for present human needs. From earliest childhood she was a devout student of the Bible, and pondered earnestly the Master's mighty works and his command to his followers to heal the sick. In the life-giving words and healing Gospel of the great Physician, she sought long and prayerfully for the balm wherewith he cured diseases and overcame death.

God surely meant that the search of this faithful disciple should be richly rewarded. Mrs. Eddy thus speaks of her discovery of Christian Science in her book, "Retrospection and Introspection":

"It was in Massachusetts, in February, 1866, that I discovered the Science of Divine Metaphysical Healing, which I afterwards named Christian Science. The discovery came to pass in this way. During twenty years prior to my discovery, I had been trying to trace all physical effects to a mental cause; and in the latter part of 1866 I gained the scientific certainty that all causation was mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon. My immediate recovery from the effects of an injury caused by an accident, an injury that neither medicine nor surgery could reach, was the falling apple that led me to the discovery.

Mrs. Eddy did not retain for personal advantage this spiritual under standing of God—the curative principle of sickness and sin—through whom all the healing in Christian Science is wrought. She spent the next three years after her healing in retirement, studying the Bible and finding therein the principle and rule of her own healing. She then tested this pathological system in every possible way, and gladly revealed the divine way to students who at length spread the good tidings. Eager that the world might farther and more freely possess the sacred discovery entrusted to her keeping, in 1875, after long years of profound study of the Bible, she sent forth on its mission of love the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures."

Thus Mrs. Eddy, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, discovered the Science of Christianity which she named Christian Science. She healed the first case in this century by Christian Science. She taught the first student in Christian Science Mind-healing. She was the author and publisher of the first books on this subject; obtained the first charter for the first Christian Science Church, originated its form of government and was its pastor; and donated to this church the land on which in 1894 was erected the first church edifice of this denomination in Boston; obtained the first

and only charter for a Metaphysical medical college —was its first and only president; was editor and proprietor of the first Christian Science periodical, and has established all its succeeding periodicals; organized the first Christian Scientist Association and gave it the *Christian Science Journal*; founded the Board of Lectureship; planned and established the Christian Science Publication Committees in this and foreign lands; inaugurated the denominational form of Sunday services, Sunday school, and the entire system of teaching and practicing Christian Science. (See "Miscellaneous Writings," page 382.)

In 1889 Mrs. Eddy closed the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, notwithstanding that hundreds of applicants were awaiting admission, and retired to Concord, New Hampshire. Her purpose in doing this was to secure seclusion and time in which to revise Science and Health, and further extend her field of labor. Later she established a Board of Education, based on the College, which board is now in active operation.

Forty eventful years have passed since Mary Baker Eddy made her great discovery of Christian Science. Its garnered harvests include more than a million persons healed of sickness and advancing spirituality. Forty years ago there was but one Christian Scientist. To-day it has representatives in every state and territory of America, and in seventy-five foreign countries. Her first church was organized in 1879. To-day (1906) it has more than a thousand worshipping congregations in this and foreign lands. The text-book of the denomination has reached its four hundredth edition of one thousand copies, and Mrs. Eddy's writings have a circulation approaching one million copies. The Publishing House in Boston distributes more than five million pages of printed literature each month, and there were published during the past twelve months three times as many copies of "Science and Health" as were sold during the first twelve years of its history.

The Mother Church in Boston, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was built in 1894, at a cost of more than \$200,000. To this church Mrs. Eddy gave the land, valued at \$20,000. The church edifice became entirely inadequate to accommodate the throng of worshippers, and in 1906 the magnificent extension to The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, was completed, which seats over five thousand persons, and two million dollars were already paid for it. Both structures were not only dedicated free of debt, but in each case, before the day of dedication, the treasurer requested that no more contributions be forwarded, as sufficient funds were already in hand to meet all obligations.

This religion is confined to no state or nation. Its churches and members are to be found throughout the United States and in Canada, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Australia, China, India, South Africa, South America, the Bahamas, Hawaii, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Republic of Mexico, Alaska, and in many of the English colonies. Beautiful and commodious edifices for worship are owned and occupied by this rapidly growing denomination in nearly all the large cities of the United States and Canada. Chicago has six large churches, with five handsome edifices. The city of Greater New York has nine churches and five church buildings, two of which are distinguished. Concord, New Hampshire, has a strong organization and a beautiful granite church, a gift from Mrs. Eddy, which cost over two hundred thousand dol-

lars. Mrs. Eddy located this church, bought the land, started the building, and paid for it, part of the money having been contributed to her for this especial purpose by Christian Scientists in all parts of the world, who wished to have a share in the work. There are influential Christian Science Churches in San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Providence, Toronto, and many other places on this continent. There are three firmly established churches in London, England; its First Church was recently completed a fine edifice at Sloane Terrace, S. W. The organization at Manchester, England, also has its own church edifice.

Besides her manifold activities in guiding and supervising her church of more than forty thousand communicants, Mrs. Eddy has been a prolific writer. Her literary output comprises books, sermons, essays, poems, magazine articles, editorials, etc. Her chief books, in addition to the text-book of the denomination, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," are, "Miscellaneous Writings;" "Christ and Christmas," an illustrated poem; "Retrospection and Introspection;" "Pulpit and Press;" "Unity of God;" "Rudimental Divine Science;" "No and Yes;" "Messages to the Mother Church;" "Christian Healing;" "People's Idea of God;" and "Manual of the Mother Church."

Although the youngest among the great Christian denominations, it is seen that Christian Science is completely organized and widely and firmly established. Among Mrs. Eddy's helpers and followers, in this and in other lands, are eminent men and women, who have rallied to her standard from the ranks of religion, business, the professions, and the nobility.

Mrs. Eddy has been from early years a devoted member and loyal supporter of the Evangelical Church. She was received into the Congregational Church in Tilton, New Hampshire, July 26, 1838. She continued her membership therein for thirty-seven years, and her relations with this historic communion have ever been cordial and fraternal. After Mrs. Eddy had left the state and confessed to him the enlargement of her spiritual sense in the direction of her discovery of the power of Christianity to heal the sick, and after she had submitted to him her published work, "Science and Health," for examination, the Rev. Theodore C. Platt, pastor of this church, under date of January 13, 1875, gave to her the following letter of dismissal: "This certifies that Mrs. Mary M. Glover is a member of this church in good and regular standing. At her own request she is dismissed from this and recommended to any evangelical church in Lynn. When received there, her particular connection with us will cease."

In the year 1878 Mrs. Eddy was called to preach in Boston, at the Baptist Tabernacle of the Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, D. D., by the pastor of that church. She accepted the call, and during her ministry there the congregation so increased that the pews were not sufficient to seat the audience, and benches were used in the aisles. At the close of her engagement she parted with her friends there in Christian fellowship, although not in full unity of doctrine. She was ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1879, and the same year organized the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and became its pastor. In 1895, by the unanimous wish of the entire membership of the church, she was made the Pastor Emeritus.

In 1877 Mrs. Eddy was united in marriage to Asa Gilbert Eddy, in Lynn, Massachusetts, by the

Rev. Samuel Barrett Stewart, and it was a richly blessed and spiritual union. She has thus honored his hallowed memory: "Dr. Eddy was the first student to announce himself publicly as a Christian Scientist and place those symbolic words on his office sign. He forsook all to follow in this line of light. He was the first organizer of a Christian Science Sunday school, which he superintended. He also taught a special Bible class; and he lectured so ably on spiritual topics that clergymen of other denominations listened to him with deep interest. He was remarkably successful in mind-healing, and untiring in his chosen work. In 1882 he passed quietly away, with a smile of peace and love resting on his serene countenance."

In her pioneer days there were noble men and women who cordially extended to Mrs. Eddy the right hand of fellowship. When "Science and Health with Keys to the Scriptures" was assailed by some mistaken critics, A. Bronson Alcott, the founder of the Concord School of Philosophy, sought out and introduced himself to the author, saying, "I have come to comfort you." The distinguished clergyman and scholar, Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., while chaplain at Harvard University, and occasionally supplying Mrs. Eddy's pulpit in Boston, in a letter to her wrote: "Do not hesitate to call on me for any assistance that I can give you. I enjoy speaking to your people; they are good listeners and earnest seekers."

Mrs. Eddy's teachings beget a clearer understanding and a better appreciation of the Bible, of God, and of Christ Jesus. She has repeatedly said: "There never was, is not now, and never will be but one God, one Christ, one Jesus of Nazareth. To think of or speak of me in any manner as a Christ, is sacriligious. Such a statement would not only be false, but the absolute antipode of Christian Science, and would savor more of heathenism than of my doctrine. All Christian Scientists deeply recognize the oneness of Jesus—that he stands alone in word and deed, the visible discoverer, founder, demonstrator, and great Teacher of Christianity, whose sandals none may unloose."

The effect of Mrs. Eddy's writings is to beget peace and harmony. She is not and never was a believer in Spiritualism or Mesmerism, but she and her followers have no contention with those holding opposite views. Her teachings exalt the home, strengthen the sacred attachment between husband and wife, promote harmony and unity in the family, and tenderly provide for the children, of whom Jesus said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Mrs. Eddy is the gladly accepted Leader of Christian Science, because of her eminent fitness and her long-tested qualifications. During forty years of successful leadership, every enterprise she has inaugurated has prospered. She has many times sought to resign to others the post she has so illustriously filled, but no one has yet been found to whom could be assigned the sacred task. In the "History of Christian Science," Judge Septimus J. Hanna writes: "Mrs. Eddy exercises no power over her church apart from compliance with its by-laws which the church adopts, and she declines to receive even a salary. Her large income is the result of her growing popularity as an author and the increasing demand for her books all over the continent. Self-dedication or worship she abhors—as all know who have a true knowledge of her, and whose honesty keeps pace with their convictions. The hundred of thousands who adhere to her do this simply from love, because of the benefit they have received from her work."

For more than forty years Mrs. Eddy has given

her entire time to this great ethical and religious reform. Except for a short drive each afternoon, she takes no time for recreation or social enjoyment. But it is not to be inferred that Mrs. Eddy lives an isolated life. She is citizen and friend, alive to the public interest, and greatly beloved in Concord. Under her incentive and generous support some good roads have been substantially advanced, public institutions have been liberally remembered, and many there are among the worthy poor who "rise up and call her blessed."

Mrs. Eddy is a life member and associate of the Victoria Institute, London, England; a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.; a life member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston; a member of Mr. Comstock's Society for the Suppression of Vice, New York.

Mrs. Eddy's charities are numerous and generous, but quiet and unobtrusive. She has silently given to numberless institutions and to a host of individuals of which no public mention has been or ever will be made. To the Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, she donated the real estate and all the property of the Christian Science Publishing House, valued at \$90,000. She gave to the church in New Berne, North Carolina, for its church home, three thousand dollars. She presented the city of Concord with five thousand dollars for good roads, and she is continually giving to its various institutions, without regard to sect or creed. To perform gratuitous tasks she has deferred remunerative work for months at a time. She has healed the sick and the sinner without price, and in her classes has taken many free students. Her secretary has said that for many years her benefactions averaged annually more than eighty thousand dollars. She is simple in her tastes and habits, punctual and systematic in her work.

The standard modern biographical works, encyclopedias and dictionaries contain carefully prepared reviews of Mrs. Eddy and of Christian Science. A few appreciative extracts from these works conclude this brief and incomplete biography of Mary Baker Eddy. A recent biographical work truly says of her: "The organization, nature, constitution and government of The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, its Tenets, its Church Manual and its special form of public service, are all of Mrs. Eddy's devising. They are in most respects unique, without precedent in church economy, proofs of her wisdom and evidence of her ability as a leader. While the business of the Church of Christ, Scientist, is conducted by a board of directors, the inspiration and fountain head of the series of remarkable steps which have brought Christian Science to the front so unswervingly and so rapidly, can be traced to this modest and unassuming, but strong and resourceful woman. It is impossible to investigate the far-reaching effects of the majority of her acts, without coming to the inevitable conclusion that she has been and is divinely directed."

A thoughtful reviewer thus succinctly writes: "Christian Science is a religious system based upon spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures. Its purpose is not to supplant primitive Christianity, but to render it more practical by reason of an enlarged and more comprehensive understanding of God."

A careful writer observes: "The work of this great religious leader are the outcome of her pure and holy life. All that characterizes true citizenship, unsullied patriotism and spotless Christian virtue, are as native to Mrs. Eddy as the granite to New Hampshire hills."

The "Encyclopedia Americana" thus concludes a discriminating article upon Mrs. Eddy: "Beloved and honored by all who know her, Mrs. Eddy lives in modest retirement in her country home in Concord, New Hampshire, where, with unabated vigor and with untiring devotion, she continues to direct that beneficent movement with which her name will ever be associated."

(VI) Captain Lovewell, son of Captain Joseph (1) and Hannah (Lovewell) Baker, was born September 18, 1743, in Pembroke, where his life was passed, in the enjoyment of the respect and confidence of his fellows. He was married, September 25, 1766, to Mary Worth.

(VII) Richard, son of Captain Lovewell and Mary (Worth) Baker, was born February 17, 1771, in Pembroke, and was married, October 27, 1793, to Lydia Robinson. Soon after his marriage he settled in Goshen, this state, where he engaged in farming and ended his days.

(VIII) Lovell (2), eldest child of Richard and Lydia (Robinson) Baker, was born September 11, 1794, in Goshen, and was a farmer in Croydon. He died about 1858, in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. He married Nancy Lane, who was born November 22, 1796, and their children were: Rufus, Albert and Lydia. The daughter married, successively, Jonathan Tasker and Elbridge Hubbard, and died in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. Rufus was a farmer in Croydon, and died in Lebanon.

(IX) Albert H., second son and child of Lovell and Nancy (Lane) Baker, was born July 14, 1825, probably in Croydon, and before 1852 was a resident of the town of Concord. He was employed in a kit factory at West Concord, and became superintendent of the establishment. On account of failing health he returned to the paternal farm in Croydon, where he died January 25, 1863, in his thirty-eighth year. He was an attendant of the church at Croydon Flat. He was married, January 27, 1852, in Concord, to Alvira Humphrey, who was born in Croydon, a daughter of John and Charity (Darling) Humphrey of Concord. She died before her husband, passing away June 17, 1862, aged thirty-one years. They were the parents of a son and daughter. The latter, Harriet, was adopted by Jesse Gibson, and now resides in Derry, unmarried.

(X) Stillman Humphrey, eldest child of Albert H. and Alvira (Humphrey) Baker, was born September 28, 1853, in Croydon, and was left an orphan soon after he was nine years old. After the death of his mother, he was taken by an uncle for whom he was named, Stillman Humphrey, of Concord, and attended school at intervals until he was fifteen years of age. He began to earn his way by working in a mill at the age of thirteen years, and has ever since manifested the energetic and independent character thus developed. He is to-day one of the most substantial citizens, of his home town. At the age of fifteen years he went to Hillsboro Bridge and took employment in a general store, where he continued three years. When only nineteen years of age he engaged in business on his own account, forming a partnership with a practical tailor to carry on a clothing store. He went to New York and perfected himself in the details of the tailor's trade, and soon added to his business the sale of ready-made goods. After twelve years of successful business, he was forced to abandon it on account of ill health. He went to Jamaica, West Indies, where he soon established himself in business, and rapidly regained his vigor. His energy and success soon led to more advantageous conditions, and he was induced to

go to Port Limon, Costa Rica, where he engaged in the interest of the Philadelphia Fruit Company, in shipping fruit to the United States. Having closed up a successful business, he returned to Hillsboro Bridge, where he has resided since. Here he engaged in real estate and auctioneer business, with great success, and is still so interested, though his public duties take up much of his time. He has filled most of the town offices, including selectman, and was representative in 1893. He was chairman of the committee on public improvements of the house. For the last ten years he has been one of the county commissioners of Hillsboro county, and for six years chairman of the board. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hillsboro, and Valley Lodge, No. 43, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the same place. He has passed the principal chairs of the latter lodge and also of the local encampment of the same order. Like most selfmade men, Mr. Baker sympathizes with all honest effort, is genial and approachable, honest and industrious, and enjoys the respect of all who are privileged to know him. He is a worthy representative of worthy sires. He was married, September 28, 1887, to Mary Belle Abbott, who was born April 20, 1861, in Henniker, this state, a daughter of Edwin R. Abbott, a widely known hotel manager and proprietor. During the administration of the celebrated "Jim" Fiske, Mr. Abbott was manager of hotels along the line of the Erie railroad, and was later manager of the Profile House in the White Mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have a son and daughter, namely, Albert Humphrey, born May 6, 1890, and Dorothy Ellen, May 26, 1893.

(Second Family.)

(I) Joseph, son of Geoffrey Baker, was BAKER born June 18, 1655, in England, and came to America about 1670, settling in Connecticut. He is the ancestor of many men distinguished in the professions and other pursuits. He was married January 30, 1677, to Hannah Cook Buckland.

(II) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Hannah C. (Buckland) Baker, was born April 13, 1678, and was married, July 8, 1702, to Hannah Pomeroy, who died leaving sons Joseph and Samuel. The father married (second), Abigail Bissell, who was the mother of John, Hannah, Jacob, Abigail (died young), Ebenezer, Daniel, Heman, Titus and Abigail.

(III) Heman, son of Joseph (2) and Abigail (Bissell) Baker, was born April 27, 1719, and married, November 24, 1747, Lois Gilbert. They lived in Tolland, Connecticut, and their children were: Heman, Anna, Deborah, John, Oliver, Abigail, Lois, Delight and Lydia.

(IV) Oliver, third son and fifth child of Heman and Lois (Gilbert) Baker, was born October 5, 1755, in Tolland, Connecticut, and received a medical education. He was a physician and farmer, locating in Plainfield, New Hampshire, where he died October 11, 1811. He was married, March 23, 1780, to Dorcas Dimmick, who was born September 23, 1760, and survived him thirty-eight years. Their children were: Heman, Diantha, Zina, Lina, Oliver, Samantha, Dimmick, Dorcas, Lodemia, Elizabeth and Mary.

(V) Dimmick, third son and seventh child of Oliver and Dorcas (Dimmick) Baker, was born March 18, 1793, in Plainfield, New Hampshire, where he was a prosperous farmer, merchant and stock dealer. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and an ardent Republican in politics. He died March 19, 1876. He was married June 2, 1822, to Hannah Colby, who was born Feb-

ruary 7, 1794, in Plainfield, New Hampshire, and died March 17, 1856. They were the parents of five children: Elias, Edward D., Hannah H., Helen F. and Cyrus E. The Baker homestead is located near Kimball Union Academy, and all Dimmick Baker's children received a liberal education at that institution. The property is now (1907) owned by the fifth generation.

(VI) Hannah A., eldest daughter and fourth child of Dimmick and Hannah (Colby) Baker, was born October 4, 1832, in Meriden, New Hampshire, and became the wife of Francis M. Cutting. (See Cutting, VIII).

(Third Family.)

There were several brothers of this name who settled in Massachusetts in the early period of the formation of that colony. The bearers of this name have contributed their share to the growth and development of many states in the union.

(I) Cornelius Baker, a blacksmith, was living in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1658, and in 1668 removed to Beverly, Massachusetts. He married, April 26, 1658, Hannah Woodbury, of Salem, daughter of John Woodbury, a pioneer settler of that town. Their children were: Hannah, Samuel, Cornelius, Jonathan, Abigail, Priscilla, Bethiah and Jabez.

(II) Jonathan, third son and fourth child of Cornelius and Hannah (Woodbury) Baker, was born 1669, and resided in Beverly, where he had a house and land and was a weaver by occupation. He died in 1706. His widow, Mary, married (second), November 21, 1710, Samuel Balch. Jonathan Baker's children were: Robert, John, Mary, Jonathan and Cornelius.

(III) Robert, eldest child of Jonathan and Mary Baker, was born April 23, 1698, in Beverly, and lived in that town and in Salem. He died 1775. He married, July 1, 1723, Abigail Trask, and their children were: Jonathan, Robert (died young), Benjamin, Nathan, Abigail, Mary, Anna, Simeon, Lydia, Robert and Hannah.

(IV) Jonathan (2), eldest child of Robert and Abigail (Trask) Baker, was born March 15, 1724, in Salem, Massachusetts, and resided for a time in Beverly. In 1758 he removed from Beverly to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he continued to reside nearly half a century and died March 9, 1805. While living in Beverly he was called Jonathan Baker, Junior, to distinguish him from an uncle living in the same town. He married, April 22, 1745, Mary Conant, born April 15, 1722, daughter of Daniel and Lucy (Dodge) Conant. Her children were: Bethiah, Benjamin (of Salisbury, New Hampshire), Lydia, Simeon, Asa, Anna, Abigail and Sarah.

(V) Abigail, fifth daughter and ninth child of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Conant) Baker, was born May 26, 1767, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and married, in 1788, John Smith, of Beverly, Massachusetts. (See Smith, I).

(Fourth Family.)

This is a Connecticut family, but there seems to be no record to indicate from what portion of that state this branch came. The name O-man is a common one among the Connecticut Bakers, and there is no question that the pioneer of this line in New Hampshire belongs to that stock.

(I) O-man Baker, the first of whom any knowledge is possessed by his descendants in New Hampshire, is said to have been a seafaring man who retired from the ocean after amassing a good property and spent the remainder of his life in Connecticut.

(II) Osman, son of Osman Baker, was born 1734, in Connecticut, and came from that state on horseback to Charlestown, New Hampshire, before 1767. His possessions were carried in a pair of saddle bags and among other items he had the foresight to carry glass and nails for use in constructing a house. He immediately began clearing land and made him a home in that town, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a colonel of the militia, served as town clerk and county treasurer, and was many years a deputy sheriff. He was interested in the establishment and progress of schools, and in the temperance movement. During his last years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and died August 18, 1802. He was married in Charlestown, March 2, 1767, to Mary Farnsworth, daughter of Aaron and Hannah (Baron) Farnsworth, who were also pioneers in Charlestown. She was born January 29, 1732, in Groton, Massachusetts, and died September 19, 1796, in Charlestown. Their children were: Jonathan, Isaac, Jehn and Elizabeth. The elder son was a prominent citizen of Charlestown, and a major of the militia.

(III) Isaac, second son and child of Osman (2) and Mary (Farnsworth) Baker, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, February 7, 1770, and died October 16, 1847. He studied medicine and became one of the prominent physicians of his day. He settled in Marlow, New Hampshire, and he and his wife are said to have been people of more than ordinary cultivation and intelligence, and their home was one of quiet refinement and unostentatious wealth. He married, May 7, 1797, Abigail Kidder, who died July 16, 1832, daughter of James and Deborah (Wood) Kidder, of Spencer, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Ezra and Anna (Chapin) Wood, the former a colonel during the war of the Revolution. Dr. Isaac and Mrs. Baker had children: Betsey, Willard, Abigail, Isaac Kidder and Osman Cleander.

(IV) Osman Cleander, third son and fifth and youngest child of Dr. Isaac and Abigail (Kidder) Baker, was born in Marlow, New Hampshire, July 30, 1812. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town and in the Chesterfield Academy, and in 1828 he became a student at Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in April of the same year, and soon began to seriously consider the study of theology, with a view of adopting this as his life work. He matriculated at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, in the fall of 1830, but owing to an attack of illness was unable to complete his course at this time. Later he again took up his studies, completed them, and the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1837; later he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. When the seminary in Newbury, Vermont, was opened in 1834, he was elected to a professorship and served the institution in that capacity for a period of five years, and upon the resignation of the principal he was elected to fill that honorable and responsible position. He was noted for his clear and concise methods of teaching, bringing to his work a devotion and thoroughness which made him at once the master as well as the friend of his pupils. The church, however, was the great object of his desire. He was already a member of the New Hampshire conference, and in 1844 he applied for a pastoral appointment and was given one at Rochester. Later he was transferred to the Elm Street Church in Manchester, and was appointed presiding elder of the Dover district. Before his term of office had expired he was elected to a professorship in the Biblical Institute, which

had just been removed (in 1847) from Newbury, Vermont, and located as an independent institution in Concord, New Hampshire. He had been the prime mover in organizing the theological department in Newbury, and in the board of trustees that elected the first faculty in Concord it was said "Professor Baker has done more to organize and give shape to this new institution than any other man; and he is now looked to as one of the chief men to fashion its future." It was the first theological school of the church, and was the parent of similar institutions, still in existence at Boston, Evanston, Illinois, and Madison, New York. His business ability was recognized in Concord, where he resided for over twenty years. He was a director in the State Capitol Bank and his counsels were sought far and wide. During the five years he spent with the Biblical Institute he accomplished a vast amount of literary work. While visiting the Kansas, California and Oregon Conferences, early during his Episcopal duties, he wrote and published a series of letters descriptive of that portion of the country, particularly of whatever pertained to the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the general conference held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1848, he was elected a member, and at the general conference held in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1852, he was elected bishop. For his work in the Episcopal Church he possessed almost every quality necessary to render his labors successful. He was possessed of rare judgment, keen sympathy, and a refinement of feeling which was combined with ease and dignity of bearing. He was a most superior presiding officer, and none were his equals in knowledge of parliamentary laws and usage. As a preacher his discourses were strong, clear and convincing, and couched in the most elegant English. The greatest work of his life was the establishment of the Biblical Institute. Among his later publications, "Baker on the Discipline" involved extended research and critical judgment, and is considered a standard work in his denomination, a lasting monument to his memory, and a rich tribute to his intellectual worth. Fourteen years after his election to the Episcopacy, in June, 1866, while traveling in Colorado to meet the conference at Empire City, he was stricken with partial paralysis, particularly of the vocal organs. He had traveled six days and six nights over a difficult and dangerous stage route, with little rest prior to his attack, but he recovered partially and was able to visit and attend his home church in Concord until within a few days of his death, which occurred December 20, 1871.

Rev. Baker married, at Lempster, New Hampshire, July 24, 1834, Mehitabel Perley, of that town. (See Perley, VI). They had children: 1. Maria Louisa, born November 3, 1837. 2. Louisa Maria, December 22, 1841. 3. Osman Perley, May 16, 1844. These three died in childhood. 4. Mary Frances, October 20, 1848, died a few weeks after the death of her father, March 27, 1872. She was a fine musician, both vocal and instrumental, and married Rev. Edward F. Pitcher. 5. Osma Cornelia, March 7, 1855, married, May 22, 1883, Shadrach Cate Marrill, M. D. (See Marrill, VIII). She is a talented musician. She is a chartered member of the Stratford and Women's clubs of Concord, is a member of the Baker Memorial Church, and very active in church work. She is a trustee of the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital.

(Fifth Family).

(I) John Baker, his wife Elizabeth, and BAKER two sons, John and Robert, came from Bristol, England, about the year 1720, locating first in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and

latter settling in Concord, same province. In addition to the two sons who accompanied them from the mother country they had eight children born on this side of the ocean.

(II) Robert, second son and child of John and Elizabeth Baker, was born in England, in 1720, and consequently arrived in New England during his infancy. He was reared in Charlestown and Concord, from which latter place he went to Marlboro, Massachusetts, and about the year 1775 removed to Westminster, probably residing there with one of his sons. The christian name of his first wife was Lydia, and she died leaving one child. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Dr. George and Judith Adams, of Lexington, and a sister of Daniel Adams, of Westminster. His children were: Patience, Elizabeth, Jonas, John, George and Nathan.

(III) George, third son and fifth child of Robert and Elizabeth (Adams) Baker, was born either in Concord or Marlboro. About 1775 he settled in Westminster, locating in that part of the town which, ten years later, was included within the limits of Gardner. He married Mary Pratt, of Framingham, who, according to the record at hand, "seems to have died soon," and his second wife was before marriage Dinah Parmenter, daughter of Joshua and "Perces" Parmenter, also of Framingham. She was a descendant in the eighth generation of John Parmenter, one of the first settlers in Sudbury, Massachusetts, through: (II) John, (IV) Amos, (V) Phineas, (VI) Amos, (VII) Joshua. She became the mother of six children, namely: Artemas, Perces, George, Nancy, Dinah and Amos.

(IV) Amos, youngest son and child of George and Dinah (Parmenter) Baker, was born in Gardner, July 23, 1794. When a young man he engaged in the lumber business at Bethlehem, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Whitefield, this state, and was similarly occupied some four years. The remainder of his active life was devoted to farming, and his death occurred August 22, 1870. For a period of forty years he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married (first), Mary —, of Bethlehem, and had three children: George P., of Whitefield, aged eighty-eight in 1907; James Isaac and Delia C. For his second wife he married Phébe Guernsey, of Whitefield. For his third wife he married Christina Bray, daughter of Nicholas Bray, of Harrison, Maine, and had a family of seven children, namely: Mary Jane, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Martha F., Albion P., Julia E., deceased; Amos F., also deceased; Timothy T. and William G. His wife died March 10, 1889.

(V) William Gardner, youngest son and child of Amos and Christina (Bray) Baker, was born in Whitefield, July 15, 1853. Having concluded his attendance at the Whitefield high school, at the age of seventeen he took a position as a store clerk, and two years later engaged in business for himself. In 1875 he settled in Lancaster and conducted the store which is now occupied by the postoffice until 1881, when he disposed of the business and purchased a farm. In connection with agriculture he deals in real estate, cuts and hauls timber for manufacture, and operates a stone-crusher, which supplies the material for macadamizing the principal highways. In 1902 he purchased an interest in a granite shop, which was carried on under the firm name of Hartley, Baker & Cummings until Mr. Timothy T. Baker acquired Mr. Hartley's interest, since which time the firm has been known as Baker, Cummings & Baker. This concern is now carrying on quite an

extensive business, handling granite and marble of an excellent quality. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is a Methodist, and he is officially connected with that church.

Mr. Baker married for his first wife Ella M. McIntire, daughter of James McIntire, and she bore him one son, Fred W. His present wife was before marriage Alice C. Cummings, daughter of George W. Cummings, born in Northumberland, but reared in Lancaster. The children of this union are: Carrie Ella and Amy Bray. Fred W. was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1903, where he was a member of Chi Phi fraternity; he is now a student at the Harvard Law School, and is already one of the honored men of his class. Carrie Ella, who was valedictorian of her class at the Lancaster Academy, is a graduate of Boston University; she was president of the Society of Gamma Delta and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. She is now teaching school in New Jersey. Amy Bray, who is a graduate of the Lancaster Academy, was also valedictorian of her class; she is now a student at Boston University.

This old New England name has been prominent in many sections of the United States, and was especially active in the settlement and development of the colony of Massachusetts. It has been identified with New Hampshire from an early period, and is still connected with various worthy lines of endeavor in this state.

(I) Daniel Hovey, born about 1618, probably in England, was an inhabitant of Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as 1637. He was one of Major Denison's subscribers in 1648, and had a share in Plum Island and other lands in 1664. He is found of record as a voter in town affairs in 1679, and died April 24, 1692. The account of his executor shows his estate to have been valued at six hundred and six pounds and ten shillings, out of which were paid debts amounting to more than two hundred and twenty-seven pounds. His will was made March 21, 1692, at which time he describes himself as "aged seventy-three and going into seventy-four." His wife was Abigail Andrews, but no record appears of their marriage. Their children were: Daniel, John, Thomas, James, Joseph, Nathaniel, Priscilla and Abigail. The elder daughter became the wife of John Ayer, and the younger married Thomas Hodgkins.

(II) John, second son and child of Daniel and Abigail (Andrews) Hovey, lived at Topsfield, Massachusetts, where he was one of the early settlers. He married (first), August 13, 1665, Dorcas Ivory, of Topsfield. Her surname has come down through the generations to the present time as a baptismal name. She died before 1712, and in that year he married Mercy Goodhue. He died in 1787, and his descendants have continued to reside in Topsfield to the present time. His children were: John, Dorcas, Elizabeth, Susanna, Luke, Ivory and Abigail, besides one that died without naming in 1671. (Luke and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Dorcas (Ivory) Hovey, was born December, 1666, in Ipswich or Topsfield, and lived in the latter town, where he died May 31, 1751. He married, January 11, 1691, Mary Dwinell, born January 21, 1668, in Topsfield, daughter of Michael Dwinell. She died May 7, 1737. Their children were: Dorcas, John, died young; Mary, John, Joseph and Susanna.

(IV) John (3), eldest son and second child of John (2) and Mary (Dwinnell) Hovey, was born August 27, 1699, and lived in Boxford, Massachusetts, where he died March 14, 1787. His wife Mary (whose surname has not been discovered), died September 22, of the same year. Their children were: John, Richard, Abigail, Mercy and Susanna.

(V) Richard, younger son and second child of John (3) and Mary Hovey, was born August 3, 1733, in Boxford, Massachusetts. He was a noted keeper of honey bees, and resided in his native town, where he died February 14, 1818. He married, November 10, 1757, Sarah Wood, of Andover, Massachusetts, who died January 18, 1818, less than a month before her husband. Their children were: David, Sarah, Richard, Jonathan, John, Betty, Stephen and Hannah.

(VI) Richard (2), second son and third child of Richard (1) and Sarah (Wood) Hovey, was born February 4, 1762, in Boxford, Massachusetts, and was one of the first settlers of Peterboro, New Hampshire. He served three months in the war for National Independence, and was at West Point when Benedict Arnold committed his odious act of high treason. In 1789 he married Rebecca Roberts, who died May 25, 1807, aged thirty-seven years. May 29, 1811, he married for his second wife Mrs. Asenath Hall (nee Baxter), a widow of Francestown, born in Methuen, Massachusetts, November 10, 1769. He died May 10, 1842, and his second wife died November 26, 1853. The children of his first union were: Sarah, Stephen, Joseph, Jonathan and Rebecca and Robert, who were twins. His second wife bore him one son, Timothy L.

(VII) Stephen, second child and eldest son of Richard and Rebecca (Roberts) Hovey, was born in Peterborough, June 19, 1794. He was a farmer and in 1839 moved to Carroll, New Hampshire, but subsequently resided for a year in Littleton, this state. In 1845 he removed to Lancaster and his death occurred in that town, March 15, 1849. He married Martha McPherson, of Francestown, a native of Scotland, and the "History of Peterborough" states that he was the father of seven children: Oracy, Joseph, Luther, Martha Jane, Betsy, Richard and Jonathan.

(VIII) Richard, son of Stephen and Martha (McPherson) Hovey, was born in Peterborough, September 7, 1834. Left fatherless in his boyhood he began at an early age to make himself useful as a farm assistant, and his education was acquired in the district schools. When sixteen years old he became a blacksmith's apprentice, and after learning the trade he established himself as a blacksmith and tool-maker in Lancaster. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Fairbanks Standard Scales Company, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in the same capacity, and he continued in the service of that well-known concern for thirty-five years, relinquishing the activities of life after having labored at the forge and anvil for a period of fifty-four years. During his earlier years as a journeyman he forged the iron work for the old Tip Top House on the summit of Mount Washington. Mr. Hovey is a member of North Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and North Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and North Star Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belongs to St. Johnsbury Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists.

Mr. Hovey married, December 27, 1857, Ruth Greenleaf, daughter of Bennett Greenleaf, of Whitefield, this state, and a distant relative of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet. Their only child, Lucy, is

now the wife of Frank Spooner, M. D., of Lancaster. (See Spooner).

(III) Luke, second son of John and Dorcas (Ivory) Hovey, was born in Topsfield, May 3, 1676, and died in Boxford, October 31, 1751, aged seventy-five years. He moved to Boxford after the birth of his first child, and built the Hovey house, which was taken down by a descendant in the latter part of the nineteenth century. It was situated on the Bradford road, about a quarter of a mile north of the Second Church. The site chosen for his residence was on the southerly slope of a hill at the base of which was a stretch of meadow and pond. He was a prominent citizen in both the religious and the secular affairs of the town, and was a member of the board of selectmen in 1708-09-19-36-43-48. Until September 25, 1702, the Boxford people continued to belong to the Topsfield Church. On this day the church convened "to consider the application of sundry persons belonging to Boxford, who had asked their dismissal from the church preparatory to being organized into a church in their own town" Upon this application the church voted to dismiss the Boxford people when they should have paid up all arrears. The result was that on the 4th of the following month Luke Hovey and others were dismissed and formed the proposed new church. In June, 1735, various inhabitants of Boxford petitioned to be set off into a second precinct. In the same month the petition was granted, and in the house of representatives, Wednesday, July 2, 1735, it was ordered "that Mr. Luke Hovey, one of the principal inhabitants of the new precinct, be authorized and empowered to assemble the freeholders and other qualified voters, as soon as may be, in some convenient place, to make choice of principal officers to stand till the anniversary meeting, March next." Luke Hovey and other members of the Hovey family were among the earliest members of the church which was incorporated in this precinct.

Luke Hovey married, October 25, 1698, Susanna Pillsbury, who was born February 1, 1677, and died December 22, 1767, aged ninety years, ten months and twenty-one days. She was the daughter of Moses Pillsbury. Their children were: Susanna, Dorcas, Hannah, Elizabeth, Luke, Abigail, Joseph and Abijah. Luke, Jr., was prominent in the town in Revolutionary times; Joseph was a soldier of many campaigns, and rose to be a brigadier general of militia; Dorcas died in August, 1793, aged ninety-two.

(IV) Abijah, third son and ninth child of Luke and Susanna (Pillsbury) Hovey, was born December 9, 1719, in Boxford, where he died in 1783, aged sixty-four. He married Lydia Graves, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(V) Solomon, son of Abijah and Lydia (Graves) Hovey, was born in Boxford, November 18, 1748, and died in Boxford, September 19, 1825, aged seventy-seven. He was prosperous in his business. He married Jerusha Wyman, of Burlington.

(VI) William, son of Solomon and Jerusha (Wyman) Hovey, was born December 27, 1785, in Lunenburg, and died in Cambridge, February 19, 1852, aged sixty-seven. He lived in Cambridge the greater part of his adult life and was a flourishing bookseller there. He married Sally Howe, who was born September 24, 1793, in Northboro, and died in Cambridge, December 15, 1874, aged eighty-one years.

(VII) Charles, son of William and Sally (Howe) Hovey, was born in Acton, November 17, 1817, and died in Lowell, May 4, 1886, aged sixty-nine. He was one of the early settlers and business men of

the city of Lowell, and for half a century the firm of Carlton & Hovey, druggists, of which he was the junior partner, was a leading concern in Lowell and did a large business with the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Hovey was prominent as a business man, and equally so in church affairs. For forty years he was treasurer of St. Ann's Church (Episcopal) and one of its most trusted advisors and liberal supporters. He married Katherine Smith, who was born in Dover, New Hampshire, September 15, 1824, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Emerson) Smith, of Dover. The children of this union were: Henry E., Kate S., Alice C., Charles W. and William C.

(VIII) Rev. Henry Emerson, eldest child of Charles and Katherine (Smith) Hovey, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, November 23, 1844. After leaving the public schools of his native city he passed through Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, graduating with the class of 1866. From this he went to New York City where he matriculated in the General Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1869, and in the same year was ordained deacon in St. Ann's Church, Lowell. The following year he was ordained priest of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Brooklyn, New York. In 1869-71 he was rector of St. John's Church, New York harbor; 1871-73 rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fall River, Massachusetts; 1873-83, rector of St. Barnaby's Church, Brooklyn, New York; and from 1883 to the present time (1907) rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. For thirty-seven years Mr. Hovey has sustained the rectorate of various churches, and by his devotion to the work of his calling and the persistent and effectual exercise of his natural gifts as a preacher of the word and a church worker, he has attained a place of much influence not only among the members of his own church and faith, but among the members of other churches and among those who are members of no church. He has always been among the foremost to comfort the sick and relieve the distressed, and by reason of these things he has been made president of the Cottage Hospital, and president of the Chase Home for Children, which he has served faithfully and still holds. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, having a right to his honor as a descendant of Captain Nehemiah Emerson of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment, who took part in the great struggle for freedom. He was made a Mason in 1879.

He was married in St. George's Church, New York City, to his distant cousin, Sarah Louise Folsom, daughter of Charles J. and Sarah (Downing) Folsom. They have six children: Sarah W., Catherine E., Ethel W., Louise F., Ethel D. and Charles E.

The American family of Clement is CLEMENT traced back to the immigrant ancestor Robert, who being a wealthy man, came to these shores in his own ship to Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1638. The social position of the family in the old country is indicated by the fact that one of the judges of Charles the First was Gregory Clement, and the wife of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was a Clement. Job Clement, the oldest son of Robert, was the first of the family to settle in New England, and it was probably on his recommendation that the father and mother and their family followed him. Their financial condition had enabled them to live in comfort and enjoy luxuries in the old country; but in America, to which they had come, no doubt that they might enjoy religious freedom and worship God

according to the dictates of conscience, they found a vast wilderness in a state of nature, inhabited by savage beasts and more savage men. They must have shared with the hardships and privations of the pioneers of their time and locality. They lived in a log house, hastily and rudely constructed, the interstices filled with mud and utterly insufficient against the rude blasts of winter, and though they must have been hourly reminded of the absence of the comforts they left behind in their native home, they never thought of giving up what they had found here for what they had left there. They were hardy and energetic leaders of men and in Newbury they engaged in tanning and in the town of Haverhill, where they were pioneers, they were the first to construct and operate that very essential thing in a new country, a grist mill. The first of the immigrant Clements was the first representative of Haverhill in the general court in 1645 and held that office several consecutive years. The Clements of succeeding generations have inherited the good qualities of their forbears, and have maintained excellent reputations for good judgment, good morals and patriotic faithful citizenship and a personal and family pride which has kept them afront of the times in thought and action. Clement signifies mild, and the name seems generally to express the character of this family whose ways are peace and industry.

(1) Robert Clement, from whom many of the Clements of this country trace their descent, was born in England in the year 1590. He lived in Coventry, Warwickshire, England, and came to this country in 1642, landing in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, with his wife and four of his children, his daughter Mary, the youngest child, remaining in England until 1652. Robert settled near the mouth of Mill Brook, Haverhill, Massachusetts, and built the first grist mill in the town. He was prominent and influential in the colony, and was one of the five to take the deed of the town from the Passagut and Saggahew Indians, in 1642. He was the first representative of the town to the general court, in 1645, and held the office nine consecutive years, being then succeeded by his son John. He was county commissioner and associate judge, appointed and empowered by the general court to administer the oath of fidelity to the inhabitants of Haverhill; appointed to set off the public lands, designate their limits, etc. He was a man of great force of character and energy, combined with executive ability; as is proven by the offices he held. He presented a petition to the general court, from the inhabitants of Haverhill, for the grant of an island lying in the Merrimack. This petition was granted, and the land is still called Clement's Island. He died on the ground where he had first settled, September 29, 1658, at the age of sixty-eight years. His estate amounted to about five hundred and fifty pounds. He married in England, but the place at which his marriage occurred and the name of his wife cannot be traced. His children were: Job, John, Lydia, Robert, Sarah and Mary.

(11) Robert (2), third son and fourth child of Robert (1) Clement, was born in England about 1624, and came to this country with his father in 1642. He was a cooper by trade, and made Haverhill, Massachusetts, his home. His residence was situated where the Exchange Building now (1906) stands. He was a large land owner, and a man of influence in the community. He held several town offices, among them being that of recorder of deeds and all legal papers. At the September court, in 1660, he asked to be appointed administrator of

the estate of his brother John. This is the first record of administratorship in Haverhill. His death is not recorded, but it is known that he was living in 1684. He married, December 8, 1652, Elizabeth Fane, daughter of John Fane, and their children were: John, born 1655; Daniel, 1656; Abraham, 1658; Hannah, 1660; Fane, of whom later; Nathaniel, 1664; Robert, 1665; Lydia, 1667; Mary, 1669; Jonathan, 1672.

(III) Fane, fourth son and fifth child of Robert (2) and Elizabeth (Fane) Clement, was born in Haverhill, March 2, 1662. He was a ship carpenter by trade, and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was thrifty and industrious and became a land owner of prominence. He was the first owner of the Clement farm in West Amesbury, now Merrimack. This he deeded to his son, Jonathan, in March, 1719. There is no record of his death. He married (first), 1688, Sarah Hoyt, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and their children were: Jonathan, of whom later; Sarah, born 1697; Timothy, May 1, 1699; Joseph, April 1, 1701. He married (second), Mrs. Dorothea Freez, March 7, 1717, and they had one child: Benjamin, born January 7, 1718.

(IV) Jonathan, eldest child of Fane and Sarah (Hoyt) Clement, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 11, 1696. He was a ship carpenter by trade but later turned his attention to farming and settled in West Amesbury, Massachusetts, about 1725, on the tract of land which had been deeded him by his father. On this land he built a large and commodious two-story house which is still in good preservation. This farm is now in the possession of one of his descendants, and the original deeds are still in existence. Jonathan died on this farm in December, 1761. He married, November 3, 1721, Mary Greenleaf, of Newburyport, who died September 7, 1791. Their children were: Mary, born September 11, 1722; Jacob, of whom later; Jonathan, January 29, 1725; Prudence, 1727; Sarah, who married a Greeley.

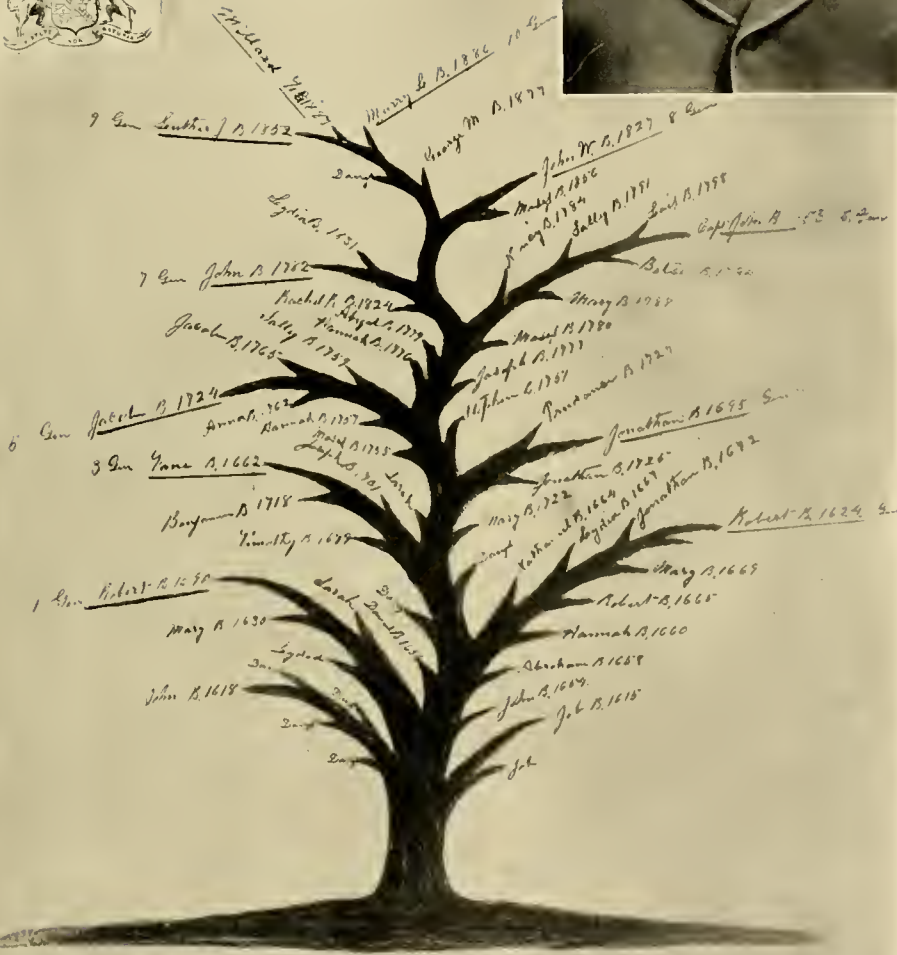
(V) Jacob, second child and eldest son of Jonathan and Mary (Greenleaf) Clement, was born on the Clement farm in West Amesbury, May 2, 1724. He was a man of considerable note in the community, and was appointed crown constable in 1766. His death occurred on the home farm, where he was living, December 10, 1796. He married Hannah Chellis, of Danville, New Hampshire, who died, after a lingering illness, November 25, 1796. Their children were: Stephen, born February 12, 1751; John, of whom later; Moses, March 22, 1755; Hannah, November 17, 1757; Sally, March 30, 1759; Anna, January 1, 1763; Jacob, July 3, 1765.

(VI) John, second son and child of Jacob and Hannah (Chellis) Clement, was born in West Amesbury, Massachusetts, March 17, 1753. He removed from Amesbury to Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1789, was one of the first settlers in that town and was held in high esteem. His household effects were transported by a team of oxen, while his wife rode on a horse. After the revolutionary war, the title of captain was conferred upon him because of militia service, and he was always so addressed. He sold his farm, in 1803, to Samuel Eaton, for twenty-five hundred dollars, removed to Warner, New Hampshire, and purchased a farm there, located on Tory Hill. During the revolutionary times this farm was the property of a Tory family, hence the name. His death occurred April 12, 1827, and was caused by heart disease. His estate was settled in 1828. The farm was sold several times, being finally purchased by John W. Clement, a grandson

of Captain John, thus bringing the property again into the possession of the Clement family. He was a man of influence in his township. He married Elizabeth Stevens, of Atkinson, New Hampshire, who died February 6, 1827, at the age of seventy-six years, and they had children: Hannah, born September 1, 1776; Joseph, August 15, 1777; Abigail, 1779; Moses, March 20, 1780; John, of whom later; Nancy, September 7, 1784; Mary, December 3, 1788; Sally, June 22, 1791; Betsey, 1794; Lois, July 15, 1798. Moses was a physician in Coeymans, New York, where he died December 3, 1831.

(VII) John (2), third son and fifth child of John (1) and Elizabeth (Stevens) Clement, was born, probably in West Amesbury, Massachusetts, May 27, 1782. He settled in Warner, New Hampshire, and purchased a part of the farm of his father on Tory Hill, and erected a number of buildings on this land. He had the reputation of being very prudent and industrious, and was much respected. He died December, 1859, in his seventy-eighth year. He was remarkably spry in his last years, and prided himself in his activity. He married, first, November 24, 1812, Rachel Rowe, daughter of John Rowe, of Wilmot, New Hampshire. None of their children lived to maturity. She died August 9, 1820. He married, second, January 10, 1822, Lydia Watson; who died January 17, 1854, aged sixty-five years. She was the daughter of Caleb Watson, of Salisbury, New Hampshire (see Watson). Their children were: Rachel R., born March 25, 1824, and became the wife of Marcellus M. Flanders, and (second) George S. Eastman; John W., of whom later; Lydia H., born April 13, 1831, died in her sixth year. Mrs. Eastman died in 1900, leaving a daughter, Clara S.

(VIII) John Watson, only son and second child of John and Lydia (Watson) Clement, was born August 2, 1827, in Warner. He was educated in the common and select schools of his native town, and settled in Grantham, New Hampshire, in 1851, and bought a farm on Howe Hill. He came to Warner, New Hampshire, in 1853, in order to take care of his father and mother on Tory Hill. He bought the southern half of the old homestead in December of the same year, and thus brought this into the family again. He was a farmer, and made a specialty of grafting and fruit-growing. He and his cousin, Daniel C. Colby, in the winter of 1845, and succeeding winters, traveled about the country, exhibiting and putting into operation the Morse telegraph, which was one of the great wonders of the age. He was in the mercantile business for three years, from 1878 to 1881, in the old Robinson store, but since that time has devoted himself to farming. He bought property in Warner village in 1880, and, in 1882, a farm near St. Johnsburg, Vermont, which he sold after occupying ten years as a summer home. He has filled a number of public offices: Deacon of the Congregational Church; on the board of selectmen in 1868-69; represented the town in the general court in 1873-74. Mr. Clement has given much time to research in the history of his family, and the family tree shown in an adjoining page was designed and drawn by him. At a family reunion held at the Revere House in Boston, June 26, 1891, he read a paper giving a thorough account of the founding of the family in America. This was much appreciated and applauded. He was married, May 8, 1850, to Almira N. Sargent, youngest daughter of Moses Sargent, of Grantham, New Hampshire. They had two children: Luther J., the elder, mentioned below; Moses, born July 2, 1856, died August 28, 1856.



Clement 1590 to 1897. 297 years 10 Generations

J. W. Clement

COAT OF ARMS AND FAMILY TREE.
THE LATTER ORIGINATED AND DRAWN BY J. W. CLEMENT.

(IX) Luther John, elder and only surviving son of John W. and Ahmira N. (Sargent) Clement, was born August 1, 1852. His education was acquired in the district and select schools, Contoocook Academy, and Simonds Free High School. When he was but seventeen years of age, he commenced teaching school during the winter, and also gave instruction in writing and drawing. He then went to Boston, where he obtained a clerkship with the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, returning to Warner in 1875, and purchasing the Palmer property on Tory Hill. He sold this in 1878 and removed to the village, where he opened a grocery and general store in partnership with his father, under the firm name of J. W. & L. J. Clement. Later this was sold out to Upton Brothers. In 1881 he went to Littleton, New Hampshire, where he was the head clerk in a large store, and later went into the meat business in Bethlehem. He went to Whitefield, New Hampshire, in 1887, and purchased a farm there in 1897, which he subsequently sold. He now resides in Whitefield village, where he is in the meat and grocery business. Between 1889 and 1897, he lived for a time in Dalton, New Hampshire, where he bought a farm, and was elected selectman for three years. He was elected representative to the general court there in 1895. He was town treasurer of Warner in 1878-79. He married, November 3, 1874, Ella J. Savory, only daughter of John Savory, of Warner. Their children are: 1. George Morris, mentioned below. 2. A daughter, born 1884, died in infancy. 3. Murray L., May 1, 1886, now a street car conductor in Boston. 4. Millard Fane, August 28, 1887, now attending the Polytechnic College at Worcester, Massachusetts.

(X) George Morris, eldest child of Luther J. and Ella J. (Savory) Clement, was born January 13, 1877, and resides in Whitefield, assisting his father in business. He was married, November 18, 1899, to Ida May Webb, of Whitefield. Their children are: Ella Mae, born June 17, 1901; and Harold John, July 22, 1904. Mr. Clement is prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The first definitely known of this CLEMENT line in America was Godfrey Clement, who became a freeman at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and prior to the year 1700 no less than fourteen other immigrants named Clement had established themselves in different parts of New England. Although the original American ancestor of the Clements of North Weare has not thus far been definitely determined, it is quite probable that they are descended from Robert Clement, who was born in Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in 1590, and arrived in Massachusetts about 1642, settling in Haverhill. He was one of the first settlers to purchase land of Passago and Saggahem, the Indian chiefs of that locality, and he was prominently identified with the early settlement of Haverhill, serving for the first nine years of its existence as its representative to the general court, in which capacity he was succeeded by his son John.

(I) Carlton Clement, a descendant of Robert, went to Weare, from Deering at about the beginning of the last century, accompanied by his brother Richard, and two or more sisters, and purchased the south end of lot No. 43, range 6. After residing there a few years he returned to Deering. The maiden name of his wife was Kezia Dow.

(II) Jonathan Dow, son of Carlton and Kezia (Dow) Clement, was a native of Deering. When a young man he settled on what is now known as

the Hodgdon farm in South Weare. He married for his first wife Charlotte Merrill, of Deering, who bore him two children, Jonathan Dow, Jr., born in 1827, married Vienna Dickey, and settled in Antrim; and Charlotte M., who became the wife of Horace O. Gould, of Hillsboro. For his second wife he married Cynthia I. Hanson, of Madbury, New Hampshire, born in August, 1800, and of this union there was one son—Moses H.

(III) Moses H., only child of Jonathan D. and Cynthia I. (Hanson) Clement, was born in South Weare, June 29, 1839. At an early age he learned the shoemaker's trade but soon relinquished it and served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, and settling in North Weare he followed it there for the rest of his life. He was at one time a member of the Society of Friends but married outside of the sect and did not take the necessary steps to secure his reinstatement. He died December 15, 1893. He was twice married, first to Aura A. Dow, daughter of Josiah Dow of Weare, and she died in 1862, leaving one daughter, Julia E., who was born September 29, 1859, and died in February, 1863; second, to Eliza C. Dow, who bore him six children, namely: Loren D., who will be again referred to; Orison, born August 1, 1867 (died March 28, 1868); Archie W., born January 31, 1870; Arthur, born December 13, 1873 (died October 9, 1876); Frederick D., born October 5, 1877; and Bertha, born July 10, 1887.

(IV) Loren Duane, eldest child of Moses H. and Eliza C. (Dow) Clement, was born in North Weare, September 4, 1865. After concluding his attendance at the public school he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade and followed it as a journeyman some three years. He then entered the employ of J. H. Wallace, a well-known toy manufacturer of North Weare, and after the death of the proprietor, which occurred a year later, he undertook the management of the business in the interest of the widow. He subsequently purchased the business and carried it on with profitable results until the destruction of the plant by fire in 1902, causing a loss of about five thousand dollars. He immediately rebuilt upon a much more extensive scale which enabled him to install machinery and other equipments of a more modern type, thereby providing facilities for the constantly increasing expansion now going on in his business. At the present time he is employing twenty operatives, who are turning out toys of a unique as well as of an attractive and superior quality, and his products find a ready sale in the various centers of trade throughout the United States.

In politics Mr. Clement is a Republican. He attends the Friends' Meeting. He was married, December, 1887, to Miss Belle Simpson, daughter of Jonathan Simpson, of Orange, Vermont, and has one son, Moses M., who was born March 27, 1894.

CLEMENT The subject of this sketch is born of a family which was among the hardy pioneer stock of Salisbury, New Hampshire, and endured the hardships and privations with the early settlers whose courage and endurance were often tested by the severity of winter cold and the attacks of the savages who infested that locality for years after its first settlement.

(I) John S. Clement was born in Salisbury, of pioneer parents, and there he married Lucinda Elliott and raised a family.

(II) Nathan B., son of John S. and Lucinda (Elliott) Clement, was born in Boscawen, and

died in 1868. He was a machinist. He married Augusta Dana, daughter of Augustus Dana, who was a soldier in the Revolution. Four children were born of this marriage.

(II) Wallace Ballard, son of Nathan B. and Augusta (Dana) Clement, was born in Manchester, January 24, 1866. He received his earlier education from private tutors in Manchester, Bedford and Mont Vernon. He later attended the Franklin Street School in Manchester, and the McCollom Institute in Mont Vernon, and went from the last named school to Harvard and to Yale Universities. He began the study of law in the office of the late James F. Briggs, where he read one year, and subsequently pursued the study one year in the office of United States Senator Henry Burnham. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Manchester, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of law. Mr. Clement has a suave manner and a kindly disposition that make friends for him wherever he goes. He married, in Manchester, Etta Augusta Canis, who was born in Manchester, September 3, 1860, daughter of Augustus and Frances (Durgin) Canis, and great-granddaughter of _____ Canis, who was a soldier with Napoleon in the famous Russian campaign. Two children have been born of this union: George A. Canis, and Mamie E.

COREY This was an early name in Massachusetts and it has been identified with the development of that state and of New Hampshire. Its bearers have been people of high character and great moral worth, and may be fitly spoken of with commendation in the annals of New Hampshire. Many of the family were men of prominence about Boston during the eighteenth century. In the early records the name is variously spelled Cory, Coree, Couree and Corey. Several bearing the name were soldiers of the Revolution. James Corey, of Groton, Massachusetts, was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. Ephraim Corey, of Groton, was a captain in the Revolutionary army, as was also Timothy, son of Isaac Corey, of Weston.

(1) The first on record in this country was Giles Corey, who was residing in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1649, with his wife Margaret. Their daughter Deliverance was born there August 5, 1658. The mother died previous to 1664, and on April 11 of that year Giles Corey married (second) Mary Britz. She died August 28, 1684, at the age of sixty-three years, and he had a third wife, Martha, who was admitted to the church in Salem Village (now Danvers), April 27, 1690. She was the victim of the terrible witchcraft delusion in Salem, and was apprehended in March, 1692, and hung on the following Thursday. In a very short time her husband was also arrested and was imprisoned, in April. He was kept in confinement and moved about from one jail to another, going to Boston and back again to Salem, and was finally executed on September 19, 1692, in the most horrible manner ever used on the continent. He was pressed to death, being the only one who ever suffered that form of execution in Massachusetts. He was a member of the first church of Salem, from which he was excommunicated the day preceding his death. Such was the tenacity of the execrable witchcraft delusion in Salem that this sentence was not expunged from the church record until twenty years after, and a period of eleven years elapsed before justice was done to the memory of his wife in the Danvers church. Though a

petition for relief appears in the Essex records on behalf of the children, no mention of their names is found except of Martha, who made the petition in behalf of the family, and Deliverance before mentioned. It is probable that there were several sons. Jonathan and Thomas Corey are mentioned as having been at Chelmsford at an early period.

(II) Thomas, probably son or grandson of Giles Corey, resided in Weston, Massachusetts. The time of his arrival does not appear on record. He was married there to Hannah Page, who was born February 10, 1678, in Concord, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Page, and granddaughter of John and Phebe Page, emigrant ancestors to Watertown, Massachusetts. He died in Weston, March 22, 1739. Their children were Joseph, Thomas, Samuel, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Hannah, Abigail and Isaac. With the exception of the oldest all were baptized at one time, December 29, 1723, in Weston, the youngest then being several years of age.

(III) Isaac, youngest child of Thomas and Hannah (Page) Corey, was born about 1717, in Weston, and resided in that town, where five children are recorded from 1740 to 1751. He was married April 12, 1739, to Abigail Priest, who was born July 31, 1719, in Watertown, daughter of James and Sarah Priest. Their children were Isaac, Timothy, Eunice, Nathan and Elisha.

(IV) Nathan, third son and fourth child of Isaac and Abigail (Priest) Corey, was born May 18, 1747, in Weston, and did honorable and valuable service as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was a minuteman and was present at the battle of Concord. He subsequently served an enlistment beginning April 25, 1775, under Captain Asa Lawrence, in Colonel William Prescott's regiment, which continued ninety-eight days. In 1777 he served two months and nine days including travelling in Rhode Island under Captain John Minot and Colonel Josiah Whitney. He served nine months beginning from the date of enlistment at Fishkill, New York, June 17, 1778; in the muster roll his age was given at thirty-three years and his height as five feet nine inches; there was, however, an error as to his age as he was then only thirty-one years old. He probably passed the remainder of his life in Groton. He was married, December 27, 1770, to Mary Green, born August 15, 1751, a daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Parker) Green.

(V) Nathan (2), son of Nathan (1) and Mary (Green) Corey, resided in Pepperell and in Brookline, New Hampshire. He was married to Devard Wright, who was born February 10, 1776, in Pepperell, daughter of David and Prudence (Cummings) Wright. Prudence Cummings, the mother of Mrs. Corey, was the heroine of an episode during the Revolution which indicates the brave character of the women of those days who ably seconded their husbands, fathers and brothers in the struggle for independence. Through her efforts a British officer was apprehended at the bridge in Groton, an incident which is well known to readers of the American History. The children of Nathan (2) Corey were Devard, Susan Jane, Mary Jane, Wilkes Wright. The eldest daughter became the wife of James Parker, and the mother of Judge Edward E. Parker, of Nashua. (See Parker, VI.)

(VI) Wilkes Wright, only son of Nathan (2) and Devard (Wright) Corey, was born January 10, 1813, in Brookline, New Hampshire, and was a good townsman and prosperous farmer there all his life. He served as town treasurer and selectman, and was otherwise prominent in the conduct



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of town affairs. He was married October 14, 1841, to Sophia Rachel Shattuck, who was born April, 1818, in the same town, a daughter of Ashur and Rachel Shattuck. They were the parents of two children, Albert Wilkes and Charles Nathan.

(VII) Charles Nathan, second son of Wilkes Wright and Sophia Rachel (Shattuck) Corey, was born August 2, 1843, and died in 1902 in Brookline. He was a useful citizen in that town. He was a man of good intellect and made the best of his opportunities. He filled many important town offices and was representative in the legislature. He was married to Sarah Jane Sawtelle, daughter of E. and Mercy A. (Peterson) Sawtelle, of Brookline. They had six children: Herbert, who died young; Ellen, Herbert S., Walter Ellsworth, whose sketch follows; and Walter E.

(VIII) Walter Ellsworth, son of Charles N. and Sarah Jane (Sawtelle) Corey, was born in Brookline, New Hampshire, November 28, 1881. He was educated in the public schools and then entered a grocery store as clerk, which position he has held since 1903. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he is a Republican. He married, October 24, 1905, Helen B. Lawrence, daughter of Kirk Lawrence, of Pepperell, Massachusetts. They have one child, Lawrence Ellsworth.

The first of this name, which was

MERRILL originally Merle, and signifies "black-

bird," was a native or at least a resi-

dent of France, and took his name from the figure of a blackbird displayed upon the sign at his door. The earliest generations of the family in France used a seal on which is displayed three blackbirds. In the persecutions following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a Merle, being a Protestant, fled to England to save his life, and cast his lot with the Puritans. Some of the family still remain in France and are still Huguenots, the most distinguished member of recent years being Merle D'Aubigne, the historian. As the Huguenots were of the best people of France, so their descendants in England and America have been numbered with the most industrious, the most thrifty, the most moral, and the most law abiding of those countries.

(I) Nathaniel Merrill, born in England in 1610, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 16, 1655. With his brother John he emigrated from England and came to Massachusetts, landing at Ipswich about 1633. He removed to Newbury in 1635, at the first settlement of the town, and settled on land at the junction of the Parker and Plum rivers, which was recently owned by a descendant, Tyler Merrill. In his will, dated March 8, 1655, he gives his farm to his eldest son upon payment by him of five pounds to each of his brothers, and furnishing a residence for the testator's wife and daughter. Nathaniel Merrill married Susannah Wellerton, whose name is otherwise spelled Wilterton and Williston. After the death of her first husband she married a Jordan, and died January 25, 1673. Nathaniel and Susannah Merrill were the parents of six children: John, Abraham, Nathaniel, Susannah, Daniel and Abel, who is mentioned at length in a later paragraph. (Nathaniel and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(II) Abraham, second son and child of Nathaniel and Susanna (Jordan) Merrill, was born about 1636, probably in Newbury, and was a weaver by occupation, residing in that town. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance there in 1678. He

was married January 18, 1661, in Newbury, to Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, of Ipswich (see Webster, second family). In 1674 Abraham Merrill and wife were members of the Newbury church, of which he was deacon. Both were living in 1712. Their children were: Abraham, Abigail, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, John, Jonathan, David, Sarah, Susanna and Prudence. (Mention of David and descendants forms part of this article).

(III) Jonathan, third son and seventh child of Abraham and Abigail (Webster) Merrill, was born January 19, 1676, in Newbury, and resided in Bradford from 1699 to 1701. He was later a citizen of Amesbury, and about 1715 settled in Plaistow, New Hampshire. He married Mary (supposed to have been Brown), who died in Plaistown, May 13, 1759. Their children were: Sarah, Mary, Abraham and Nathaniel (twins), Judith and Prudence.

(IV) Sergeant Abraham (2), eldest son and third child of Jonathan and Mary Merrill, was born May 29, 1707 (recorded at Newbury), and resided for a time in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Plaistow, New Hampshire. His first two children were born in Haverhill, and the next three in Plaistow, New Hampshire. They were presumably born on the same homestead, which was set off to New Hampshire in 1741. About 1745 he removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, where he was an influential citizen. He settled at what was known as Merrill's Falls or Merrill's Ferry, just below the old Granite Bridge, and on or near the site of the present gas works in Manchester. He was among the petitioners for setting off a tract of land, lying partly in Chester and partly in Londonderry, and including other lands not previously appropriated, to be united and form a new township. This petition was granted, and the new town was incorporated under the name of Derryfield, in 1751. He was married June 20, 1734, in Haverhill, to Mehitable Stevens, of that town, and the record of this marriage is found in Plaistow. Their children, born from 1735 to 1758 were: Mehetable, Sarah, John, Abraham, Jonathan, Ruth, Mary, David, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. (Mention of Nathaniel follows in this article).

(V) Jonathan, third son and fifth child of Abraham (2) and Mehitable (Stevens) Merrill, was born October 26, 1743, in Plaistow, being the last of his father's children born before the removal of the family to Derryfield. He was married, December 29, 1774, in Derryfield, to Abiah Staveirs, and settled soon after in Newbury, New Hampshire, where he was a pioneer and died in 1816. His children, born from 1775 to 1769, were: Mary, Sarah, Abijah, Betsey, Samuel, Jonathan, Abraham, Mehetable, Jenny and Ruth.

(VI) Samuel Stevens, the fifth child and second son of Jonathan Merrill, was born April 7, 1787, in Fishersfield, now Newbury, New Hampshire. He married Frances Bancroft, daughter of Caleb and Susanne (Toy) Bancroft, who was born in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, January 20, 1789. Their children were Sherburn R., Joshua, Mary Jane, Frances, Hannah, Susanne and Seneca.

(VII) Sherburn Rowell, eldest son of Samuel and Frances (Bancroft) Merrill, was born in Fishersfield, now Newbury, New Hampshire, January 2, 1810. In 1818 his parents moved to Croyden, New Hampshire, where they lived until 1825, when they moved to Peeling, now Woodstock, New Hampshire. The following year while on a visit to Amesbury, Massachusetts, Samuel Merrill died very suddenly, leaving a wife and seven children, the eldest

of whom was Sherburn. Samuel Merrill was a man of sterling integrity, industrious, hard working, and the hardships of pioneer farm life on the rugged hills of New Hampshire broke down a naturally strong constitution. Both he and his wife were devoted Christians and members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Sherburn, now sixteen years of age, found himself thrown upon his own resources, and, young as he was, he assumed the responsibility of helping to care for his mother and younger brothers and sisters. An account of his struggles for the next ten years would be the history of many in those days in New England. It suffices to say, that he despised no honest labor, was industrious and careful in his associations. In 1833, after a serious illness, Sherburn decided to make a voyage to New Orleans on a merchant ship owned and commanded by his future wife's uncle, Captain Samuel Merrill. They left Boston on January 15, 1834. Sherburn had invested a large part of his savings in furniture which he hoped to sell at a profit in the South. The eighth day out, they encountered a severe gale which disabled the brig and left them at the mercy of the waves. Having lost their reckoning, they drifted about until the morning of the thirteenth when the ship struck the northern reef of the Bermudas, in a heavy storm. They took to the boats and after several hours were picked up, taken to the Islands and kindly cared for, having lost all but their lives. March 31, 1836, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Merrill married Sarah Blackstone Merrill, daughter of William Merrill of Noblesborough, Maine, a woman of strong character, superior intellect, and refined tastes. They settled in Woodstock, New Hampshire. During the next few years Mr. Merrill met with some successes and many failures in his business enterprises, but through all, he showed such pluck, such determination to succeed that, at last, fortune began to smile upon him. In 1847 he went to Colebrook, New Hampshire, bought a water-power at Factoryville and contracted for lumber to build a starch mill. At the same time he contracted with the farmers to plant and deliver potatoes the following year at the projected mill. In 1848 Mr. Merrill began the manufacture of potato starch, which he continued until 1884. At one time owning in whole or in part seven different mills. This business was not only profitable to himself, but it developed and enlarged the resources of the farmers of Colebrook and the adjoining towns. In 1852 he moved his family to Colebrook, where he made a permanent home. In 1859 Mr. Merrill bought a store at Colebrook, and became a member of the firm of Cummings & Co. He continued in trade under the firm names of S. R. Merrill, S. R. Merrill & Co., S. R. & S. S. Merrill, Merrill Brothers & Co., until 1880. This house did a large and profitable business. In early life, Mr. Merrill took an active interest in the old militia system. He was captain of a company from 1841 to 1849. He was promoted to the office of major of his regiment in 1850, and the following year was made colonel. In politics he was always a strong Democrat, and at various times rendered good service to the Democratic cause in New Hampshire, but he preferred to give his time and attention to his business, rather than to seeking and holding office. He, however, frequently served as delegate to state and congressional conventions. He represented Woodstock in the legislatures of 1850-1851, Colebrook in 1872-1873, his senatorial district two terms, from 1879 to 1883. He was a member of Governor Goodell's council, 1889-1891. Although at the beginning of his term of office he was seventy-

nine years old, he performed its duties in an efficient and energetic manner. Mr. Merrill was interested in the advancement of education and religion. For many years he was trustee of Colebrook Academy and was one of the trustees of the Methodist Society of his town. Sarah Blackstone (Merrill) Merrill, wife of Sherburn Rowell Merrill, died at Colebrook, September 27, 1877. Of their six children five lived to maturity. The first of these: Lucretia Frances, born at Woodstock, New Hampshire, April 7, 1838, married Edward Norris Cummings, son of Archelaus and Mary Fletcher Cummings of Colebrook, New Hampshire. He resided at Colebrook, New Hampshire, and Lynn, Massachusetts, and was a merchant. He died at Lynn, February 1, 1901. Their children are: 1. Edward, born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, April 20, 1861; graduated at Woburn high school, 1879; Harvard College 1883; professor of sociology at Harvard University 1891-1900; a Unitarian clergyman, settled in 1900, at the South Congregational Church, Boston, Massachusetts; married, 1891, Rebecca Haswell Clarke, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Their children are: Estlin, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 14, 1894; Elizabeth Frances, born April 29, 1901, Cambridge. 2. Jane, born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, December 27, 1863; graduated Lynn high school, residence Lynn and Cambridge. 3. John, born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, May 18, 1868; graduated at Lynn high school, 1887; Harvard College, 1891; Ph. D. at Chicago University; instructor at Harvard College, department of Political Economy; in 1902 became assistant professor of Political Economy at Chicago University; married December 3, 1900, Carrie Rebecca Howe, of Indianapolis, Indiana; their daughter, Frances Ellen, born at Chicago, Illinois, August 18, 1901.

Sarah Louisa, the second, born at Woodstock, New Hampshire, December 14, 1840, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, October 12, 1871; married at Colebrook, April 14, 1859, Ira Allan Ramsay, son of Robert Ramsay; lawyer at Colebrook, New Hampshire, and St. Paul, Minnesota. He died at St. Paul, November 18, 1871. Their children were: Sherburn Merrill, Ira Allan, and Louis.

Ellen Louvena, the third, born at Woodstock, New Hampshire, January 5, 1843; married January 7, 1863, Joseph Erastus Lombard, son of Dr. Lyman and Betsey (Loomis) Lombard, Colebrook, New Hampshire; business, farmer; their children: 1. Darwin, born June 9, 1864, Colebrook, New Hampshire; married January 7, 1891, Rosa, daughter of Alfred and Sarah (Chase) Capen; their daughter, Ellen, was born at Charlton City, Massachusetts, May 13, 1894; residence, Colebrook, New Hampshire; business, merchant. 2. Lyman, born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, November 6, 1869; married December 5, 1891, Angeline, daughter of Fayette and Martha (Reed) Marshall. Their children are: Merrill, born April 6, 1894; Marshall, born April 18, 1898. Residence, Colebrook, New Hampshire; business, merchant.

Caroline Hatch, the fourth, born at Woodstock, New Hampshire, August 14, 1845; married Irving W. Drew, November 4, 1869. (See Drew, IV).

Mary Jane, the fifth, born at Woodstock, October 22, 1846, died at Boston, Massachusetts, November 6, 1906; married June, 1869, William Henry Shurtleff, son of Otis and Eliza (Pennoyer) Shurtleff. Lawyer, residence Colebrook and Lancaster, New Hampshire. Died at Lancaster, April 18, 1902. Their children are: 1. Merrill, born at Colebrook, March 10, 1870; graduated at Holderness School, 1888; Dartmouth College, 1892; married June 14, 1897, Emily

Porter, daughter of Horace and Abby (Small) Porter, Lancaster, New Hampshire. Lawyer, of the law firm of Drew, Jordan, Shurtleff & Morris, Lancaster, New Hampshire. Their children are: Porter, born April 28, 1898; Merrill, born June 11, 1902. 2. Harry, born at Colebrook, June 25, 1871; married September, 1898, Louisa Wright, of Battle Creek, Michigan. Residence, Lisbon. Business, merchant.

A boy, Sherburn Samuel, died in infancy.

In 1879 Mr. Merrill married Mrs. Sarah Butler McDole. She died at Concord, New Hampshire, in March, 1906. All his life Mr. Merrill was an indefatigable worker; he gave the strictest attention to all the details of his diversified business interests; he was frugal and prudent in his way of living; he was public spirited, and took a keen interest in town, state and national affairs. By care and temperate living he retained good health and an unimpaired intellect to the ripe age of eighty-one years. He died April 9, 1891.

The following tribute to his worth is quoted from a letter written by former Governor Goodell, in whose council Mr. Merrill served the last two years of his life. "If ever a man deserved the title of Honorable, he is that man. A good, great, broad, honorable, honest man is gone." "He served his day and generation well."

(V) Nathaniel, youngest son of Abraham (2) and Mehetable (Stevens) Merrill, was born September 15, 1755, in Derryfield (Manchester), and resided there. He settled in what is now called Halls-ville, in East Manchester, where he engaged in agriculture. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving three years, 1777-8-9. He married (first), Mary, daughter of Israel and Mary Young, who was the mother of five children; and his second wife was a widow, Mrs. Anna Davis. His children were: Lovina, Israel, Mehitable, Ezekiel, Nathaniel and Rebecca.

(VI) Israel, eldest son of Nathaniel and Mary (Young) Merrill, was born June 24, 1788, in Manchester, where he was a farmer, and died March 31, 1872. He settled on the east bank of the Merrimack river, just below Amoskeag Falls, and was employed by a boating company on the river, and subsequently on his own account, covering a period of many years, and was universally known by the title of Captain Merrill. It is said that he possessed a more comprehensive knowledge of the Merrimack river, its depths and currents, between Lowell and Concord, than any other man of that period. There is a record of a boat race—his boat and another—covering the entire distance from Boston to Concord, and Captain Merrill won the contest by only the "length of a boat or so." He was pilot of the steamer which made its first trip to Concord, in 1817. A man of great muscular strength and wholly without fear, he rescued numerous persons from drowning, to the imminent danger of his own life. The Massachusetts Humane Society presented him an elegant and valuable gold medal, suitably inscribed, for saving the lives of two men and a boy on one occasion. This is still preserved by his descendants. After boating on the river was superseded by the railway, he purchased a farm on the Merrill road, in what is known as the Harvey district of Manchester, where he resided until his death. He was a devoted member of the Congregational Church, and was warmly interested in the general welfare and prosperity of his home town. He was married January 30, 1816, to Nancy Farmer, of Manchester, who died July 15, 1854. Their children were: Mary Ann, Henry Clinton (died young), infant daughter died young, Israel,

Henry Clinton, Eliza Jane, Sophia Maria, William Parker and Ann Johnson.

(VII) Mary Ann, eldest child of Israel and Nancy (Farmer) Merrill, was born July 1, 1817, and became the wife of Rev. Elisha Adams. (See Adams, VII).

(III) David, fourth son and eighth child of Abraham and Abigail (Webster) Merrill, was born February 20, 1677, in Newbury, and resided in that town and Amesbury. He was married December 18, 1706, to Mary Morse, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Sawyer) Morse and granddaughter of Anthony Morse, of Newbury (see Morse). David Merrill died about the beginning of the year 1760, surviving his wife more than five years, she having passed away August 18, 1753. Their children were: David, Stephen, Benjamin, Moses, Eliphalet, Mary and Abraham.

(IV) Eliphalet, fifth son and child of David and Mary (Morse) Merrill, was born about 1717, residing first in Amesbury, and later in Kensington and South Hampton, New Hampshire. According to the records of Amesbury he was married, July 10, 1736, to Lydia Clough, who must have died within a very short time. The records of South Hampton show his marriage June 7, 1744, to Mary Clough. Neither of these appear on the roll of members of the South Hampton church, but all of their children were baptized at that church as shown by the records. In the records of all the baptisms the mother's name is given as Anna, and since this is multiplied so many times it is assumed that the name was erroneously entered at the time of their marriage. Their children were: Joseph, Eliphalet, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Nathaniel, Enos, Parker, Lydia and John.

(V) John, seventh son and youngest of the ten children of Eliphalet and Anna (Clough) Merrill, baptized August 23, 1766, in South Hampton, removed from that town in early life to the town of Weare, New Hampshire, and lived on Barnard Hill. He was married in South Hampton, January 21, 1796, to Anna Perkins, and they were the parents of several children. According to the history of Weare there were only four, three of whom were born in Weare.

(VI) Enos, eldest son of John and Anna (Perkins) Merrill, was born in South Hampton in 1803, and died in Concord in January, 1896, aged ninety-three years. He accompanied his parents to Weare, was in trade in East Weare for many years, and was the first postmaster at that place. He removed to Concord, and in company with Mr. Harris formed the firm of Harris & Merrill, dealers in general merchandise. Some years later he removed to Boston, where he was a successful merchant. After retiring from business he returned to Concord and resided with his son. He was a man of integrity, and highly respected. In politics he was a Whig and afterward a Republican, and was a member of the city council while residing in Boston. He was a member of the Baptist church, and a deacon of that organization in New York. He married Harriett Cross (see Cross), daughter of David Cross, of Manchester, and they had four children, all born in Weare: Darius, Horace K., Nelson, and Harriett.

(VII) Darius, eldest son and child of Enos and Harriett (Cross) Merrill, was born in Weare, August 11, 1827, and died in Concord, March 29, 1900, aged seventy-three years. He attended the common schools, and was some years a clerk in a book-store conducted by his uncle, Nathan Merrill, in

Charlestown, Massachusetts. Soon after his return from a sojourn of some years in California, he enlisted September 5, 1861, in Company D, Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service as a private December 31. On March 12, 1863, he was appointed quartermaster sergeant, and served in that capacity until he was mustered out, December 27, 1864. In June, 1865, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States pension office at Concord, where he served thirty-three years. In 1887 he was deputy secretary of state of New Hampshire. He was an attendant of the Baptist Church and in political sentiment a Republican. He was a very methodical and reliable man and highly esteemed as a citizen. His pleasant manner and fraternal spirit made him many friends. He was past master of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, and was its treasurer twenty-six years. He was treasurer of the Masonic Association fourteen years. He married, January 15, 1866, Sarah Ann D. Peabody, born in Meredith, February 11, 1837, daughter of Asa and Sallie (Young) Peabody. Asa Peabody was born in Meredith in 1805, and died there in 1857, aged fifty-two years. He was a carpenter by trade. Sallie Young was born in Gilman-ton in 1798, and died in Laconia in 1864, aged sixty-six years.

(II) Nathaniel (2), third son and child of Nathaniel (1) and Susanna (Jordan) Merrill, was born about 1638, in Newbury, and died in that town January 1, 1683. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity and allegiance in 1668 and again in 1678. His will was made December 1, 1682, and probated on April 10 following. This will disposes of lands in Haverhill, and his sons Nathaniel and Peter were the heirs. He was married October 15, 1661, in Newbury, to Joanna Kinney. Their children were: John, Nathaniel, Peter, Joanna (died young), Joanna, Hannah and Mary.

(III) Jonathan, eldest child of Nathaniel (2) and Joanna (Kinney) Merrill, was born January 16, 1663, in Newbury, and lived for a time in that town, removing thence to Haverhill in 1697. He was in Bradford in 1699, returning to Haverhill the next year. He was a house carpenter and no doubt moved about somewhat on account of his occupation. Administration of his estate was granted July 9, 1705, and his widow was administratrix. He married Lucy Webster, daughter of John and Ann (Batt) Webster, of Haverhill, and granddaughter of John Webster, of Ipswich. (See Webster.) She was still living in Haverhill in 1718. Their children were: Nathaniel, Abel, Lucy, Abigail, John, Hannah, Stephen, Enoch and Nathan. (John and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(IV) Nathaniel (3), eldest child of John and Lucy (Webster) Merrill, was born July 26, 1687, in Newbury, and resided in Haverhill. His will, made in 1837, mentions his wife Ruth (Wallingford) and children: Daniel, Nathaniel, James, Anne, Lucy and Sarah.

(V) James, third son of Nathaniel (3) and Ruth (Wallingford) Merrill, settled in that part of Haverhill which became the town of Atkinson, New Hampshire. He was married in Atkinson, in 1759, to Mary Emerson, of Atkinson, and their children, recorded in that town were: James, Nathaniel, Joshua, John, Stevens, Sarah, Ruth and Jeremiah.

(VI) Stevens, fifth son and child of James and Mary (Emerson) Merrill, was born January 22, 1767, in Atkinson, and settled in Thornton, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and cattle

dealer. He owned a farm of one hundred acres, and took a great pride in raising sheep. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Calvinist Baptist in religion. He married and had nine children: George, Thomas, Daniel, Edward, Priscilla, May and Charles Stevens, and two who died in infancy. Stevens Merrill died in Laconia.

(VII) Charles Stevens, son of Stevens Merrill, was born in Thornton, New Hampshire, October 6, 1800. He was educated in Weare, New Hampshire. He engaged in farming and owned a farm of one hundred acres in Woodstock. He was a successful stock raiser, and took great pride in his cattle. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Free Will Baptists. He married Nancy, daughter of Edward Dowse, who was born at Thetford, Vermont, May 3, 1807. They had nine children: May, Emily, Daniel, Charles, Palmer Wood, Jane, Nellie N., widow of Eben Blake, George and Lucy. Charles Stevens Merrill died November 9, 1881, and his wife died November 29, 1895.

(VIII) Palmer Wood, third son and fifth child of Charles Stevens and Nancy (Dowse) Merrill, was born in Woodstock, New Hampshire, February 8, 1838. He was educated in the district schools of Woodstock, after which he took up farming and lumbering. For twenty-five years he did an extensive lumber business, and owned a hundred-acre farm. At present his farm, near Lakeport, New Hampshire, has but seventy acres, and he has gone into stock raising. He operates a small milk route, deals in cattle, and takes great pride in horses. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Baptist Church. He married, November 27, 1864, Marie S. Davis, born at Gilford, New Hampshire, August 13, 1839. They have three children: Mamie A., born February 4, 1868, married Sidney Buchannan, of Lebanon, New Hampshire; Laura B., born November 6, 1871, married Frank Johnson, of Malden, Massachusetts; Herbert, born May 11, 1875, married Mabel G. Pitman, has three sons—Raymond H., Glendon S., and Stanley A.

(IV) John, second son and fifth child of Jonathan and Lucy (Webster) Merrill, was born April 2, 1696, in Newbury, and was reared in Bradford and Haverhill. He went to York, Maine, for a short time, and was there in 1718. Soon after this he settled in Concord, New Hampshire, where he was one of the pioneers and was an active and useful citizen of the infant colony. He maintained a ferry over the Merrimack river, and built his house at the lower end of Main street, where the roads part. The location of the house is described as on a hill. This was probably at the corner of Main and West streets. The original well continued in use as late as fifty years ago. Mr. Merrill was chosen a deacon of the church December 17, 1730, and was ever thereafter known by the title of Deacon Merrill. He married Lydia Haynes, and the baptism of his first three children is recorded in Haverhill. The names of his children were: Moses, Thomas, John, Hannah (died in infancy), Jonathan, Hannah, Nathaniel, Sarah, Ann, Abigail and Lydia. He had forty-three grandchildren bearing the name of Merrill. Among his descendants were seven ministers, two lawyers and two physicians.

(V) John (2), third son of John (1) and Lydia (Haynes) Merrill, was born November 25, 1725, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died in 1760, in Bow, New Hampshire. He was a farmer, and had land lying in Concord, Pembroke and Bow. He married Rebecca Abbott, daughter of Captain Na-

This may certify, that, having examined
the Bearer, Lieut. Jeremiah Merrill, in
the requisite branches of Education, I
consider him qualified to teach a town
School, and to commence the practice
of the Art of surveying.

Meredith, Nov. 8, 1826. Dudley Leavitt,
Teacher. 7



John T. Merrill.

thaniel and Penelope (Ballard) Abbott, of Concord, and they were the parents of four children, all born in Concord, namely: Rebecca, Lydia, Penelope and John.

(VI) John (3), youngest child of John (2) and Rebecca (Abbott) Merrill, was born June 14, 1756, in Concord, and resided in that town and in Bow. He married Sally Robertson, of Bow, and their children were: John, Moses, Eben and James.

(VII) James, son of John (3) and Sally (Robertson) Merrill, was born June 17, 1793, in Bow. He was a successful farmer, also a carpenter and wheelwright. He married, April 18, 1816, Susan Silver, of Bow. They had nine children, the first three born in Bow, three in Wentworth, the seventh in Wilmot and the ninth in Salisbury: Moores Corliss, born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, August 18, 1817; Elihu, born July 22, 1820, married Harriet M. Batchelder in 1849; Willard, born December 2, 1822, died in 1833; Lydia, born August 7, 1824, married B. P. Field, in 1847; Judith, born May 15, 1827, married M. L. Walker, son of Israel and Phoebe Cross Walker, in April, 1847; Mehitabel M., born May 2, 1829, married E. Busiel, in 1846; Benjamin, born May 12, 1831, married Abigail E., daughter of Thomas K. and Susan Swett, January 20, 1856; one child who died in infancy; James H., born July 10, 1837, married Eliza Jane Sleeper, April 24, 1859.

(VIII) Moores Corliss, eldest of the nine children of James and Susan (Cilley) Merrill of Bow, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, August 18, 1817. He was educated in the common schools of Salisbury. He was a successful farmer all his life. In 1840 he bought a hundred-acre farm in North Sutton, and carried it on until his death, September 15, 1873, at the comparatively early age of fifty-six. He was a Democrat in politics, and at one time was a member of the Know-nothing party. He attended the Baptist Church, and was respected and liked by all who knew him. He married Mary Jane Cunningham Tucker, daughter of Jonathan and Susannah Rowell Tucker, on Christmas Day, 1844. She was born February 16, 1819, and survived her husband twenty-one years, dying February 1, 1894, aged seventy-five. They had one child, John Taylor Merrill.

(IX) John Taylor, only child of Moores Corliss and Mary J. C. (Tucker) Merrill, was born in North Sutton, New Hampshire, May 16, 1847. He was educated in the common schools of North Sutton. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, in which he became very competent. He did much work for the late John Hay at his summer home on Lake Sunapee. John T. Merrill's farm has one hundred and seventy-five acres, and he has carried on a successful dairy business. He is a Democrat in politics. He has been constable for several years, and in 1890 was tax collector. He was selectman for several terms, in 1900 was chairman of the board, and received every vote in town but two. While selectman he made several improvements in town. He built a fine iron bridge over the river at South Sutton and completed a cemetery there. He is on the board of health at South Sutton, and was formerly a Granger. For many years he taught singing-schools in the surrounding towns. For fifteen years he was leader of the old Kearsarge Band of Wilmot, New Hampshire. He married, January 1, 1871, Effie Violet Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Peaslee) Johnson. She was born August 24, 1854. They have six children: Carl Gilmore, born May 3, 1872, married Luvie

Edith Hazen of North Sutton on March 19, 1905. Elwin Lee, born December 25, 1882, married on December 25, 1904, Genevieve M. Ellis; they have one child, Clara G., born April 18, 1906. The other four children of John T. and Effie V. (Johnson) Merrill are: Fred Elgin, born September 28, 1885; Reba Effie, born July 17, 1886, died the same year; Orra Johnson, born July 5, 1889; Ethel Olive, born April 1, 1899.

(II) Abel, fourth son and youngest child of Nathaniel (1) and Susannah (Willerton) Merrill, was born February 20, 1644, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died October 28, 1689. He was married February 10, 1671, to Priscilla Chase, who was born in Newbury, March 4, 1649, daughter of Aquila and Anne (Wheeler) Chase (see Chase V.). Anne Wheeler was the daughter of John Wheeler, of Hampton, New Hampshire, who was born in Salisbury, England, and moved to Newbury, where he was granted land in 1646. He was a mariner, and is said to have brought the first vessel over the Merrimac bar. The children of Abel and Priscilla Merrill were: Abel, Susannah, Nathan, Thomas, Joseph, Nathaniel, Priscilla and James.

(III) Nathan, second son and third child of Abel and Priscilla (Chase) Merrill, born in Newbury, April 3, 1676, died in 1742, resided in West Newbury. He married (first), September 6, 1699, Hannah Kent, born September 10, 1679. After her death he married (second) Elizabeth Willet. The children by the first wife were: Hannah, John, Priscilla, Nathan, James, Stephen, Mary, Richard and Sarah.

(IV) Nathan (2), second son and fourth child of Nathan (1) and Hannah (Kent) Merrill, was born May 1, 1706, and died November 22, 1745. He married, November 22, 1731, Dorothy Carr, born in Salisbury, and they had six children: Richard, Nathan, Moses, Joseph, John and James.

(V) Richard, eldest child of Nathan (2) and Dorothy (Carr) Merrill, who was born in Newbury, November 6, 1732, and died in 1791, was a housewright. He married, 1755, Mary Pillsbury, of Newbury, and they were the parents of eleven children: Mary, Dorothy, Nathan, Eunice, Rhoda, and Hannah (twins), Sarah, Joseph, Anne (or Sally Anna), Lydia and Lois.

(VI) Nathan (3), eldest son and third child of Richard and Mary (Pillsbury) Merrill, was born in Newbury, January 6, 1761, and died August 29, 1836. He was in the war of the revolution, and served as a private in Captain Moses Little's company of minutemen, which marched to Cambridge on the alarm of April 19, 1775. He was also in the service in Rhode Island in 1778. He moved to New Hampshire in 1804, and established a tavern on the turnpike near Bakers river in Rumney. He married 1785, Sarah Lowell Merrill, born March 11, 1765, died July 13, 1822, granddaughter of Benjamin Lowell, and they had nine children: Mary, Nathan, Sally, Priscilla, Henry, Lydia, Phoebe, Jeremiah, and George.

(VII) Captain Jeremiah, third son and eighth child of Nathan (3) and Sarah Lowell (Merrill) Merrill, was born September 7, 1803, in Newbury, and when a young child was taken by his parents to Rumney, New Hampshire, where he spent nearly his entire life, and died October 30, 1851. He obtained a better education than was usual at that time, and was a school teacher and civil engineer. The following is a copy of the certificate issued to him by Dudley Leavitt, the noted almanac-maker and a leader in educational work of his time:

In August, 1826, before he was twenty-three years old, Mr. Merrill was commissioned a lieutenant in the Third Company, Fourteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Militia, and on April 28, 1828, he was commissioned captain of the same company. This position he resigned at the end of four years. July 1, 1834, he was commissioned captain of a rifle company of the same regiment. His superior ability and attainments made him a man of large influence in his town, and his untimely demise was widely regretted. He was married November 1, 1831, to Mary Ann George, who was born November 2, 1812, in Plymouth, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Dearborn) George, and died September 14, 1877. She was a teacher in early life, and was a lady of refinement and many Christian virtues. She survived her lamented husband almost twenty-six years. Their children were: Byron (died in infancy), Byron G., Adelaide, Jennie and Henry.

(VIII) Byron Gustavus, second son and child of Jeremiah and Mary Ann (George) Merrill, was born in Rumney, April 21, 1834, and died at Franklin, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1902. He was born and grew up on a farm, and was educated in the common schools. It is said that he was a well grown boy before he saw a locomotive, and at the first sight of one his mind was instantly made up as to what his life work should be—employment connected with railroads. When the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad was surveyed he entered the employ of that road as a rodman, and later served as a fireman on an engine and machinist in its shops at Lakeport, where he was associated with James T. Gordon, later master mechanic of the Boston & Maine. In 1862 he was employed by the Boston Back Bay Company, under James Foss, on the work of filling in the Back Bay district in Boston. From July 1, 1865, he served as master mechanic of the Syracuse & Binghamton railroad for a few years. In 1871 he became interested in oil wells at Franklin, Pennsylvania, and in June, 1872, he was in partnership with Dr. Gibson ("Doc", in Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad"). In 1875 he became superintendent at Franklin of the mechanical department of the Galena Oil Company. Being one of the best qualified experts on lubricating oils and their proper use, he travelled and sold very large quantities of oils for his employers. His last service for the company was as consulting mechanical expert. For thirty years preceding his death Mr. Merrill was a legal resident of Concord, New Hampshire, and during that time took an active part in municipal affairs, and was elected a member of the board of aldermen from ward six in 1876 and 1877. Together with Mayor George A. Pillsbury and Hon. George A. Cummings he was charged in 1876 with superintending the construction of the sewerage system, expending some fifty-two thousand dollars in that work. Mr. Merrill considered Concord his home, and regularly returned there to vote until 1899. He began life as a farmer boy, and achieved success by his own efforts.

Mr. Merrill married (first), January 23, 1856, Esther Houston, of Plymouth, born July 6, 1835, died September 29, 1861, daughter of Gilmore and Sarah (Griffin) Houston; and (second), August 8, 1869, Martha J. Hall, of Belmont, born December 23, 1842, died May 18, 1874. There was born to the first wife one child, Adelaide Louisa, whom her father cherished with deep and unflinching tenderness, and who has erected and given to his native town a handsome and costly library building, as a monument to his memory.

The following tribute to the character and worth of Mr. Merrill is taken from the resolution adopted by his co-workers of the Galena-Signal Oil Company, immediately after his decease:

"His nature was cast in no common mould. He began life in poverty, and by his own efforts gained great wealth. Injustice never tainted his business transactions, and he had an honest title to all he gained. The secret of his business success lay in the fact that nature gave him a clear and discerning mind and an inflexible will. His industry was tireless and obstacles in his path only urged him forward. He admitted few men to his confidence and friendship, and his true qualities were known only to his close friends. He was absolutely honest and scorned flattery and deceit. He knew his rights and maintained them, but his nature was kindly. Bereft of his wife in early manhood, he cherished his daughter, his only child, with deep and unflinching tenderness. He took leave of life as becomes a brave man. In his final illness when suffering with pain, he kept a cheerful temper and a smile often lighted his face. We offer this tribute to our departed brother and have comfort in the knowledge that we do it in absolute sincerity and truth."

(I) James A. Merrill was born in Corinth, Vermont, September 13, 1835. After the conclusion of his studies he served an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, and locating in Brookline, New Hampshire, he followed it as a journeyman until the commencement of the Civil war. Enlisting as a private in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, he spent the major part of his term of service in Louisiana, and after his return from the army he resumed his trade in Nashua. In Masonry he had advanced as far as the Blue lodge. He married Mary Law, daughter of John and Ellen Law, and had a family of six children, four of whom are living, namely: Ida, wife of H. G. Manville, of Nashua; Kate F., wife of Bert Harwood, also of Nashua; Fred C., of Nashua; and Frank H., who is at the present time serving as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Norwich, Connecticut.

(II) Fred Corydon, son of James A. and Mary (Law) Merrill, was born in Nashua, December 9, 1872. He attended the public schools, including the high school, and after completing his studies entered the service of the Boston & Maine Railway Company, in the office of the freight department, in which he remained for a period of four years. He became bookkeeper for the Roby & Swart Manufacturing Company, and later secretary and superintendent of the company, who conduct an extensive box factory and are dealers in dressed lumber, and still retains that position. Mr. Merrill is one of the most active and progressive young business men in Nashua, and is highly esteemed by his associates. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married Rosy Clement, daughter of C. H. Clement, of Derry, this state.

This is one of the many Scotch-Irish COX families which have contributed to the general development of New Hampshire, and its descendants are now widely scattered throughout the country.

(I) Edward Cox, the immigrant ancestor, settled in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and was subsequently a resident of Nottingham West, now Hudson. His wife's name was Molly Mitten.

(II) Charles, son of Edward and Molly (Mit-



BYRON G. MERRILL



Henry N. Cox

ten) Cox, was born in 1746, presumably in Hudson, and was one of the early settlers of Holderness, New Hampshire. He married Mary Elliot, who was probably a member of the old Chester family of that name.

(III) Thomas, son of Charles and Mary (Elliot) Cox, was born August 11, 1782, in Holderness, and was a farmer residing in that town, where he died May 3, 1830. He was married May 28, 1807, to Miriam Dearborn, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Ward) Dearborn, of Plymouth, New Hampshire. She was born August 10, 1787, and died April 1, 1873, in New Hampton, New Hampshire. After the death of Thomas Cox, she married (second), in 1834, Ezekiel Hoyt, of Sandwich, whom she survived more than eleven years. The children of Thomas Cox were: Mary (died young), Daniel Harris, Mary, Charles, Abigail, Walter Blair, Eliza Ann, Caroline, Abigail Dearborn and Amanda.

(IV) Walter Blair, third son and sixth child of Thomas and Miriam (Dearborn) Cox, was born April 15, 1816, in Holderness, and lived in Barnstead and later in his native town, where he died October 5, 1878. He was a prosperous farmer, and for years took an active part in the management of public affairs in Holderness, and was at one time representative of that town in the state legislature. He was married, June 21, 1842, to Nancy Nutter, who was born July 24, 1823, in Barnstead, daughter of Eliphalet and Love (Locke) Nutter. The children who attained years of maturity were: Charles Edson, mentioned below. Nellie, married Levi Fifield, of Worcester. Annie B. Harry. Sines. Ernest.

(V) Charles Edson, eldest son of Walter B. and Nancy (Nutter) Cox, was born in Holderness, in December, 1848. After concluding his studies at the New Hampshire Institute he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and for a number of years was a produce commission merchant in Manchester, devoting his energies principally to the handling of beef. For four and one-half terms or a period of nine years he served as warden of the New Hampshire state prison, and resigning that position he retired permanently from active business pursuits. Mr. Cox resides in Manchester, where he is highly esteemed for his unimpeachable integrity as well as other commendable qualities, and he was at one time the Republican candidate for mayor. He is far advanced in the Masonic order, affiliating with several of the higher bodies, including the Order of the Mystic Shrine, and he is a prominent member of the Free Will Baptist Church, contributing liberally toward its support. He married Evelyn Mary Randall, daughter of Thomas B. and Mary (Pickering) Randall, the latter a daughter of John Pickering, was descended from one of New Hampshire's most prominent colonial families. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of four sons, namely: Walter, a resident of Manchester and a well-known equine expert; Louis S., who is residing in Lawrence, Massachusetts, an ex-senator; Channing, a successful Boston lawyer; and Guy W., who is referred to at greater length in the succeeding paragraph.

(VI) Guy Wilbur Cox, A. M., LL. B., son of Charles Edson and Evelyn M. (Randall) Cox, was born in Manchester, January 19, 1871. While pursuing his preliminary branches of his education he gave evidence of an inherent capacity for learning which he afterward displayed during his Collegiate and professional studies. At Dartmouth

College, where he took his Bachelor degree in 1893, and that of Master of Arts in course, he not only acquired distinction for general scholarship, but attained high rank in Latin, physics and chemistry, won special honors in mathematics and was valedictorian of his class. For some time after concluding his classical studies he was a member of the force of instructors in the Manchester high school, but educational pursuits merely served him as a stepping-stone to the legal profession, and he relinquished them entirely after having taught for one or more terms at the evening high school in Boston. His diligent application to his studies while a law student at the Boston University, with the class of 1896, resulted in his receiving, in addition to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, the coveted Magna cum Laude, and his graduation was followed immediately by his admission to the Suffolk county bar. Becoming a partner in the Boston law firm of Butler, Cox & Murchie, the senior member of which, Hon. William M. Butler, was for several sessions president of the Massachusetts senate, he began the practice of his profession with the spirit of energy which must invariably lead to a substantial success, and although fully equipped for the transaction of a general law business he devotes his particular attention to corporation, insurance and street railway laws.

In politics Mr. Cox is a Republican. In 1902 he served in the Boston city council from ward ten and was re-elected for the following year; was representative to the lower branch of the state legislature in 1903 and again in 1904, and in 1906 he was elected a state senator from the tenth Suffolk district, and was re-elected for 1907. In the lower house he was chairman of the committee on probate and chancery, also a member of a special committee on relations between employees and employers, and as a member of the committee on cities, one of the busiest committees in that body, he not only took charge of its principal measures, but acted as its spokesman on the floor of the house. While a first year member he was accorded the unusual honor of being selected by the leaders of both parties as one of the speakers at the closing exercises. In the senate he was assigned to the chairmanship of the committees on election laws, metropolitan affairs and taxation, and to membership of those on military affairs and education. At the close of the session, 1907, he was appointed chairman of the state commission on taxation to certify and revise the laws on taxation. Later he was appointed by the governor chairman of the commission to represent Massachusetts at the National Tax Conference. Mr. Cox is secretary of the Dartmouth Alumni Association, and a member of Putnam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Boston, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Republican League of Ward Ten, Boston, the University Club of Boston, the Wollaston Club, the New Hampshire Club and the University Club.

This name has been honorably associated with the history of New Hampshire from a very early period and is found among the pioneer settlers of Massachusetts, being especially prominent in the town of Billerica. In the early Colonial wars with the Indians it bore conspicuous part, and it has been no less worthy in the civilizing arts of peace.

(1) Thomas Dutton, probably a native of England, was among the early residents of Reading, Massachusetts, and was a short time in Woburn.

He is supposed to have been a son of John Dutton, and to have been born soon after 1620. He was accepted as an inhabitant of Billerica, November 22, 1669, and lived on the south side of Fox brook by an old road long since abandoned, leading to the "great plain." His first wife, Susannah, died August 27, 1684, and he married (second), November 10, 1684, Ruth Hooper, said by one authority to have been a daughter of William Hooper, of Reading, and by another to have been his widow. Hooper died about 1678, and left both widow and daughter by that name. All of Mr. Dutton's children were born before his arrival in Billerica, the last five in Woburn. They were: Thomas, born September 14, 1648; Mary, Susannah, John, Elizabeth, 1658-59; Joseph, Sarah, James, and Benjamin, 1667.

(II) John, second son and fourth child of Thomas and Susannah Dutton, was born March 2, 1656, probably in Reading, and lived in Billerica, on the north side of the Andover road. He died April 7, 1735, and was survived more than three years by his widow. He married, September 20, 1681, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Shed, one of the early residents of Billerica. She died February 27, 1721, and he married in May, 1721, Ruth Frost, probably widow of Dr. Samuel Frost. She died July 18, 1738. His children were: Sarah, John, died at three days old; Hannah, Abigail, Samuel, John, Jonathan and James.

(III) Jonathan, fourth son and seventh child of John and Sarah (Shed) Dutton, was born February 10, 1700, and resided in Billerica. He married, June 22, 1722, Sarah Levistone, daughter of John and Margaret (Ross) Levistone, natives of Scotland. His children were: John, Sarah, Jonathan, David, Mary and Joshua.

(IV) Jonathan (2), second son and third child of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Levistone) Dutton, was born March 29, 1727, and resided in Billerica.

(V) Jonathan (3), son of Jonathan (2) Dutton, was born July 4, 1750, and was drowned in the Merrimack river in 1785.

(VI) Deacon Roger, son of Jonathan (3) Dutton, was born September 8, 1785, and died May 28, 1855, in Hooksett, where it is supposed that he was also born. He was a cooper nearly all his life, and resided first in the southern part of the town of Hooksett, and later settled in the village of Hooksett. During the last years he attended the toll bridge at that point. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational Church of that place, and was a highly respected citizen. His wife, Rachael (Sawyer) Dutton, died there March 22, 1850, at the age of sixty-four years. She was born October 5, 1785. Their eldest child, Rachael, married Seth K. Jones, and has descendants now residing in Concord. Jacob S., the second, is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Eben died in Epsom, where some of his descendants are now living. Rebecca died unmarried. Betsey became the wife of Rev. Joseph W. Tarleton, a Congregational clergyman, and died in Epsom.

(VII) Jacob Sawyer, eldest son of Deacon Roger and Rachael (Sawyer) Dutton, was born May 29, 1811, in that part of Chester which is now Hooksett, and died January 18, 1863. He married, October 25, 1829, Alice Hanscomb, of Barrington, this state, born November 25, 1810, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, and died March 21, 1882, in Hooksett. Their eldest child, Roger, is now a resident of Cadyville, near Plattsburg, New York. Daniel Sawyer, the second, receives extended mention be-

low. Jacob Sylvanus is further noticed in this article. Mary E. is the widow of Benjamin A. Ham, and lives at Winthrop Beach, Massachusetts. Mr. Dutton was a farmer, his land lying south of the present Pinnacle Park, and he resided in the house now occupied by Nathaniel Clark in Hooksett, which was built more than a hundred years ago. He was an attendant of the Congregational Church, and a straightforward Democrat in political affiliations.

(VIII) Daniel Sawyer, second son and child of Jacob S. and Alice (Hanscomb) Dutton, was born November 11, 1834, in Hooksett, where he passed his life and died January 14, 1889. He learned the trade of collar-maker, and was employed at it during his active life. He was an industrious and successful man, and engaged in the manufacture of horse collars upon his own account for many years. He was an attendant of the Congregational Church with his wife, though a Universalist in religious faith. He was a steadfast supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and did some service to his native town in various capacities, being many years prudential school committee of the town. He married, November 1, 1855, Susannah Dorman Ham, born August 15, 1837, in Newfield, Maine, daughter of John, Jr., and Paulina H. (Dorman) Ham, both of whom were natives of that town (see Ham, VII).

(IX) John Calvin, only child of Daniel S. and Susannah D. (Ham) Dutton, was born December 19, 1860, in Hooksett, and has always resided in his native town, receiving his education in the local schools. At any early age he was accustomed to assist his father and thus acquired habits of industry which have formed the foundation of his success, and his intelligent observations and persistent efforts have enabled him to take up and successfully fill the responsible positions which he now holds. For ten years he was employed by S. D. McAfee & Company in a grocery store, and for the succeeding seven years was employed by the Hooksett Manufacturing Company about its mills. With a natural taste for machinery, he observed the working of the mills and became familiar with the operation of various heavy machines. Under several employers he has been engaged about the electrical plant at Hooksett, and helped install what is now the plant of the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company, and for the last nine years has had charge of its dynamos. Mr. Dutton has always taken an intelligent interest in the progress of affairs, and has been active in furthering the best interests of his native town to the extent of his ability. In 1886 he served as selectman, and has been town clerk continuously since 1887. During the last three years he has also acted as treasurer of the town, and treasurer of the school district in which he resides. He has been a member of the town board of health from its organization, and represented the town in the legislature in 1907-08. He is a supporter of the Congregational Church, and was a regular attendant upon its worship until the duties of his present position prevented. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hooksett, having been initiated in January, 1882, and has passed the principal chairs, and is now serving as treasurer of the Lodge, having filled that position since April 24, 1889. For about twenty years he has been a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, of Suncook. Mr. Dutton is an enthusiastic be-

liever in and supporter of the political principles promulgated by the Republican party. He is a well-informed and intelligent citizen, and his services as a citizen and officer are appreciated by his compatriots.

(VIII) Jacob Sylvanus, third son and child of Jacob S. and Alice (Hanscomb) Dutton, was born in Hooksett, December 30, 1837. He left school at fifteen years of age and took employment in the cotton factory at that place and worked there a number of years. In 1858 he became an employe in Hill's harness shop in Concord, where he remained seven years. At the end of that period he bought the Elm House, an establishment of forty rooms, which stood on the corner of Maine and Pleasant streets, where he provided "bed and board, for the traveling public for twelve years. Subsequently he resided in New York six years and again kept the hotel two years. For the purpose of widening Main street the building was then condemned and torn down. He then built on the site of the old hotel the present Dutton Block. The same year he also built a block on Beacon street, and in 1887 purchased his present residence on Lyndon street. In 1905 he built another residence on Lyndon street. Mr. Dutton is a Republican, but occasionally, in a spirit of fairness and liberality, casts a ballot for a candidate on the Democratic ticket. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1866, joining White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, of which he is still a member, and was one of the first members in Concord of the Patriarchs Militant of that order. He attends the North Congregational Church.

September 18, 1856, he married Nancy L. Dow, daughter of Israel and Abigail Dow, born February 27, 1838, near Wilmot. Three children were born of this marriage: 1. Hattie, January 20, 1866, died young. 2. Edward William, September 18, 1868, is a nurse in Concord. He married Grace Ordway, daughter of John Ordway, of Loudon, and they have a son Earl and a daughter Louise, both living in Concord. 3. Nancy Bertha, born July 5, 1877, at Corning, New York.

AMIDON Tradition states that Roger Amadowne was a French Huguenot, who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, was compelled to flee from France, and that he went to England and spent several years, and finally emigrated to America. Nothing is known of the place or date of his birth or of his parentage. The majority of his descendants spell the name Amidon, while others of the family spell it Amadon, Amedon, Amidown, Ammidon and Ammidon. In the records of Plymouth Colony and Rehoboth the name generally appears in the form of Amadowne.

(I) Roger Amadowne is first mentioned in the records of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, where on the 25th day of the 10th month he is allotted half an acre of the marsh and meadow land then divided among two hundred and twenty-four persons. He is next found in Weymouth in 1640, where a portion of the town record reads: "Sara, daughter of Roger Amadowne, born 10(6) 1640." Three years later he is next noted in Boston as follows: "Lida, daughter of Roger and Sara Amadowne 27 Feb. 1643."

In the year last mentioned a company of persons from Weymouth formed a settlement at Rehoboth. In 1648 Roger Amadowne appears at Rehoboth, being the forty-third on the list of proprietors. He resided in that part of the town which after

the division was called Seekonk, and in the record he is referred to as "Goodman" Amadowne. July 18, 1648, he was granted by Rehoboth a house lot between Walter Palmer's house lot and the mill. June 3, 1662, he was granted a tract of land by the Plymouth court, and June 7, 1665, he was granted fifty acres lying at a place called the Ten Mile river. In 1658 he was granted more land, and in 1671 had a grant of one hundred acres. In 1657 his name appears on the list of freemen, and in 1658 he first served on the coroner's jury, in which capacity he afterwards served several times.

The name of Roger Amadowne's first wife was Sarah, and she died at Rehoboth, June 30, 1668. He married (second), December 27, 1668, Joanna, daughter of George and Jane Harwood. He died (probably), November 11, 1673, and was buried November 13, 1673. His wife Joanna survived him and died July 1, 1711. His children by the first wife were: Ebenezer, Sarah, Lydia, Hannah; and by the second wife: Philip, Henry and Mehitable.

(II) Philip Amidown, eldest child of Roger by his second wife, Joanna, was born at Rehoboth, January 26, 1670, and died at Oxford, March 15, 1747, aged seventy-seven. He resided at Rehoboth until after the death of his first wife, when he removed to Mendon. In 1704 his minister's rate at Mendon was one shilling, and he had a share in the sixth division of the lands there in 1713. In 1717 he removed to Oxford, where he died ten years later. In 1720 he and his wife united with the church on its organization in Oxford. In 1730 he served as selectman, and in 1735 as constable. He married (first), at Rehoboth, May 27, 1698, Mehitable Perry, born at Rehoboth, April 30, 1680, and died there July 4, 1699, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Millard) Perry. He married (second), September 16, 1700, Ithamar Warfield, born March 28, 1676, daughter of Deacon John and Hannah (Randall) Warfield, of Mendon. Philip Amidown had by his first wife one child, Henry; and his second wife, eight: Roger, Ichabod, Mary, Philip, Ephraim, Ithamar, John and Hannah.

(III) Lieutenant Ichabod, second son and child of Philip and Ithamar (Warfield) Amidown, was born in May, 1704. He was a farmer and resided in Mendon. He served as selectman in 1756, was on the grand jury in 1758, and as he is called lieutenant in the records of the town, he was probably an officer in the militia. He married, May 7, 1732, Margery Aldrich, born March 14, 1714, and died in 1753, daughter of Jacob and Margery (Hayward) Aldrich, of Mendon. Their children were: Ichabod, Hannah, Margery, died young; Ebenezer, Margery, Mary, Philip, Hannah and Jacob, whose sketch follows.

(IV) Jacob, youngest child of Ichabod and Margery (Aldrich) Amidon, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, September 15, 1753, and died in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, February 11, 1839, aged eighty-six. His name appears in the catalogue of Harvard among the graduates of the class of 1775. He enlisted in the patriot army and served during a large part of the Revolutionary war. For twenty-eight months he was a prisoner of war on a British prison ship. The Revolutionary war rolls of Massachusetts give his record: "Jacob Ammidon, Mendon, Private in Captain Andrew Peter's Company, Colonel Joseph Read's Regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775; enlisted May 13, 1775; served two months and twenty-four days; also company return dated Roxbury, September 25, 1775.

In another paragraph Jacob Ammidown's record reads: Captain's clerk; list of prisoners sent from Newport, Rhode Island, in the prison ship, "Lord Sandwich," and landed at Bristol, March 7, 1778." His name was placed on the pension roll in 1833.

December 23, 1782, he purchased in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, a portion of lot No. 5, in the Eighth Range, and probably settled in the town soon afterwards. He resided near the Central Village on the farm after owned and occupied many years by his son Otis, and built the house now owned by the Methodist Society in Chesterfield, and used as a parsonage. He probably engaged in trade for a time after settling in Chesterfield, as he was styled "trader" in the deed of the land he purchased in the town. In 1785 he was chosen town clerk, and held the office by successive elections till 1800. He was selectman in 1785 and 1797. He married Esther Ladd, born September 26, 1762, and died March 26, 1852, in the ninetieth year of her age. She was the daughter of Timothy and Rachel (Spencer) Ladd, of Chesterfield. Their children were: Lucretia, Harriet, died young; Rachel, died young; Otis, Rachel, Jacob and Harriet.

(V) Otis, fourth child and eldest son of Jacob and Esther (Ladd) Amidon, was born in Chesterfield, April 26, 1794, and died there July 22, 1866, aged seventy-two. He lived on the homestead his father bought, and was engaged in agriculture. For many years he was prominent in the affairs of town and church. He served as selectman from 1828 to 1831 inclusive, and represented his town in the general court in 1833-35-38-56. For a long time he held the office of justice of the peace, the duties of which he was well qualified to perform, and he was one of the veteran "squires" of the town, as well as one of the most substantial and influential citizens. He married, March 16, 1825, Nancy Cook, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 3, 1795, and died in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, December 5, 1868, aged seventy-four (nearly). Her parents were Benjamin and Ann (McNeil) Cook. The children of this marriage were: Charles Jacob and four others who died in infancy.

(VI) Charles Jacob, son of Otis and Nancy (Cook) Amidon, was born in Chesterfield, April 23, 1827, and died in Hinsdale, August 21, 1900, aged seventy-three. He was educated in the public schools of Chesterfield and at the Chesterfield Academy, where his attendance was protracted. In early manhood he was a successful teacher, but in 1849 he formed a partnership with Henry O. Coolidge, then one of the most prominent business men in Cheshire county, and the firm engaged in business at Chesterfield Center. In 1851 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Amidon settled in Hinsdale, where he was engaged in merchandising for ten years. In 1862 Dr. Frederic Boyden, Sylvester Bishop and Mr. Amidon formed a co-partnership under the style of Boyden, Bishop & Amidon, and began the manufacture of woolen goods. In the course of time the senior partners died and Mr. Amidon became the sole owner of the business, and when his sons, Philip F. and William O., grew up, he associated them in the enterprise with him under the firm name of C. J. Amidon & Sons. After 1894 they operated the mills at Wilton as well as those in Hinsdale. From the start the business had paid, and while other factories have had to shut down or suspend operations, those controlled by this company have always kept going. The number of persons now employed at Hinsdale is one hundred, and they produce annually three hundred thousand yards of cashmerettes, which re-

quire in the course of a year for their manufacture three hundred thousand pounds of wool and three hundred and fifty thousand yards of cotton warp. The Wilton woolen mills employ one hundred and twenty persons and manufacture goods for both men's and women's wear.

Mr. Amidon's well known executive ability and good judgment caused him to be called to the settlement of many estates, and to give expert advice in intricate cases where estates or personal property was involved. He was honored with a place in the directorate of various banks, and served as president of the Hinsdale Savings Bank for many years. When he resigned that position many places of honor and trust were offered him, but most of them were declined. He was postmaster of Chesterfield in 1849-50; postmaster of Hinsdale from 1861 to 1872; state bank commissioner, 1855-56, under Governor Metcalf and the following year under Governor Haile; representative in the state legislature from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, and in 1876-77 and 1883; member of the constitutional convention in 1876; elected state senator in March, 1878; re-elected at the following November election, and in 1879 and 1880; and was at different times moderator and selectman. He was one of the committee of five appointed in 1889 to draw plans and make estimates for the new State Library at Concord, and he had the satisfaction of having the plans, which he had assisted in formulating, adopted by the legislature and seeing the handsome structure, so creditable to the state, dedicated in 1895.

Mr. Amidon reached his majority in 1848, and cast his lot politically with the Whigs. After the dissolution of the Whig party it was followed by the Republican party, and with the majority of his political faith he joined the new organization. His influence in town affairs was felt at once, and in a short time he wielded influence in state politics. He proposed the name of William Haile as a candidate for governor, and had no small part in accomplishing his election. He was also largely instrumental in bringing out the late United States Senator, J. W. Patterson, then a Dartmouth professor, as a candidate for congress and securing his election.

During Mr. Amidon's lifetime the following spontaneous and sincere tribute was paid to him by the editor-in-chief of this work in a letter to a friend: "Among his associates in state service, Mr. Amidon has been quickly recognized as an able, clear-headed man. His services have been valuable. Good judgment directed by an honest purpose have given him power that commanded universal esteem and respect. In every public position he has filled he has been foremost in influence, and his good common sense has attracted attention. Among his friends he is loved as a thoroughly honest, upright man, and he is a firm friend to those he deems worthy of such regard, but he will not tolerate anything that approaches treachery or double-dealing. He is a faithful, sincere, truthful, honest man, and has a clear head and a vigorous intellect. He might have held many more positions of public trust but he has never sought honor—all he has enjoyed were freely tendered, and many possible honors have been declined. He is an example of the self-made man of New Hampshire."

Mr. Amidon was a charter member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In his religious views he was conformed to no creed. He tried to do right as his life history shows. He endeared himself to his fellow citizens by giving substantial aid and encouragement to



CHARLES JACOB AMIDON

many projects for benefiting his town, by generous donations to charities, and by assisting to build up the town schools and the library. Hinsdale had one of the finest town halls in the state, which was destroyed by fire, and to Mr. Amidon was due much of the credit for its erection.

He married, May 11, 1851, Mary J. Harvey, born in Chesterfield (see Chesterfield History), daughter of Loring and Elizabeth Harvey. Four children were born of this union: Philip Francis, Mary Elizabeth, Esther Maria and William Otis. Philip F., mentioned below. Mary Elizabeth, born July 13, 1859, married, October 28, 1886, Dr. R. B. Whitridge, of Boston, Massachusetts, and died September, 1888. Esther Maria, born February 4, 1862, died August 7, 1865; William Otis, is subject of a later paragraph.

(VII) Philip Francis, eldest child of Charles J. and Mary J. (Harvey) Amidon, was born in Hinsdale, June 27, 1852. He attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, and then entered his father's factory, and from that time to the present has been intimately associated with the textile industries. From being a partner in business with his father and brother, he became, on the death of his father, the sole proprietor of the mills, both at Hinsdale and Wilton, and conducts a large and profitable business. In political sentiment he is a Republican, and as such has been honored with a seat in the state legislature, where he served in 1889-90. As a Mason he has attained the Thirty-second degree. He is a member of Unity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is an honored member.

He married, June 24, 1891, Mrs. Annie Estey Fulton, born at Philadelphia, August 6, 1854, daughter of James F. and Emily H. Estey, of Brattleboro, Vermont. Since 1894 Mr. Amidon has resided at Wilton.

(VIII) William Otis, younger son and fourth child of Charles J. and Mary J. (Harvey) Amidon, of Hinsdale, was born in that town, November 24, 1864. After finishing his attendance at the common and high schools in Hinsdale, he went to Boston where he attended the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School from which he graduated in 1887. He then was admitted as a partner with his father and brother, Philip F., in the manufacture of woolen goods at Hinsdale and Wilton. He remained a member of the firm of C. J. Amidon & Sons until 1899, when he retired from it to engage in the insurance business. He had the agency for several large companies, and did a large and prosperous business for three years, at the same time conducting a retail clothing and furnishing goods store. He sold out the insurance business in 1902, and the following year engaged in banking to accommodate the citizens of the town, who had no banking facilities in the village before that time. His correspondent bank is the Keene National Bank. He sold out his store in 1905, and since that time has devoted himself to banking and loaning entirely. He does a good business and has the confidence, respect and patronage of the community. He is a man of pleasing personality, open-hearted, generous and public-spirited, and a favorite in business, social and fraternal circles. He is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 77, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale; Royal Arch Chapter, of Keene; Royal and Select Masters of Keene; Hugh de Payens Commandery, of Keene; and Aleppo Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He attends the Universalist Church. He married Minnie Johndrou, who was

born in North Adams, Massachusetts, March 22, 1879, and they have one child, Isadore.

This family is of Scotch origin, and MARTIN its ancestor, like many other Scots of his time, migrated to Londonderry, Ireland, whence a descendant came to America with the Scotch-Irish who settled New Hampshire.

(I) William Martin came with his family to America in 1724 and settled in Londonderry.

(II) William (2) Martin, the son of William (1) Martin, was born in Ireland in 1712, and died in Pembroke, January 21, 1800, aged eighty-eight years. He came from Londonderry to Suncook before the incorporation of Pembroke. He took a deed of fifty-nine and one-half acres of land of the Masonian proprietors dated June 9, 1763. He married Hannah Cochran, who was born in 1723, on the passage to America, and died April 13, 1788, aged sixty-five. Their children were: Mary, James, Nathaniel, William, Robert, Samuel and Hannah.

(III) Samuel Martin, sixth child and fifth son of William and Hannah (Cochran) Martin, was born May 24, 1762, and died July 6, 1828, aged sixty-six. He was a shoemaker and lived in Epson. He married, June 6, 1790, Sarah, daughter of Major James and Mary (McDaniell) Cochran, of Pembroke. She was born in 1770, and died April 3, 1849, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: Mary, Thomas, James, Noah (who was a doctor and governor of New Hampshire, 1852-54), Elizabeth, Caroline and Nancy.

(IV) Thomas Martin, second child and eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Cochran) Martin, was born in Pembroke in 1798, and died in Allenstown, in 1875, aged seventy-seven. He was a brickmaker and lived twenty years in Boston, Massachusetts. He served two terms in the war of 1812. In politics he was a Democrat, who was a very popular man in his party, and served as tax collector and represented Allenstown two years in the legislature. He married Sarah Brown Pillsbury, daughter of Dr. John Pillsbury, who was born in Candia and died in Allenstown at eighty years of age. They had two children: Annie S., and Carrie M., who is mentioned in the next paragraph: Annie was born in Allenstown in 1832 and died in Pembroke in 1887, aged fifty-five years.

(V) Carrie M. Martin, younger of the two daughters of Thomas and Sarah (Brown) Martin, and niece of Governor Noah Martin, was born in Allenstown, December 31, 1835, and married Jerome B. Harvey. He was born in North Londonderry in 1834 and died there August 12, 1881. He was brought up a farmer, and was engaged in farming for many years. For fifteen years he lived in California and worked in the mines. He resided in Manchester for a considerable time and while there was a dealer in wood. In religion he was a Baptist; in politics a Democrat. Mrs. Harvey has resided in Allenstown for years.

When our heathen ancestors adopted the Christian faith they assumed Christian names as evidences of their conversion. On account of the prominence in the early Church of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, the name Iohanan, or Ioannes, afterward shortened to Ian, Iohn, or John, became a favorite. When the Saxon suffix *ing*, signifying son, was added, it gave the patronymic Ianing or Janing, that is John's son,

which finally became Jennings, which form has prevailed for many centuries, though the name is spelled in more than thirty ways in the early records of Massachusetts. Men of this race have engaged in every war and in most of the pursuits of peace in this country, and have done their duty in a manly way. Fifty-five were patriot soldiers in the revolutionary war from Massachusetts. One of the first two Englishmen who ever descended Lake Champlain was a Jennings. A colonial governor of New Jersey, the first governor of Indiana, a governor of Florida, and other men of prominence have borne this patronymic. Several of the name settled in Massachusetts in very early times. Richard Jennings put himself apprentice to Robert Bartlett, of Plymouth, in 1635, for nine years. He is said to have lived at Sandwich, whence he removed to Bridgewater, where he had a family of children. He may have been the ancestor of the Jennings family of Sandwich, but the records of Duxbury, which was the parent town of Bridgewater, having been destroyed by fire prior to 1654, it is impossible to determine the matter with certainty at this time. Freeman, the historian of Cape Cod, says: "The Jennings family, long time prominent and highly respectable in this town (Sandwich), have become extinct here; but lands are still called after their name." Tradition has it that the family came from Bennister, in Devonshire, England.

(I) John Jennings, the first of the family of whom there is authentic information, was living at Sandwich in 1667, and died there June 18, 1722, at an advanced age. February 23, 1675, John Jennings was among the sixty-nine residents of Sandwich "who were able to make it appear that they had just rights and title to the privileges of the town." July 4, 1678, the name of John Jennings was not on "the list of those who have taken the oath of fidelity." "Peter Gaunt, William Newland and John Jenkins in the name of all the rest of the townsmen of Sandwich that are of their religion do declare their dissent against the town's disposing of any privileges that belong to them as townsmen of lands." The absence of the name of John Jennings from the list of those who took the oath of fidelity, the fact that he was a witness to the will of two Quakers—Lydia Gaunt, 1691, and Isaac Gaunt, 1698—and the further fact that the inventory of his estate shows that he had at the time of his death "Quakers' books as we suppose may be valued by that people two pounds," it seems that he was a friend to the Quakers, and perhaps a member of that sect. August 18, 1681, the town voted John Jennings and two others "all the bog meadow, leaving out the springs for the neighborhood," near Dexter's Island. June 25, 1702, the name of John Jennings appears on the "record of inhabitants of the town of Sandwich entitled to their share in the division of lands as per vote of March 24, 1702." July 16, 1708 (O. S.) John Jennings, cordwainer, was appointed administrator of the estate of his son John, late of Sandwich, mariner, who had lately died intestate in England. John (1) Jennings died intestate and his estate was administered by his son Isaac. The inventory amounted to forty-five pounds, fifteen shillings, six pence. May 15, 1690, he was elected constable, then an important office. He seems to have been an honest and honorable man who minded his own business and was sometimes called in to help other people with theirs. John Jennings married, June 29, 1667, Susanna; and after her death, Ruhamah. The surnames of his wives are unknown. His children by the first were: Remember (or Re-

membrance), and Ann; and by the second: John, Isaac, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth, and Samuel. These children, as shown by the Sandwich records, were born between September 17, 1668, and February 28, 1685 (N. S.) (A sketch of Isaac is found in the next paragraph, and that of Samuel farther down.)

(II) Isaac, second son and child of John and Ruhamah Jennings, was born in Sandwich, July 3, 1677. He married, first, July 10, 1700, Rose Goodspeed, who died December 21, 1721; and second, Hannah ————. The children by the first wife were: Elizabeth, Experience, John, Rose, Isaac, Mary, Benjamin; and by the second wife: Hannah, Lois, and Eunice, born between 1701, and 1729.

(III) Isaac (2), second son and fifth child of Isaac (1) and Rose (Goodspeed) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, April 24, 1714, and died October 2, 1796, aged eighty-two.

(IV) Samuel, son of Isaac (2) Jennings, was born November 10, 1743, and died December 10, 1797.

(V) Joel S., son of Samuel Jennings, was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, May 4, 1771, and died in Georgia, February 20, 1841. He married Lucy Barnes, born February 22, 1769, daughter of Abraham Barnes, who, on account of his upright character and moral rectitude, was called pious Barnes.

(VI) Samuel, son of Joel S. and Lucy (Barnes) Jennings, was born in Pembroke, May 19, 1804, died September 23, 1877. He was a farmer, and lived on the old homestead of his ancestors. He married Sarah Atwood Morse, born September 24, 1809, died in 1898. The children of this marriage were: Samuel D., Charles H., Lucy L., and Willard H., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Willard Harvey, youngest child of Samuel and Sarah A. (Morse) Jennings, was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, September 3, 1846. His educational advantages were limited to attendance at the district school of a small country town. He came to Winchester, New Hampshire, as a companion and assistant to an aged aunt who had by inheritance, for those days, a modest fortune. In a short time he became her trusted agent for the care and management of her estate, demonstrating his business ability, though still a mere youth, and at her death the property had increased in a very notable manner. In connection with this work Mr. Jennings began to transact business on his own account, and advanced step by step until he acquired a general competency and a reputation for business sagacity that placed him among the leading business men of Southwestern New Hampshire and Southeastern Vermont. While to some extent he devoted himself to matters purely financial, yet in a broader way his prosperity was the result of his various lumbering enterprises, he bought a large amount of land in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, from which he constantly cut the timber and manufactured it into lumber, thus placing him among the lumber kings of that section of New England. He was a director in the Winchester National Bank, and a member of the Board of Trade. From 1862 until his death Mr. Jennings resided in Winchester. While he was a stalwart Republican, he had neither time nor inclination for office holding, although his name was frequently mentioned for the highest positions in the gift of his fellow citizens. He was an attendant of the First Congregational Church of Winchester, and one of the most generous of its



WILLARD H. JENNIN. E

supporters. As a giver of good gifts he was peculiar to the extent of desiring always to conceal his personal identity, and many a worthy cause that was aided by his generous benefactions never knew of the source.

Mr. Jennings married, December 23, 1875, Jennie G. Buffum, born in 1854, daughter of Sampson Wilder and Mary (Tower) Buffum, the former of Richmond, New Hampshire, and the latter of Lancaster, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings had one child, Lucy, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, class of 1905. At the same educational institution both Mrs. Jennings and her mother, Mary (Tower) Buffum, attended, the last named having been a pupil of that remarkable educator of the early nineteenth century, Mary Lyon.

Mr. Jennings died March 4, 1907. The funeral services were conducted at his late home by Rev. W. S. Ewell, pastor of the Congregational Church. The interment was in Evergreen cemetery. The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the directors of the Winchester National Bank held March 4, 1907.

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death our associate, Willard H. Jennings, who was a director of this bank, and ever watchful and faithful in the discharge of his official duties—whose integrity and honesty were ever beyond suspicion; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Directors, express our deep sorrow at the loss of our associate, to the Bank, to ourselves, to the community in which he lived, and to the public generally; and be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and direct the clerk to send copies of these resolutions to the afflicted family, and cause them to be published, and spread upon the records of this bank.

(II) Samuel, second son and fourth and youngest child of John and Ruhamah Jennings, was born in Sandwich, February 28, (19 O. S.) 1685, and died there May 13, 1764, in the eightieth year of his age. He was impressed into the British navy, and in escaping from it had the terrible adventure which he narrates in the following letter to his pastor, Reverend Doctor Stillman:

"Honored Sir: According to your request, when I was at your house above a year ago, I have now taken in hand to give you an account of that disaster which befel me in the West Indies, which was after the following manner. It was in the year 1703, I think in the month of October, that I was impressed on board a frigate, in Carlisle Bay, called the Milford, which was a station ship for the Island of Barbados; and after four or five months continuance on board said ship, I became exceeding restless about my way of living; and I shall give you some of the reasons that made me so. And first, I observed that many times when men were sick of fevers and other distempers, they were beaten to work, when men that were drunk were easily excused, though they were commonly a third of our number when there was work to do. And one time, being sick myself of a fever, so that my legs would scarce carry me without help of my hands, I was commanded up to work; I told the officer I was sick and could not work; he said I lied, and thereupon drove me, with several others in the same condition, upon deck (some of whom died the next day), then I went to the captain and told him that I, with some others were beaten to work, though we were sick and not able to work: He said we were rascals, and the doctor said we

were not sick; whereupon we were forced to stay on deck for some time, and had now and then a blow, but did not and could not work. Secondly, I observed that industry and idleness were equally rewarded with blows; for they would begin at one end of a parcel of men pulling a rope, and whip till they came to the other end, without minding who pulls and who does not. And thirdly, I found that my continuance in such a wicked family had brought me to a smack of their familiar sin, viz, swearing, though I was but very awkward at it, and my conscience would menace me for it. And I found also that the desire of strong drink had gained somewhat upon me, though I was not drunk with it all, and had totally left the use of strong drink before I left the ship. Now the consideration of these and some other difficulties which I found in this place I lay obnoxious to, made me undertake that dangerous way of escaping by swimming; for I considered the danger before I set out; but on the 26th day of March, 1704, I had drawn up a resolution that I would rid myself of this company, or lose my life when night came. I found it something difficult to get away undiscovered, there being centinels afore and abaft, with muskets loaded to shoot any one that should attempt to run away, and likewise a guard boat to row round the ship all night. I watched them till about ten o'clock at night, at which time, finding the centinels pretty careless, and the guard boat ahead of the ship, I went down between decks, and having begged of God to carry me through that dangerous enterprise and deliver me out of those distresses, I went out of a port and swam with my shirt and breeches on right out to sea, before the wind, till I was clear of the ship and guard boat, and then turned along the shore awhile, and then wheeled more toward the shore, but the seas beat over my head so fast I could hardly swim, and I thought beat me more out to sea, whereupon I turned and swam right against the wind toward the shore, and after a considerable time got to one of Captain Gillam's buoys, and rested myself a while, and if I had known the ship I would have gone on board, but I aimed to swim to a brigantine that lay in the road belonging to Boston. Then I put off from Captain Gillam's buoy, and had not swam far before I saw a Shark just as he took hold of my left hand, he pulled me under water in a moment, at which I was very much surprised, and thought of a knife which I used to carry in my pocket, but remembered I had left it on board; then I kicked him several times with my right foot, but that proved ineffectual, I set my foot against his mouth, intending to haul my hand away or haul it off, and then he opened his mouth a little and catch'd part of my foot into his mouth with my hand, and held them both together. Then I cried unto God (mentally) that he would have mercy on my soul, which I thought would soon be separated from my body; but still I did not leave off striving, but punched him with my right hand, though to very little purpose: at last being almost drowned (for I was all the while under water) I had almost left off striving, and expecting nothing but present death; all at once my hand came loose and also my foot, and so finding myself clear of the fish I got up to the top of the water, and having a little cleared my stomach of water, I called out for help, and swam towards the nearest ship, and I quickly heard them mustering to fit out their boat, which encouraged me to continue my calling for help, thinking thereby they might find me the sooner, it being very dark; they came to me with all speed and took me

into their boat, and carried me to the ship's side, where I saw they had a lanthorn, but the blood turning just at that time, caused me to be extreme sick at my stomach, and my sight also left me, but I answered Captain Gillam to many questions while I was blind; then they fastened a rope about me and hauled me into the ship and carried me into the steerage, and after a while recovering my sight, I asked if there was any doctor on board, they said yes, and pointed to Mr. Peter Cutler of Boston, he then being Captain Gillam's doctor, I asked him to cut off my mangled limbs if he saw it needful, and he spake to the captain about it, but he would not allow of it, but sent advice to the Milford of what had hapened, and the lieutenant sent a boat and carried me on board again, and the doctor being ashore, he sent for doctor Cutler and another doctor, who came on board, and after a glass of wine they ordered I should be tied, but upon my earnest solicitation they forebore to tie me, and then doctor Cutler performed the first amputation, which was my arm, and the other doctor cut off part of my foot. I endured extreme pain all the while, and after they had dressed those two wounds, they dressed three other flesh wounds, which I received at the same time, and the next day I was carried on shore, where I remained without appetite and so full of pain, that I thought I did not sleep three hours in three weeks; but at last thro' God's great goodness, the pain left me and my appetite was restored, and my wounds healed wonderfull fast, so that in about four months my foot was healed up and I could go on it: but it broke out again, and I could not thoroughly heal it till I got home to New-England. I was about nineteen years of age at the time of this disaster. I received much kindness from many gentlemen belonging to New-England, as well as from those of Barbados, under those difficulties, all which I desire gratefully to acknowledge. But above all, I would acknowledge the great goodness of that God that supported me under and carried me through those distresses, and has provided for me ever since, so that neither I, nor mine, have wanted the necessary comforts of this life, notwithstanding my inability of body for many employments. Thus having run through the most observable passages of that disaster, I shall conclude, desiring your prayers to God for me, that so signal a deliverance may not be lost upon me; and that I may, by believing and yielding obedience to the gospel of Jesus Christ, become a subject of eternal as well as temporal salvation.

"Your humble servant,

"SAMUEL JENNINGS.

"Sandwich, August 8, 1716."

After his return from Barbadoes, Samuel Jennings probably devoted himself to the acquisition of a superior education in consequence of his being maimed. He was a grammar schoolmaster in 1710, selectman in 1712, representative 1714-17-21, town clerk 1721-51 (thirty years), town treasurer 1719-51 (thirty-two years), surveyor of lands, trader, and possessed a large estate. The Sandwich town records show that "In 1710, Mr. Samuel Jennings was the school master. He was voted twenty pounds, and it was provided that 'those who send shall pay additional and board.'" He was still employed in 1712. In the same year the north part of the township of Falmouth, included in what was denominated "the New Purchase," was ordered to be laid out; and "Thomas Bowerman and Philip Dexter were appointed to lay out said lands, and were to associate with them, in the performance of their duty, some suitable person. They called to their aid Mr. Samuel Jennings of Sandwich—an accomplished sur-

veyor and good scholar, whose able and neatly-prepared report of the proceedings amply justify the encomium we bestow," says the historian. February 10, 1717, he was one of a committee of three appointed by the General Court to determine the controversy and settle the bounds between the town of Barnstable and the Indians, which the committee did. He married, first, January 20, 1713, Remember Smith, daughter of Shubael and grand-daughter of Reverend John Smith, who was pastor of Sandwich from 1675 to 1688. She died January 23, 1718, aged about twenty-eight years; and he married, second, Deborah Newcomb, who died February 10, 1753. The children of the first wife were: Lydia and Ruhamah; and of the second wife: Samuel, Esther and John, whose sketch follows.

(III) John (2), third child and second son of Samuel and Deborah (Newcomb) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, September 3, 1734, and died in Winthrop, Maine, as stated in Winthrop Records, March 10, 1800, aged sixty-five. After the outbreak of the Revolution a colony from Sandwich, Massachusetts, founded the town of New Sandwich, now Wayne, in Maine. John Jennings, an ardent Loyalist, or Tory, was one of the first to secure land there. In 1778, or earlier, he and his son Samuel went by water to Hallowell, and thence on foot through the woods to New Sandwich, where John selected land bounded on the south by the water since called from him, the Jennings stream, and Pocasset, now Wing Pond. Here they felled a possession, and John returned to Sandwich, leaving Samuel to fell more trees during the summer. The next summer Samuel was also sent to make further improvement. The next year, John and his son John (Samuel being elsewhere) went from Sandwich and built a log house and extended the clearing. The greater part of the land John Jennings then settled on has since been the property of his descendants and in the Jennings name, and is now one of the finest farms in Kennebec county. Vestiges of the first house and one built later and apple trees he planted, are still to be seen. The following spring John removed to Wayne with his family. They went on a vessel to Portland, and from there John and his son Samuel ascended the Kennebec in one of his old whale-boats. From Hallowell they made their way on foot, driving before them the sheep and swine they had brought from Sandwich. The swine were subsequently taken to an island in the Androscoggin pond in Leeds, where in the following July the outcry of the animals gave notice of trouble. The settlers living near hastened to the island and discovered that bears had killed the hogs, and escaped. From this circumstance the island has since been known as Hog Island. Having no salt, the neighbors smoked the meat of the slaughtered animals, which was a substantial part of the bill of fare of Mr. Jennings' family the following winter. In the autumn John Jennings returned to Sandwich, to settle his affairs, and left his family in the care of his son Samuel, who proved himself worthy of the trust committed to him. John returned the next spring to Wayne where he lived until 1799. A short time before his death he was carried to Winthrop, where he died at the house of his daughter, Deborah Chandler, and was buried in the cemetery in Winthrop village. He married, in Sandwich, April 19, 1759, Hannah, born June 4, 1732, widow of Jonathan Sturgis and daughter of William and Bathshua (Bourne) Newcomb, of Sandwich. They had: Deborah, Samuel, John, Hannah, Bathsheba, Sarah, Nathaniel, and Mary, all born in Sandwich, Massachusetts.

(IV) Samuel (2), second child and eldest son

of John (2) and Hannah (Newcomb) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, November 15, 1762, and died in Leeds, Maine, March 23, 1842, in his eightieth year. He accompanied his father on his first visit to New Sandwich, and was left there to continue the work of clearing the farm they there began, and returned to Sandwich later, on foot, with others. The next spring he was sent back alone, to further improve the place. He boarded with Job Fuller, the earliest white settler in Wayne (1773), and exchanged work with Eben Wing. They secured only a poor "burn" of the timber on the ground, and the turf still left was deep; and they had to use the bag in which they brought their dinner to carry sand from the shore of the pond to cover the corn they planted. Samuel soon wearied of this style of farming, and arranged with a neighbor to care for the crop and again trudged back to Sandwich, and made the best excuse he could to his father for thus leaving the place in the wilderness of Maine. The next spring, when the time for going to New Sandwich drew nigh, Samuel seized an opportunity when his father was away and went to Plymouth, and thence to Boston where he met some acquaintances and enlisted on board a privateer which made a successful cruise, capturing three prizes, Samuel returning to Boston as one of the crew of the third one. Samuel Jennings also served as a private in Captain Simeon Fish's company, Colonel Freeman's regiment, on an alarm at Falmouth in September, 1779. The next year he went with his father and his family to Wayne. Samuel (3) Jennings, in his account of the family at this time says, "They thought it rather hard times to live on smoked meat and keep their cattle on meadow hay. In the early spring, when Samuel found the neighboring settlers could not pay in corn for certain little utensils they had bought of his father the year before, he went to Littleborough, now Leeds, some ten miles away, and worked a week for Thomas Stinchfield, chopping and piling logs for a peck of corn a day. On Sunday, he was set across the Androscoggin pond by the Stinchfield boys in a canoe, and carried his bushel and a half of corn on his back to his home, where he and his burden were warmly welcome by the other members of the family. On the day when Samuel completed his twenty-first year he refused to 'tote' a bag of corn on his back through the woods to mill. His father was angry, disowned him, and turned him out of doors, adrift in the world. But while the father was absent hunting that day in Port Royal, now Livermore, Samuel and his brother John seeing a bear swimming in the pond, dispatched it with an ax, dressed the carcass, and hung it up on a pole. The father returning from his hunt without game and seeing the supply of bear meat, inquired who killed it. Being told that Samuel had done it, he withdrew his objections to Samuel, who continued to live at the homestead."

In 1784 Samuel, accompanied by his brother John, took up a large tract of land, mostly rich intervals, on the bank of the Androscoggin river in Leeds, where the hamlet of West Leeds now is. This is still owned by his descendants in the male line. Somewhat later he returned to Sandwich and married. Leaving his wife there, he went to Hallowell, Maine, where he worked for his brother-in-law, John Beeman, for four dollars a month. In the spring of 1787, Mrs. Jennings with her infant son Samuel, went to Hallowell and thence to Wayne, where she was met by her husband. On their journey to Leeds they crossed the Androscoggin pond in a birch canoe; the wind blew a gale, the waves beat over the canoe, compelling the mother to sit

in the bottom of the bark boat with her babe in her arms, while the father, alternately paddler and bailing, urged his canoe forward. The shore was reached at last, and at the house of Thomas Stinchfield they were warmed and refreshed, their clothing dried, and again on foot they made their way through the woods to their home. Samuel Jennings was a prosperous and influential farmer in Leeds. He married, in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1785, Olive Tupper, daughter of Enoch and Mehitable (Davis) Tupper, and they were the parents of Samuel, who was born in Sandwich; and Perez S., who was one of the earliest born children in Leeds.

(V) Samuel (3), eldest of the two sons of Samuel (2) and Olive (Tupper) Jennings, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, February 7, 1787, and died at the village of North Wayne, Maine, March 29, 1876, in the ninetieth year of his age. He lived with his parents until after his marriage. There was no school in Leeds until after he was twelve years old, but he nevertheless obtained a good education and throughout his life was a constant reader of the Bible and historical works. In his youth he profited by his access to a small library in Leeds. In the fall of 1809 he settled on a large farm at the west edge of North Wayne, where the active portion of his life was passed with the exception of six years between 1826 and 1832, when he lived in Leeds. From 1852 to 1868 he lived with his son Seth, and after that time at a place he bought on the north side of North Wayne. He was a liberal, social and law-abiding citizen and a man of good judgment. In early life he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its choir. He was a Whig until the dissolution of the Whig party, and thereafter a Democrat.

He married (first), in Middleborough, Massachusetts, January 14, 1809, Phebe Morton, who was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, May 15, 1791, and died at North Wayne, October 26, 1858, aged sixty-seven years. She was the daughter of Seth (2) and Priscilla Morton. (See Morton, VI). He married (second), November, 1868, Laura (Rackley) Gilmore, widow of Ansel Gilmore, of Turner, who survived him and died while on a visit to Livermore, September 20, 1882, in her seventy-fifth year. The children of Samuel and Phebe, born between 1810 and 1837, were: Olive (died young), Olive, Louisa, Lavinia (died young), Cleora, Samuel M., Lovias, Granville T., Perez S., Seth W., Martha, Velzora and Mary Helen. Of these Louisa, Granville, Velzora and Mary died in 1843, the last three of typhus fever.

(VI) Seth Williston, tenth child and youngest son of Samuel (3) and Phebe (Morton) Jennings, was born in Leeds, April 18, 1826, and died at North Wayne, March 10, 1882, aged fifty-six years. He attended school until eighteen years of age, and then was a seafarer for about five years, making a whaling voyage in the middle Atlantic and later voyages to ports of Cuba and the southern and eastern coasts of the United States. After 1849 he engaged in farming, residing just east of North Wayne, and also carried on the manufacture of soap. His little farm was one of the best kept and most carefully cultivated in the town, and the orchards he planted and the stone walls he built upon it were memorials of his industry. He was an untiring toiler and a true-hearted and generous friend. In political belief he was a Democrat. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, April 5, 1865, and was a private in the 30th company, unassigned infantry. He married, (first), June 14, 1849, Delia Malenville Gilmore, who was born in Turner, June 14, 1829, and died in Wayne, September 14, 1865 aged thirty-

six years. She was the daughter of Ansel and Laura M. (Rackley) Gilmore, of Turner, and granddaughter of Elisha Gilmore, of Raynham, Massachusetts, who was a Revolutionary soldier. She was an intellectual woman of artistic temperament and scholarly taste. He married (second), September 29, 1866, Elvira Elizabeth Haskell, who was born July 11, 1839, daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Grindle of Bluehill, Maine, widow of John H. Haskell of Jay, who died in the United States Military service in 1862. She married (third), May 30, 1897, Calvin J. C. Dodge, whom she survives. The children of Seth W. and Delia M. Jennings were: Julius Caesar, Octavius Lord, Laura Emily, Delia Josephine, and an unnamed infant.

(VII) Julius Caesar, eldest child of Seth W. and Delia M. (Gilmore) Jennings, was born at North Wayne, February 11, 1853. After completing the common school course he attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kents Hill, where he made languages his principal study. October 18, 1870, he started west, and from 1871 to 1875 resided with his uncle, Dr. Perez S. Jennings, at Clinton, Missouri, teaching school a large part of the time, and reading law in the office of Charles B. Wilson, Esq., an ex-Confederate soldier, for two years, 1874-5. He afterwards taught school and was superintendent of city schools at Covington, Indiana, and was principal of schools at Ingalls, Cimarron and Spearville, Kansas. In June, 1879, he was admitted to the bar at Clinton, Missouri, and practiced law seven years in Henry county. In 1886 he went to Gilliam county, Oregon, whence he removed the following year to Ingalls, Kansas, where he practiced law until 1891, taking a conspicuous part in the county seat contest between Ingalls and Cimarron, and serving a short time as county attorney. In 1891 he engaged in completing the History of the City of Omaha, Nebraska, where he spent nearly two years. The greater part of the time since that date he has been connected, in various capacities, with the production of city and county histories and biographical work, principally in Milwaukee, Chicago, and other cities and various counties of Illinois, and in New York City; and lastly in Concord, New Hampshire, where for two years he has assisted in compiling the present work. He is a member of the New Hampshire Society of Sons of the American Revolution; Ingalls Lodge, No. 426, and Ingalls Rebekah Lodge, No. 287, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ingalls, Kansas; Alpha Camp, No. 1, Woodmen of the World, of Omaha, Nebraska; and Spearville Lodge, No. 13, of the Occidental Mutual Benefit Association, of Spearville, Kansas.

(VII) Octavius Lord, second son and child of Seth W. and Delia M. (Gilmore) Jennings, was born at North Wayne, May 9, 1855. While yet a boy he entered the employ of the North Wayne Tool Company, where for some years he spent his time when not at school, learning the business of scythe making. Subsequently he worked at his trade at Oakland, and was employed in a grocery store in Portland, and at the Oceanic Hotel on Peak's Island. Later he resumed work at his trade and was employed at Fayette and Oakland, Maine, and New London, Scytheville and East Lebanon, New Hampshire. In 1889, he removed to Concord, and has since been employed in the car construction department of the Boston & Maine railroad. The winter of 1891-2 he spent at Magnolia Springs, Florida. In 1900 he built a pleasant residence on Rockingham street, Concord, where he now lives. He is a member of Harmony Colony, No. 160, United Order of Pilgrim Fathers; and is past councilor of Nathan-

iel White Lodge, No. 7, of the United Order of American Mechanics, and member of the State Council of that order. In politics he is an independent voter. He married, in Oakland, Maine, July 11, 1877, Alice Emma Goodwin, who was born in Belgrade, Maine, May 15, 1857, daughter of Charles N. and Emma C. (Ellis) Goodwin, a descendant of Daniel Goodwin, the immigrant. Two children have been born of this marriage: Carl Edgar, May 7, 1881, who died young; and Octavius Earl, born at East Lebanon, New Hampshire, April 4, 1885.

There appears to be considerable difference on the part of past writers of Beck family history in respect to the immigration of him who by all of them is conceded to have been the ancestor of the family, in the year 1635. These differences are best pointed out by our quoting from the writings of those who have made investigations of the matter, and placed themselves on record. Coffin says "Henry Beck came from Hertfordshire, England, in the ship 'Angel Gabriel,' which was cast away at Pemaquid, August 15, 1635." Savage, in an account of later date than that of Coffin, says that "Henry Beck, of Dover, came in the 'Blessing,' 1635, aged eighteen," and that he embarked at London late in July, "as I saw in the records of the London custom house for that year," which fact, he asserts, is far more probable than the tradition of his coming in the "Angel Gabriel," which was wrecked at Pemaquid in the middle of August. The "Blessing" did not reach Boston before October. Continuing, Savage also says "Part of the same story is that he was from Hertfordshire, which is so near London, whence sixteen ships brought passengers to Boston, that we can never believe that he would have gone to the other side of the Kingdom for the voyage of the 'Angel Gabriel,' beginning at Bristol, 22 June."

(1) Henry Beck came to America in 1635, in one or the other of the ships mentioned, and was progenitor of the Beck families of New Hampshire, whose representatives are numerous in the state. In allusion to his origin on the other side of the Atlantic, Henry Beck, of Greenland, said in a written record of date about a century and one-half ago, "My grandfather Henry Beck was born in the Parish of geywareck in warickshear in old england." Henry Beck, the immigrant, married Ann Frost, of Piscataqua, New Hampshire, and had four sons: Joshua, Thomas, Caleb and Henry; and one daughter, Mary, who married Deacon White. It is said by Coffin that Henry, the immigrant, lived to be one hundred and ten years old, but it evident that the death record of some later member of the family was mistaken for his. He settled at Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), where he had a grant of ten acres of land, January 13, 1652, and probably spent his last days in New Castle. December 14, 1658, he subscribed five shillings for the support of the ministry, in Portsmouth, and this rate was in force many years. Numerous records show that he was a prominent citizen, active in public affairs. In August, 1652, he was a grand juror at Strawberry Bank, and served in like capacity at court in Dover, June 30, 1657, and April 28, 1659. He was a petit juror at Portsmouth, June 25, 1656, and June 26, 1660, and at Dover, June 25, 1667. On June 28, 1657, "henrie beck" of Sagamore Creek (Portsmouth), sold to Thomas Laiton, of Dover, land in Dover. Henry and Ann Beck sold land in Portsmouth to Joseph Walker, September 1, 1668. They deeded to Thomas Beck (their son) land, buildings and personal property January 6, 1679, all then being of

Portsmouth. It would seem that he then removed to Great Island (Newcastle), for he is credited with residence there August 11, 1685, when he deeded house and land there to Richard Welcome, of Star Island. At the time of his arrival in 1635 he was eighteen years of age, and it is probable that he retired from active life at the time of the last noted sale. Administration on his estate was taken April 26, 1686, his widow Elizabeth being administratrix, which indicates that he had a second wife.

(II) Thomas, second son of Henry and Ann (Frost) Beck, was born about 1657 in Portsmouth, and is supposed to have passed his life in that town. He married Mary Frost, and their children were: Thomas, Joshua, Abigail, Henry, Mary, Samuel and Hannah. He died November 7, 1734, aged seventy-seven years, and his widow passed away February 23, 1753, aged ninety-four years.

(III) Henry (2), third son of Thomas and Mary (Frost) Beck, was born about 1695, in Portsmouth, where he resided. He took a deed of land and house in that town from Samuel Moore in 1725. His wife's name appears as Jane in the records of several transactions. They united with Thomas and Elizabeth Beck in selling land in Rye, January 12, 1744. They sold land and buildings in Barrington to George Foss, March 31, 1747. He removed to Greenland as early as 1750, for he is called of that town in a deed given for land, buildings and other property in Portsmouth, September 13, 1750. In 1741 he was constable of Portsmouth, and on April 25, 1746, he purchased from Nathaniel Lang one-half a pew in the South Church at that place. He was evidently a man of means, and planned to settle his children comfortably. On October 22, 1765, he took deed from Samuel and Mary Cate, of Portsmouth, to land and buildings in Rumford (Concord), New Hampshire. This land is in the northeastern part of Concord, near the Loudon line. Jane, wife of Henry (2) Beck, was a daughter of John and Judith Cate, of Greenland. Their children were: Mary, Margaret, John, Nathaniel, Hannah, Elizabeth and Henry.

(IV) Henry (3), youngest child of Henry (2) and Jane (Cate) Beck, was born January 27, 1739, presumably in Portsmouth, and died January 30, 1811, in Canterbury. Three days after the purchase of land in Concord by his father, the son received a deed from his father of forty-two acres, and it is presumable that the young man settled thereon very soon after, probably in the spring of 1766. His effects were conveyed on a sled drawn by oxen. He was a most industrious and thrifty man, and cleared up and made an excellent farm. Like most others, he was often forced to take refuge from Indians in the garrison at East Concord. After residing a few years in Concord, he and his wife became converts of the Shakers, who were just becoming established in Canterbury, and about 1790 they sold their farm in Concord and purchased land in Canterbury. Deeds now preserved show that purchases were made in 1791-2-3 amounting to two hundred acres. In 1789 Henry (3) Beck still owned land in Concord. Becoming dissatisfied with communal life among the Shakers, they built a house on their land, one mile south of the Shaker village, and there spent the evening of their days. Before leaving Greenland Mr. Beck was married January 20, 1762, to Alice Thompson, of that town. She was born December 15, 1742, in Greenland, and died January 20, 1841, in Canterbury. His brother, Lieutenant Joshua Thompson, served in the Revolution, and was affectionately embraced by General Lafayette on the occasion of the latter's visit to Concord in 1825. The

children of Henry (3) and Alice Beck, mentioned in the Beck record, were as follows: "Sarah Beck was Born December the 28 1763 of a wed-day; Hannah Beck was Born Augt the first 1767 of a Saturday; Moley Beck was Born April 18 of a tuesday 1769 Deceased July the 25-1781; Anne Beck was Born April the 13 of a Saturday in 1771; John Beck was Born June th 4 of a thursday 1773; Margret Beck was Born June th 4 of a thursday 1773; Charls Beck was Born maye the 29 of a monday 1775; Clement Beck was Born November the 3 Day of tuesday In the year 1780; Henry Beck was Born October the 2 Day of a tuesday in the year 1783; Poly Beck was Born April the 8 Day of a tuesday in the year 1785." John, Sarah and Anne remained with Shakers, and the last two died at Canterbury. Elder John was a leader among and highly respected by the Shaker community. He was born in Concord, New Hampshire, June 4, 1773, and entered the Shaker Society at Canterbury, New Hampshire, July 11, 1792. In 1796 he signed the church covenant, in company with many others. His father professed faith at that same date, and made a deposit of \$277.15 in the treasury of the community. Several brothers and sisters also joined the society at the same time. On the 25th of November, 1806, Elder Beck, moved to Enfield, New Hampshire and was appointed the Elder Brother in the Church Family. John Beck proved himself well worthy of the confidence that was placed in him and became an able and efficient Elder. All who knew him, loved him, not only for his work's sake, but he was beloved by all as a man of God, and a genuine brother in the gospel. He remained in the Office of Elder of the church, until his death which occurred September 3, 1844, aged seventy-one years two months and nineteen days.

(V) Henry (4), ninth of the ten children of Henry (3) and Alice (Thompson) Beck, born October 2, 1783, in East Concord, died October 28, 1874, in Canterbury. He was a very hard worker, and gave little thought to public concern, though he was a public-spirited citizen. He devoted his energies to clearing up the forest, and recouping the fortunes of the family which had become impaired through the donations made by his parents to the Shakers. He purchased from time to time adjoining lands, and became the proprietor of a very large farm. He was known as a superior judge of live stock, and always kept about him fine horses and cattle and other farm animals. His long life of ninety-one years showed the benefit of plain and frugal living, with plenty of out-door exercise. He was married, December 25, 1805, to Polly (Mary) Whitney, of Canterbury, daughter of Leonard Whitney and his first wife, whose maiden name was Wheeler. She was born "July the 18 Day of a tuesday In the year 1787," and died September 25, 1857, in her seventieth year. Their children, as indicated by the record, were: "Melinda Beck was Born May the 6 Day of a wensda In the year 1807; Catherrine Beck was born January the 9 Day of a tusda In the year 1810; Albert Beck Was born may the 6 Day of a Wensda In Year 1812; John Beck Was Born January the 31 Day of a friday In Year 1817; Thompson Beck was born the 6 Day of a Sunday In year 1819; Abiel Beck was born In March the 19 Day of a monda In Year 1821; Margaret Beck was born may the 20 Day of a tuesday In Year 1823; Lowel Beck Was Born August the 27 of a Saturday in year 1825; Diantha Beck Was born December the 15 Day of a monday in year 1828; Alvin Beck was born November the 28 Day of a Sunday in year 1831."

(VI) Thompson, third son of Henry (4) and

Polly (Whitney) Beck, was born June 6, 1819, in Canterbury, and died in that town December 1, 1901. He was a substantial farmer, and most exemplary citizen. In 1874, he bought what is known as the Ames farm in the "Baptist" district, which he cleared and enlarged and brought under an excellent state of cultivation. Like his father he attended strictly to his own affairs, was industrious and successful, and by frequently adding to his domain became the possessor of about five hundred acres of land. He paid little attention to politics, and was not identified with any church, but was esteemed and respected for his upright character. He was married, April 1, 1858, to Delia C. Fernald, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Blanchard) Fernald, of Loudon. (See Fernald, VI). She was born March 28, 1828, in Loudon, and died October 2, 1906, in Canterbury. Her character is thus described by her pastor, Rev. John Vance: "Early in youth she gave herself to Jesus, and through a long life walked with him, uniformly consistent and spiritual. She was truly and in every sense a good woman. She was baptized at the age of fifteen by Jeremiah Clough, and united with the Free Baptist Church in Canterbury. She was a devoted wife and loving mother, and has left her only son John, the only one in the family now living, the fragrance of a christian devotion. To us, as a church, she was especially dear. Her modest, retiring disposition, her quiet, unassuming manner, her ever ready assistance in every department of labor, her testimonies in the meetings, and her Christ-like example endeared her to us all, so that we now sorrow indeed, but not as those who have no hope; for we know the time will come when we shall meet again, clad in immortal vigor, in the kingdom of our blessed Jesus. Mrs. Beck lived such a sweet christian life in her home that this bereavement is to her son like parting with that which is dearer than life itself; and to him we give our heart-felt sympathy, and pray that God may comfort him in this hour of deepest sorrow." The children of Thompson and Delia C. Beck are noted as follows: John A. receives further mention below. Fanny E., born April 12, 1861, in Canterbury, died June 11, 1894. Nellie, born November 24, 1863, died January 15, 1878. Charles receives further mention below.

(VII) John A., son of Thompson and Delia C. Beck, was born on the old home where his ancestors lived for four generations before him, October 10, 1859, and in 1874 removed with his parents to the Ames farm, so called, where he now lives. Although his father lived to attain a ripe old age and was owner of a farm, the great improvements which the place has received during the last thirty years are in a large measure due to the constant and hard work of his sons, the eldest of whom now fills the place formerly occupied by their father. The farm bought in 1874 has been increased to five hundred acres, and the Beck farm, as now known in Canterbury, is one of the best in the town. Mr. Beck never married. When a boy he attended the town schools and gained a good early education. He has a studious, practical mind, is a careful reader of the current news of the day, and is a home man, with his interests chiefly centered in the farm where the best years of his life have been spent. Like all of his ancestors he adheres to the Democratic party and is consistent in asserting his principles. John A. Beck has filled the offices of tax collector, and served in the legislature, 1903-4.

(VII) Fannie E., daughter of Thompson and Delia C. Beck, was a faithful daughter and sister, very industrious and strict in principle, and much

beloved in the family circle, as well as in the community. The death of her sister was a severe blow to her and undoubtedly shortened her life. The younger daughter was a favorite of the whole family, and in her death a most promising life was ended. Possessing a strong mind and deeply religious nature, she exercised great influence over those about her.

(VII) Charles, youngest child of Thompson and Delia C. Beck, was born September 14, 1865, in Canterbury, and spent most of his life upon the farm where his father and mother died. He passed away there September 30, 1906. In early youth he spent some time in moving about, and saw something of the world, spending some years in Boston. In 1881 he returned to his native town and settled upon the ancestral acres. One who knew him well said of him: "Mr. Beck had a modest, retiring disposition, and lived in a quiet, unassuming manner. His life was such that it established him pleasantly in the good will of the public, and added respect to the affection with which he was regarded by his nearer friends. Mr. Beck was a kind, good-hearted man, loyal and true, charitable in consideration of others, and always mindful of the bonds of blood. His devotion to his mother in the years of her failing health was indeed warm, loving and sympathetic.

This name suggests the Flemish origin of one who settled in England during the time the English were assuming surnames. This family was established in Massachusetts early in the colonial period. It is the general belief that the Salisbury settler mentioned below was the ancestor in common of all who bear the name in New England.

(I) Stephen Flanders and his wife Jane emigrated from England, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, some time between the years 1640 and 1646. He was admitted a townsmen in February, 1650, but there is no record of his admission as a freeman. His will was made April 4, 1684, and he died June 27 of that year. His wife died November 19, 1683. Their children were: Stephen, Marv. Philip, Sarah, Naomi and John.

(II) Stephen (2), eldest child of Stephen and Jane Flanders, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 8, 1646, and died October 6, 1744, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. December 28, 1670, he married Abigail Carter, daughter of Thomas and Mary Carter, of Salisbury. She was born February 11, 1653. Stephen Carter resided in Salisbury, and was the father of eleven children, namely: Thomas (died in infancy), Stephen, Thomas, Daniel, Joseph, Philip (died young), Sarah, Philip, James, Jeremiah and Abigail. (Mention of Joseph and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Stephen (3), second son of Stephen (2) and Abigail (Carter) Flanders, was born January 31, 1672, in Salisbury, and resided in that town, in Amesbury, and in South Hampton, New Hampshire. It is probable that he found himself in the latter town after the establishment of the Province line in 1741, which cut it off from Amesbury. He joined the South Hampton Church in 1743-44, and died October 4 of the latter year, in that town. He was married June 20, 1706, in Amesbury, to Sarah, daughter of Henry and Mary (Haddon) Blaisdell, of Amesbury. She was born November 11, 1671, in that town, and died January 20, 1733. Their children were: Stephen, Asa, Samuel, Margaret, Sarah, Mary and Nathaniel.

(IV) Stephen (4), eldest child of Stephen (3)



John A. Beck.

and Sarah (Blaisdell) Flanders, was born March 6, 1707, in Amesbury, and resided in Kingston. He was married (first), June 27, 1726, in Salisbury, to Sarah Perkins; and (second), in 1733, to Elizabeth Stevens, of Hampton. They were probably the parents of the next mentioned.

(V) Ezekiel Flanders, who was undoubtedly a descendant of the family hereinbefore traced, was baptized January 4, 1730, at Kingston, New Hampshire, and was married in South Hampton, same state, January 15, 1756, to Sarah Jones. Their children were: Zebulon, Lois, Sarah and Moses, as appears by the records of South Hampton. There may have been others.

(VI) Zebulon, eldest child of Ezekiel and Sarah (Jones) Flanders, was born February 2, 1757, in South Hampton, New Hampshire, and was one of the earliest settlers of Warner, this state, where he moved with his family soon after the Revolution. His brother Moses came to Warner at the same time, and their descendants still live at the North Village, where they ancestors first settled. The Flanders name has always been numerous in Warner, but this line is not to be confused with the posterity of James Flanders, a settler who came from Danville, New Hampshire, held considerable public office in the early days of the town, and left a large family of sons. Zebulon Flanders was married June 2, 1777, to Hannah French, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, and they had nine children: Nathaniel, Ezekiel, mentioned below; Benjamin F., Levi, Timothy, Hannah, John and Washington.

(VII) Ezekiel (2), second son and child of Zebulon and Hannah (French) Flanders, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire. He married Gertrude Heath, and they had children: Heath, whose sketch follows; Hannah, Abiah, Sarah, Gertrude, David H., Susannah, Joseph C. and Melissa.

(VIII) Heath, eldest son of Ezekiel and Gertrude (Heath) Flanders, was born October 30, 1803, probably at Warner, New Hampshire, where his father moved in early life. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and became a stone mason, working in Quincy and Cape Ann, Massachusetts. In 1843 Mr. Heath moved from Warner to Stewartstown, New Hampshire, where he carried on a farm till his death. He belonged to the Democratic party, in which he took an active interest, and held many minor and town offices. He attended the Baptist Church. In 1828, Heath Flanders married Fanny O., daughter of John and Sally (Ward) Davis, of Bradford New Hampshire, and they had seven children: Hiram Davis, mentioned below; Sarah, widow of David Tewksbury, of Colebrook; Gertrude, deceased; Carrie, deceased; Elwin H., who lives in Colebrook; Mason, living in Colebrook; and Fanny, who died at the age of four years. Heath Flanders died in Stewartstown, New Hampshire, May 23, 1871; and his wife died in September, 1886.

(IX) Hiram Davis, eldest child of Heath and Fanny (Davis) Flanders, was born at Warner, New Hampshire, October 4, 1830. He was educated in the common schools, and at the age of thirteen moved with his father to Stewartstown, where he now owns a farm of one hundred acres. He makes a specialty of butter, and supplies most of Northern Coos with a superior quality of this product. Mr. Flanders is a Democrat in politics, and served as selectman in 1860, 1870 and 1871, and as representative to the legislature in 1877 and 1878. He was also supervisor of elections in his town for four years, and served on the school board for a

considerable period. Although approaching the fourscore mark, Mr. Flanders is a healthy and vigorous man with the erect carriage and vigorous voice that belong to middle life. He possesses a jovial and humorous disposition, which have doubtless contributed to his length of days and excellent physical condition. On April 26, 1855, Hiram Flanders married Julia, daughter of Stephen and Maud Harris, of Vernon, Vermont. They had four children: Kate Emma, born March 2, 1859, died April 13, 1901; Fanny Maria, born July 16, 1863, died December 17, 1864; Ezekiel Fay, born September 26, 1858, married Lucy A. Orin; and Fred H., born August 4, 1873.

(I) David Pollard Flanders was born in Boston, about 1797. His father was an inspector of ships in Boston. One day David and his brother were guilty of some boyish prank for which they feared punishment. In order to escape chastisement they ran away from home and never returned. They remained for a time in Dorchester, but the brother later went into some town farther north, and the two brothers were lost to each other and did not meet again until many years after, when David accidentally discovered his brother in Canaan. David P. Flanders was a man of much enterprise, and in middle life was the owner of a valuable farm at the west foot of Kearsarge mountain, and made a specialty of raising potatoes and shearing sheep. One year during the war of the Rebellion he sold one thousand bushels of potatoes for \$1,000. He also bought cattle which, as was the custom in his day, he drove across the country to the Brighton (Massachusetts) market. He was very fond of horses. He was an influential citizen and held various town offices. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. He was one of the wealthiest men in Wilmot, and left property valued at fifteen thousand dollars. Some years before his death he moved to the village of Wilmot Flat, where the last years of his life were spent in quiet retirement. He was well known and familiarly called "Uncle Dave." He married Sarah Houston, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He died in 1878, aged eighty-one years, and his wife died in 1886, aged eighty-six years. Their children were: James, Hiram, David and Frank F. James is mentioned in the next paragraph. Hiram was killed about 1894 in a railroad accident at West Andover. David is a physician in Belfast, Maine. Frank F. died aged about thirty.

(II) James, oldest child of David P. and Sarah (Houston) Flanders, was born in Wilmot, New Hampshire, 1820, and died August 13, 1860, aged forty-nine years. When a young man he bought a small place which he cultivated, and also assisted his father on his farm and in carrying on his various enterprises. Afterward he became a carpenter and built houses and other buildings in his neighborhood in addition to his farm work. He was a useful and popular citizen, and was often called upon to serve the public. He was a captain in the militia, an esteemed member of the Baptist Church, active in church work, was superintendent of the Sunday school, was a musician and sang in the choir, and was usually a member of the committee which arranged for a pastor. He was equally active in educational matters, and for many years was superintendent of the school committee. In politics he was a Republican. He married Mary M. Dalton, born near Dover, New Hampshire, 1827, and died at the home of her daughter, in Andover, March, 1896, at sixty-nine years. They had six children: Nellie M., Francis H., Thomas H. Ben-

ton, Charles F., Ervin J., Ervina M. (twins). Nellie M. married Weare D. Tuttle, of East Andover; Thomas H. Benton died the same year his father died, aged nineteen.

(III) Dr. Charles Fremont Flanders, fourth child and third son of James and Mary (Dalton) Flanders, was born in Wilmot, New Hampshire, November 16, 1856. At the age of thirteen years he was left to the sole care of his mother by the death of his father. After attending the public school of his own locality, Charles Flanders received nearly three years' instruction at East Andover Academy, and at eighteen years of age graduated from the high school of Franklin. He then studied medicine in the office of Dr. W. W. Sleeper, and also continued his studies in chemistry and Latin in the high school the ensuing winter. The next spring he went to Manchester and continued his medical studies under the supervision of Dr. John West, for the three following years. During this time he attended one course of lectures in the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1877-78. In order to provide himself with money for his necessary expenses during this time, he opened Deacon Eaton's bookstore mornings and clerked there nights and kept his books. In 1878 he went to Raymond, where he took charge of a drug store for John A. Willy, and added to his earnings by drawing teeth and such like practice as a medical student might do, and in this way earned many a dollar which was of use to him when he returned to Dartmouth College. There he continued his attendance two years more, and in the fall of 1880 received his diploma and the degree of M. D. Returning to Manchester he began the practice of medicine with Dr. William M. Parsons, at the request of the latter. This relation continued five years. Since the expiration of that time Dr. Flanders has been alone in practice. He is a member of the medical staff of the Elliot Hospital. His course in his profession has been markedly successful, as is demonstrated by the number of patients he sees both at their homes and at his office daily. His success in a financial way has been proportionate to his success as a physician, and he is to-day ranked among the largest taxpayers and best financiers of the medical profession in Manchester. He has kept in touch with the latest developments in medical science by post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic at various times. He is a member of the Hillsboro Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Manchester Academy of Medicine. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Calumet Club. He inherits from his Grandfather Flanders a strong love for horses, and handles them with unvarying success. In 1905 he visited Cuba, and while there bought a two hundred acre tract of land at Mariano, in the suburbs of Havana.

He married, January 1, 1884, at East Andover, Bertha S. Batchelder, of Andover, born December 18, 1850, and died in Manchester, December 26, 1900. She was the daughter of William A. and Adaline (Shaw) Batchelder, and a sister of Governor Nahum J. Batchelder (see Batchelder IX). She left three children: Dalton, Robert and David J. He married (second), March 3, 1902, Lillian C. Turner, daughter of Lyman and Cynthia Turner, who was born at Cowansville, Province of Quebec, April 12, 1871. She was a graduate nurse of Elliot Hospital, and is a member of the Hanover Street Congregational Church. Her father has charge of the bridge construction of a section of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

(III) Joseph, fifth son and child of Stephen and Abigail (Carter) Flanders, was born March 28, 1677, and died December 29, 1730, at the age of fifty-three years. He was three times married, but the maiden surnames of two of his wives cannot be ascertained. The Christian name of his first wife, who died in 1702, was Esther. That of his second wife, whom he married in 1703, was Hannah. She died May 5, 1714. On October 3, 1716, he married for his third wife Mary Thompson. By his first union there was one daughter, Ann. The children of his second marriage were: Ezekiel, Joseph, Nehemiah and Ebenezer. Those of his third marriage were: Phineas, Mary, Jeremiah and Moses.

(IV) Nehemiah, third child and son of Joseph and Hannah Flanders, was born February 18, 1709. In February, 1733, he married Sarah Hackett, and was the father of six children, namely: Jarvis, Hezekiah, David, Nehemiah, Olive and Levi.

(V) Levi, youngest child of Nehemiah and Sarah (Hackett) Flanders, was born February 26, 1754. The place and date of his death is unknown to the writer, nor is there any available record of his marriage, but it is known that he had one son, whose name was Caleb.

(VI) Caleb, son of Levi Flanders, resided in Danbury, New Hampshire. He married Mehitable Searles, and had a family of thirteen children: William, John (died young), Lorenzo, Hiram, Charles, Frank, Samuel, George, John, Frances, Dorothy, Nancy and Daniel W.

(VII) Daniel W., child of Caleb and Mehitable (Searles) Flanders, was born in Danbury, March 24, 1818, and died in Enfield, New Hampshire, April 19, 1900. He was a prosperous farmer and a useful citizen, acting with the Republican party in politics, and taking an earnest interest in the general welfare of the community. He was a member of the Masonic order. On June 7, 1846, he married Lavinia H. Bean, born in Danbury, August 1, 1853, and died in Enfield in 1905. She became the mother of one son, Henry Willis Flanders, of Enfield.

(VIII) Henry Willis, only child of Daniel W. and Lavinia H. (Bean) Flanders, was born in Danbury, December 22, 1855. Having completed his education at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton, he engaged in the lumber business and has followed it continuously to the present time. He is now a member of the firm of Wells & Flanders, who operate a saw-mill on Mascoma river, and cuts an average of one million feet of lumber per annum, giving steady employment to several men. Politically Mr. Flanders is a Republican, but takes no active part in political affairs, beyond his elective privileges. He was married in 1883 to May Holt, daughter of Nathan S. and Amanda (Jennie) Holt, of Enfield. Mr. and Mrs. Flanders have no children.

The records of Essex county, Massachusetts, have frequent mention of this name, under very many forms, such as: Aars, Aers, Aier, Aiere, Aiers, Air, Aires, Airts, Ares, Aries, Ayeres, Ayers, Ayhaire, Ayre, Avres, Faire, Eairs, Eares, Eayer, Eayr, Eayre, Eires, Eyer, Eyers, Eyre, Eysr and Heires.

(I) The ancestor of most of the name in New England, and the earliest one who lived in Essex county was John Ayer. It is supposed that he came from England, and he was living in Salisbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1640. He removed to Ipswich in 1646, and the next year to Haverhill, and died there March 31, 1657. His will was made

March 12, 1657, and probated October 6 following. He was survived by his wife Hannah, the mother of his children, who died October 8, 1688, having been a widow for more than thirty years. Their children were: John, Rebecca, Robert, Thomas, Peter, Mary, Obadiah, Nathaniel and Hannah. The eldest received the homestead by will.

(II) Cornet Peter, fourth son and fifth child of John and Hannah Ayer, was born about 1633, perhaps in England, and was made a freeman in Haverhill, in May, 1666. He was a farmer in that town, which he represented in the general court in 1683, 1685, 1689-90, and otherwise active in town affairs, and in the Indian wars. He was married November 1, 1659, to Hannah Allen, who was born June, 1742, in Salisbury, daughter of William and Hannah (Goodale) Allen. She survived him nearly thirty-one years, dying his widow December 22, 1729, at the age of eighty-seven years. He died in Boston in January, 1689. Their children, all born in Haverhill, were: Ruth, Hannah, Abigail, Mary, Martha, Samuel, William, Rachel and Ebenezer.

(III) Captain Samuel, eldest son and sixth child of Cornet Peter and Hannah (Allen) Ayer, was born September 28, 1669, in Haverhill, in which town he lived and was a yeoman. He was a man of property and among his possessions was a negro slave, named Lot. He succeeded his father as a member of the committee for the control of the common lands of the town. His efficient leadership in the Indian wars did much to prevent savage outrages. He died January 2, 1744. He was married November 21, 1693, to Elizabeth Tuttle, of Ipswich, who survived him nearly nine years and died November 29, 1752. Their children were: Hannah, Peter, Sambel, William, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Simon and Sarah. (Mention of Simon and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Lieutenant Ebenezer, fourth son of Captain Samuel and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Ayer, was born February 18, 1705, in Haverhill, and settled in Methuen, Massachusetts. Upon the establishment of the Province line, in 1741, his homestead became a part of Salem, New Hampshire. The following inscription is found on his tombstone in that town: "Here lies ye body of Lieutenant Ebenezer Ayer; he departed this life March 3, 1763, aged 57 years." He was married March 29, 1726, to Susanna, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Atwood) Kimball, of Bradford, Massachusetts. She was born May 25, 1707, and died September 26, 1749, having been the mother of ten children, five of whom died young. By a second wife Elizabeth, Lieutenant Ayer had five children. His widow died January 2, 1786, aged seventy-one years. The five surviving children of the first wife, and the five of the second wife, in order of age, were: Ebenezer, Peter, Timothy, Joseph, Isaiah, William, Elizabeth, Samuel, Philip and John.

(V) Major Ebenezer, eldest son of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Susanna (Kimball) Ayer, was born March 22, 1727, in that part of Methuen which is now Salem. He settled in Pepperrellborough, now Saco, Maine. In early life he was one of Captain John Lovewell's men in the memorable Indian fight at Pequaket, and was engaged in other expeditions. He was in the ill-fated excursion of Benedict Arnold, through the wilds of Maine, in the winter of 1775-76. After the Revolution he did not return to Saco. He was married July 4, 1754, to Hannah (Plaisted) Scammon, widow of James Scammon. They were, undoubtedly the parents of the next mentioned.

(VI) Moses Ayer was born March 17, 1757, in

Saco, Maine, and was an active resident of that town. By his wife, Mary (Tyler), born August 10, 1759, he had the following named children, born in Saco, Maine: Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Hannah, Abigail, Andrew, Moses, and Tristram, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Tristram, eighth child of Moses and Mary (Tyler) Ayer, was born in Saco, February 19, 1799, and died December 21, 1851, in Buxton, Maine. He was married August 20, 1820, to Frances Moses, of Buxton, who was born January 24, 1801, and died June 13, 1870, in Buxton. They had children named as follows: Mary A., William, Sarah E., John L., Maria G., Lyman G., Frances J. and Charles H.

(VII) John Lyman, fourth child and second son of Tristram and Frances Ayer, was born June 17, 1829, and died February, 1903, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was a paper maker and millwright by trade, and was employed in a paper factory at Wells River, Vermont. Later he worked in a saw mill, and at the lumber business in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and vicinity. In 1890 he returned to Wells River and worked ten years for the Adams Paper Company. This concluded the active period of his life, and he afterward lived retired at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He married, in Haverhill, New Hampshire, Melissa Pike, and they were the parents of sons, John T. and Charles J.

(VIII) Charles James, son of John L. and Melissa (Pike) Ayer, was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, November 24, 1858. He was educated in the schools of Haverhill, and graduated from Newbury Academy in 1878. Following that he traveled six years in western states. He then returned to Haverhill, and became a clerk in the general merchandise establishment of A. F. Pike, which he bought a year later and carried on successfully for thirteen years. In 1897 he removed to Plymouth, New Hampshire, and has since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Since settling in Plymouth he has enjoyed a large measure of prosperity. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and as such was elected town treasurer of Haverhill. Since locating in Plymouth he has been a member of the school board of that town, was a member of the general court in 1905, and is now (1907) serving his fourth term as a member of the board of commissioners of Grafton county. He is a member of Grafton Lodge, No. 46, Free and Accepted Masons, of Haverhill; Penngewasset Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13; and Omega Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, of Plymouth; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Thirty-second degree, of Nashua. He married, September 23, 1888, at Piermont, New Hampshire, Lillian Estelle Cawley, who was born in Haverhill, January 2, 1858, daughter of Chase S. and Mary (Morse) Cawley, of Haverhill. Six children have been born of this union: Leslie Carlisle (died young); Doris Lysle, born December 25, 1890; Percy Morse, November 2, 1892; Max Ellsworth (died young); Roland Chase (died young); and Shirley, April 9, 1901. The first four born in Haverhill, and the last two in Plymouth.

(IV) Simon, son and seventh child of Captain Samuel and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Ayer, was born December 26, 1709, in Haverhill, and was a farmer, residing in that town. He was married December 20, 1733, to Mary Webster, who survived him eight years and died January 24, 1782. He died January 1, 1774. Their children were: Samuel (died young), Simon, Elizabeth and Mary, twins (both died

young), Simon, Stephen, Moses, Elizabeth, Mary, William and Abigail. (Mention of Moses and descendants forms part of this article).

(V) Stephen, fourth son and sixth child of Simon and Mary (Webster) Ayer, was born December 1, 1744, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1771. He removed to Dunbarton, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in clearing and tilling land. He was a tanner by trade. He was married April 18, 1769, to Sarah Gray, of Andover, Massachusetts, who was born March 13, 1740. They had two children born in Haverhill, and five in Dunbarton, namely: Thomas, Nanna, Elizabeth, Daniel, Polly, Hepzibah, Sarah and Susannah.

(VI) Susannah, youngest child of Stephen and Sarah (Gray) Ayer, was born January 1, 1781, in Dunbarton, and became the wife of Jonathan Clifford, of that town (see Clifford, VII). They resided on the Ayer homestead in Dunbarton.

Chase's History of Haverhill, Massachusetts says that in 1700, one-third of the inhabitants of that town bore the name of Ayer. The name has long been prominent in the Merrimack valley. A worthy representative was Rev. Franklin D. Ayer, D. D., who was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, December 19, 1832, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1856, and for thirty years (1867-1897) was pastor of the First Congregational Church at Concord, New Hampshire. The name is well known in a commercial way in connection with the patent medicine business at Lowell, Massachusetts.

(I) Thomas Ayer, was born at Gilford, New Hampshire, and owned a farm of one hundred acres in that town. He was a Republican in politics, and attended the Free Will Baptist Church. He married Sally Gale of Gilmanton. They had four children: Sarah, Thomas P., Joseph and Stephen S.

(II) Stephen Smith, son of Thomas and Sallie (Gale) Ayer, was born in Gilford, in 1828. He was educated in the common schools of Gilford, at the New Hampton Literary Institute, and academies of Wolfboro, after which he taught several years at Gilford. He took up farming on a tract of fifty acres. He was a Republican in politics. He was chosen selectman, town treasurer and representative to the legislature from Gilford, and assessor in Laconia. He was an Odd Fellow and filled all the chairs. He attended the Free Will Baptist Church. He married Mary Elizabeth Rowell, daughter of Jacob and Elanor Rowell, born in Gilford in 1827. She died in Laconia, May 28, 1906. They had four children: Ardall, Claribel, George, mentioned below, and James, who died in infancy. Stephen S. Ayer died at Laconia, October 21, 1899.

(III) George, third child of Stephen Smith and Mary Elizabeth (Rowell) Ayer, was born October 19, 1864, in Gilford. He was educated in the common schools of Laconia and at Tilton Seminary, after which he learned the trade of a machinist in Boston, where he remained three years. Later he was fireman on the Concord & Montreal railroad for five years. In 1896 he bought a farm of forty acres in Lakeport, which he sold, in May, 1900, and now resides in Lakeport. He is a Republican in politics, and was selectman for nine years. He was a representative to the legislature in 1904. He attends the Free Will Baptist Church. He is unmarried.

Ayres, Ayers, Ayars, Ayer, Ayre, AYERS Eayers, Eyer, Eyre, etc., are some of the forms of this ancient name dating back to the nineteenth century. Among the theories

of its origin extant is the following legend: When at the battle of Hastings, 1066, William the Conqueror was flung from his horse and his helmet beaten into his face, he was rescued and mounted by a faithful follower named Truelove. "Thou shalt no longer be called Truelove," said the Duke, "but Eyre, or air, for thou hast given me the eire I breath." Truelove was given lands in Derbyshire, a coat-of-arms displaying leg and thigh in armor cut off, and an honorary badge still worn by all the Eyres in England. What representative of the name first brought it to New England it is difficult to determine, but it is probable that the determination to hazard the future in the great New West came to several at about the same time.

(I) It is definitely known that in the middle of the eighteenth century three brothers—Jonathan, John (Dependence?) and Perkins Ayers—lived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Reliable family papers state that their father settled in Portsmouth, his two brothers going to Haverhill and Newbury, Massachusetts. Probability points to John Ayers, who married Mary Hunking in 1722, who was on the list of taxpayers in 1727 and a New Hampshire soldier in the siege of Louisburg in 1745, as the Portsmouth pioneer. The records of Portsmouth show these brothers prominently active in civil and religious affairs, bearing their share of personal and official responsibility in the development of the new country. They were engaged in shipping and in the various industries connected with the leather trade, at that time an important commercial interest. Perkins Ayers was one of the leading charter members of the Third Congregational Church, organized in 1758, with the Cambridge platform for discipline and the New England confession of faith for doctrine, by a number of persons withdrawing from the Congregational churches of Portsmouth. The names of Jonathan and Perkins, with their sons, were subscribed to the Association Test of 1776: "We, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and 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 Fleets and Armies, against the United American Colonies." It is related in the "Portsmouth Rambles" that an incendiary wave swept over the community in 1813, an attempt being made to fire the barn of Mr. Perkins Ayers, living in School street, opposite the school house.

Jonathan, born in 1722, married Alice Sherburne, daughter of Edward Sherburne, the mayor of a garrison in Portsmouth. That she had the courage of her convictions is shown by her withdrawal from the Congregational Church, of which she was a member, to unite with the more liberal church mentioned above. For this heresy, refusing to be reclaimed, she was punished by excommunication, September 1, 1795. Of her nothing more is found recorded except that "she lived and died and was buried in Portsmouth." Jonathan died in Canterbury in 1801. The children of Jonathan and Alice Sherburne Ayers were: 1. Joseph, subject of the next paragraph. 2. Statia, married Captain Thomas Manning. 3. Abigail, married Captain John Salter. 4. Alice, married John Simes. 5. Sally, unmarried. 6. Phebe, died young. 7. Mary Anne, married ——— Converse. 8. Jonathan, Jr., married Dorothy Deering; afterward moved to Northfield; had ten children. 9-10. Henry and Edward, went to England.

(II) Joseph, the eldest son of Jonathan and Alice (Sherburne) Ayers, was born August 15, 1745, in Portsmouth, where he was still living in 1776, as shown by his signature to the Association

Test. He lived in Moultonborough in 1779-1782, serving in 1781 as selectman. Returning to Portsmouth, he moved his family to Canterbury about 1785 or '86, with such supplies as could be taken by an ox-team. Among his assets were two hogsheads of molasses and as many of rum—considered in those days as necessary supplies. In his family were three slaves—Deborah, an aged negro woman, and her two grandsons, Prince and Caesar. Mr. Ayers became the owner of one thousand acres of land in Canterbury, and spent the remainder of his life in improving it. The large colonial house situated on a hillside, with adjacent barns and granaries, indicated his agricultural interests. In a time of poor writing and worse spelling, his penmanship and orthography evidenced an education above the average. Ahead of his times in his ideas of public utilities and improvements, he was the founder of the first public library in the section of the county in which he lived.

Joseph Ayers married (first) Sarah Bickford, of Portsmouth, December 14, 1767. They had one son, Joseph Sherburne, and two daughters. He married (second), October 11, 1770, Miriam Frost, of Kittery, Maine, born May 17, 1743. She was the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Pepperrell) Frost. Charles Frost was descended from the emigrant Nicholas Frost, born April 28, 1585, in Tiverton, England, married Bertha Cadwalla, born July 3, 1610, settled at Sturgeon Creek, Maine, 1636, died July 20, 1663. Charles Frost (2), son of Nicholas and Bertha Cadwalla Frost, born July 3, 1631, at Tiverton, married Mary Bowles, of Kittery. He was known as Major Charles Frost, and was killed by the Indians, July 4, 1697. Charles Frost (3), born April 17, 1687, married (first) Sarah Wainwright; (second) Mrs. Jane Pepperrell, the widow of Andrew Pepperrell. Charles Frost (4) married Sarah Pepperrell, daughter of Andrew and Jane Elliot Pepperrell, and granddaughter of Hon. and Colonel William Pepperrell, who was the founder of the Pepperrell family in America. Of Welsh origin, William Pepperrell was a native of Tavistock parish, near Plymouth, England. He came to the Isles of Shoals about 1660, and afterward settled in Kittery. From his success as a fisherman afterward as a shipwright came his extensive shipping and commercial interests. As generous and public-spirited as he was successful, he was a most valued citizen, always engaged in some public service. From 1690 to 1725 Mr. Pepperrell was justice of the peace; 1715 he was made judge of common pleas, and continued on the bench many years. He was commander of Fort Pepperrell, erected in 1700, and paid largely for its support. In 1714 Kittery Point was made a port of entry, and the command of a larger fort above the point gave Mr. Pepperrell the rank of captain. As commander of militia he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. William and Margery (Bray) Pepperrell, whom he married about 1680, were among the original members of the church organized in 1714. Of their eight children two were sons, Andrew (mentioned above), born July 1, 1681, died 1713; William, Jr., commander at the siege of Louisburg, and afterward Sir William Pepperrell, born June 27, 1695, died July 6, 1759.

The children of Joseph and Miriam (Frost) Ayers were: 1. Jonathan, born September 14, 1771 (see below). 2. Polly, born February 26, 1774, died the following September. 3. Sarah, born at Kittery, November 8, 1775, died December 26, 1776. 4. Andrew Pepperrell, born August 31, 1777, died December 5, 1787. 5. Statira Manning, born in

Moultonborough, New Hampshire, May 24, 1779. 6. Eliza, born May 2, 1782, Moultonborough. 7. Abigail, born January 8, 1785, Portsmouth, died January 20, 1788. 8. Miriam, born May 16, 1787, at Canterbury. Joseph Ayers died April 28, 1812; Miriam (Frost) Ayers died December 20, 1834.

(III) Jonathan (2), the eldest child of Joseph and Miriam (Frost) Ayers, still a lad when his father removed to Canterbury, grew up on the homestead, succeeding to its possession and adding an equal acreage, largely in valuable timber land. A gentleman of the old school, liberal in religion, in church attendance constant, in politics an ardent Whig, keen in his sense of justice, in intelligence broad, he stood high in the esteem of his fellow townsmen, serving them in the legislature, as justice of the peace, and as trustee of the library founded by his father. He married Hannah Haines, born in Greenland, May 30, 1780, the daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Johnson) Haines, who moved from Greenland to Canterbury. Samuel Haines was a soldier of the Revolution, and descendant of Deacon Samuel Haines, who emigrated to New England in 1635 and later settled in Greenland, where Samuel the soldier was born August 26, 1747. Of his five sons three were college graduates—Samuel (1803), and Stephen, Dartmouth, Charles Glidden, Middlebury, 1817. The last mentioned practiced law in New York, was appointed by Governor Clinton attorney general of that state in 1825. Died the same year, aged thirty-three years. The children of Jonathan and Hannah (Haines) Ayers were: 1. Mary Jane, born May 30, 1780, Canterbury, married John B. Chase. 2. Alice Sherburne, born December 12, 1808, married Nathaniel Kenison. 3. Jonathan, born February 18, 1811, married March 22, 1838, Mary Rogers, of Northfield, born in Derry, June 20, 1811. 4. Joseph Sherburne, born January 14, 1813, married (first), December 17, 1835, Lucy Caroline Emery, of Loudon, and (second), 1861, Martha B. Lyford, Canterbury. 5. Charles Haines, born June 10, 1815, married (first), October 4, 1838, Almira D. Gerrish, and (second), October 10, 1854, Ellen Maria Gerrish. 6. Augustine Haines, born May 23, 1819, died April 7, 1845. 7. Eliza Haines, born June 25, 1821, died June 3, 1885. 8. Henry Sherburne, born April 13, 1823, died August 26, 1844. Hannah Haines died December 17, 1823. Mr. Ayers married, December 10, 1825, (second) Mrs. Susan (Stevens) Hackett, born July 23, 1789, died August, 1882. Jonathan Ayers died September 5, 1840.

(IV) Jonathan (3) was of versatile talent and commanding presence. With a leaning toward mechanics, he built a sawmill with dam, canal and shop, but impelled by strong religious convictions he soon after moved to Gilmanton, where he studied for the ministry. After preaching two years with marked success in the Congregational Church in London, his health suffering from sedentary life, he returned to his farm and sawmill in Canterbury. Active in political as well as religious life, he held many town offices, and was twice a Democratic member of the legislature. As surveyor he was authority on boundary lines in Canterbury and adjoining towns, and was assistant engineer in locating the Boston, Concord & Montreal railway. As justice of the peace his legal knowledge was of great value and in the great civil struggle his influence was exerted to uphold the national administration. He married, March 22, 1838, Mary Rogers, born in Derry, June 20, 1811, daughter of Thomas Dorman and Mary (McGregor) Rogers. Thomas Rogers was the son of

Major William Rogers, of Newbury, Massachusetts, who served in the war of the Revolution from 1775 to his discharge in 1781. He was a direct descendant of John Rogers, of London, the compiler of the Matthews Bible, the first authorized version, prebendary of St. Paul's Church, and the first martyr of Queen Mary's reign.

Mr. Rogers, born January 11, 1777, in Newbury, settled in Londonderry, and was deacon of the Presbyterian Church for many years. He married Mary McGregor, great-granddaughter of Rev. James McGregor, one of the original settlers of Londonderry, and first pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in New England. Mr. McGregor was not only the religious leader of the colony, but through his statesmanship and wide official acquaintance he was instrumental in procuring valid titles to the soil and in securing preservation from Indian depredations. Deacon Rogers and family removed to Northfield, where he died October, 1839. Mary, his wife, died 1841. Mary Rogers was educated in Derry, afterward removing with her father to Northfield. Her intellectual ability was of a high order, her influence during several years of teaching was inspiring. She was among the early advocates of the anti-slavery movement and of the temperance cause. Missions were also dear to her. Jonathan Ayers died in Concord, June 1, 1871. Mary Rogers Ayers died January 25, 1897. Their children were: 1. Augustine Rogers, born Gilmanton, September 28, 1839; see forward. 2. Helen McGregor, born Loudon, December 26, 1843; see forward. 3. Mary Adelaide, born Canterbury, June 27, 1850. 4. Samuel Haines, born Canterbury, October 16, 1853, died December 2, 1890.

(V) Augustine Rogers, eldest child of Jonathan (3) and Mary (Rogers) Ayers, was born in Gilmanton, September 28, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of Canterbury, and in the New Hampton Seminary. He remained on the homestead farm with his father until 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company G, Fifteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, a nine months' regiment, and was at the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, where he was wounded at the first assault, returning as a sergeant. In 1863 he took employment in a store in Concord, where he remained until 1865, when he went west as far as Minneapolis. He returned in 1867 and was employed two years as a clerk in a grocery store in Concord. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Charles W. Stone, and under the firm name of Stone & Ayers they conducted a general store in Concord for the next three years. After disposing of his interest in this business he became partner with A. S. Hammond, buying the carpet store of C. G. Pressey, which they conducted for the following eight years, when Mr. Ayers bought his partner's interest. After carrying on the business alone for eleven years more, Mr. Ayers disposed of the stock and removed to North Boscawen, where he has since been engaged in various branches of agriculture. He has a farm of three hundred and twenty-five acres, seventy-five of which is interval and two hundred and fifty in woodland. For five years he devoted his attention to breeding fast horses and registered Holstein cattle, and afterward turned his energies to fruit culture and the production of milk for the city market. Mr. Ayers is a member of the South Congregational Church of Concord, where he holds his residence, and votes as he shot, or in other words, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Capitol Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and is overseer of Merrimack County Pomona Grange. He married,

June 4, 1873, Clara Maria Kimball, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 20, 1848, only child of Hon. John and Maria (Philips) Kimball. Mr. Kimball, identified with the history of New Hampshire in politics and finance, is a descendant of Richard Kimball, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and of Joseph (6), who moved from Exeter, New Hampshire, to Canterbury in 1793. Mrs. Ayers' childhood was spent in Concord, where her parents moved. She was graduated from the high school in 1865, and three years later from Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Massachusetts. A devoted wife and mother, Mrs. Ayers is also fitted by education and endowment for social service. An active member of the Woman's Relief Corps, she has held corps, department and national office. An efficient worker and leader in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, she was for three years president of the county organization. A member of the Congregational Church, she has been president of Merrimack County Woman's Board of Missions, and is now county director of the Home Missionary Union. In the Grange she has been a useful member, holding responsible office, and as state president of the Sunshine Society sends joy to many households. To lend a hand to any good work Mrs. Ayers never refuses. Children of Augustine and Clara (Kimball) Ayers:

(1) Ruth Ames, born March 11, 1875, was graduated from high school in 1893; after a year at Wellesley College took a special course in English at Cornell University. Being impressed with the importance of manual education, she entered the Sloyd Training School in Boston, and is now teaching in the manual training department of education in Newton Center, Massachusetts.

(2) John Kimball, born July 9, 1876, was educated in Concord and Franklin. At the age of twenty-one he went to Denver, Colorado, and the next year to the Klondike, where he was successfully engaged in mining for six years. His health becoming undermined by his strenuous life, he returned home in August, 1904, and died September 7.

(3) Helen McGregor, born October 26, 1878, was educated in Concord high school, 1897; Wheaton Seminary, 1900. Married, October 10, 1905, Robert J. Graves, a successful physician of Concord; one child, Katharine Graves, born August 3, 1906.

(4-5) Joseph Sherburne and Josiah Phillips, died in infancy.

(6) Augustine Haines, born March 1, 1883, graduated from Dartmouth College, 1906; Thayer School Civil Engineering, 1907. He at once received an appointment in the civil engineering department of the Pennsylvania railroad, but soon resigned to accept a more desirable position as instructor in hydraulics in the University of Wisconsin.

(7) Benjamin Kimball, born March 28, 1888, is a member of class 1911, Dartmouth College.

(V) Helen McGregor, daughter of Jonathan (3) and Mary (Rogers) Ayers, born in Loudon, December 26, 1843, was reared in Canterbury. Her education, begun in the country school, was continued under instruction of her father, and after academic preparation in the Tilton Seminary and Boscawen Academy, her work as a teacher began at the age of fifteen, in her home district. The report of that first school read: "Miss Ayers's literary qualifications are of a high order and with more experience she will become what she earnestly desires to be, a good teacher." This promise it was her ambition to fulfill, and in her two decades of faithful work in the grammar schools of Concord, New



A. R. Ayres.

Hampshire, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Denver, Colorado, her ideals were high both for herself and her pupils. In later life Miss Ayers has been active in church, social and club life, holding positions of honor and giving valuable service. In the Woman's Relief Corps she has been patriotic instructor, national and department secretary.

(V) Mary Adelaide, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Rogers) Ayers, was born in Canterbury, June 27, 1850, educated at Tilton Seminary and Concord high school, taking high rank, graduating in 1870, was a successful teacher in Concord for four years, when she married William M. Leaver, youngest son of Rev. Thomas Leaver, late rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Concord. Of magnetic personality and decided executive ability, Mrs. Leaver's usefulness extends to church and philanthropic interests; especially worthy of mention is her service as secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary Y. M. C. A., and president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Congregational Church, to which she belongs. The three children of William and Mary (Ayers) Leaver were born and educated in Concord: 1. Thomas McGregor, born October 30, 1875, was graduated from the high school, 1893; is now in charge of the Philadelphia branch of Baker, Ayling & Co., bond brokers, Boston, Massachusetts. 2. Mary Llewellyn, born December 15, 1879, graduated 1899, studied music under the instruction of John Herman Loud, Boston, the noted piano and organ master, and is now a teacher of piano and organist of the Congregational Church in Penacook. 3. Henry Ayers, born August 23, 1885, on leaving high school in 1905, took a position in a wholesale commercial house in Boston. He has recently gone to the northwest with the view of locating there.

(V) Samuel Haines, son of Jonathan and Mary (Rogers) Ayers, was born in Canterbury, October 16, 1853. Removing to Concord, he was admitted to the high school in advance of requirements the youngest member but one of his class. At fifteen he was employed in a store, gaining a quick insight into business. In 1872 he entered the general ticket office of the Northern Pacific railroad, in the employ of George G. Sanborn, formerly of New Hampshire, and two years later went to Toledo, Ohio, becoming passenger accountant of the Toledo, Wabash & Western railroad. Removing with the Wabash offices to St. Louis, Mr. Ayers continued with the Wabash system till called back to Toledo in 1882 as auditor and secretary of the newly incorporated Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, holding during the same period other positions of trust. Strong in intellectual ability, he was always a student, his reading covering a wide range of subjects. He gave much time to the study of railroad law, in which he was deeply interested. Mr. Ayers married, October 7, 1877, Amanda Ridenour, of Toledo, daughter of Dr. William T. Ridenour. He died in Denver, December 2, 1890, aged thirty-seven years. The children of Samuel and Amanda (Ridenour) Ayers are: 1. Augustine Ridenour, born in Toledo, October 26, 1878. He was graduated with honor from Cornell University, 1900, having specialized in electric and railroad engineering, became an employe of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and is now the general foreman of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern shops at Elkhart, Indiana. 2. Helen Beach, born January 11, 1880, in Toledo, was educated in the high school, was a special student at Radcliffe College, 1900, after which she took the normal course at the Toledo Training School for Teachers. She lives at Colorado Springs, Colorado, with her

mother. 3. William Tarleton, born in St. Louis, July 28, 1881; was educated in Toledo High and Manual Training School, class 1899. He is secretary and treasurer of a company manufacturing parts of automobiles, in which he is a stock holder. 4. Oliver Garrison, born in Toledo, July 5, 1883; went west at an early age, and opened a successful business in Seattle, Washington.

CARLTON In the very early settlement of Southwestern New Hampshire this name bore an honorable and conspicuous part. It was also among the first in Massachusetts, and is traced from a very old English ancestry.

(I) Edward Carlton was a freeman and prominent citizen of the town of Rowley, Massachusetts, for several years. His wife's name was Ellen, and the first recorded birth in the town of Rowley was that of their son, Edward. The senior Edward returned with his family to England and there died before 1678.

(II) John, son of Edward and Ellen Carlton, went with his father from Rowley to England, but came again to this side of the water, and resided for a time in Rowley. He subsequently lived in Bradford and Haverhill, and died in the latter town, November 22, 1668. He married Hannah Jewett, daughter of Joseph Jewett. She survived him, and was married (second) to Christopher Babbidge. John Carlton had sons, Thomas and Edward, besides other sons and daughters.

(III) Thomas, eldest son of John and Hannah (Jewett) Carlton, resided in Bradford, Massachusetts, where he was probably born. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were: Thomas, Bethiah, George, Elizabeth and John.

(IV) George, second son and third child of Thomas and Elizabeth Carlton, was born September 26, 1702, in Bradford, Massachusetts, and lived in that town until about 1767, when he removed to Boxford. He married, November 9, 1725, Mary Hale, born May 27, 1705, a daughter of Samuel and Martha (Palmer) Hale. She died in Boxford, November 28, 1780, and was survived over two years by her husband, who died February 13, 1783, in that town. Their children were: Samuel, George, Thomas, Oliver, William, Mary and Sarah.

(V) Deacon Oliver, fourth son and child of George and Mary (Hale) Carlton, was born September 11, 1732, in Boxford, Massachusetts, and settled in the northwestern part of Amherst, New Hampshire, now Mont Vernon, where he died in 1800. He was an active and useful citizen in the formative period of his section, and served as deacon of the church and in various civil official stations. He married Emma Washer, daughter of John Washer, of Amherst. They had these children who lived to maturity, namely: Deacon John, Enoch, Stephen and Olive.

(VI) John, eldest child of Deacon Oliver and Emma (Washer) Carlton, was born in Amherst, October 23, 1762, and died December 20, 1838, aged seventy-six. He was a prominent citizen of the northwest parish, now the town of Mont Vernon, and a deacon of the church. He was married (first), March 8, 1781, by Abel Fiske, to Judith Weston, born in Amherst, March 30, 1763, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hartshorn) Weston. She was a descendant of John Weston, the immigrant, who settled in Reading, Massachusetts, before 1653. She died, and he married (second), March 30, 1825, Tabitha (Wilkins) Gilmore. She was a granddaughter of Rev. Daniel Wilkins, and was born Oc-

tober 28, 1774, and died in South Marlow, September 16, 1848, aged seventy-four. The twelve children of John and Judith Carlton were: Clarissa, Judith, Emma, John, Mary, Daniel Weston, died young; Daniel Weston, second of the name, also died young; Achsah, George, Lucy, Oliver and Daniel.

(VII) John (2), fourth child and eldest son of John (1) and Judith (Weston) Carlton, was born July 26, 1787, and died January 14, 1868, aged eighty-one. He lived all his life in Mount Vernon, and was a man of means.

(VIII) John E., son of John Carlton, was born on his father's farm in Mount Vernon, August 8, 1826, and died May 29, 1898. As a young man he was employed in the manufacture of fancy boxes. Subsequently he bought a farm in the southern part of Mount Vernon, where he engaged in agriculture until his death. He married, June 14, 1848, Amanda Wilson, born in Norwich, New Hampshire, January 29, 1827, daughter of William Wilson. Nine children were born of this marriage: Ella A., John W., of Manchester; Charles F., Lilla A., who married William F. Eastman, of Nashua; Elmer E.; Joseph G., who is mentioned below; William S., of Manchester; Fanny L., wife of George F. Averill, of Medford, Massachusetts; Charles G., of Nashua.

(IX) Joseph George, fourth son of John E. and Amanda (Wilson) Carlton, was born in Mount Vernon, May 20, 1863. As a boy he learned farming, and is now engaged in that employment, in connection with lumbering. He has a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he cultivates, and also operates a saw mill. His fellow citizens have recognized his fitness for public employment, and in the service of the public he has filled the offices of road commissioner, supervisor, selectman (six years), and representative to the state legislature. He married, in Mount Vernon, November 25, 1891, Minnie B. Spaulding, born in Milford, New Hampshire, September 1, 1869, daughter of Otis and Hannah E. (Swimington) Spaulding. They have five children: George O., born April 29, 1894; Elmer E., April 25, 1896; Alwin C., April 7, 1897; Oliver W., April 10, 1901; Abbie T., December 7, 1902.

The Carlton line of this sketch is probably descended from the pioneer American ancestor, Edward Carlton, who sought religious freedom in the wilds of New England in the early settlement of the country.

(I) Samuel Carlton was born in Claremont, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, about 1750, and lived for a time in Lyme, New Hampshire. He was married, November 6, 1781, in Bow, to Rebecca McCollister.

(II) James Augustus, son of Samuel and Rebecca (McCollister) Carlton, was born in Bow, Merrimack county and died August 2, 1846. He resided in Bartlett, where he was a farmer and influential citizen, who served for a number of years as selectman. He married Mary E. Heath, of Barnet, Vermont, who died 1869. They had children: Silas, Rodney, Andrew McCollister, Otis, Mary, Betsey and Almira.

(III) Andrew McCollister Carlton, son of James A. and Mary E. (Heath) Carlton, was born in Bartlett, May 10, 1816, and died November 12, 1887, in Conway. He lived some years in Eaton and then moved to Conway, where he was successfully engaged in agriculture, owning a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres. He was a man of domestic turn, had no desire to ramble, was willing to earn

by hard labor every dollar he got, and so spent a life time in tilling the soil that gave him an honest return for every day he devoted to cultivating it. He married, in 1844, Nancy Mary West, who was born in Barnet, Vermont, daughter of Samuel and Salina West, of Lyme, New Hampshire. Five children were born to them: James A., who resides in Crawford county, Kansas. Lena West, who married William Hammond, and resides in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Sarah Jane, who married Horace M. Thompson, and resides in Portland, Maine. Elijah B., whose sketch follows.

(IV) Elijah Burbank, third child and second son of Andrew M. and Nancy M. (West) Carlton, was born in Conway, July 6, 1851. He acquired a practical education in the common schools by the time he was seventeen years old, and during the eight years following he was employed in teaming for the Fabyans, Crawford and others. Then leaving that business he carried on general farming and lumbering for five years in the town of Eaton. In 1881 he removed to Conway and bought a store and stock of goods and embarked in the grocery business, which he carried on alone until 1896, when he took into partnership his son-in-law, Frederick Thoms, and since that time the business has continued under the firm name of Carlton & Thoms. Mr. Carlton has been prosperous, and keeping in view certainty of profit in the rise of lumber has for some years owned more than one thousand acres of farm and timberland which is rapidly appreciating in value. Although his school life was brief, he has had always a love for books and learning, and by study and observation has become a very well informed citizen, energetic, enterprising, and interested in whatever is beneficial to the town. In politics he is a Republican. He has served seven successive years as selectman, and six years of that time has been chairman of the board. He has been a member of the school board, and is now serving his third term as county commissioner. Since 1902 he has been assistant treasurer of the Conway Savings Bank. He is a valued member of the Methodist Church, of which he is one of the chief financial supporters. Fraternally he is a member of Mt. Washington Lodge, No. 87, Free and Accepted Masons, of North Conway; of Swift River Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand; and of Chatque Tribe, No. 23, Independent Order of Red Men, of Conway. Elijah B. Carlton married, July 4, 1872, Lorena L. Sanborn, who was born November 28, 1856, at Baldwin, Maine, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Sanborn, of Conway. They have four children: Nannie W., who married George W. Russ, and lives in Conway, one daughter Blanche. Andrew N., who resides with his parents; he married Alice Bickford, and has one daughter Lurene. Minerva, who married Frederick Thoms. Sarah J., who married Charles W. Page.

This old Colonial family has BARTLETT branches extending to every state in the Union, and has produced numerous representatives who have occupied positions of distinction, not only in New England but in many of the central and western states. There are several other families of the name represented in this country, but this one is believed to be the earliest and most prominent. The name is found under various spellings in the New England records.

(1) Richard Bartlett, the immigrant ancestor, was a shoemaker, born about 1575, in England, and came to America with six children, and settled in



GOV. JOSIAH BARTLETT HOUSE, KINGSTON.

BUILT 1774.

Newbury, Massachusetts, in or before 1637. He died there May 25, 1647, four days after making his will. In 1612 he purchased a "Breeches Bible," which has been preserved and is in possession of his descendants. In this appears the record of births of his children. They were: Joane (or Joanna), John, Thomas, Richard, Christopher and Anne.

(II) Richard (2), third son of Richard (1) Bartlett, was born October 31, 1621, in England, and came with his parents to America. He died in Newbury in 1698, having made his will April 19, 1695; this was proved July 18, 1698. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance at Newbury in 1678, and was representative of the town the next year and also later. The baptismal name of his wife was Abigail, but her family name has not been preserved. They were the parents of the following children: Samuel, Richard, Thomas, Abigail, John, Hannah and Rebecca. (Mention of Richard and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Samuel, eldest child of Richard and Abigail Bartlett, was born February 20, 1646, in Newbury, and died in that town, May 15, 1732. He was evidently a careful and painstaking man, as his will was made almost twelve years previously on August 9, 1720. It was probated seven days after his death. He subscribed to the freeman's oath in May, 1773, and to the oath of allegiance at Newbury in 1768. He inherited land in Amesbury from his father, and probably engaged to some extent in tilling the soil. He is alluded to in the records as a cordwainer. He was married, May 23, 1671, in Newbury, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Titcomb. Their children were: Elizabeth, Abigail, Samuel, Sarah, Richard, Thomas, Tirzah and Lydia.

(IV) Thomas, third son and sixth child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Titcomb) Bartlett, was born August 13, 1681, in Newbury, where he continued to reside. He was married, February 14, 1710, to Sarah Webster, daughter of John (3) and Bridget (Huggins) Webster, and granddaughter of John (2) and Ann (Batt) Webster. (See Webster, II). She was born December 28, 1685, in Newbury and was not living in 1732. Her husband was alive in 1720, and probably much later. Their children were: Israel, Tabatha, Enoch, Dorathy, Nehemiah, James, Thomas and Sarah.

(V) Israel, eldest child of Thomas and Sarah (Webster) Bartlett, was born April 30, 1712, in Newbury, and was one of the early settlers of Nottingham, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and died May 5, 1754. He was married May 7, 1738, to Love Hall, daughter of Esq. Joseph Hall, and they were the parents of six children, namely: Joseph H., Sarah, Thomas, Israel, Mary D. and Josiah D.

(VI) Thomas (2), third child and second son of Israel and Love (Hall) Bartlett, was born October 22, 1745, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died in Nottingham, New Hampshire, January 30, 1805. His death was caused by heart failure, and occurred while he sat in his chair reading his Bible. He had previously been in apparent good health. General Bartlett was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and was especially apt in mathematics, which led him to the study of surveying. He was employed for many years in surveying the lands through the tangled woods of Nottingham, and his estimate of the number of acres in any tract was very accurate. His nature was very positive, and when he had once formed an opinion nothing could change him. He was something of a student of the law, and after the Revolution he was much employed in the drawing of writs and with prosecutions before the justices of the peace. In due time

he was appointed associate judge, and his familiarity with the courts made his services valuable in this capacity. He was clear-headed, and was ever found on the side of justice. He was elected chairman of the board of selectmen of Nottingham, in 1769, when he was but twenty-three years old and was annually re-elected to that position with the exception of the years 1782 until 1802, a period of thirty-four years. He was elected town clerk in 1776, and continued to serve in that capacity until 1802: a period of twenty-seven years. In neatness of penmanship, clearness of statement and careful spelling, the records are the equal of any in the state. These records were made in the midst of arduous labors in other capacities in the care of his personal affairs. No man in Nottingham was ever more popular with the people or more honored by them than was General Bartlett, and he never betrayed the confidence placed in him. A little before seventeen hundred and seventy he built a store at the northwest corner of the square in Nottingham, and in this he conducted a general merchandise business until his death. When the people of Nottingham began to talk about resistance to the tyranny of the mother country, their meetings were invariably held at this store, and were warmly welcomed by its proprietor. At that time General Bartlett was a lieutenant in the militia, and he always had the latest news from Portsmouth and Boston concerning the important events that preceded the attack of the British forces on the Americans at Lexington and Concord. General Bartlett was not an orator or much given to speech-making, but he was a good talker and was able to express his views in a forcible manner whatever the occasion. The drilling of troops by his cousin, Dr. Henry Dearborn, later a colonel in the Revolutionary war, took place in front of the Bartlett store on the square. On the 20th of April they received news of the battle of Lexington, and before sunrise had organized a company with Dearborn as captain, and started on the march to Cambridge.

General Bartlett began his military service as a private, and was subsequently a minor officer in the Tenth foot company of the Fourth regiment of the Province militia, beginning about 1767. He became a first lieutenant June 11, 1771, being then twenty-five years of age. His commission, signed by Governor John Wentworth, is preserved by his grandson, Hon. John C. Bartlett, of Lee. In 1775, in the fourth congress of New Hampshire, he was the representative from Nottingham, and was then called Lieutenant Thomas Bartlett. He was an intimate friend of General John Sullivan, and helped to secrete powder stored by the colonists which was later used in the prosecution of the Revolutionary war. He was later known as Major Bartlett, and on July 4, 1776, was appointed by the provincial legislature as muster master for certain sections of the state. With others he joined General Washington's army in Pennsylvania, and assisted in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and participated in the battle at Princeton, New Jersey. Among the officers in charge of the regiment raised by New Hampshire in the summer of 1777 to reinforce the army of the north was Colonel Thomas Bartlett. He was subsequently a general of the state militia. He was a man of fine appearance, with dark hair, dark eyes, a high forehead and fine face. He was of medium height, stout built, weighing about two hundred pounds. His manners were kind and courteous and he was universally esteemed. He was married August 19, 1773, to Sarah Cilley, born October 16, 1757, daughter of General Joseph Cilley,

of Nottingham. (See Cilley, IV). She survived her husband more than twenty-eight years, dying December 7, 1833. They were the parents of eleven children: Israel, Joseph, Thomas, Jonathan, Bradbury, Sarah, Josiah, David, Betsey, Jacob and Patty Cilley.

(VII) David, seventh son and eighth child of Thomas and Sarah (Cilley) Bartlett, was born April 29, 1789, and died April 10, 1868; he was a farmer. He married, Feb. 14, 1816, Susan Cilley, born October 8, 1788. Their children were: Jane, Greenleaf Cilley, Jonathan, and David F.

(VIII) Greenleaf Cilley, eldest son of David and Susan (Cilley) Bartlett, was born in Nottingham, Rockingham county, May 7, 1822, and died April 10, 1893. He obtained a limited education in the common schools, afterward read law in Epping, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. From that time until 1855 he practiced in Salem, and then removed to Derry, where he attained prominence as a lawyer, became a leader of the Republican party, and was representative for Derry two years in the state legislature. For several years before his death his son Greenleaf K. was his partner in law, the firm name being G. C. & G. K. Bartlett. He was for many years a member of St. Marks Lodge, No. 44, A. F. and A. M., and was buried with Masonic honors.

He married, May 4, 1854, Charlotte K. Kelly, who was born in Salem, January 26, 1826, and died April 13, 1896. Their children were: Frederick D., Greenleaf K., Charles, William, Jennie S., and Abraham Lincoln.

(IX) Charles, third son and child of Greenleaf C. and Charlotte J. (Kelly) Bartlett, was born in Derry Village, April 9, 1859, and educated in the common schools and at Pinkerton Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1875. He soon afterward became owner, editor and publisher of the *Derry News*, which he carried on until 1903. He is a director of the Derry Electric Light Company, the Derry National Bank, and was one of the projectors of the Chester & Derry Electric Railroad, of which he is vice-president and superintendent. He was elected town treasurer in 1895, and has ever since held that office. February 20, 1883, he was appointed postmaster at Derry Village, and served until 1885. In June, 1889, he was appointed to the same office and served through President Harrison's administration. He was reappointed in 1897, and has since held the office under the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt. He is a member of Rockingham Lodge, No. 29, Knights of Pythias, and attends the Congregational Church.

(IV) Deacon Daniel, fourth son and fifth child of Richard (3) and Hannah (Emery) Bartlett, was born August 8, 1682, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and resided there, where he was a weaver, and was also styled "yeoman." His association with the church is indicated by his title. His death resulted from the extraction of a tooth. His wife's name was Abigail, to whom he was married before 1705, and she died May 4, 1756. Their children born in Newbury, were: Daniel, Margaret, Joseph, Abigail, Lydia, Sarah, Mary and Martha (twins), and Elizabeth.

(V) Daniel (2), eldest child of Daniel (1) and Abigail Bartlett, was born March 22, 1705, in Newbury, and resided in that town, in the portion which was incorporated in 1764 as Newburyport. He was a weaver, and was also styled "yeoman." He was married (first), January 7, 1731, to Alice Sargent, of Amesbury, and was married (second), before 1740, his wife's name being Hepzibah. He was

married (third), December 8, 1760, to Sarah Tewksbury, of Amesbury. He died September 28, 1786, aged eighty-one years, and was survived by his third wife. His children, all born in Newbury, were: Lydia, John, Abigail, Hannah, Elizabeth, Daniel, Jacob, Alice and Molly.

(VI) John (3), eldest son and second child of Daniel (2) and Alice (Sargent) Bartlett, was born December 30, 1733, in Newbury. He settled in Deering, New Hampshire, where he was one of the pioneers, and where he passed most of his active life. He was married, January 18, 1763, to Hepzibah Stevens. The records of Deering show four children: Solomon, John, Daniel and Lydia.

(VII) Solomon, eldest child of John and Hepzibah Bartlett, was born November 27, 1764, in Deering, New Hampshire, where he passed his life. He married Anna Stevens, and was the father of twelve children: Hepzibah, married — Putney; Abigail, married — Putney; Sarah, married Ebenezer Lock; Mary, married Jesse Brown; John, married Sarah Sanborn; Solomon, married (first) Hannah Hadlock, and (second) Lucy Lock; Esther, married Benjamin Lovrin; Rebecca, married Jesse Collins; George, married Polly Simons; Irena, married Stephen Rowell; and Greeley, married Sarah Ann Gove.

(VIII) John (4), sixth child and eldest son of Solomon Bartlett, was born in Deering, and removed thence to Sunapee, New Hampshire, where he was a pioneer resident, and where he died at the age of eighty-two years. He married Sarah Sanborn, and following is a brief account of their children: Ann, the eldest, died at the age of twenty-two years, in Claremont. Solomon died in Sunapee. John Z. is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. His twin sister, Sarah J., is the wife of John Felch, now living in Sunapee. Abbie married Thomas P. Smith, and now resides in Newport. Charles H., a distinguished citizen, long clerk of the United States district court; and George H., present state senator from his district, are mentioned at length below.

(IX) John Zeron, second son and third child of John (2) and Sarah (Sanborn) Bartlett, was born May 26, 1830, in Sunapee, where most of his life was passed. His education was supplied by the common schools of Sunapee and Newport. He engaged in teaching early in life, and continued for several terms in the home vicinity. During a large share of his life he was a foreman in the ham factory at Sunapee, and resided in the village. At the same time he tilled a small farm, and in later years that was his chief occupation. This was located near the village of Sunapee. Mr. Bartlett was a student, and by private study and extensive reading through his life became very well informed, and his opinions were respected in the community where he lived. He was a steadfast Republican in political principle, and for many years a leading worker for the party in his town, which he ably represented in the legislature in 1860, and at various times filled the principal offices of the town. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a working member of Lake Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Sunapee. He died January 28, 1906, at the home of his son, in Lafayette, Indiana. He was married November 23, 1858, to Sophronia A. Sargent, of Sunapee, daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Elliott) Sargent, of that town (see Sargent, VII). She was born May 13, 1830, in Sunapee, and still resides there. Following is a brief mention of their children: Sarah Ann is the wife of Charles B. Aiken, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Fred L. resides at George's Mills,



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Sunapee; John H. is the subject of the succeeding paragraph; J. Delmar resides in Lafayette, Indiana; and Mont L. in Concord, New Hampshire.

(X) John Henry, second son and third child of John Z. and Sophronia (Sargent) Bartlett, was born March 15, 1869, in Sunapee, where his youth was passed. After the usual attendance at the public school of his native town he was a student at Colby Academy, and entered Dartmouth College in 1890, graduating in 1894. After leaving college he engaged in teaching, and was thus employed four years, during two years of which time he was principal of the high school at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In the meantime he pursued the study of law with Judge Calvin Page, of Portsmouth, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and is an associate of Judge Page. He has taken an active part in political movements, being allied with the Republican party, and was appointed postmaster of Portsmouth on December 13, 1899. At the expiration of his term he was re-appointed, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of Governor McLane's staff, with the rank of colonel. He retains his interest in educational matters, and this has received recognition by his election as a trustee of Colby Academy. He is a trustee and director of the Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Bank, a savings institution. Colonel Bartlett affiliates with the Unitarian Church, and is a Knight Templar Mason of DeWitt Clinton Commandery, of Portsmouth. He is a member of the Warwick Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Portsmouth, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Athletic and Portsmouth Clubs. He was married June 4, 1900, to Agnes Page, who was born August 21, 1871, in Portsmouth, a daughter of Judge Calvin and Arabella J. (Moran) Page (see Page, VIII). Colonel and Mrs. Bartlett have one son, Calvin Page, born October 8, 1901.

(VIII) Hon. Charles H. Bartlett, fourth son and sixth child of John (4) and Sarah J. (Sanborn) Bartlett, was born in Sunapee, October 15, 1833, and died in Manchester, January 25, 1900, aged sixty-seven years. Being a farmer's son, his lot in youth was much like that of most sons of well-to-do farmers who have grown up in a similar environment. He attended the district school while the winter session lasted, and the remainder of the year he assisted in doing the farm work. From childhood he devoted a liberal share of his leisure moments to the perusal of such books as were accessible to him. As he grew older his love of books and desire for education increased, and after leaving the town school he attended the academies at Washington and New London. Here he made the best use of his time, and obtained a good practical education and developed a precocious mind, showing a remarkable facility in both prose and poetic composition, and contributing to the current literature of the day. After completing his studies in the schools he turned his attention to the study of law, which he pursued first in the office of Metcalf & Barton, at Newport, and subsequently with George & Foster, in Concord, and with Morrison & Stanley, in Manchester. In 1858 he was admitted to the Hillsborough county bar, and began the practice of his profession at Wentworth. In 1863 he removed to Manchester, where he formed a partnership in the law with James N. Parker, Esq., which continued until the retirement of Mr. Parker from active business, a period of about two years.

Mr. Bartlett's mild and equable temper and sauvity of manner, combined with his ability to dis-

charge the duties of public office, early made him a favorite with the public men of the state, the majority of whom at an early age he knew personally. In 1861 he was a clerk of the New Hampshire senate, and there began life in the service of the public which in various capacities extended over a period of more than thirty years. His incumbency of this clerkship continued until 1864. The two years next following he was private secretary to Governor Frederick Smyth. In 1866 and 1867 he was treasurer of the State Industrial School. In the latter year he was appointed to the clerkship of the United States district court, a position he filled with felicity and ability until 1883. In the year 1867 he was also elected city solicitor of Manchester, but declined to become a candidate for re-election the following year. He was elected mayor of Manchester in 1872, but resigned the office February 18, 1873, thus complying with the Federal law forbidding United States officials to hold state or municipal office. His last official act as mayor was to turn over his salary to the Fireman's Relief Association. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1872, and held that office until his death. In 1882 he was elected to the state senate, his popularity as a citizen and an officer being attested by an unprecedented majority over his opponent in this race. This election to the senate required in 1883 his resignation as clerk of the district court, a position he held for sixteen years. Upon the assembling of the senate he was the unanimous choice of his party for president of that body, over which he presided during his term of service. In 1890 and 1891 he was major of the Amoskeag Veterans. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1876 and 1889. In 1881 Dartmouth College, in recognition of his scholarship and distinguished services to the state, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Bartlett's career during the major part of his life was that of a public official whose acts were known to the general public from day to day; and during all that long period at no time did he lose ground; on the contrary, continued service gave him greater experience and his popularity increased. It has been said of him: "As an official he was tactful, faithful, and honorable. Fertile in resource, remarkably equipped for positions of distinction, he won and held fame in many walks of life. Possessing oratorical gifts of rare power, his voice was often heard from the platform in political campaigns and on numerous public occasions." His orations were not only listened to with great attention, but when printed they were read with avidity by a large number of his fellow citizens who were charmed with the sense and sentiment of his discourses, as well as by the charms of his oratory. As a Republican and a member of the dominant party for the greater part of his official life in the state and nation, his abilities justified any ambition he might have entertained for official position, but he persistently declined all overtures for advancement to the highest honors within the gift of his party in the state.

Mr. Bartlett married, December 8, 1858, Hannah M. Eastman, who was born in Croydon, New Hampshire, 1840, daughter of Moses and Lois (Ryder) Eastman, of Croydon. She died July 25, 1890, aged fifty years. They had one son, Charles Leslie, who died at the age of four years, and one daughter, Carrie Bell, who married Charles H. Anderson, of Manchester (see Anderson, V).

(VIII) George H. Bartlett, of Sunapee, New Hampshire, treasurer of the United States Home Company, state senator from the seventh senatorial

district of New Hampshire, and one of the foremost business men of Sullivan county for many years, was born in the town of Sunapee, September 28, 1841. fifth son of John (4) and Sarah (Sanborn) Bartlett. His young life was spent at home, where he received his early education in the district schools, and afterward was a student at Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, completing his literary education in that institution.

After leaving school he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and spent two years at work making boxes in a sash and blind factory, then returned to Sunapee, and soon afterward became connected with the manufacture of what then was known as the "Concord hame." This business was started in 1865 in a small way with limited capital and little experience by the firm of Cowles & Buzzell, and at the death of the junior partner, which took place soon afterward, Mr. Bartlett succeeded to his interest, and from that time has been identified with the operations of the concern through all its various changes, and has been a material factor in its subsequent growth and remarkable success. In the course of years it has become necessary at various times to enlarge the plant and increase its output to meet the demands of the trade, until the firm became the most extensive manufacturers in its line in the country. In 1882 Mr. Cowles was succeeded in the firm by Irving G. Rowell, upon which the style changed to Bartlett & Rowell, and so remained until January, 1896, when the concern was incorporated as the Consolidated Hame Company. Still more recently, however, by a merger of interests, the company has become a part of the United States Hame Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, and having factories at Sunapee and Andover, New Hampshire, Buffalo, New York, and Tell City, Indiana. Of this company Mr. Bartlett is treasurer. The greater corporation is capitalized at one million six hundred thousand dollars, operates four extensive plants, and employs under normal conditions about eight hundred workmen. It has become one of the greatest industrial enterprises of the country, and had its inception largely in the little name works started something more than forty years ago by the partnership in which Senator Bartlett was one of the earliest factors.

It will be seen from what has been stated that Senator Bartlett has led an active life in carrying the business enterprise with which he has been so long connected, yet he has found opportunity for all demands on his time and resources adequate for every emergency; and he has found time, too, to take an earnest interest in public affairs in his home town and county, and also in the state. He is a Republican of unyielding loyalty to his party and the principles it upholds, and occupies a prominent place in party councils in the state. During the legislative session of 1880-81 he was sergeant-at-arms of the senate, and from 1888 to 1892 was treasurer of Sullivan county. For several years also he was a member of the Sunapee school board. He represented the town of Sunapee in the lower house of the legislature in 1901-2; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1902; and in 1905 was elected to a seat in the state senate. For many years he has been a member and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sunapee, and for more than twenty-five years has been superintendent of its Sunday school. He is a trustee of New London Academy (Baptist) and Tilton Seminary (Methodist).

Mr. Bartlett married, in 1865, Sarah A. Cowles,

of Claremont, New Hampshire, daughter of Levi and Polly Cowles. Two children have been born of this marriage: Ernest Prescott, and Mary Inez, who is the wife of Dr. E. C. Fisher, of Sunapee. Ernest P., married Beatrice S. Werry, of Palperro, Cornwall, England. Four daughters have been born of their marriage—Ellen, Esther, Elsie and Ethel.

(VII) John, second son of John (3) and Hep-sibah (Stevens) Bartlett, was born 1766, in Deering, New Hampshire, and settled in South Weare, where he passed his life. He married Mary Simons. Their children were: Betsy, Mehitabel, Eunice, Daniel, Phoebe, Enoch, Mary, John, Hannah, Lydia, Louisa and Lewis.

(VIII) John (5), third son and fifth child of John (4) and Mary (Simons) Bartlett, was born January 22, 1808, in Weare, and inherited the paternal homestead on which he resided. He died there March 12, 1872. He was married to Lurena, daughter of Ebenezer and Miriam (Barnard) Bailey (see Bailey, VI). She was born January 20, 1807, in Weare, and died July 1, 1880. Their children were: Sarah Frances, deceased; Franklin, in Goffstown, with son; John P., and Eben B., of Goffstown, a farmer.

(IX) John Paige, second son and third child of John (5) and Lurena (Bailey) Bartlett, was born in Weare, February 4, 1841. He attended the academies of Frankestown, Meriden, and Mont Vernon, and in 1860 entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Soon after leaving college he entered the office of Morrison, Stanley & Clark, of Manchester, where he read law until February, 1867, when he was admitted to the bar, and in the March following, removed to Omaha, Nebraska, and opened an office. He was soon after appointed commissioner of the United States circuit court, and held that position during 1867 and 1868, then a part of Wyoming, office in Cheyenne. In the latter year he returned to Omaha, Nebraska, then the capital of the state, and terminus of the newly finished transcontinental Union Pacific railroad, and consequently one of the newest and most lively cities in America, teeming with a nondescript population, and offering unusual attractions and opportunities to a young, active and ambitious lawyer. There he proved his natural ability, skill, and knowledge of the law in successful competition with Judge Woolworth, Judge Savage, General Cowan, and John M. Thurston, later counsel for the Union Pacific railroad, and United States senator. His success was such as to attract the attention of the members of his party, and he was nominated and elected city solicitor, and filled that office from 1869 to 1871. He continued in practice there until 1874, when he returned to New Hampshire and opened an office in Manchester, where his qualifications soon placed him conspicuously before the public. In 1875 he was chosen city solicitor, and was soon after appointed judge of the police court, filling that position during the years 1875-76. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the successful conduct of his private practice, which is of generous proportions. He is now one of the oldest members of the Manchester bar in point of years of service. He has been an active leader in politics, and was chairman of the Democratic state committee in 1890 and 1892. In 1895 he was a member of the state senate, and in 1899 of the lower house of the legislature, and was a member of the committees on judiciary and banking. At the close of the session he assisted in the investigation of the accounts of the state treasurer. From 1904 to 1906 he was secretary of the Democratic



John P. Bartlett

State committee. For over thirty years he has taken the stump for the candidates of his party without missing a single campaign. For twelve years he was president of the Manchester Opera House Company, and exerted himself to supply the theatre-going public with select and wholesome amusement. He was one of the promoters of the Bar Association at Cheyenne, Wyoming, in 1867, and was its first president, and also one of the organizers of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association.

He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons, of Manchester, of which he is a past master. December 13, 1889, he became a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, then first introduced into the city, and was made exalted ruler of Manchester Lodge, No. 146, which was formed that night. He has since been prominently identified with the order, and has represented the grand lodge of New Hampshire in three national conventions: At Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890; at Buffalo, New York, in 1892; and at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1898. He was district deputy of the order for New Hampshire three years. He is a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, and was the first president of the Granite State Club.

He married first, November 29, 1866, Fannie M. Harrington, who was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, 1844, and died there in 1887, daughter of Hon. Edward W. and Fannie (Moore) Harrington, of Manchester; second, April, 1888, Mrs. Lucy (Knight) Crosby, widow of George F. Crosby, and daughter of James and Sarah (Mead) Knight, of Lyndonville, Vermont. She has a daughter by her first husband—S. Grace Crosby, a teacher in a grammar school in Rhode Island.

(IV) Stephen, eighth child and seventh son of Richard (3) and Hannah (Emery) Bartlett, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, April 21, 1691. He was taught the trade of shoemaker, and worked at that occupation several years. Being very industrious he accumulated property rapidly, built a large house a short distance above Amesbury Ferry, and reared a large family of children. After spending his younger days in Ferry street, he bought a farm in the northwest part of Amesbury, called "the Lion's Mouth," on which he built and where he spent the remainder of his life; leaving his house at the Ferry to his oldest son Stephen. He was elected deacon of the First Amesbury Church in 1731. He married, December 18, 1712, Hannah Webster, of Salisbury, whose father, John (3), son of John (2) Webster (q. v.), was "wealthy in landed property." Their children were: Hannah (died young), Stephen, Joseph, Hannah, Mary, Simcon, Josiah and Levi.

(V) Joseph, second son and third child of Deacon Stephen and Hannah (Webster) Bartlett, was born April 18, 1720, in Amesbury, in which town he resided through life. He is spoken of in the records as a cordwainer and yeoman. He died some time during the year 1753, administration upon his estate being granted to his widow June 18 of that year. He was married December 1, 1743, to Jane Colby, and they were the parents of four sons: Levi, Nicholas, Joseph and Ichabod.

(VI) Levi, eldest child of Joseph and Jane (Colby) Bartlett, was born April 25, 1745, in Amesbury, in which town he passed his life. He was a cordwainer and also a shipwright, and the records show that he was still living in Amesbury in 1791. He was married June 23, 1768, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, to Apphia Osgood, and they were the

parents of two sons and one daughter: William, Jane, and Ichabod C., mentioned below.

(VII) Ichabod Colby, youngest child of Levi and Apphia (Osgood) Bartlett, was born probably not in Amesbury, and while still a mere lad went with his mother, after the decease of his father, to Boscawen, New Hampshire. Either there or elsewhere he attempted to learn the cabinet maker's trade, which proved too difficult for his strength. He next entered the store of Andrew Bowers, in Salisbury, where he remained until 1800, and then went to Bristol (then a part of Bridgewater and New Chester), towns divided by the river which runs through Bristol village. He commenced business as a country merchant, at first on the New Chester side, and afterward more extensively on the Bridgewater side, in a building standing on the common. He married, in 1801, Ann Sleeper, who was then eighteen years of age. He died March 20, 1860, aged eighty-one; and she died October 8, 1869, aged eighty-six. Their children were: Mary, Jane, Levi, Frederic (died young), Gustavus, Anna, and Frederic.

(VIII) Gustavus, fifth child and third son of Ichabod C. and Ann (Sleeper) Bartlett, was born in Bristol, October 22, 1810, and died in Milford, December 11, 1893, aged eighty-three. He went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was a merchant. In 1867 he retired from mercantile life and removed to Milford, New Hampshire, and bought a farm on the Wilton road, where he was engaged in agriculture about ten or fifteen years. He married first, November 25, 1834, Clarinda J. Taylor, who was born March 9, 1815, daughter of Nicholas M. and Sally (Eastman) Taylor, of New Hampton. She died in Bristol, November 1, 1837. He married second, November 24, 1839, Martha, sister of his first wife, who was born June 17, 1820, and died October 23, 1856. He married third, December 3, 1861, Susan A. N. Jones, widow of Henry D. Jones, and daughter of Joseph and Phila H. (Millen) Nichols, who was born in Alexandria, New Hampshire, July 5, 1832. She is a Mayflower descendant, and is the founder of Milford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she was the first regent. She is also secretary of the Historical and Genealogical Society of Milford. She is also a member of the Women's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Club, and several other societies.

The following named children were born to Gustavus Bartlett: Mary L., Ichabod C., Mary Clarinda, Sarah Eastman, Clara Anstris, Anna Minot, and Charles Henry.

Charles Henry, who was born in Bristol, November 3, 1862, is a civil engineer, and lives in Boston, Massachusetts. He married, December 17, 1890, Gertrude, daughter of Joseph C. and Frances Carr (Morrill) Jones, of Claremont.

(V) Moses, second son and eighth child of John and Mary (Ordway) Bartlett, was born January 2, 1714, in Newbury, and resided in that town, where he was styled "yeoman." He died in 1804, his will being dated June 14, 1800, and was proven May 14, 1804. He was married May 17, 1744, to Judith Rogers, of Newbury, who died between 1771 and 1800. Their children all born in Newbury, were: Moses, John, Judith, Abial, Hannah, Mary and Humphrey.

(VI) Abial, third son and fourth child of Moses and Judith (Rogers) Bartlett, was born September 16, 1751, in Newbury, and settled in Deerfield, New Hampshire, where he received land from his father, by the later's will. He subsequently resided in

Rumney, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and lumberman in comfortable circumstances. He was one of the signers of the association test in Deerfield in 1776, and served as a soldier in that struggle, being a member of Captain Simon Marston's company, Colonel Joseph Senter's regiment, in the Rhode Island service in 1777. His five children were: Joseph, James, Abial, Moses and John.

(VII) John, youngest child of Abial Bartlett, was born in 1793, in Deerfield, and resided for a time in Meredith. Before 1836 he settled in the south eastern part of the town of Epsom, where he had a good farm. In religious faith he was a Baptist. He married Abigail Smith Bartlett, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Bartlett. She was born May 9, 1797, in Deerfield, and died in Epsom, in 1875. They were the parents of four children, three of whom were born in Meredith: Mary, who became the wife of Lorenzo Hoyt of Candia; James L., born May 15, 1831, is a farmer residing in Epsom; John G., is the subject of the following paragraph. Joseph W., born in 1836, was a liveryman and farmer in Suncook, and died in Concord in 1889.

(VIII) John Gilman, third son and child of John and Abigail S. (Bartlett) Bartlett, was born September 11, 1833, in Meredith, New Hampshire, and was an infant when his parents removed to Epsom. He received his education in the district schools of Epsom, and Pembroke Academy. At fourteen years of age he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1857 he went to Pembroke and bought a stock of shoes, hats and kindred goods, and started in business for himself. He subsequently dealt in wood, coal and ice, and he also established the first milk depot in the village of Suncook. He disposed of the store and continued the other lines for some years, and finally sold out the fuel business and engaged in the hardware trade. During the greater part of this time and up to the present he did a good business in writing fire insurance. Mr. Bartlett is one of the most enterprising citizens of Suncook, and did more than any other individual to build up the village. Among his enterprises were a five-story hotel and an opera house, both of which were destroyed by fire. He built a two-story brick block, and a three-story brick building which contained an opera house, and this was also destroyed by fire. He was the first to erect a brick building on the main street in Suncook. He sustained a loss of \$15,000 by the destruction of his hotel, and ten years later the loss of the opera house building was \$19,000. In 1875 he bought a tract of fifteen acres of land on the Allenstown side of the village, and this he laid out into lots, nearly all of which have since been sold. Upon one of these he built a tasty two-story brick dwelling house which he now occupies. Mr. Bartlett has always carefully considered his plans, and feels reasonably sure of success before taking up any undertaking. In consequence of this he finds himself more than usually successful and in good financial circumstances. He is the possessor of a fine business block and numerous tenement houses in Suncook. He has served six years as town collector, and has endeavored to bear his portion of the duties belonging to a good citizen. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Bartlett united with the Free Will Baptist Church of Epsom. On attaining his majority he moved to Suncook, and at that time took a letter from the church and became a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Suncook, and ever since that time has filled some official station in that body, being many years steward and is now a trustee and secretary of the board of trustees. For many years he was superintendent of its Sunday school, and has always

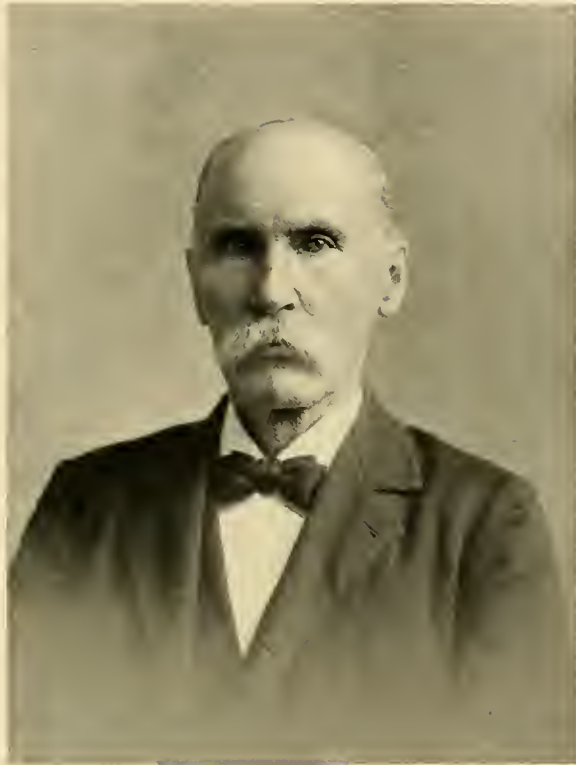
had a class in the Sunday school. He is an earnest laborer in every movement calculated for the uplifting of humanity and is a very strong advocate of temperance. He is a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Suncook, and of Howard Lodge, No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of that town, of which he is a past noble grand. He is also a member of Hildreth Encampment No. 17, of the latter order. He married (first), June 5, 1861, Persis A. Colby, daughter of Jesse and Sally (Austin) Colby, of Bow. She was born in Bow, October 18, 1836, and died October 12, 1872, aged thirty-six. He married (second), June 7, 1877, Nellie Shackford, who was born in Allenstown, July 7, 1843, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Bailey) Shackford of Allenstown. She is the great-granddaughter of Theodore Shackford, who settled in Allenstown before the year 1800. By the first marriage he had one son, Jesse, who was born July 19, 1864. He was a very able young man and highly esteemed. He went to Denver, Colorado, and accumulated property very rapidly until his sudden and unexpected death, which was caused by being thrown from a vehicle while returning from his ranch to Denver. He died May 27, 1890.

(III) Richard (3), second son of Richard (2) and Abigail Bartlett, was born February 21, 1649, in Newbury, where he resided through life, and died April 17, 1724. By occupation he was a cordwainer and carrier. He was married, November 18, 1673, in Newbury, to Hannah Emery, daughter of John and Mary (Webster) Emery, and granddaughter of John (1) Emery, of Newbury. She was born April 26, 1654, in that town and died there May 1, 1705. They were the parents of the following children: Hannah, Richard, John, Samuel (died young), Daniel, Joseph, Samuel, Stephen, Thomas and Mary. It is probable that Richard (3) Bartlett was married a second time, as the records show a person of that name, widower, of Newbury, who married, November 11, 1718, in Amesbury, Abigail, daughter of John Prowse, who was probably the widow of Israel Dimond. One of his sons, Joseph, was the father of Mary Bartlett, who became the wife of Governor Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire. (Mention of Daniel and descendants forms part of this article).

(IV) John, second son of Richard (3) and Hannah (Emery) Bartlett, was born September 23, 1678, in Newbury, and was baptized there on the 27th of the following month. From 1700 to the death of John (2), in 1708, he was called John "Tertius," and after that, John (2), or John Jr. He died in 1741. By occupation he was a tanner and weaver, and spent his life in Newbury. He was married, November 18, 1702, in Newbury, to Mary Ordway, who died April 6, 1755. Their children were born from the years 1703 to 1712. From 1736 to 1741, he was known as John Sr. (Mention of his son Moses and descendants appears in this article).

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Ordway) Bartlett, was born September 2, 1711, in Newbury, and resided in Salisbury, Massachusetts, until 1743, when he removed to South Hampton, New Hampshire. It is quite possible that his removal thither consisted simply in the location of the province line in 1741, which cut South Hampton off from Massachusetts, and added it to New Hampshire. He married, January 17, 1734, Zipporah Flanders, who was born March 4, 1716, daughter of Philip and Joanna (Smith) Flanders, of Kingston, New Hampshire.

(VI) Stephen, son of John (2) and Zipporah (Flanders) Bartlett, was born in Amesbury. He



JOHN G. BARTLETT.

was a farmer, and removed to Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1778, and made a farm on the hill road to Hebron, where he died May 23, 1823. He married (first), September 8, 1776, Elizabeth Barnard, who was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Barnard. She was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 31, 1754, and removed to Plymouth with her parents. She died July 20, 1818, and he married (second), February, 1819, Dorothy (Bagley) Thornton, widow of William Thornton and daughter of Winthrop Bagley. She was born in 1787, and died December 25, 1849. The children of Stephen and Elizabeth were: Sargent, Joseph, Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, David, died young, and Daniel.

(VII) Joseph, second son and child of Stephen and Elizabeth (Barnard) Bartlett, was born in Plymouth, February 19, 1779. He was a farmer, and removed in 1803 to Groton, where he died, January 3, 1868. He was a Republican, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married, January 7, 1803, Joanna Buzzell, who was born in 1780, and died May 11, 1866; they had two children: Eliza and George Wadsworth, born April 21, 1806. He married (second), October 19, 1806, Abiah Cheney, born June 17, 1786, died April 1, 1851, daughter of Isaac and Abiah (Hankins) Cheney, of Hopkinton; the children of Joseph and Abiah (Cheney) Bartlett were: Jonathan, born July 1, 1807; Joseph, born June 4, 1810, both in Groton; Enoch C., see forward; Leonard, born September 13, 1821; Martha Jane, born November 3, 1828.

(VIII) Enoch C., third son and child of Joseph and Abiah (Cheney) Bartlett, was born in Groton, August 21, 1813, and died in Goffstown, June 4, 1892. He was educated in the district schools and at Thetford Academy. He was a farmer in Groton, and went from there to Goffstown with his son, Lucien. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that organization. He married, May 13, 1852, Sophronia Curtis, born May, 1812, daughter of John Fallensbee, of Brentwood. She died February 6, 1877. They had two children: Lucien W., see forward; and George H., born December 7, 1854, married Mary Harris, and they had a daughter, Ruth, born in Manchester, April 1, 1889.

(IX) Lucien Woodbury, elder of the two sons of Enoch and Sophronia (Curtis) Bartlett, was born in Groton, September 16, 1853. His occupations are farming and lumbering. He also engaged in the retail milk business, running a wagon to Manchester. He bought the farm he now occupies in 1883, and has added improvements to it, among which is a new barn. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and affiliates politically with the Republican party. He is a man of character, and has served two years as selectman. He married, November 21, 1883, Olive Powers, born in Hebron, New Hampshire, daughter of Wesley and Olive (Price) Powers, of Hebron. She is a member of the Baptist Church. They have two children, Frank W. and Mabel P.

(Second Family).

The various spellings of this name BARTLETT found in the New England records are common in several families early established here. The ancestors of the family herein traced was not as early in New England as some others of the name. A large proportion of the early representatives of this family were resident upon the Massachusetts coast and engaged in sea-going affairs. It has contributed several able clergymen and other professional men, and has borne its share in the development of Western civilization.

(I) William (1), Bartlett was a resident of

Frampton, Dorsetshire, England. It is not probable that he came to New England, but it may be that he did. A William Bartlett appeared in the Salem court in 1053, and there was a William of Newbury in 1661. A deposition made July 16, 1684, shows that Robert Bartlett of Marblehead was a son of William Bartlett of Frampton, England.

(II) Captain Robert Bartlett was born about 1638, in England, and was a resident of Massachusetts in 1666. He settled in Marblehead as early as 1669, and was a yeoman and fisherman, possessing land in Manchester. He was married (first), before 1669, to Mary Walton, and to his second wife, Rebecca Boobyer (widow of William Pinson), December 24, 1702. She was living at the time his will was made, February 2, 1714. This was proved June 27, 1717. Their children were: William, Nathaniel, Martha, John, Josiah and Abigail, all born of the first wife.

(III) William (2), eldest child of Captain Robert and Mary (Walton) Bartlett, was a husbandman and fisherman, and lived in Marblehead. His will, dated March 1, 1735, was proved April 14 following. His house and other property were devised to his youngest son. He was married, December 27, 1688, in Marblehead, to Sarah Purchase, who was living at the time of his death. The children were: Nathaniel, William, Elizabeth, Robert, John, Josiah, Sarah and Thomas.

(IV) Nathaniel (1), eldest child of William (2) and Sarah (Purchase) Bartlett, was baptized September 16, 1694, in Marblehead, and passed his life in his native town. He was a mariner and inn holder, and conducted the famous Fountain Inn in Marblehead from 1721 until his death. In 1731 he extended his business by the purchase of the Sun Tavern, for which he paid nine hundred pounds. He was a prosperous man, and among his property were included two negro slaves. No record of his first marriage appears, and his children were probably born of the first wife. He was married (second), March 6, 1746, to a widow, Jane Merret, and administration was granted on his estate September 12, 1749. His widow was married (second), in 1750-1 to a Mr. Jackson, and she was still living in 1756. Among Nathaniel Bartlett's children were: Nathaniel, Mary and Sarah.

(V) Nathaniel (2), son of Nathaniel (1) Bartlett, was baptized in the First Church of Marblehead, April 9, 1721. He resided in Marblehead, and succeeded to the ownership of his father's inns, which he managed. Administration of his estate was granted July 17, 1752. He was married, December 24, 1745, to Hannah Riddan. She was married (second), March 22, 1753, to Samuel Rogers, of Wenham, Massachusetts, and removed to Marblehead and continued the tavern business of his wife. The children of Nathaniel (2) Bartlett were: Nathaniel, John and William.

(VI) William (3), youngest child of Nathaniel (2) and Hannah (Riddan) Bartlett, was baptized at the First Church of Marblehead, December 16, 1750, and resided in that town, where he was probably a farmer. The record in Marblehead states that he died February 10, 1823, in his eighty-third year, "at the farm." He was married, December 13, 1773, to Tabitha Green, who was baptized December 14, 1755, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Harris) Green. She died March 20, 1838, "aged eighty-nine." They had children baptized at various periods ranging from 1775 to 1795. In three instances two were baptized at once, so that only an approximation of their respective ages can be secured. They were: Betsey, died young; John; Peter; Betsey,

died young; Betsey Harris; Eleanor; Robert; Tabitha; Devereux Dennis and Thomas. All except the second were baptized at the Second Church of Marblehead. John was baptized August 6, 1780, at the First Church.

(VII) Robert, son of William (3) and Tabitha (Green) Bartlett, was baptized January 27, 1793, in the Second Church at Marblehead, and the record states that he was then aged three years. In all accounts of him heretofore extant, his birth has been given as occurring in 1793, some authorities say in New Hampshire and others in Massachusetts. Nothing can now be learned apparently concerning his early life. It is apparent that that he received a fair education, and the first that we know of him after his birth is the fact that he appears at Warwick, Massachusetts, as pastor of the Universalist Church there, which was instituted February 25, 1814. He would thus be about twenty-four years old at this time. He remained there a few years only, and was married there in 1815, to Huldah Wescott. Their intentions of marriage were recorded October 28, 1815, and both were of Warwick. Mr. Bartlett became a very active and efficient worker in his church, and did very much missionary work in New Hampshire and some in Vermont. He preached as pastor in Gilford, Langdon, Alstead, Jaffrey, Marlboro, and other New Hampshire towns. He died in Boston, January 20, 1882, aged nearly ninety-two years. For many of his last years he suffered with the infirmities of age, and death came to him as a great relief. It is said of him, "In his early and middle life he was a vigorous preacher, and his name was once familiar as a household word in the Universalist homes of New Hampshire and Vermont, where he labored as an evangelist for many years. Although he did not have the culture of the schools, being almost wholly self-taught, he was yet an ardent student of the Scriptures out of which he gathered a theological equipment of no mean order. Earnest and effective in the work of the ministry, he deserves to be classed among those pioneers of Universalism to whom is due the tribute of graceful recognition. 'Other men have labored, and we are entered into their labors.'" His children, a part of whom were born in Gilford, were: Elbridge Gerry, Emily, Josiah, Eliza, John, Hulda, Robert G., Mahala, Minerva, Charles C. and Mary Ann.

(VIII) Josiah, third child and second son of Robert and Huldah (Wescott) Bartlett, was born in Langdon, June 17, 1820, and died in Boston, December, 1885, aged sixty-five years. He was a farmer by occupation throughout his entire life, and operated farms in Manchester, Dorchester and Moultonborough. He married Lydia C. Flint, who was born in Acton, Massachusetts, and died in Moultonborough, April 16, 1882. They had nine children: Fred A., Frank (died young), Frank, Ralph W., Clifton J., Orville G., Bert J., Lulu B. and Leona E.

(IX) Ralph Walter, fourth son and child of Josiah and Lydia C. (Flint) Bartlett, was born in Ashby, Massachusetts, December 20, 1858. At the age of six months he was brought to New Hampshire by his parents, who settled in Manchester, where they resided about four years. In 1863 the family removed to Dorchester, where Ralph W. Bartlett was educated in the common schools, and afterward engaged in farming. In 1866 he removed to Gilford and bought a farm of sixty acres near the village part of the town, about three miles from Laconia, where he is engaged in general farming. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a Democrat. He married, in

Worcester, Massachusetts, April 27, 1895, Grace L. Bryant, who was born in Northwood, New Hampshire, daughter of Rev. Henry and Abby (Witham) Bryant, of Lewiston, Maine. They have four children: Mariam G., Lawrence H., Gladys J. and Mildred.

(Third Family.)

(I) Laurence Bartlett, a mariner, BARTLETT was a resident of Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he was married, December 11, 1739, to Anne Underwood, who soon died, leaving a daughter Anne, born in 1741. Mr. Bartlett was married (second), September 27, 1743, to Mary Ingalls, who was born 1719, daughter of Eleazer and Sarah (Glasey) Ingalls.

(II) Laurence (2), son of Laurence (1) and Mary (Ingalls) Bartlett, was born 1745, in Marblehead, and was baptized July 21 of that year. He was a mariner and was in the Revolution, serving first as a soldier and later as a sailor. He served in 1775 under Captain Thomas Grant's company, Colonel John Glover's regiment, near Salem, and later was with the army at Boston. In 1777 he was a gunner on the brigantine "Freedom" and was a prisoner in March, 1778. He was married, July 11, 1765, to Mary Bowden, who was born in 1744, in Marblehead, daughter of Abijah and Mary (Tucker) Bowden. Their children were: Abijah B., Hannah and Laurence.

(III) Abijah Bowden, eldest child of Laurence Bartlett, was born in 1772 (baptized October 13), and was a seaman in the United States navy in the War of 1812, being wounded in an engagement. The town records of Marblehead state that "he died June 13, 1813, in the hospital at New York." He was married, September 16, 1792, to Elizabeth Bartlett, and their children born between 1797 and 1809 were: Mary, Abijah, George W., Benjamin and Abigail. His widow lived to be ninety-six years old, and died in Nashua at the home of her son, who procured a special act of congress by which she drew a pension for the loss of her husband.

(IV) George W., son of Abijah B. and Elizabeth Bartlett, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1800, baptized February 9, and died in 1842. In his youth he was a seaman, and as such visited many foreign countries. After marriage, at the request of his wife, he forsook the sea. For some years he worked in the cotton mills at Newton, and afterward was a merchant in Nashua, New Hampshire. He was a Whig in politics, and in religious faith a Baptist. He married Jane Nickerson, who was born in Newton, Upper Falls, Massachusetts, and died at the home of her son, in Pembroke, in 1899, aged ninety-four years, six months, and nineteen days. Eleven children were born of this marriage, among whom were: Eliza, George, Mary, John F., Benjamin B., Henrietta and Susan. Four others died young.

(V) John Franklin, son of George W., and Jane (Nickerson) Bartlett, was born at Newton, Upper Falls, Massachusetts, November 15, 1836. He began work in the cotton mills at the age of seven, and continued there until seventeen, and secured such schooling as he could when not at work in the mill. In 1853 he apprenticed himself to a machinist in Lowell, where he worked three years. From Lowell he went to Boston and worked at his trade about six years, and then bought a house in Suncook, New Hampshire, where his family took up their residence. For a year or two he worked in Manchester and Hooksett. Then he kept a restaurant for a time in Suncook. In 1876 he mined a portion of the year in the Black Hills, Dakota. Return-

ing to New Hampshire he engaged in the grocery trade, which he carried on for eight years. He then spent another year clearing the wood lot which he owned. In 1893 he was appointed postmaster of Suncook, and filled that office four years, during that time not being in trade, but giving his attention to the duties of the office. He has filled various town offices. In 1875 he was selectman, in 1876 tax collector, and was re-elected to the latter office in 1899-1903-04-06, and also served as town treasurer in 1877-80, and in the New Hampshire legislature in the session of 1889. Since the close of his term as postmaster he has not been actively engaged in business, but has been a partner in a store part of that time.

When he came to Suncook in 1857, there being no Baptist Church in that place, he took a letter from the Free Baptist Church of Epsom and joined the First Methodist Church in Suncook, since which time he has been an honored and official member, class leader, and superintendent of the Sunday school for several years. He has been a trustee of the church for more than forty years and its secretary several years. He has been a teacher in Sunday school forty years or more, and has always taken an active part in promoting the cause of temperance, believing this to be the duty of every Christian man and woman. He is a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Hiram Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a past grand of Howard Lodge, No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Suncook; past chief Patriarch of Hildreth Encampment, No. 17; and was a charter member of General Stark Canton and Mary Gordon Bartlett Rebekah Lodge, No. 69. Mr. Bartlett has been a busy man all his life and now, though seventy years old, devotes most of his time to the cultivation of a two acre lot about his house, and there the extent, neatness and order of his garden are testimonials to his industry and constant care, none being better kept.

He married (first), in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 31, 1858, Mary Elizabeth Gordon, who was born in Suncook, November 29, 1836, daughter of Joseph Quincy and Lydia Fowler (Hayes) Gordon. She was born in Chichester, and died in Allentown, August 5, 1894. Mary Gordon Bartlett Rebekah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which was instituted in 1897 was named in honor of Mrs. Bartlett, who was a lady of many admirable traits of head and heart. The following is an account of her ancestry in Pembroke:

(I) Joseph Gordon was born November 5, 1763, and died May 20, 1832. He was a farmer, and resided in Pembroke. He married, September 27, 1809, Lovely Woodman, who was born December 23, 1776, and died August 3, 1853. Their children were: Alma Woodman and John Quincy Adams.

(II) John Quincy Adams, second child and only son of Joseph and Lovely (Woodman) Gordon, was born in Pembroke, November 18, 1812, and died February 20, 1877. He resided in Pembroke and was engaged in farming. He married, January 10, 1833, Lydia Fowler Hayes, who was born in Allentown, February 29, 1812, and now (1906) resides with her daughter, Cora Lynda Gordon, in Manchester, New Hampshire. They had eleven children: George Washington, Mary Elizabeth, Emma Frances, John Quincy (died young), Annie Ruth, John (died young), Calvin Webster, Lydia Caroline, Eugene Irving, Charles Fremont and Cora Lynda. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett: Ada E., born in Lynn, Massachusetts, December 10, 1859, married Dr. James B. Pettengill, and lives

in Amherst. Henrietta, who was born February 11, 1862, married George W. Fowler of Pembroke. George Franklin, who is mentioned at length below. Mr. Bartlett married (second), in Pembroke, October 30, 1898, Mary A. Langley, who was born in Deerfield, March 31, 1856, daughter of Isaiah and Sarah B. (Dow) Langley, of Deerfield.

(VI) George Franklin, youngest child of John F. and Mary E. (Gordon) Bartlett, was born in Allentown, March 4, 1868. He attended the common schools and Pembroke Academy, and finished his studies with a course in the Manchester Business College, from which he graduated in 1888. He was a clerk in a store in Boston for a time, but after having a severe attack of sickness he did not choose to return to his place, but engaged in business for himself in Suncook, where he carried on trade fourteen years. For three years past he has been in the employ of George Y. Georgi, of Suncook. He is a Baptist, and votes the Democratic ticket. He married, in Concord, March 27, 1880, Viola A. Page, who was born in Concord, April 1, 1808, daughter of Benjamin F. and Ophelia Page. They have three children: Edith May, born in Pembroke, August 23, 1896; Doris Page, March 21, 1898; and Gordon Edward, July 4, 1902.

(Fourth Family.)

BARTLETT The Bartletts of New England are numerous and of various stocks. The immigrant ancestor of the family of this article has left no record of the place of his nativity or the date of his arrival in America, but it is probable that he was born in England, and had been in Massachusetts only a short time before 1668.

(I) Joseph Bartlett was an early settler in New Cambridge, New Town or Newton, Massachusetts. The cellar hole of his dwelling house was still visible upon the hillside occupied by the Baptist Theological Seminary near the railroad station in Newton Centre, when Francis Jackson wrote the "History of Newton" in 1854. Joseph Bartlett mortgaged his house and four acres of land to Thomas Prentice, senior, in 1675. He married, October 27, 1668, Mary Waite, and they had six children: Mary, Joseph and Mercy (twins), Elizabeth, and probably John and Sarah.

(II) Joseph (2), second child and eldest son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Waite) Bartlett, was born in Cambridge, March 5, 1763, and died June, 1750, aged seventy-seven years. He married (first) Hannah ———, and they had: Thomas, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Joseph and Ebenezer. The first wife died December, 1730; and he married (second), 1732, Mercy Hyde, who died in 1734.

(III) Ebenezer (son of Joseph (2) Bartlett, probably), of Newton, was born in 1711 and died in 1788, aged seventy-seven. He married (first), June 24, 1736, Ann Clark, who died in 1742. He married (second) Anna Ball. The children of the first wife were: Eunice, Sarah, Mary, Enoch (died young), and Enoch. The children of the second wife were: Jonathan, Anna Mercy, Elisha, Esther, Moses, Thaddens, Mary Sarah, Stephen, Abigail, and Peregrine. Enoch, Moses, Thaddens, Stephen, Jonathan and Peregrine settled in Bethel, Maine, on the Androscoggin river.

(IV) Jonathan, sixth child of Ebenezer Bartlett, and first by his second wife, Anna Ball, was born March 16, 1746. In 1770 he went to Bethel, Maine, with Nathaniel Segar, the pioneer, and afterward settled on the south side of the river, below Bean's Corner, where a grandson lately lived. He married Mary Shaw, of Fryeburg, and died April

14, 1798. Their children were: Anna, Elijah, Elias and Samuel.

(V) Elias, third child of Jonathan and Mary (Shaw) Bartlett, was born in Bethel, Maine, August 10, 1791. He married (first) Eliza, daughter of Nathan Adams, and (second), Judith, daughter of David Farnum, of Rumford, who survived him and married Rev. Dan Perry. The child of the first marriage was Eliza. There were six of the second wife: Sylvia, Porter, Mary, Elias Shaw, Jonathan Madison and Harriet.

(VI) Elias Shaw, fourth child of Elias and Judith (Farnum) Bartlett, was born in Bethel, November 26, 1823. He was a farmer, and resided on the ancestral acres, was a member of the board of selectmen several years, and held other offices. He married Hester Ann Bartlett, who was born in Bethel, November 24, 1827. She was the daughter of Elhanan and Joanna (Willis) Bartlett, and granddaughter of Stephen, who was a brother of Jonathan (V). The children of this union were: Elhanan P., Mary E., James M., F. Dayton, Olivette, Zemas Willis, Flora E., and Elias S.

(VII) Fremont Dayton, fourth child and third son of Elias S. and Hester (Bartlett) Bartlett, was born in Bethel, Maine, April 30, 1856. He attended the common schools and Gould Academy, and at eighteen years of age entered the employ of the Berlin Mills Company in Berlin, New Hampshire, as a marker, and when not thus employed attended school fall and spring, and taught in the winter. Honest, acceptable work and plenty of it wrought him promotion through the grades of surveyor and yard foreman to the position of superintendent of the plant. His business qualifications have brought him to public positions. He is a director and vice-president of the Berlin Building and Loan Association. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the board of selectmen two terms, during one of which he was chairman. He was also tax collector one year, and member of the board of education from 1885 for eleven successive years. By his individual efforts the schools of the city have been much improved. June 24, 1894, he was appointed justice of the police court but resigned. He is much interested in fraternal orders, and a member of the following: Sabatis Lodge, No. 95, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; North Star Royal Arch Chapter; and North Star Commandery, Knights Templars, all of Berlin; Mt. Abram Lodge, No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Bethel, Maine, and Coos Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, of Berlin, of which he is a past chancellor commander. He married, September 12, 1880, Martha Vell Brown. They have three children: Leon Oscar, Harry Elhanan, and Nellie Evelyn. Leon married May Jones, and they have one child, Evelyn L.

John Joseph Bartlett, wholesale
BARTLETT grocer, Concord, was born in
Bradford, New Hampshire November 31, 1855.

His father, John Flaherty, was born in the city of Galway, Ireland, about 1831, and came to America in 1848, landing in New York. He removed shortly to New Hampshire, and was employed for some time by a drover of Warner, named Joshua George. From there he went to Bradford, and was in the employ of Joshua Jewett, a drover. Subsequently he worked upon the estate of Hon. Mason W. Tappan. He assisted in the construction of the old Passumpsic, Concord and Claremont railroads, and was afterward one of those who tore up the rails between North Weare and Henniker, one

Sunday, when Governor Gilmore was the chief executive of New Hampshire. Mr. Flaherty married, in New York City, in 1850, Maria Lyons, a native of county Galway, Ireland, who came to New York when a young girl. Five children were born of this marriage: Maria, who died young; John J.; Margaret, now a Sister of Charity; Thomas, and Peter. Mrs. Flaherty died at the birth of her youngest child, in 1861. Mr. Flaherty died in March, 1905, at Elizabethport, New Jersey, where he had spent all the latter part of his life.

Thomas Flaherty married Mary O'Toole, of Newark, New Jersey, and they had children: Sadie, Stephen, Frank and Aloysius. Thomas died about 1895.

At the age of five years, John Joseph Flaherty's mother died, and her children for a time found homes with strangers. John was bound out to a family to remain till he was twenty-one years old, and in exchange for his services was to receive his board and clothes and one hundred dollars when he came of age. Misfortune in the family of his adopted parents caused him when ten years old to go to live in the family of Parker and Eleanor Bartlett, farmers in Francestown, who were kind and loving foster parents to the homeless boy, who then assumed the name of Bartlett.

Parker Bartlett was born in Deering, New Hampshire, November 20, 1811, and died April 6, 1896. He married, April 9, 1840, Eleanor Bartlett, born April 22, 1817, died August 27, 1899; and they had children: Rotheous Edson, born June 10, 1841; Rosilla Arlett, April 23, 1843; Erastus Harvey, March 17, 1846; John, April 11, 1848; and Sarah Elizabeth, April 23, 1854.

After staying some years with the Bartlett family, John Bartlett went to visit his father and other members of the family in Elizabethport, New Jersey. He soon discovered that it was the intention of his father to keep him there and not allow him to return to New Hampshire. But after three years had passed, the youth found his love for the Bartletts and the granite hills so strong that he left New Jersey without taking leave of his relatives, and made his way as best he could to his former home. He had very little money, but he had a strong body and a brave heart, and by abstemious living and hard walking he reached Warner again, where he was warmly welcomed. The succeeding three years he worked for Erastus H. & A. J. Bartlett, excelsior manufacturers, in Warner. Every day after work hours he studied such books as were necessary to promote his education, and recited his lessons to one of the Bartlett brothers, who kindly assisted him in his efforts to learn. At the age of twenty he went to Manchester, and after attending the business college there three months he found himself in possession of the fundamental elements of a business education. Returning to Warner he worked in the general store of A. C. & E. H. Carroll, as clerk, for six years. In 1881 he came to Concord and was employed by Patterson, Davis & Company, dry goods dealers, who had a store where David Murphy is now. From this time forward he never had time to ask for a job. After a year with this firm he was with J. Frank Hoyt, grocer, as clerk, for five years. In March, 1887, he took a position as traveling salesman with the wholesale grocery house of Dickermann, Leavitt & Company. This house afterward took the name of Dickermann & Company, and under this name was incorporated in 1902. Mr. Bartlett became a stockholder at that time, and since 1903 has been president of the company.

John J. Bartlett early in life learned what it

was to be poor and lonely, and almost friendless, but his natural disposition to be cheerful, industrious, and useful made him staunch, true, and un-failing friends. His energy and industry have made him one of the foremost tradesmen in Concord and he ranks among the leading citizens of the capital city.

He was made a Mason in 1877, and became a member of Harris Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Warner, of which he is now (1906) junior warden. He is a member of Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Mount Horeh Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Concord, and of which last he is captain general. He is also a member of Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and has attained the Thirty-second degree in Masonry. In church relations he affiliates with the Unitarians. He is a Republican, and takes a warm interest in politics, but has no time for political office holding. Mr. Bartlett married, October, 1880, Carrie Palmer, daughter of James M. and Eliza (Durgin) Palmer, of Sutton, born June 25, 1857.

The origin of this name in England AVERY has not thus far been fully determined, some authorities stating that it was derived from Aviarus, which means a keeper of birds, while others assert that the storehouse in which the forage for the king's horses was deposited was called the avery prior to the conquest. It is quite probable, however, that the Saxon personal name Alberic, which became Latinized into Albericus, was softened during the Norman rule into Aubrey and finally acquired its present form of spelling.

(I) Christopher Avery, who probably established the name on this side of the ocean, was born in England about the year 1590, and is thought to have come from Salisbury, Wilts county, in the "Arbella," which arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, June 12, 1630. About 1644 he went from Boston to Gloucester, where he was made a freeman in 1652, and he served as selectman there for the years 1646-52-54, and also officiated as constable and clerk of the market. In 1658 he sold his land in Gloucester and returning to Boston purchased a small lot on what is now Devonshire street, the site of which is now occupied by the central portion of the Boston postoffice. This property he sold for forty pounds in 1663 and removed to New London, Connecticut, where his son had previously settled, and there he purchased of Robert Burrows, in 1665, a house and lot containing an orchard. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1669, but some two years previous had claimed exemption from watching and training duties on account of old age. His death occurred in New London probably March 12, 1679. He was married in the old country but his wife did not accompany him to America, and in 1654 he was relieved of a fine which had been imposed for living apart from her, he having given good and sufficient reasons for her absence.

(II) Captain James, only son of Christopher Avery, was born in England, about the year 1620, and came with his father to Salem in the "Arbella." In or prior to 1650 he went from Gloucester to New London, where he was granted land, shared some three years later in the Pocketannuck grants, in what is the town of Ledyard, and in 1656 settled permanently in the present town of Groton, erecting a dwelling house which he occupied for the remainder of his life. This dwelling is still in a good state of preservation and is occupied by some of his

descendants. He was a selectman in Groton for twenty years, was twelve times elected representative to the general court, and was equally prominent in church affairs. His military title was acquired in the colonial militia, and an item in the records states that in 1678 he was granted by the commissioners the sum of forty pounds for his services in assisting the government of the Pequot Indians "for sundry years past." Captain Avery died August 18, 1700. His first wife, whom he married November 10, 1643, was Joanna Greenslade, of Boston, who was admitted by letter from the church in Boston, to that in Gloucester in 1644, and her death occurred after 1693. July 4, 1698, he married for his second wife the Widow Abigail Holmes, who was the mother of his daughter-in-law. She had already been twice married, first to Samuel Cheesboro, of Stonington, who died in 1673, and second to Joshua Holmes, who died in 1694. Her daughter, Abigail Cheesboro, became the wife of Captain Avery's son John. Captain Avery was the father of nine children, namely: Hannah, James, Mary, Thomas, John, Rebecca, Jonathan, Christopher and Samuel, all of whom were of his first union.

(III) Samuel, youngest son and child of Captain James and Joanna (Greenslade) Avery, was born in Groton, August 14, 1664. He was active in public affairs, having served as moderator at the meeting in 1704 at which the town was legally organized, and from 1705 until his death, which occurred May 1, 1723, he officiated as first townsman. He seems to have inherited from his father a taste and capacity for the military service, and for a number of years was captain of a "train band" on the east side of Groton. He was married in Swansea, Massachusetts, October 25, 1686, to Susanna Palmer (born in 1665, died October 9, 1747), daughter of William and Ann (Humphrey) Palmer. She bore him eleven children, namely: Samuel, Jonathan, William, Mary, Christopher, Humphrey, Nathan, Lucy, John, Waitson and Grace.

(IV) John, seventh son and ninth child of Samuel and Susanna (Palmer) Avery, was born in Groton, September 17, 1705. He came to New Hampshire when a young man, settling in Stratham, and he died September 9, 1792. He was married in this state, probably in the spring of 1724, to Bridget Higgins, who was born June 17, 1702, and died June 23, 1798. They had a family of seven children, five of whom were sons, and the names of the latter were: Samuel, John, Jeremiah and Joshua and Josiah twins. (Joshua and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(V) Samuel, eldest child of John and Bridget (Higgins) Avery, was born about 1719-20, and settled in Barnstead, New Hampshire, where he died in 1795. No further record of him appears.

(VI) The records contain mention of Benjamin Avery of Barnstead, who is assumed to have been a son of Samuel. About all that appears about him is a mention as parent of his children, or part of them.

(VII) Moses, son of Benjamin Avery, was born 1759, in Barnstead, and settled in Ellsworth, New Hampshire, where he died in 1824. He married Betsey Colbath of Barnstead.

(VIII) Stephen, son of Moses and Betsey (Colbath) Avery, was born 1786, in Ellsworth, where he lived through life, and died October 3, 1873. He married Bridget Moulton.

(IX) Caleb Avery was born in Ellsworth, New Hampshire, about the year 1820. He was an industrious farmer, and spent much of his life in

Rumney, this state. He married Lucinda Willey, a native of that part of Rumney which is known as Thorington, and she bore him five children, namely: Stephen, Annette, Jackson, Imogene and Dora.

(X) Stephen, eldest son and child of Caleb and Lucinda (Willey) Avery, was born in Rumney, May, 1848. He was under the legal age for enlistment at the commencement of the civil war in 1861, but being determined to enter the army he enlisted without the consent of his parents by declaring to the recruiting officer that he was of the required age, and he was enrolled in the Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Bull Run he received a severe wound in the hip, which confined him in the hospital for six months, and at the expiration of that time he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. For a period of fifteen years after his return from the army he was in charge of a ladder factory in Rumney, and going from there to Laconia he became proprietor of the Elmwood Hotel. He was subsequently for some time a travelling optician, residing for a time in Burlington, Vermont, whence he removed to Barre, same state, and he died December 25, 1894. In 1863 he married ———, who was born in Rumney in 1845, and she died in Laconia. While residing in Barre he married for his second wife Mrs. Ruth ———, a widow. She survived him.

(XI) Oscar Jackson, son of Stephen Avery, was born in Rumney, May 16, 1865. Having concluded his attendance at the State Normal School in Plymouth, he engaged in the trucking business at Laconia. He next entered the grocery and provision trade, in which, under the firm name of Peirce & Avery, he transacted profitable business for four years, and selling his interest in that establishment he went to Johnstown, New York, where for the ensuing two years he was in charge of a force of men engaged in laying asphalt pavement. Returning to his native state he spent some time travelling in the interest of his father's optical business, but finally located permanently in Effingham, the home of his wife. For several years he has been engaged in lumbering, cutting an average of a million feet annually, and he owns and controls many hundred acres of timber land in the Pine River section. He is now closing up his affairs with a view of retiring from active business pursuits. In politics Mr. Avery is a Republican, and while residing in ———, he served as street commissioner. Since settling in Effingham he has been prevented by business pressure for participating actively in public affairs. In 1906, however, he was a candidate for representative to the legislature, with a good prospect of being elected, but owing to illness and death in his family he withdrew from the contest. He was mainly instrumental in securing the establishment of a postoffice in his neighborhood, and upon being requested by the department to name the new office, he selected that of Pine River. He also started a petition which resulted in the extension of the rural free delivery system to that locality. Perceiving the advantage of telephone connection with the business centres, and being unable to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to induce the company to extend the line to the desired point, with his characteristic enterprise, he caused five miles of wire to be strung at his own expense, thus securing the much needed means of quick communication with the outer world. In his religious faith he is a Baptist. At Effingham, Mr. Avery was united in marriage with Bell Granville, daughter of

John V. and Olive I. (Huckins) Granville, of that town. Her parents were industrious and thrifty farming people, and she comes of a race which is noted for longevity, her mother having lived to be nearly one hundred years old. The old Granville residence, which Mr. and Mrs. Avery now occupy, is a landmark in Effingham, and was erected by her ancestors one hundred and one years ago. It was substantially constructed of excellent material, and the spacious dining-room is ceiled with finished boards measuring from eighteen to thirty-six inches in width. During the summer of 1907 Mr. and Mrs. Avery traveled through the western states, and they visited some of the principal cities, including the national capitol.

(V) Joshua, fifth son and sixth child of John and Bridget (Higgins) Avery, was born October 23, 1749, in Stratham, and died November 25, 1820. November 28, 1768, he married Hannah Clark, who was born December 18, 1747, and died February 15, 1838. Their children were: Daniel, Anna, Hannah, Joshua, Mary, John and Samuel.

(VI) Samuel (2), youngest son and child of Joshua and Hannah (Clark) Avery, was born in Stratham, May 9, 1785. He attended Phillips Academy, Exeter, and for some time after leaving that institution he continued to reside in his native town. About 1813 he went to reside with his elder brother, Daniel, at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), and shortly after his marriage, which took place January 13, 1814, he settled in Wolfboro. Possessing some four or five hundred dollars he purchased a piece of land containing a small one-story house, a barn, a store and a carpenter shop. The two latter he immediately utilized by opening them for business. The store was destroyed by fire in 1824, but he erected another, in which he continued in trade for many years, and was succeeded by his sons. In addition to the coopering business he was at different times engaged in blacksmithing, shoemaking, harness-making, milling and farming. In company with Messrs. S. and D. Pickering and Hon. Nathaniel Rogers he for some time conducted a woolen mill. Although beginning life with practically no capital and compelled to struggle for many years under the disadvantage of impaired health, he attained success in business, becoming one of the most prominent residents of Wolfboro. As a young man he was officially connected with the state militia, holding a lieutenant's commission in a Stratham company. In Wolfboro he served four terms as a member of the board of selectmen and five terms as town clerk. He rendered important financial aid to the Wolfboro and Traftonboro Academy, of which he was a trustee, during the infancy of its existence, making possible the success that it ultimately attained, and it was his custom to provide board for some of its students who were struggling to obtain an education. Among the latter was the Hon. Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States, whom Mr. Avery also assisted financially in obtaining an education. In various other ways he was instrumental in forwarding the interests and general welfare of the town, and his death, which occurred October 5, 1858, was universally deplored as a severe loss to the community.

Mr. Avery married Mary Moody Clark, born August 25, 1795, daughter of Joseph and Comfort (Weeks) Clark, of Greenland, this state. (See Clark V.) She became the mother of three children, namely: Augustine Decatur, who will be again referred to; Joseph L., who will be again referred to; and Ann Eliza, born November 25,

1819. The latter became the wife of Rev. Leander Thompson, who was for some years a missionary in Syria. Mrs. Mary M. Avery died March 6, 1876.

(VII) Augustine Decatur, son of Samuel and Mary M. (Clark) Avery, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, October 16, 1814. He occupied the old homestead of his parents. Though never seeking public office and often declining to be a candidate, he had from time to time filled various positions of public trust. Like many others of his kindred, he was in his younger days interested in military tactics and for some time was lieutenant in a military company. He was town clerk and town treasurer, each time for several years; representative to the legislature for three years; county commissioner for two terms. Besides his interest, for many years, and in connection with his brother in the village store which his father early established, he was regarded as an enterprising and model farmer, having in company with his brother a large and one of the best conducted farms in New Hampshire. The life and business of the brothers, Augustine D. and Joseph L. Avery, was always so intimately associated, and to some extent even identified that much that should be said of one might also be said of the other. They married sisters; were connected in their business; were interested in the same general objects as leaders in the community, as prominent members of the Congregational Society, as friends of education, good morals and good order, and to a considerable extent sustained the same municipal and other offices. He married, December 26, 1854, Sarah E. Libby, daughter of Dudley Levitt and Sarah Ann (Wiggin) Libby. Children: Mary Elizabeth, born November 16, 1855, died October 20, 1856. Dudley Libby, August 11, 1857, died June 24, 1874. Samuel Augustine, March 5, 1860, died August 27, 1861. Samuel March 14, 1862. Belle, born March 27, 1866, unmarried. He died November 10, 1903.

(VIII) Samuel, son of Augustine D. and Sarah E. (Libby) Avery, was born March 14, 1862, on the old homestead upon which he now resides. He is interested in farming and fruit raising. He was married July 15, 1905, to Mary Chapman Banfield, daughter of Everett H. and Anne S. (Fiske) Banfield.

(VII) Joseph Lorenzo, second son and child of Samuel and Mary M. (Clark) Avery, was born in Wolfboro, January 12, 1817. He was educated at the old Wolfboro and Tuftonboro Academy. Entering his father's store as a clerk at an early age, he continued in mercantile business for a number of years, but finally relinquished trade in order to devote his time exclusively to his extensive farming interests, and still owns a valuable agricultural estate. During the construction of the Wolfboro Railroad he acted as treasurer of the corporation which permitted him to serve without furnishing the customary bond, and for many years he has been a trustee of the Wolfboro Savings Bank, which he assisted in the organizing, a trustee of the old Wolfboro and Tuftonboro Academy and continued on the board after the reorganization as the Brewster free school. In public affairs he was formerly quite prominent, serving as town clerk and town treasurer. In his younger days he evinced the same fondness for military affairs which characterized his ancestors, being at one time captain of a cavalry company, was appointed a member of Governor Weston's staff with the rank of colonel. His religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists. Politically he is a Democrat. On January 8, 1857, Mr. Avery married Helen Maria Libby, who was

born in Tuftonboro, April 31, 1835, daughter of Dudley Levitt and Sarah Ann (Wiggin) Libby. (See Libby.) She bore him two sons: Joseph William, August 14, 1867 (died October 16, of the same year); and Joseph Clifton Avery.

(VIII) Joseph Clifton, second son and child of Joseph L. and Helen M. (Libby) Avery, was born in Wolfboro, June 1, 1874. He pursued his preliminary studies in the public schools and was graduated from the Brewster Free Academy. He is interested in the dairy industry, for which the homestead farm is admirably adapted, and in addition to conducting a profitable milk route he is engaged in the insurance business. He married Mina Hodge, daughter of William P. and Sarah (Mack) Hodge. Mr. and Mrs. Avery have two children: Helen and Howard.

(I) David H., probably son of Benjamin Avery, of Barnstead, was born June 25, 1765. He settled upon a farm in Barnstead, New Hampshire, later moved to Rumney, and lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years, his death having occurred August 12, 1852. In 1786 or 1787 he married Susanna Willey, who was born May 11, 1764, and died in May, 1853, aged eighty-nine years. They were both buried on the farm where they lived, in Campton. Their children were: Samuel, born September 14, 1788; Thomas, November 13, 1789; Lois, May 20, 1791; Deborah, September 17, 1792; Betsey, May 3, 1794; Levi, March 27, 1795; Susanna, March 17, 1797; David, May 25, 1800; Elias Smith, the date of whose birth will be recorded presently; Hannah, September 1, 1803; and Ezra, August 15, 1805.

(II) Elias Smith, fourth son and ninth child of David H. and Susanna (Willey) Avery, was born August 28, 1801. In early life he resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts, from whence he removed in 1834 to Campton, New Hampshire, where he purchased a farm located in the eastern part of that town, and he died there July 14, 1877. About the year 1827 he was married in Cambridge to Louisa Sophronia Buckman, who was born February 20, 1808. She survived her husband some fifteen years, her death having occurred January 10, 1892, and they were both interred in Campton. They were the parents of eleven children: Alfred Augustus, born in Cambridge, August 28, 1828; Charles Henry, born in Cambridge, February 22, 1831; Louisa Maria, born in Cambridge, July 21, 1833, died September 3, 1834; George Edwin, born September 15, 1835, in Campton, which is also the birthplace of the succeeding children: Amariah, who will be referred to at length presently; John Spencer, born September 22, 1839; James Franklin, born November 27, 1841, died August 25, 1845; Harriet Augusta, born April 1, 1844; Franklin Winfield, born July 17, 1846; James Scott, born September 7, 1848; and Mary Holman, born January 26, 1852. Alfred A., who served in the Civil war, spent several years in Wisconsin, and is now residing in Stoneham, Massachusetts. His first wife, whom he married in Wisconsin, died childless. His second wife was before marriage Mary Jane Butterfield, of Stoneham. Charles H. Avery, who resided in Wisconsin for upwards of a quarter of a century, died in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 18, 1902. He also served in the Rebellion. He was married in Lowell, Massachusetts, to Mary Holman, of Dixfield, Maine, who bore him three children: Louise Sophronia, who became the wife of Arthur O. Johnson, of Manchester; Ada Frances, wife of Henry Pelton, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and George Henry, who married Annie L. Derby, of Manchester.

George Edwin Avery enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, for service in the Civil war. He was captured by the enemy in the battle of Gettysburg and confined in Libby prison, from which he was at length liberated on parole, but was unable to survive the effects of his long period of starvation and exposure suffered while a prisoner of war. He died in Washington. District of Columbia, October 30, 1863, and was buried in the national cemetery at Annapolis, Maryland. John Spencer Avery enlisted in Company E, Eighth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, with which he served three years in the Civil war, and was honorably discharged at the conclusion of his term of service, returning to Campton. For his first wife he married Adaline Benton, daughter of Zenas Benton, of Campton. She died October 20, 1868, leaving one son Benton Henry. He subsequently removed to Manchester, and on April 17, 1872, married for his second wife Emma Lucinda Rexford, whose parents will be referred to later. She died September 28, 1888, and he afterwards married a third wife, who bore him one daughter, Marion. Harriet A. Avery is the wife of Leonard P. Benton, now a retired shoe manufacturer of Stoneham. Her children are: Edna Alice, wife of W. P. Fletcher, of Stoneham; and Herbert Leonard, who died January 10, 1876. Franklin Avery, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Manchester, married Hannah Quinn, of Hooksett, this state, and had four children: Edith, Edwin, Willis F. and Benjamin Harrison. James Scott Avery, tenth child of Elias and Louisa S. (Buckman) Avery, is still residing at the old homestead in Campton. He married Henrietta Rutherford, daughter of Francis A. and Rhoda (Richardson) Rutherford, and has one son, Lester Martin Avery, who is residing with his parents. Mary H. Avery, eleventh child of Elias S. and Louisa S. (Buckman) Avery, is now a resident of Stoneham.

(III) Amariah, fourth son and fifth child of Elias S. and Louisa S. (Buckman) Avery, was born in Campton, September 14, 1837. He was educated in the public schools and resided at home until attaining his majority. With the exception of a short period spent in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and Hooksett, New Hampshire, he has been a resident of Manchester from 1859 to the present time, and the active years of his life have been devoted to the wool-spinning industry. For nearly fifty years he has been closely identified with the Manchester Manufacturing Corporation, and has worked his way forward from an apprentice to the responsible position of overseer of the worsted spinning department, having served in that capacity with marked ability and faithfulness for the past thirty-one years. He is a past worshipful master of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

On July 3, 1863, Mr. Avery married Ellen Amelia Golden, who was born in Sutton, Canada, September 12, 1838. She died April 12, 1872. His second wife, whom he married November 14, 1877, was Annie Laurie Rexford, daughter of Myron Newell and Martha (Boynton) Rexford, of Stanstead, Province of Quebec. She is a sister of Emma L. Rexford, previously mentioned as the second wife of John S. Avery. The children of his first marriage are: Nellie Louisa Jane, wife of Fred D. Bullard, of Manchester, and they have one child, Helen Mary; and Helen Amoretta Margaret Eliza, wife of Maurice Hoffman, also of Manchester, one

child, Maurice Harold Frederick. Those of his second union are: Laurie May Belle, who resides at home; Earle Rexford, who is in business in Worcester, Massachusetts; Ray Longfellow, now a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and Maude Alice, who has not yet completed her education.

In early Colonial records in New England the name of Wilmarth, as now known, is frequently given as Wilmot and sometimes as Wilmuth, but however mentioned it probably refers to some branch of the Wilmarth family. One eminent authority in treating of the early history of the family in the colony of Massachusetts mentions Thomas Wilmot, of Braintree, as one of the "petitioners for the grant of a plantation on lands of Pumham, 1645, that the Indian chief had sold to Gorton and his fellow believers, which our rulers for this mischief had confiscated," and also refers to him as "probably the same man who at Rehoboth married, June 7, 1674, Mary Robinson, living there June 27, 1678," etc. The same authority also suggests that Thomas Wilmot "expanded" his name to Wilmarth, recording his name as "senior," and as such was admitted as townsman, 1673, and that his children then were Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, Mehitable and Ann.

Whatever importance may be attached to this somewhat fragmentary record of an ancient family of Massachusetts is uncertain, but the fact remains that the Wilmarths of New Hampshire of the line here considered are descendants from Thomas Wilmot and his wife Elizabeth, and that Thomas Wilmot, Jr., whose wife was Mary Robinson, was the grandfather of John Wilmarth, who came from Attleboro, Massachusetts, and settled in Newport, New Hampshire, when only eight families were living in the town.

(I) Thomas Wilmot, the first of the Wilmots or Wilmarths from whom the Wilmarths of New Hampshire trace descent, had a wife Elizabeth, who bore him children.

(II) Thomas, Jr., son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wilmot, married Mary Robinson, a daughter of George Robinson and Joanna Ingraham, his wife. George Robinson served under Major William Bradford in the expedition against the Narragansett Indians during the winter of 1675-76, in the early part of King Philip's war.

(III) Samuel, son of Thomas Wilmarth, Jr. (or Wilmot) and Mary Robinson his wife, married Elizabeth Chub, and had children.

(IV) John, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Chub) Wilmarth, left his old home in Massachusetts and came to New Hampshire when all the region was a wilderness, and guided his course to Newport by the means of marked trees. He built one of the first framed houses in Newport and was a man of consequence in the town, although he does not appear to have been particularly prominent in public affairs. While living in Massachusetts he married Phebe Briggs, who came with him to Newport, as also did their eight children, whose names were Daniel, Nathan, Elkanah (who afterward went to Troy, New York), Hartford (who settled in Vermont), Phebe (who married John Brown), Eunice (who married George Comstock), Mary, and Selah (who married Luther Comstock and settled in Canada).

(V) Daniel, son of John and Phebe (Briggs) Wilmarth, was born March 12, 1768, and died October 16, 1835, aged eighty-seven years. His prin-

cial occupation was farming, although considerable of his time was given to mechanical work. He married, February 19, 1795, Nancy Munroe, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, born October 5, 1766, and died March 24, 1854, aged eighty-nine years. Their children were: Jonathan M., born May 21, 1796; David, July 7, 1797; Lucretia, February 23, 1798; Daniel, October 13, 1800, and Nancy, August 16, 1806.

(VI) Jonathan Munroe, eldest son and child of Daniel and Nancy (Munroe) Wilmarth, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, May 21, 1796, and spent the greater part of his active life at his home place near the Oak street bridge in that town, where he engaged in farming and mechanical employments. His thrift and industry secured him a competency, and his understanding of business affairs frequently made him the choice of his fellow townsmen for public office. He was selectman in 1839, 1841 and again in 1803, and treasurer of Sullivan county in 1857-58. He also was one of the board of directors of the Warner Bank and otherwise was interested in business enterprises in the town and county. During the Civil war he acted as recruiting officer, and by encouragement, advice and material help did much to keep the full quota of Newport men in the service. Mr. Wilmarth died December 12, 1885. He married (first), December 29, 1825, Lucy Cheney, born at Dover, Massachusetts, November 9, 1800, and died at Newport, March 21, 1851, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Wadsworth) Cheney (see Cheney, VI). Married (second), January 22, 1852, Mrs. Eleanor L. Woodward, born at Pittsfield, Vermont, September 2, 1817. His children, by both marriages, were as follows: Ellen C., born July 6, 1827, married, July 11, 1850, Daniel Nettleton (see Nettleton). Ann M., November 3, 1829, married Quincy A. Gilmore. James C., August 24, 1833, died October 6, 1834. Henry M., January 25, 1836, died February 27, 1885. Allen M., April 20, 1838, died in 1840. Thomas W., September 3, 1843. Lucy Ella, October 18, 1853 (see Bradley). Mary Emma, March 5, 1856.

STREETER

The Streeter family in New England belonged to the agricultural class of the community during that long period when the owners of farms were the leaders in the affairs of their various states. At the present day the trend of the family is away from the farm in the direction of business and professional life.

(I) Stephen Streeter, the pioneer ancestor of the American branch of the family, was probably born in Goudherst, Kent, England, about 1600, and was a resident thereof until his leaving for America about 1639 or 1640, and he is found of record in Gloucester, Massachusetts, in 1642. In 1644 he is of record as a householder at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he took the freeman's oath, May 29, 1644. He and his wife Ursula united with the church, March 21, 1652. His decease quite probably occurred shortly afterward. As shown by his will he was a shoemaker by trade. The family of Stephen and Ursula Streeter consisted of seven children, as follows: Stephen, who died in 1689; Sarah, Samuel, John, who was a soldier in King Philip's war; Hannah, Rebecca, and Mary, who was born subsequent to the death of her father, about 1652.

(II) Stephen (2), eldest child and son of Stephen (1) and Ursula Streeter, resided in Charlestown, Watertown, Muddy River (now Brookline)

and Cambridge. He inherited from his father one-half the Charlestown homestead, which he and his wife Deborah, then residents of Muddy River, sold in 1679. In 1681 they sold land in Charlestown, formerly the property of his father, to Richmond Russell. Nothing more is known of his personal history, and no will or administration is found on record. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1689, and his wife was admitted to the church in full communion at Cambridge, July 13, 1701. Their children were: Stephen, born June 20, 1667, at Watertown. Sarah, born at Watertown, October 2, 1669. Samuel, born probably at Muddy River. John, born probably at Muddy River. Rebecca, born September 3, 1683, at Cambridge. Deborah, born September 25, 1685, died April 7, 1689, at Cambridge. Joseph, born September 18, 1687, died October 22, 1736. Benjamin, born November 25, 1689, died April 23, 1690.

(III) Samuel, third child and second son of Stephen (2) and Deborah Streeter, was probably born at Muddy River, now Brookline. He probably removed from Cambridge to Attleboro about 1706, as the Attleboro town records show purchases to have been made by him January 15, 1706-07; May 19, 1713; January 19, 1716-17; and a sale of land by him there April 1, 1713. On August 30, 1717, he purchased land from T. Williard in Sudbury, and later the records show him to be at Framingham, where he died in 1752. He made his will April 23, 1751, and the same was probated September 16, 1752. Mr. Streeter married (first) Deborah, who died November 13, 1708. He married (second) Mercy. His children were: Mary, baptized February 2, 1696-97. Sarah, baptized February 2, 1696-97. Stephen, baptized September 4, 1698. Samuel, baptized January 7, 1699-1700. Mercy, baptized May 14, 1704. Susanna, baptized April 28, 1706. Joseph, born May 10, 1708. Deborah. Elizabeth.

(IV) Stephen (3), third child and eldest son of Samuel and Deborah Streeter, was baptized September 4, 1698. He resided in Framingham, from whence he removed to Douglass, Massachusetts, where he died September 22, 1756. On December 14, 1744, he purchased of Sutton committee, so called, one hundred and sixty acres. He married Catherine Adams; they covenanted together at a church in Framingham, February 7, 1725. Their children were: Esther, born January 13, 1724-25. Stephen, born February 14, 1726-27, died January 8, 1812. Abigail, born January 15, 1728-29. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1729-30. John, born February 14, 1731-32, died August 24, 1810. Ursula, born November 9, 1733. Adams, born December 31, 1735, died September 14, 1786. Zebulon, born March 24, 1739, died October 14, 1808. Naphtali, born March 6, 1741. Samuel, born January 16, 1743. Mary, born April 1, 1747.

(V) Rev. Zebulon, eighth child and fourth son of Stephen and Catherine (Adams) Streeter, was born in the town of Douglass, Massachusetts, March 24, 1739. He and his brother Adams were two of the great lights in the early days of the Universalist Church of New England. He resided in Douglass, Massachusetts, where his first three children were born. He also resided in Winchester, New Hampshire, where his other children were born; and his final residence was at Surry, New Hampshire, where he purchased land in May, 1777. He married, July 16, 1760, at Oxford, Massachusetts, Tabitha Harvey, born in 1736, and their children were: Benjamin, born April 21, 1762, died January 18, 1844. Daniel, born June 23, 1764. Benoni, born

June 22, 1766, died September 2, 1793. Hannah, Lucey, born January, 1771. Jesse, born October 25, 1773, died May 6, 1835. Elish, born 1774, died 1806. Elijah, born July 3, 1775. David, born December 2, 1777. Tabitha. Rev. Zebulon Streeter died at Surry, New Hampshire, October 14, 1808; his wife also died in the same town, January 25, 1813, aged seventy-six years.

(VI) Benjamin, eldest child and son of Rev. Zebulon and Tabitha (Harvey) Streeter, was born in Douglass, Massachusetts, April 21, 1762. He removed from Douglass, Massachusetts, to Concord, Vermont about 1782. In 1787, while a resident of Concord, Vermont, he purchased of Zebulon Streeter, of Concord, Vermont, one right of fifty acres of the proprietary lands in that town. September 2, 1794, he took the freeman's oath, and February of the same year was chosen selectman and fence viewer. He married, October 18, 1792, Lucy Farnsworth, born February 17, 1764, died in Concord, Vermont, February 10, 1842. He died at East Charlestown, Vermont, January 18, 1844. Their children were: Hannah, born in Concord, Vermont, October 14, 1797, died February 21, 1814. Daniel, born July 24, 1799, died January 8, 1873.

(VII) Daniel, second child and only son of Benjamin and Lucy (Farnsworth) Streeter, was born in Concord, Vermont, July 24, 1799. He married Mary Jackson, born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, August 30, 1799, died in Island Pond, Vermont, March 28, 1872. He died in the same town, January 8, 1873. Their children were: Charles, born in Concord, Vermont, October 2, 1824, died April 7, 1865. Hannah, born in Concord, Vermont, January 18, 1826. George, born March 30, 1828, died in infancy. Daniel, born in Concord, Vermont, March 1, 1829. Mary Jane, born in East Charlestown, Vermont, September 9, 1831, died May 5, 1853. Samuel C., born in East Charlestown, Vermont, April 18, 1834. Norman, born in East Charlestown, Vermont, July 18, 1840, died September 11, 1856. Henry, born in East Charlestown, Vermont, July 18, 1842, died August 14, 1842.

(VIII) Daniel, fourth child and third son of Daniel and Mary (Jackson) Streeter, was born in Concord, Vermont, March 1, 1829. He was educated at the public schools, and worked on the home farm till he was twenty-one years old. He then went to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he learned the brass moulder's trade and worked at that till 1853. Owing to impaired health, he went to East Charlestown, Vermont, where he cultivated a farm for ten years. From 1863 till 1871 he was employed at the Fairbank scale works as moulder. Mr. Streeter then engaged in the shoe business till 1879. In 1904 he removed to Concord, New Hampshire, and now resides in that city near his children. He married Julia Wheeler, born August 26, 1831, daughter of Lemuel and Ruth (Clifford) Wheeler. Their children are: Frank Sherwin, born August 5, 1853. Anna May, born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, May 1, 1867. Celia, born in East Charlestown, Vermont, December 27, 1857, died September 16, 1859.

(IX) Frank Sherwin, eldest child of Daniel and Julia (Wheeler) Streeter, was born in East Charlestown, Vermont, August 5, 1853. His youth was passed in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he attended the public schools and the St. Johnsbury Academy. He entered Bates College as a freshman in 1870, but joined the class of 1874 at Dartmouth in sophomore year. Immediately following his graduation in 1874 from Dartmouth, Mr. Streeter served for one year as

principal of the high school at Ottumwa, Iowa, and at the expiration of this period of time he relinquished teaching for the study of law, the practice of which he chose as his life work. At Bath, New Hampshire, July, 1875, he entered the law office of the late Chief Justice Alonzo P. Carpenter, and in March, 1877, was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. After devoting six months to the practice of his profession in Orford, New Hampshire, he removed to Concord and formed a partnership with John H. Albin, which connection continued until September, 1879, when he became a law partner of William M. Chase under the firm name of Chase & Streeter. This partnership was dissolved in 1891, on the appointment of Mr. Chase as associate justice of the supreme court. In 1892 Mr. Streeter formed another partnership, which since 1894 has been Streeter, Walker & Hollis, and which was succeeded by that of Streeter & Hollis.

Mr. Streeter made his mark as a lawyer in what is known as "the great railroad fight of 1887," when he was one of the counsel for the Old Concord railroad. The ability which he showed in that contest led to his being made one of the general counsel of the Concord & Montreal railroad, and on the lease of that road to the Boston & Maine railroad, he was made chief counsel for New Hampshire for that corporation. His practice mainly for corporations is very large. In 1893 Mr. Streeter was elected as an alumni trustee of Dartmouth College. At the beginning of Dr. Tucker's administration in March, 1893, he appointed Mr. Streeter chairman of the committee on buildings and improvements, and the great work of building the various structures which has physically recreated the college in the last twelve years have been carried on by the committee of which Mr. Streeter has been the head. The value of his services to President Tucker and the board of trustees in that decade from 1893, which witnessed such a great advance in the affairs of the college, was recognized by his election in 1900 as life trustee of the college. An equally great public honor was accorded to Mr. Streeter, in 1902, when he was made president of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, a body that meets only three or four times in the course of a century.

In politics Mr. Streeter is a Republican, and is regarded as exercising a very potent influence in the affairs of that party in New Hampshire. In 1892 he presided over the Republican State Convention which nominated Governor John B. Smith, and in 1896 he was sent as a delegate at large to the National Convention at St. Louis, where he served on the committee on resolutions and was a strong factor in securing the platform declaration in favor of the gold standard. In 1904 he was chosen a member of the Republican National Committee from New Hampshire. Mr. Streeter is a member of Eureka Lodge of Masons, also of Mount Horeb Commandery of Knights Templar, of Concord. He is also a Thirty-second degree Mason. He is a member of the Wonolancet Club of Concord, of which he is president, and one of the most active spirits in the somewhat famous Snow Shoe Club, whose entertainment of distinguished men is widely known. He is also a member of the Derryfield Club of Manchester, and of the University, Algonquin and Union clubs of Boston.

Mr. Streeter married, November 14, 1877, Lillian Carpenter, daughter of the late Hon. Alonzo P. Carpenter, chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire. They have two children: Julia, born September 8, 1878, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, in the class of 1900, and Thomas Winthrop,

born July 20, 1883, a graduate of St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, in 1900, of Dartmouth College in 1904, and who is at present in the Harvard Law School.

This is a modification of one of STANIELS the old New Hampshire names, continuously associated with the history of the state almost from the first settlement within its borders. By some it is now spelled Stanion. The immigrant ancestor was probably a Dutchman who became attached to the Puritan colony in Leyden and accompanied one of their expeditions to the new world. He was the ancestor of a numerous progeny, and the sturdy characteristics of his time are still conspicuous in his descendants.

(I) Anthony Stanyan, "glover," is found of record at Boston in 1641. He was born about 1611, and came to Massachusetts in the ship "Planter," in 1635. He was town clerk at Exeter in 1647, and settled at Hampton the next year. He was one of the leading men of the latter town, and was dignified with the title of "Mr.," a designation given only to the most respectable. He was chosen one of the selectmen March 25, 1649, and was again elected in 1662, 1668 and 1676. In 1650 seats were assigned to him and his wife in the church, and in the same year he drew share No. 63 in the ox common. He was a man of some substance, as indicated by his tax in 1653 of one pound, two shillings and four pence. He was at that time a commissioner of the rates and was chosen to examine into the merits of the case of Maurice Hobbs against the town, and the next year was made one of the agents to manage the case on the part of the town. Two years later he was one of a committee to "seek out help for the ministry." In 1665 he acted as agent of the town in exchanging its land for other with Nathaniel Weare. In July of that year he was constable, and in October was chosen to lay out the farm of Mr. Cotton at Hogpen plain. He was chosen July 12, 1667, to keep the ordinary. March 3, 1670, he had a grant of one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was one of the signers of the Weare petition, and was representative in 1654 and 1680. He deeded his estate to his son shortly before his death, which occurred in 1688. His home was south of Taylor's river, and the inventory of his personal estate amounted to forty-five pounds, eighteen shillings and two pence. His first wife, Mary, whose family name is unknown, died between 1650 and 1655. He was married (second) November 1, 1655, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, to Ann, widow of William Partridge, of that town. She died July 10, 1680. The records show that he had two children, John and Mary. The latter married John Pickering, of Portsmouth.

(II) John, son of Anthony Stanyan, was born July 16, 1642, in Hampton, and died there September 27, 1718, the home being in what is now Hampton Falls. In his will he takes especial pains to ensure the retention of his property in the Stanyan family. He was selectman in 1692, 1699, 1701 and 1709, and representative in 1705. He was regarded by his contemporaries as a very good man, and is believed to have been a Quaker. He proposed that some of the common lands be set off to the Quakers for a parsonage, and this was done February 10, 1711. He was married December 25, 1663, to Mary Bradbury, of Salisbury, and they were the parents of eight children, namely: Mary, James, Jacob (died young), Joseph, Mehetabel, Ann, Jacob and Betsey.

(III) Jacob, fourth son of John and Mary

(Bradbury) Stanyan, was born March 31, 1683, in Hampton, and succeeded his father on the homestead. He was selectman of Hampton Falls in 1723 and 1746. His first wife, Dorothy, died November 16, 1723, aged about thirty-nine years. They were married October 29, 1704. The christian name of his second wife was Lydia and she was the mother of his youngest child, Sarah. Those of the first wife were: Elizabeth, Mehetabel, John, Mary, Joseph, Jacob, Dorothy, and Rachel and Ann, twins.

No record appears anywhere in New Hampshire concerning the lives of John, Joseph and Jacob, sons of Jacob Stanyan, of Hampton. One of these was possibly the father of the next mentioned. They probably settled in some of the towns of Rockingham county, where records are faulty or have been destroyed, possibly in Brentwood. The name disappears entirely from the records of Hampton, soon after the middle of the eighteenth century.

(IV) Jonathan Stanyan was probably born soon after 1700, and may have been a son of Jacob and Lydia Stanyan. He is first found of record in Chichester, New Hampshire, where he died November 11, 1777. He was active in the Revolutionary struggle. The first record of his service appears in the list of commissioned officers of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, March 5, 1775, where his rank is given as lieutenant. He was in Captain Sanborn's company, a body of men raised in Colonel John McCleary's regiment of militia "to join General Stark at Bennington, or the Commanding officer there or thereabout." He was mustered and paid by Thomas Bartlett, muster and pay master for said men September 9, 1779, his advance wages being six pounds. He is credited to Chichester as an ensign on the pay roll of Nathan Sanborn's company, in Colonel Stephen Evans' regiment, which regiment marched from the state of New Hampshire in September, 1777, to re-enforce the Continental army at Saratoga. This pay roll extended from the 8th day of September of that year to the 16th day of December following, at which latter date Ensign Stanyan had perished in the service of his country. He was a selectman of Chichester in 1775, and in the following year was a member of the committee of safety for that town. Tradition says that he lost a leg in the army before his death. No record appears of his wife or children, except that the family record makes John Stanyan his son. The records of the pioneer period in Chichester are very meagre. He may have lived in that town several years before the time of the Revolution.

(V) John, son of Jonathan Stanyan, was born September 24, 1763, possibly in Chichester, and died in that town August 1, 1847. He was a successful farmer, and reared a large family. Several of his sons changed the orthography of the name to Staniels, and other retained the original spelling. He was married September 22, 1785, in Epsom, to Abigail Langmaid, who was born in 1767, probably in Chichester, and died February 23, 1846, in her eightieth year. His children were: Polly Langmaid, Jonathan, John, Carpenter, Samuel, James, Edward Langmaid, Hazen, Sally, Charles, Hiram and Jeremiah. Those who changed the orthography of the name to Staniels were Carpenter, James, Edward Langmaid, Hazen and Charles. Mary became the wife of William Martin, of Canaan. Their daughter Abigail married Horace Chace, of that town. (See Chase, X.)

(VI) Edward Langmaid, son of John and Abigail (Langmaid) Stanyan, was born February 3,

1800, in Chichester, and died December 6, 1864, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was reared upon the home farm in Chichester, and received the ordinary education supplied by the common schools of his native town. Going to Boston he there engaged for some years in the grocery business, and subsequently removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was for many years a druggist, until failing health compelled him to abandon active business life. He was a man of quiet, domestic tastes, and did not assume to mangle in public affairs. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was a highly respected citizen. He was married (first) January 1, 1825, to Harriet Richardson, of Medford, Massachusetts, who died in 1837, and they had three children: Harriet, Augustus and Caroline, all of whom are now deceased. The first died unmarried. Augustus was for many years a druggist in Lowell, and was the originator of "Hoyt's German Cologne" which had a great popularity and very wide sale. The younger daughter became the wife of Captain James M. Upton, of Boston, where she died. Edward Langmaid Staniels was married (second), November 11, 1840, to Ruth Bradley, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Tay) Eastman, of East Concord (see Eastman, VI). She was born March 23, 1812, and is still living at East Concord, where she took up her residence in 1809, in the house where she was born. She has one child who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) Charles Eastman, only child of Edward Langmaid and Ruth Bradley (Eastman) Staniels, was born December 27, 1844, in Lowell, Massachusetts, and received his preliminary education there and in Pembroke Academy. He graduated from the Washington grammar school of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was later a student for two years at the Roxbury Latin School. While in school he enlisted in March, 1862, in the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, for service in the Civil war. Being a minor at this time, and his father being in feeble health and feeling the need of his son's assistance, he procured the rejection of the latter from the service. The son then engaged in the wholesale gent's furnishing goods in Boston, and in 1865 went on the road as a commercial salesman. He soon became general agent for an establishment in South Boston which was engaged in the manufacture of paper collars, and continued this connection until 1874. He subsequently became associated as junior partner in the firm of G. D. Dows & Company, manufacturer of soda water apparatus in Boston. After two years he sold out his interest in this concern, and returned to the employment of the paper collar manufacturers. On account of failing health he was obliged to practically abandon business for a period of about two years, and most of this time was spent in Concord. In 1886 he became general agent for New Hampshire and Vermont of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and this association has been continuous to the present time. To this occupation he brought a ripeness of experience; an energy and business ability which built up the business in his charge to a large degree.

On his rejection for service in the Civil war, he became a member of the Old Tiger Regiment of Militia in Boston, and received a commission. During the draft riots in 1864 he was in command of the detachment guarding the armory at Boylston Hall for a period of ten days. He continued his connection with this organization until his removal from Boston. His interest in military affairs, how-

ever, has been continuous, and for many years he has been a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, the leading military organization of New Hampshire. He entered as a private in 1892, and rose through the gradations until he was major commanding from 1903 to 1906, and refused a further election to that office. He is still an active member, and is in almost continuous service on various committees, as well as in the regular work of the organization. He is a past president of the State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and also a past president of the White Mountain Commercial Travelers' Association, a very large body in New England. He was a member of the executive committee of the National Life Underwriters' Association for twelve years, and for many years has served as secretary and treasurer of the Republican city committee of Concord. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library of his home city, and is a member of the East Congregational Church of Concord.

Major Staniels was married October 22, 1874, to Eva Florence Tuttle, of Boston, who was born March 11, 1852, in Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of Gilman and Charlotte (Hackett) Tuttle, both of old New Hampshire families. The following children have been born to Major and Mrs. Staniel: 1. Charles Tuttle, born May 22, 1876, was married June 14, 1900, to Elsie Marie Fuller, and they are the parents of two children, namely: Ruth Celia, born April 7, 1901; and Dorothy Eva, July 31, 1905. 2. Mabel Ruth, born February 14, 1878, was married June 2, 1906, to Jay Roy Spiller, and resides in Concord. They have a daughter, Miriam Florence, born September 15, 1907. 3. Grace, born September 30, 1880, died October 21, of the same year. 4. Roscoe, born February 14, 1886, died September 23, 1902.

The Nuttings are a New England pioneer family which was founded in Massachusetts at an early date in the history of that colony and it was transplanted in New Hampshire considerably more than a hundred years ago. Its representatives fought in the early Indian wars, were enrolled in the Continental army during the American Revolution, and supported the cause of the Union in the sanguinary civil strife of 1861-65.

(I) John Nutting, who came from the county of Kent, England, was residing in Woburn, Massachusetts, as early as 1650, and was one of the petitioners for the town of Chelmsford, whither he went in the spring of 1655. In 1661 he removed to Groton, Massachusetts, as one of its original proprietors, and his dwelling constituted one of the five garrison houses. He was killed in an attack upon the town March 13, 1676, by a band of Indians under the notorious John Monoco. August 28, 1650, he was married in Woburn to Sarah Eggleton, who returned there after her husband's death. She was the mother of seven children: John, James and Mary, who were baptized in Chelmsford; Deborah, Sarah, Ebenezer and Jonathan, who were born in Groton.

(II) John, son of John and Sarah (Eggleton) Nutting, was born in Woburn, August 25, 1651. The christian name of his first wife whom he married December 11, 1674, was Mary, and on January 3, 1707-08, he married for his second wife Mary Parker. He was a lifelong resident of Groton, and the father of: John, Daniel, Jonathan and Eleazer.

(III) Eleazer, son of John and Mary Nutting, was born in Groton, but the date of his birth is not



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at hand. June 23, 1789, he married Abigail Davis, who was born in Groton, July 24, 1699, daughter of John and Mehitabel Davis. He had Abigail, Patience, Eleazer, Sarah and perhaps others.

(IV) Eleazer, third child and eldest son of Eleazer and Abigail (Davis) Nutting, was born in Groton, January 21, 1725-26. He resided in Groton his entire life, which terminated November 10, 1791. March 22, 1749-50, he married Sarah Farnsworth, who was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, November 27, 1727, daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Page) Farnsworth. She bore him one son and several daughters.

(V) Eleazer, only son of Eleazer and Sarah (Farnsworth) Nutting, was born in Groton, September, 11, 1760. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and the description roll states that he was five feet and five inches in stature, and of dark complexion. He married Sarah Kemp, who was born in Groton, February 5, 1764, and resided a few years in Pepperill, Massachusetts. In 1786 he went to Society Land, now Bennington, New Hampshire, from whence he removed six years later to Francestown, this state, and occupied a farm located on the county road in the vicinity of the White mill. He subsequently removed to Danville, Vermont, where his wife died August 26, 1824, and he married a second time, October 11, 1826, to Susannah Pettengill, who died March 2, 1830. His death occurred in Norwich, Vermont, January 7, 1851.

(VI) Allen, son of Eleazer and Sarah (Kemp) Nutting was born in Francestown, September 6, 1810. He resided in Danville for a time, but returned to Francestown and remained there until his death, which occurred February 15, 1888. He was a farmer, a Congregationalist in religious faith and a Democrat who supported Abraham Lincoln and his war policies. His marriage took place April 28, 1835, to Mary Hopkins, who was born in Francestown, May 25, 1815, daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy (Deane) Hopkins, and a descendant on the paternal side of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors. She bore him three sons and five daughters, namely: Rosamond Lucy, Abbey, Ebenezer Hopkins, Maria Dole, George Dean, Charles Eleazer, Ella Floretta and Clara Belle. The mother died October 8, 1893.

(VII) Ebenezer Hopkins, son of Allen and Mary (Hopkins) Nutting, was born in Danville, June 16, 1840. His education was acquired in the public schools, select schools and Francestown Academy. In 1852 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he found employment at the Amoskeag mills. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, was subsequently promoted to the rank of sergeant and served three years with credit in the war of the Rebellion. Shortly after his return from the front he resumed his connection with the textile industries as an employe at the Amoskeag mills, and was for a time employed in the Manchester post-office. After one and a half years as second hand in the weaving department of the New Market Mills, in July, 1867, he went to Hooksett as overseer of weaving in the Hooksett, now Dundee, mills. In April, 1874, he was appointed agent of the Hooksett Manufacturing Company. Here opportunity presented itself for the exercise of his business ability, which proved exceedingly beneficial to the corporation, and he continued in that capacity until October, 1897, when he retired permanently from active manufacturing. For a number of years Mr. Nutting has acted as agent of the Blood estate, which comprises numerous and varied

interests in Manchester, and the intrusting of these properties to his exclusive management fully attests the implicit confidence in which he is held. He is prominent in Grand Army circles, having been elected post commander of Louis Bell Post, Manchester, though business demands prevented his acceptance of the office. He is an active member of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, having joined the church in Hooksett in 1874. Politically he is a Republican, and was representative from Hooksett about the year 1891.

On August 17, 1867, he married Perlina Rowe Perkins, of Brownfield, Maine, daughter of William and Mercy (Dutch) Greenlaw, and widow of Osborne Perkins, a Union soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting are the parents of four children: Elmer W., who will be again referred to. Charles E., a salesman for Henry W. Parker & Company, Manchester, Frederick, teller at the Mechanics Savings Bank, Manchester. Mary, who is residing at home.

(VIII) Elmer W., eldest son and child of Ebenezer H. and Perlina R. (Perkins) Nutting, was born in Hooksett, October 7, 1871. After graduating from the Francestown Academy he pursued a commercial course at a Business College in Boston, at the conclusion of which he accepted a clerkship in the Second National Bank, Manchester, and was subsequently advanced to the position of teller. In 1899 he severed his connection with the Second National Bank to enter the employ of Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Company, bankers and brokers, Boston, and is at the present time occupying a responsible position in the executive department of that establishment. He was at one time actively concerned in the interests of public education in Manchester, having served with ability upon the school board, and although his business prevents a continuation of his former activities, he nevertheless retains an earnest interest in that direction, as well as in all other matters relative to the welfare of the city. He is a member of the Franklin Street Church.

Mr. Nutting married Mary C. Merrill, daughter, of Samuel C. Merrill. She is a prominent club woman, trustee and auditor of the Elliott Hospital and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The children of this union are: Georgia Merrill, Merrill Carpenter, Elmer W., Jr., and another child who is no longer living.

The following sketch of Joseph Wood WOOD and his son, Captain Joseph Wood, the centenarian, is taken from the *New Hampshire Weekly News* of Lebanon, New Hampshire:

Joseph Wood, the father of the centenarian, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1725, and married Anna Palmer, born in 1728. He was one of the proprietors of this town, and brought the first oaken tree that was transplanted from Mansfield, Connecticut, to the new town of Lebanon. He emigrated with his wife and children then born, and arrived at his adopted home about 1765, or 1766. His good judgment and clear foresight secured a large proportion of those beautiful interval lands lying on the east side of Connecticut and south of the Mascoma rivers, extending easterly on the hillside, including a fair portion of the upland. He built his first house on the south side of the King's highway, so called, which was laid out by the proprietors of the town, and ran easterly from the interval land through Lebanon, passing by the Porter place, the Aspinwall hill, the Abel Storrs and the Colonel Constant Storrs farms, to the Enfield line.

The location of the house was about seventy rods easterly from the present residence of Oliver L. Stearns. It was here where he began to clear the land and prepare a new house for his family, and where the younger portion of his children were born. When he first commenced his labors in the forest he was often frightened from his work by strange noises, which he supposed were from wild animals, and was seriously inclined to seek some other place for a settlement. After a few days of anxiety he ascertained that his neighbor, Zalmon Aspinwall, was the wild animal of the woods, who from mere sport had been practicing some of his wonderful imitations of the wolf and wild cat, thus amusing himself at Mr. Wood's expense. Being convinced that no danger was apprehended of a serious nature, Mr. Wood concluded to go on with his work, and did so, without any further disturbance.

Mr. Wood possessed a strong constitution, was industrious, persevering and labored with a will and the power of a strong arm to fell the forest trees and open a farm, and with the assistance of some of his boys who were old enough to help him, he succeeded after a few years in accomplishing his purpose. Improvements and additions to his farm were made year after year, which with the extra help and increase of his family made it necessary to enlarge his present house or build anew. He finally concluded to erect a new one on the west side of the river road, near the intersection of the King's highway. He built it with a view to make it answer a double purpose, for a tavern and a farm house. Its completion was followed by the removal of his family from the old to the new house, which was soon opened as a tavern, and which was probably the first one established around that part of the town. Like other taverns in that early day, it was no doubt rude in conveniences and unceremonious in its management; but nevertheless it was truly the travelers' home, where the landlord was glad to welcome a customer and the weary traveler was happy to find a resting-place. It seems that the bar-room was occasionally a jolly place. One day a traveler called at the tavern, and while partaking of some refreshments at the dinner table the sound of a fiddle was heard in the bar-room, and some footsteps began keeping time to the music, and as the fiddle increased to quick time, so the footsteps moved with greater violence. Mrs. Wood, who was present, threw up her hands and said, "it was a disgrace to the house, but she was glad to know that no one of her boys would be guilty of such a sinful amusement." At that moment the door flew open and one of her younger boys rushed into the room saying, "Mother! mother! brother John's dancing in the bar-room as hard as he can," which caused her to exclaim, "then he must be crazy."

Mr. Wood continued his farming and tavern-keeping until 1789, at which time, according to the record of taxes, he went into business with his son Joseph, Jr., and they paid taxes together up to the year 1797. The old gentleman died on the 2d day of November, 1798, aged seventy-three, and Joseph, Jr., by previous arrangement with his father, came in possession of a large portion of his property. Joseph, the elder, had been successful in accumulating a handsome fortune, and was a generous father to all his children, giving to each an equal share in land, farm, money, or education, excepting the larger portion secured to Joseph, Jr., which caused a little uneasiness in the minds of the less favored children.

As early as 1768, he held the office of constable,

was also elected one of the committee for laying out the school money and conducting the schools. He was also actively engaged in the subject of religion, but according to a vote of the town, May 22d, 1769, for the purpose of establishing a gospel administration, he was selected as one of the committee to procure a minister, and was also otherwise honored by the town. He was among the first who joined the Congregational Church under the pastorate of the Rev. Isaiah Potter.

He excelled in his judgment of the value of lands and other property, and thereby was successful in nearly all his business transactions during life. His wife was one of the strong women of that age, and possessed an active, independent mind, and it is said that she was as much entitled to credit for her judgment and prudence in acquiring property as her husband. She was always pleasant and sociable among her friends and neighbors, and often very amusing in her stories and conversation. They were both well prepared in "the land of steady habits," to become pioneers in a new country, and to bear together the hardships of a life journey through the forest land. They raised a large family, seven boys and three girls, who, by their works, have proved an honor to themselves and to their father and mother.

The following disagreement is supposed to be the only one that ever transpired between Mr. Wood and his wife. When they were cosily enjoying an evening's rest, a scratching was heard in the ceiling of the old house, and Mr. Wood said, "it was a rat," and Mrs. Wood said "it was a mouse," and the same expressions were repeated back and forth several times, until Mrs. Wood declared, with emphasis not to be misunderstood, that "if he continued to say it was a rat, she would not live with him another day." "Well," said Mr. Wood, "call it a mouse then; but Wood knows it is a rat." Mrs. Wood was occasionally humorous. At one time she complained of a great trouble in mind, and her friends tried to console her, and expressed much sympathy for her apparent bad state of feeling, and urged her seriously to tell her great trouble. She finally said with mock solemnity, "it was because her husband did not own all the land that joined him."

The old lady, after her husband's decease, still continued her residence in her old home with her son Joseph, excepting occasional visits among other children. She was an old fashioned woman in strength of body and mind, and enjoyed life and health until March 11, 1813, when she died at the age of eighty-five. The children of Joseph and Anna Palmer Wood are as follows:

1. Rev. Samuel, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, about 1753, married Eunice Bliss, of Lebanon, in 1781; children none.
2. Mariam, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1755, married Stephen Colburn, of Hartford, Vermont, in 1779; children, ten.
3. Jane, born in Mansfield, 1757, married Asa Colburn, of Tunridge, Vermont; children, ten.
4. Captain Joseph, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, November 8, 1759, and married Sarah Gerrish Boscawen, 1782; children, eleven.
5. Captain Ephraim, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, 1761, married Martha Jackson, of Boscawen, in 1785; children, eleven.
6. Anna, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, 1764; married Elias Marsh, of Sharon, Vermont, in 1796; children, seven.
7. Captain Roger, born in Mansfield, Connecticut, 1766; married Achsah Tilden, of Lebanon, in 1795; children, six.

8. Captain John, born in Lebanon, 1768, married Persis Hyde, in 1796; children, eleven.

9. Rev. Benjamin, born in Lebanon, in 1770, married Betsy Dustin; children, eight.

10. Rev. Luther, born in Lebanon, in 1772, married Wealthy Marsh; children, nine.

Total number of grandchildren, eighty-three.

As a history of all the Wood family would be too extensive for a newspaper publication, the writer has selected the Captain Joseph Wood, Jr., branch as being more intimately connected with his father's family. The old stock of Woods seem to have possessed to some extent a martial spirit, and also a spirit of religious devotion, four of whom bore the title of Captain, and three were honored with the prefix of Rev., and all were professors of religion and belonged to the Congregational Church.

Captain Joseph Wood, Jr., the centenarian, son of the first settler Joseph, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1759, and came to Lebanon with his father when about seven or eight years of age. He lived and worked with his father and brothers on the farm, and grew up in the family until free to act for himself. Having received an education sufficient to warrant him in accepting the position of a school teacher, he could not do otherwise than comply with a request from Boscawen to teach school in that town. Providence seems to have favored him in this new calling; for while engaged in teaching, he became acquainted with Miss Sarah Gerrish, daughter of Colonel Henry Gerrish and his wife, Martha Clough, of Boscawen, which resulted in a mutual attachment, and they were married in the year 1782.

Their first settlement was on the farm now owned by Hazen Purmort. An old log house was the only domicile on the land, and it is said that when Mrs. Wood was first introduced to her new habitation, her foot slipped and she fell prostrate on the floor. It was indeed an unpleasant introduction, for a young bride, but eventually it proved the truth of the old adage, "that a bad beginning makes a good end." This little farm of about eighty acres had a pleasant location and was a good piece of land. At one time he raised a large crop of wheat, and being destitute of a barn he thrashed it in the field, leaving the straw upon the ground, which enriched the land to such an extent that the spot was bright and green and easily distinguished from a distance, even when Mr. Wood was getting to be an old man. S. S. Barrows said that when passing along the road to East Lebanon with the old gentleman one day, he called his attention to the still green spot and spoke of the yield of grain as the most bountiful he ever saw.

After a few years of labor on the Purmort farm, he disposed of his interest in it and purchased one hundred acres of land situated on the south side of the road adjoining the Deacon Porter farm. He removed to that place and commenced anew his farm life. His income from that source being limited, he felt obliged to connect other kinds of business with it, and so he traded some in lumber, bought and sold grain, and speculated generally. During the first years of his married life it is said that he was not very rich in this world's goods, but was rich in judgment, in a persevering industry and in the hope of a future independence, but richer still in the possession of a good and sensible wife to manage the household affairs. She was well qualified for a good helpmeet in those early days. She not only did her duty in the house, but sometimes she did more than that outside of her department. The convenience of an oven was desired, and when the bricks were procured she

laid them into an oven with her own hands, and perhaps as well as any man could do it. It was located on a wood foundation and lasted many years, but it was eventually destroyed by fire. The experience and good judgment of Mr. Wood insured him a growing addition to his income from year to year, and his knowledge of the value of the land, of cattle and horses, and almost every kind of property, was superior to men generally, and he continued to improve his farm and to prosper in other business until the increasing age and failing strength of his old father made it necessary that some one of his sons should assist him in his business. An arrangement was finally concluded in the year 1789, as before related, and Joseph removed his family to the house of his father, and the two families were united and remained so during the life-time of the old gentleman.

After his father's death in 1798, Joseph succeeded to a large portion of his estate, including the homestead. Previous to the death of his father he sold to Deacon Porter, November, 1796, his old farm on the hill, where he established his second home, and here the larger number of his children were born. After his final settlement in the house of his father, his labors increased by adding more and more to his real estate. He purchased the Markham mills, located on the Mascoma river, now owned by Messers Martin, Wood and others, which together with his farm, tavern, lumber, turnpike and other duties, etc., gave him an exercise of brain and muscle which would have broken down a common constitution. But he had the power and faculty of organizing and simplifying the different branches of his business in such a manner as to keep the wheels of labor moving with great advantage to his interests, and thus he passed along the tide of time, multiplying his possessions, many years. His youngest son, Samuel, who had been his assistant from his youth to manhood, became partially interested in business with his father, and remained so until about 1837. A few months previous to that time, the father and son were at work in the field one day, when the old gentleman said to his son, "I am getting along to near fourscore years, and I don't want any more trouble or anxiety in regard to business," and proposed to Samuel to take some steps toward a permanent settlement in life. The suggestion seemed reasonable and was consonant, no doubt, with Samuel's feelings, for he readily complied with his father's wishes, and soon persuaded a young lady to become his wife, who was duly introduced into the "old Wood mansion." At that time a further arrangement was made with Samuel which relieved his father from all duties and all interest in regard to the real estate, while a handsome sum in personal securities still remained in his hands, to give a gentle exercise to his mind in the care, collection and distribution of his interest and dividends. Captain Wood, like his old father, in a division of a portion of his property, gave to each of his sons, when they left the parental roof, a farm valued at three thousand dollars, or that sum in money, and to each of his daughters he gave, for a "setting out," the sum of one thousand dollars. In a final distribution by will, each heir received nearly one thousand dollars more. One of the daughters, not meaning to find fault or impugn the justice of her father, says that "he always liked the boys better than the girls. He gave them more and allowed them at home a free and easier life, while the girls had to spin and weave and do house work from morning till night."

It appears that he was desirous of extending his

line of Josephs into posterity, and as an inducement to continue and preserve the family name he offered a premium of a yoke of steers or a colt—whichever might be chosen—to every grandson who should be christened "Joseph Wood"; and his wife, womanlike, not to be outdone by her husband, offered as a premium a string of gold beads to every granddaughter who should be christened "Sarah Wood"; and thus their children were encouraged to obey the injunction of scripture, "to go forth and multiply," and consequently among the eleven branches of their family there were eleven Josephs and ten Sarahs. And each Joseph, who lived to make a choice, preferred a colt, and each Sarah received a string of gold beads—a rich present then, a choice one now, and beautiful as a relic of olden time, and particularly interesting as well as fashionable in this our centennial year.

Captain Wood was apparently careless in his business, but only in appearance. When adding a column of figures, he would often miscall them, but the sum total would always be correct. He seemed to have a ledger in his brain ready posted, from which, by intuition, his mind could strike a balance at will.

The extent and variety of his farming, milling and lumbering, obliged him to employ many workmen, and he found it necessary to be up early in the morning and arouse the family; and to do so he raised a large fire shovel and let it fall upon a stone hearth, which proved as efficient as a Chinese gong.

When repairing his mill at one time, a large team was required to draw some heavy stone. Eight yoke of oxen were hitched together for the purpose, and when on their way to the quarry a chain caught in the crevice of a ledge; and when the teamsters began to back the oxen, the Captain, in a loud voice, ordered them to drive on, saying it would be cheaper to drive on than to lose time backing the team. The Captain was a large, stout man, and yet he worked more with his head than with his hands. He was fond of hunting, and in early days was often successful in killing deer.

During the Revolutionary war he was attached to the army, and stationed at Stillwater, but just previous to the battle at that place his time of service expired and he was on his way home, and thus escaped the conflict and perhaps saved his life.

The old gentleman was one of the substantial pillars of the Congregational Church of Lebanon, and his heart and hand were always open when assistance was required to promote its interests or its influence. As an inhabitant of the town he shared with others in building the first old meeting house in 1772, in the second about 1780 and in the "old meeting house on the common" in 1792. In the afternoon of his life, when a division of the old meeting house was decreed, he gave liberally toward building the new Congregational Church in the Centre village in 1828, where the Rev. Phineas Cooke officiated about twenty years in succession, and was followed by the Rev. Charles A. Downs, about twenty-five years in the same order, and where the Rev. Mr. Ayers and others officiated up to 1875. And towards the sundown of his long life, when the increase of population in the western portion of the town required a better convenience for the enjoyment of religious privileges, then a new society of the same order was formed at West Lebanon, and the generosity of Mr. Wood was again manifested in the erection of another church edifice at the same place; and he also donated one thousand

and dollars to the church. He was also interested in the subject of education and gave one thousand dollars towards establishing Tilden Ladies' Seminary, and was always generous in his contributions for worthy purposes.

He held sundry town offices, was selectman several years, moderator, etc., and was one of the proprietors, directors and builders of the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike. He became a member of the Congregational Church about 1780, and his wife in 1800. It is worthy of note that Mr. Wood attended the first commencement at Dartmouth College, and in fact every one for seventy years in succession, missing but two or three during life. A short time before his death he visited the cemetery with his son Samuel, who had been improving their lot and erecting a monument. As the old gentleman looked upon it he said, "It is all right"; and then in the words of Dr. Watts he said:

"Ye living men come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie."

His hundredth birthday was publicly celebrated in his favorite church near his home in West Lebanon, and a few weeks later his funeral obsequies took place amid a large concourse of relatives and friends. And thus passed away the first and last centenarian in town. Their children were as follows:

Sarah, eldest daughter, was born August 24, 1784, and married Joel Dimick, of Hartford, Vermont, a farmer. They settled in that town, and prospered in worldly wealth and were blessed with a large family of children, having had fourteen, eleven of whom are married and are now living in Hartford and other parts of the country.

Joel, their oldest son, married Emily Waterman, February 11, 1831, and settled in Hartford, Vermont, where she died in 1875, childless. Joel is now living with his brother Samuel, in Bradford, Vermont.

Calvin married Miss Marsh, and is now living in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She had one child that died. The writer remembers Calvin when he commenced the fur trade in Boston, and traded with him more than forty years ago.

George married, and lives in Sherburne, Vermont, and has two children, of whom his married.

Jeremiah married and lives in New York, and has six children.

Samuel married and lives in Randolph, Vermont. He has one daughter.

Bartlett married and lives near the homestead in Hartford. He has three daughters.

Sarah married Tracy Hazen, of Hartford, and has three sons and two daughters.

Mary married Lucius Gerrish, of Tilton. She has one daughter.

Charles D. married Miss Russell, and has a family of six children living in Somerville, Massachusetts. He died April 28, 1876, aged forty-six.

Joseph married and lives in Hardwick, Vermont. He has a son and a daughter.

Harriet married Milton Gerrish, of Franklin, and lives in Northfield. She has three children.

Olive married Charles Gerrish, and lives in St. Charles, Minnesota, and has three children.

Martha was born June 16, 1786, and January 23, 1811, she married Jediah Dana, born July 15, 1780. He was a son of William Dana, one of the men who first spent a winter in Lebanon. He lived and died in West Lebanon, August 4, 1853, aged seventy-three. His wife died March 8, 1856, aged

sixty-nine. Their children were as follows: Mary, born November 7, 1811, married Almond Evans and settled in Oxford, she died leaving two children, one of whom is married. Sarah, born in 1813, married Mr. Pendleton, of Illinois, and died there. Dyer, born in 1813, was killed by falling from a tree. Joseph, born in 1817, went west, married, and is dead. Samuel, born in 1819, was drowned. Emma, born in 1821, married Dr. Lewis, of Connecticut, and settled in New York City; she has two children. William, born 1823, is married, and lives in Illinois, and has ten children. Samuel, 2nd, born in 1827, was a physician; he married Miss Reynolds, and settled in New York City; he has two children. Jane, married, went west, and has three children. Charles, born February 22, 1830, married Laura Gillett, of Hartford, Vermont; they are now living in a new house located on that pleasant spot in West Lebanon, where her father's house stood in olden time. They have two sons and two daughters.

Joseph Wood, Jr., was born April 20, 1788, and married Sarah Dana, of Pomfret, Vermont. She died leaving one son Joseph, who died young. He married again, Mary, daughter of the Hon. James Smith, of Grantham, and settled in Meriden, where they both died several years ago, leaving one son, James, who married Frances, daughter of Benjamin Cutler, of Meriden, and they are now living in that place.

Polly was born August 16, 1789, and married Samuel B. Gerrish, of Boscawen, September 7, 1806. They began life in that town in a house at the east end of Main street, where they kept tavern many years. "In days of yore," it was one of the most celebrated stopping places on the road from Montpelier to Boston. The bar-room was the traveler's fireside, the "depot flip and toddy and pepper and cider." It was also a work-shop and a "home of industry," where axe-helves and whipstocks were turned out in great abundance, and made legal tender in making change for tavern bills. "Pod" teams would put up early or drive late to get there, because they could "eat, drink and be merry" and enjoy a wholesale freedom in a jolly place. If a teamster stopped there on his return from market, it was known all along the road, by his axe-helves and whipstocks, that he had patronized Bartlett Gerrish's tavern. After a while a change of times came over the business of the country, and Mr. Gerrish removed with his family to Hartland, Vermont, where they resided several years. Finally they settled in Lebanon on the Benjamin Crocker farm, in the Wills Kimball district, where they lived until his death in 1866, aged eighty-four years, and where his widow is still living and enjoying fair health at the age of eighty-seven years. Judging from her present appearance she is as likely to live and celebrate her centennial birthday as was her father at the same age. Their children are as follows:

Sarah, who married Orlando Sargent, of Woodstock, Vermont, and finally settled at East Lebanon, where he died December 22, 1855, aged fifty-two. His wife died February 2, 1860. They left three children, Orlando, Mary and Justus.

Joanna married Mr. Currier, then George Gates, and was the wife of Humphrey Wood at the time of her death.

Mary remains at home with her mother, unmarried.

Susan married Humphrey Wood, and they are now living on Elm street.

Joseph W. married Eunice, daughter of the Hon.

Sylvanus Hewes, of Lyme. He seems to have inherited many of those peculiar traits of character which his grandfather possessed in early life. The desire to buy and sell and speculate and to own lands, even like his old grandmother, who felt bad "because her husband didn't own all the land that joined his." His acres almost surround our village at the present time, and he appears to have enough of every thing also. They have two children, Charles and Kittie.

Samuel married Clara Dearborn, and died January 3, 1854, aged twenty-six.

George married and went west.

Charles married Anna Foster, daughter of Horace Foster. She died Aug. 4, 1874, aged thirty-two, leaving one child. He married (second), Lydia Gates, with whom he is now living.

Henry G., second son of Joseph, was born July 4, 1791, and married Betsey Gerrish, of Boscawen, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Jeremiah, which is the same one that belonged to his uncle Luther Wood in earlier days. He was a good farmer and left a handsome property. He died in January, 1873, aged eighty-one, and his wife died in 1859, aged sixty-two. Their children were as follows: Betsey, who married Oliver L. Stearns, of West Lebanon, April 7, 1840. They had eight children: Albert, married Harriet Towne, October 5, 1868; Melinda, married Charles Emerson, April 28, 1868; Nettie, married Leonard Estabrooks, October, 19, 1868; Ella, married George H. Worthen November 8, 1872; Bertha, Jessie and Abbie are at home. Daniel died young.

Sarah married Sanford Hazen, of Hartford, Vermont, April 7, 1840. They had ten children: Curtis, married Frances Farnsworth, December 8, 1868; Leonard, married Maggie Porter, September 23, 1873; Lucy, married Eben Marshall, June 1, 1869; Frances, married James Wiggin, January 1, 1873; Julia, married Charles Gale, May 25, 1875; James, Emma, Ellen, Frederick and Wilbur are unmarried.

Joseph married Frances Whittier, February 26, 1856, and have one daughter, Florence, at home.

Moses married Sarah Church, July 4, 1858, went west and died there November 9, 1870, leaving three young children—Grace, Nellie and Bessie.

Henry G., Jr., married Louisa Farnsworth, March 29, 1850, and had two daughters, Mary Alice Wood and Belle.

Jeremiah married Ellen Dickinson March 25, 1855, and had twelve children: Frank, Annie, Sadie, George, Ella, Josie, Daniel and Nellie, are now living; Willie, Lizzie and Fannie died in 1869, and Mabel in 1875.

Hannah was born August 13, 1794, and married Haynes Jewett, December 7, 1815. He was the son of James Jewett, one of the first settlers in Enfield. He was a blacksmith, and commenced business in Captain Joseph Wood's neighborhood, where he found his wife. They lived many years in a red house, on the bank of Connecticut river, north of the Mascoma. They finally settled in Scytheville, and their homestead is the same which is now owned and occupied by his son Joseph and is the one where the old gentleman died. Their children were as follows:

Joseph married Cynthia, daughter of John Ela, a farmer, who lives on the old homestead of his father in Scytheville. Their children were John and Edna.

Sarah married Sylvanus Buel, of Norwich, Vermont. He kept a hotel in that town several years, and finally settled in Parma, New York.

While unloading hay the binding pole fell upon his head, fracturing his skull, which proved fatal. He left his widow with four children. After a few years she married again.

Haynes married Lydia Sprague, of Hingham, Massachusetts, now living in St. Charles, Minnesota. They have three children.

Calvin married Louise Kendall, of Woodstock, Vermont. He lives and keeps a livery stable in Lebanon. He is a hunter and has a pack of hounds, and has been complimented by a note in a public gathering as the "happiest man" in town. They have three daughters: Ada, who married George Perkins; Nellie, and Sarah, at home, and all living in their father's house on Bank street.

Olive was born April 16, 1796, and married Leicester Emerson, of Reading, Vermont, and is still living at the age of eighty. They have had five children.

Susan, born March 29, 1798, and September 16, 1824, she married Luther Alden, born August 19, 1797. Mr. Alden was a cabinet maker and carried on that business many years at Lebanon Centre. Many of the older inhabitants have specimens of his work in the form of old fashioned side-boards, etc. He finally gave up his trade, turned farmer and settled on the old Dr. Parkhurst or Priest Foord farm, near West Lebanon, where, in connection with his farming, he cultivated grapes and other fruits with success. He was a son of Daniel Alden, one of the early settlers in town, and brother of Ezra, lately deceased. Their children were as follows: Joseph, married Jeanette Tucker, of Hartford, Vermont, now living in Nebraska, and has four children.

Sarah married James Hubbard, of West Lebanon. She died in 1873, leaving one son and four daughters—Ida, Eva, Lucy Susan and Fred.

Charles went west, married and settled in that country. He has one child.

Fannie seems to have adopted the "better" part and lives at home with her mother.

Mr. Alden is still in her usual health, aged seventy-eight.

Jeremiah, son of Joseph, was born in the year 1803. He lived with his father during his minority, built a house with the assistance of his father, and when completed for occupation he married Mary L., daughter of Stephen Kendrick, Esq. She was born February 2, 1806, and became his wife December 27, 1826. After their settlement the house was opened and kept as a tavern several years. But that business eventually proved unprofitable, and it was closed as a public house. Its location was south of the lower bridge on the Mascocoma river and is the same now owned and occupied by Joseph Wood. Jeremiah died December 26, 1839, aged thirty-six. Their children were as follows:

Joseph born in 1827, died in 1842, aged fifteen.

Sarah married Lucius Groves, November 13, 1844, and they are now living in Concord. They have two sons and one daughter.

Charlotte married Martin Baker in September, 1856. They have one child.

Jeremiah, Jr., married and settled in Minnesota, and had three children.

Lizzie married William Moses and had eleven children, six of whom are living.

After the decease of Mr. Wood, his widow married Arnold Porter of Lebanon, July 6, 1850, and in the year 1851 her husband died, at the age of seventy-three, leaving his wife a widow the second time. She is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Moses, on Elm street.

Emma was born in October, 1806, and married Egbert B., Kendrick. He owns and lives in the "Rising Sun" house in Lebanon. Their children were:

Joseph, born September 25, 1829, died August 28, 1848.

Sarah, born February 14, 1831, married Samuel Chamberlin, June 1, 1849, and settled in Three Oaks, Michigan. Both died several years ago, leaving three children—Lee, Martha and Helen.

Emma D., born January 27, 1835, married N. B. Marston, in 1860. They have had three children—Harry, George and Ina.

Clara, born December 14, 1836, married Thomas Marston in 1865, and had one son, Charles.

Richard, born July 14, 1840, died April 16, 1867. Unmarried.

Frances B., born January 27, 1842, died young.

Frank, born March 25, 1845, married Belle Goff, of Hartford, Vermont, February, 1867. No children.

Harlan, born October 29, 1848, married Ellen H. Huse, of Enfield, February, 1872. One child.

Mr. Kendrick, the father, is a close reasoner upon many subjects and particular a weather wise man. His observations and records are made and preserved with great care, and many years of experience have enabled him to judge very correctly, so much so that he is a fair match for "Old Probability."

Samuel, the youngest son, who had always lived with his father, was born in September, 1807, and married his cousin, Lydia Gerrish, daughter of Isaac Gerrish, of Boscawen, in 1837. The families formed one household until the death of old Mrs. Wood, which occurred August 24, 1839, at the age of seventy-three. Samuel continued in possession of the old homestead and the old gentleman lived on with him during life.

January 8, 1866, Samuel's wife died at the age of forty-eight, leaving two children—Joseph, who died young and Sarah Augusta, born in 1846. She graduated at Tilden Ladies' Seminary, and September 5, 1866, she married her cousin, the Rev. Edward Thurber, of Monroe, Michigan, a Congregationalist minister. They spent the first two years in Walpole, Massachusetts, and then removed to Syracuse, New York, where he continues his ministerial duties to the present time. Two children.

Deacon Wood married the second time, Mrs. Mary Gerrish Thurber, September 5, 1871, widow of Jefferson Thurber, Esq., of Monroe, Michigan, and mother of the Rev. Edward Thurber. She has two daughters with her and the Deacon, with his family, is now quietly residing in the old homestead at West Lebanon.

Recapitulation.

The first column contains the names of Captain Wood's children, eleven in all.

The second column gives the number of Captain Joseph Wood's grandchildren.

The third column gives the number of Captain Joseph Wood's great-grandchildren.

Sarah	14	33
Martha	11	23
Joseph, Jr.	2	0
Polly	8	6
Henry G.	6	36
Hannah	4	12
Olive	5	0
Susan	4	10
Jeremiah	5	18
Emma	8	8
Samuel	2	2
	—	—
	69	148

In all lands and in all ages circumstances ADAMS have created opportunities for gifted men to distinguish themselves above their fellows. In some instances inherited talent has made it possible for men in successive generations of the same family to fill high positions in the same general line, as in finance, literature or statesmanship. This is true of the Rothschilds of Germany, the Lees, the Harrisons, the Astors and the Adamases, in the United States. In the case of the last named family, like that of Daniel Webster, it is not certainly known from what part of the mother country they came, or when they landed in America. But latent natural ability was developed in the individual when his opportunity came and his environment demanded it; and that ability coupled with strength of character made the Adamases, Samuel, John, John Quincy and others of the stock, the great leaders they were. This ability to see opportunities and this strength to perform great labor was not a fortuitous gift to the individual, but is a characteristic that has often developed in this great family—for nearly all the Adamases of New England are of one stock. Its individual members have, as a rule, been persons of ability, industry, energy, honor, honesty, sobriety, of genial disposition, good neighbors and steadfast friends, persons of substance and influence. From this sturdy family that landed on the shores of New England nearly three centuries ago have come a host, who as yeoman, bankers, manufacturers, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and statesmen have served well in the situations they have been called to fill.

(I) Henry Adams, of Braintree, is called thus because he was one of the earliest or first settlers in that part of Massachusetts Bay designated "Mt. Wollaston," which was incorporated in 1640 as the town of Braintree, then including what is now Quincy, Braintree and Randolph, Massachusetts. He is believed to have arrived in Boston with his wife, eight sons and a daughter, in 1632 or 1633, but whence he came is a matter of conjecture, except that he was from England. The colonial authorities at Boston allotted to him forty acres of land at "the Mount," for the ten persons in his family, February 24, 1640. The name of his wife is not known, nor where or when she died. Henry Adams died in Braintree, October 6, 1646. It is known that he was a millster as well as a yeoman or farmer, and a plain, unassuming man of tact and ability who came to America for a better opportunity for his large family. His sons were: Lieutenant Henry, Lieutenant Thomas, Captain Samuel, Deacon Jonathan, Peter, John, Joseph and Ensign Edward. (Mention of Peter and Joseph and descendants appears in this article.)

(II) Captain Samuel, third son of Henry Adams, was born in England in 1617. He was admitted a freeman May 10, 1643. After residing in Charlestown for a time he went to Concord, and in 1653-54 penetrated the wilderness to what is now Chelmsford, where he was granted a large tract of land in 1656 with the exclusive privilege of erecting and operating a saw-mill, provided he would sell boards at three shilling per hundred feet. He was also granted the exclusive right to operate a grist-mill. He was commissioner of the court in 1667. His death occurred in Chelmsford, January 23, 1688-89. His first wife, who was before marriage Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Graves, died October 8, 1662 or 64, and on May 7, 1688, he mar-

ried Esther Sparhawk, daughter of Nathaniel Sparhawk of Cambridge. She survived him many years and died at an advanced age November 4, 1745. The children of his first union were: Samuel (died young), Rebecca, Thomas and Catherine, twins, (the latter died young), Catherine, Susanna, Mary, Nathaniel (died young), Martha and another Nathaniel. Those of his second wife were: Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin and Esther.

(III) Captain Joseph Adams, second son of Captain Samuel and Esther (Sparhawk) Adams, was born in Chelmsford, November 27, 1672. He possessed considerable real estate in Chelmsford. His will was made January 20, 1717, and his death occurred two days later. The Christian name of his wife was Mary. She bore him nine children: Samuel, Joseph, Benjamin, Esther, Mary, Rebecca, Jonas, Sybil and Hannah.

(IV) Benjamin Adams, third son and child of Captain Joseph and Mary Adams, was born at Chelmsford in December, 1701. He died in the prime of manhood October 30, 1738-9. The christian name of his wife was Olive, and the names of his children were: Olive, Benjamin, Oliver, William and Abijah.

(V) Oliver Adams, second son and third child of Oliver Adams, was born in Chelmsford, October 27, 1729. He served in the war for national independence. In the Massachusetts rolls he is credited with having been a private in Colonel Loami Baldwin's regiment May 1, 1775, and from September 27, to October 20, 1777, he served in Captain John Ford's company of Colonel Jonathan Reed's regiment. December 2, 1756, he married Rachel Proctor of Chelmsford (see Proctor), and his children were: Rachel, Olive, Sybil, Hannah, Oliver, Nabby and Colonel Benjamin.

(VI) Oliver Adams, fifth child and eldest son of Oliver and Rachel (Proctor) Adams, was born in Chelmsford, January 7, 1767. In his youth (1788 or 9), he went to Rindge, New Hampshire, to reside with his sister Sybil, wife of Moses Hale. He subsequently married Betsey Marshall of Chelmsford, and owned and occupied the farm which, at a more recent date, became the property of Willard C. Brigham. He was an industrious and respected citizen. His death occurred in Rindge, December 29, 1813. His first born child died in infancy. His other children were; Marshall and Fanny, who married Thomas Baker of Johnson, Vermont. Mrs. Betsey Adams married for her second husband Jonathan Parker of Chelmsford and she died sometime in 1852.

(VII) Deacon Marshall Adams, son of Oliver and Betsey (Marshall) Adams, was born in Rindge, March 14, 1801. After serving an apprenticeship in the cloth dressing mill of Deacon Ebenezer Brown he went to New Boston, this state, where he successfully engaged in the woolen manufacturing business until 1852; and then turned his attention to agriculture. He was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church in New Boston, and as one of its most substantial and upright citizens was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen. He was married May 9, 1826, to Sarah G. Richards, born in Newton, Massachusetts, October 21, 1803, daughter of Thaddeus and Dorothy (Coolidge) Richards, who settled in Rindge in 1820. They were the parents of thirteen children: Marshall C., Sarah Elizabeth, William Richards, John R., Frances B., Mary N., Joseph G., Henry Parker, Charlotte R., James C., Ellen M., Charles A. and George A., all of whom have been noted for their high moral character.

(VIII) Joseph G. Adams, fourth son and seventh child of Deacon Marshall and Sarah G. (Richards) Adams, was born in New Boston, December 12, 1836. When a young man he engaged in mercantile business at Natick, Massachusetts, whence he removed to New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and he finally settled in Manchester. As a merchant he was upright, conscientious, attentive to his patrons and therefore successful. His citizenship was typical of his race and breeding. In politics he was a Republican. His religious affiliations were with the Congregationalists. May 10, 1858, he married Martha W. Perry, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Stone) Perry. She became the mother of six children, five of whom: Eugene F., William S. (of Nashua), James G., Charles J. and Grace P., are now living. The latter is now the wife of Charles E. Sanborn of Somersworth, New Hampshire.

(IX) Eugene Francis Adams, eldest son of Joseph G. and Martha A. (Perry) Adams, was born in Natick, October 14, 1859. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Natick, which he attended for eleven years without missing a day, and was concluded with a commercial course at a business college. His practical training for the activities of life was acquired in a country store. In 1881 he came to Manchester and for the ensuing two years was in charge of a grain mill. Accepting a position as bookkeeper for Swift & Company in New York City he retained it for three years, and during that time attained a very high place in the estimation of the firm, who regretted his leaving them. In 1887 with his brother, William S. he went to western Nebraska and took up three claims containing four hundred and eighty acres in all and raised cattle and horses. During his three years residence there he was elected and served as elder of the Lacota Presbyterian Church. Upon his return to Manchester, New Hampshire, he engaged in the hay, grain and feed business, which had been in the family for a period of fifty-seven years, and continued in that line of trade successfully for about twenty years, the last twelve of which he has been with his brother a member of the firm of Adams Brothers. In politics Mr. Adams is a Republican, and while residing in New Ipswich was elected town clerk, and also served as first assistant foreman of Tiger Engine Company, No. 1. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and holds the responsible position of financier of Amoskeag Lodge, No. 1, of Manchester, and grand receiver of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire since its was founded. He also has served as president of the Workmen's Benefit Association of New Hampshire. In religious affairs he is an active participant, being assistant superintendent of the Hanover Street Congregational Church Sunday School for the past eight years.

In 1892 Mr. Adams married Annie P. Felch, daughter of William P. Felch. She was a music teacher of recognized ability, and was interested in Sunday school work. She died September 9, 1906, aged fifty-six, leaving one daughter, Beulah, born March 9, 1894.

(II) Peter, fifth son of Henry Adams, born in England, in 1622, died about 1690 in Medfield, came to America with his parents and brothers and sisters about 1632 or 1633. In 1652 he removed from Braintree to Medfield with his wife and eldest son. His house was burned with others by the Indians in 1676. He married Rachel (surname unrecorded), and they had eleven children: John, Rachel, Dr. Peter, Hannah, Mary, Jonathan, Jonathan, Ruth, Joseph, Dr. Samuel and Henry.

(III) John, eldest son and child of Peter and Rachel Adams, born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1651, died February 26, 1724, was a farmer. He is said to have married, 1677, Dorcas (Watson) Dwight, daughter of John Watson, of Roxbury, and widow of Timothy Dwight, and removed to Canterbury, Connecticut, "not to Ipswich." Certain it is that he married, April 2, 1685, Michal Bloice, of Watertown, Massachusetts, recorded at Watertown as "Mychall," daughter of Richard and Mychall (Jennison) Bloice, also "Boyce," born April 3, 1664. Their children, all born at Medfield, were: Samuel, Mary, Patience, Ruth, Josiah, Captain John, Isaac, Richard, Joshua, Abigail, Bethia and Captain Michael.

(IV) Captain John Adams, sixth child and third son of John and Michal (Bloice) Adams, was born in Medfield, December 14, 1695, and died January 16, 1762, in his sixty-sixth year. His last years were spent in the North Society of Canterbury, Connecticut, west of Buck Hill. He married, 1733, Mrs. Abigail (Cleveland) Brown, daughter of Josiah and Abigail (Paine) Cleveland, born in Canterbury, June 3, 1715, died December 19, 1782, in her sixty-eighth year. Their nine children, all born in Canterbury, Connecticut, were: Lois, Mary, Captain John, Lydia, Deacon Cornelius, Deacon Ebenezer, Abigail, Samuel and Ruth.

(V) Samuel, eighth child and fourth son of Captain John and Abigail (Cleveland) Adams, was born in Canterbury, May 16, 1753, and died in Williamstown, Vermont, November 23, 1827, aged seventy-eight years. He served in the army of the Revolution seven years and was one of the body guard of General Washington. In 1786 he removed to Putney, Vermont, and in 1803 to Williamstown, where he was a farmer. He married, May 11, 1777, Betsey Litchfield, born in Canterbury, 1756, died in Williamstown, August 4, 1820, aged sixty-four years. They were the parents of twelve children: Samuel, Jr. (born in Canterbury), Elisha, Elijah, Luther (died young), Betsey (born in Putney, Vermont), Polly (died young), John, Abigail, Luther, Parker, Polly and Louisa.

(VI) Luther, ninth child and sixth son of Samuel and Betsey (Litchfield) Adams, was born in Putney, Vermont, October 29, 1791, and died in Randolph, Vermont, February 20, 1872, aged eighty years. He had a small farm and was a carpenter and bridge builder. He married, in Brookfield, Vermont, December 1, 1814, Lydia Reed, daughter of Jonathan and Polly (Humphrey) Reed, born in Brookfield, September 20, 1795, died December, 20, 1881, aged eighty-six. They had ten children, as follows: Rev. Elisha, Rev. Henry Wright, Luther, Jr., Richard Reed, Hon. Bailey Frye, Maria Lydia, Laura Lucinda, Albert Cornelius, Adelaide Cornelia and Mary Frances. Elisha and Mary Frances were born in Williamstown; all the others in Brookfield.

(VII) Rev. Elisha Adams, D. D., eldest son and child of Luther and Lydia (Reed) Adams, was born in Williamstown, Vermont, July 29, 1815, and died suddenly of apoplexy at Concord, New Hampshire, August 15, 1880. He was educated in Norwich University, and Newbury Seminary. He was admitted a member of the New Hampshire and Vermont Methodist Episcopal conference in 1836, and held numerous stations; was presiding elder of the Dover district, 1849-1853; of the Claremont district, 1860-1862; and of the Concord district, 1863-1866. From 1858 he made his home in Concord, New Hampshire, where he was elected a member of the board of education in 1868 and president in 1871.



Eugene F. Adams,



Paulocky H. Nelson

He was the building agent of the Methodist Seminary at Tilton, New Hampshire; was extensively known and highly respected and esteemed. He was a high degree member of the Masonic fraternity at Concord, and commanded a large influence wherever he was known.

He married (first), in Manchester, June 19, 1838, Mary Ann Merrill, daughter of Captain Israel and Nancy (Farmer) Merrill, died in Concord, December 8, 1868. Married (second), January 13, 1870, Sarah Jane Sanborn, daughter of James and Lydia (Prescott) Sanborn, born in Concord, June 20, 1828. The children of the first marriage were: Henrietta Maria, born in Bradford, Vermont, August 28, 1839, married, January 4, 1871, at Concord, New Hampshire, Charles A. Bradeen, of Waterford, Maine, born March 27, 1838, residence Toledo, Ohio. She died August 14, 1876. Henry Clinton, born in Danville, Vermont, May 21, 1842, died at Tilton, May 1, 1850. Sarah Jane, born in Corinth, Vermont, February 1, 1844, married, October 2, 1871, in Concord, New Hampshire, John Chamberlain Ordway, of Concord. (See Ordway, VII). Clara Belle, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 13, 1854, died December 1, 1854.

(II) Joseph, seventh son and child of Henry Adams, was born in England in 1626. He was a maltster by trade; was made freeman in 1653, and held the office of selectman in 1673. He died in Braintree, December 6, 1694, aged sixty-eight. He married in Braintree, November 26, 1650, Abigail Baxter, who was the daughter of Gregory and Margaret (Paddy) Baxter, of Boston. She died in Boston, August 27, 1692, aged fifty-eight. Their children were, Hannah, Joseph, John (died young), Abigail, Captain John, Bethia, Mary, Samuel, Mary, Captain Peter, Jonathan and Mehitable.

(III) Joseph (2), eldest son and child of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Baxter) Adams, was born in Braintree, December 24, 1654, and died in Braintree, February 12, 1737. Joseph Adams and John Bass were credited to Braintree for services in the war with the Indians, August, 1676. Joseph Adams was selectman in 1673 and in 1698-99. He married (first), February 20, 1682, Mary Chapin, born August 27, 1662. She died June 14, 1687, and he married (second), Hannah Bass, daughter of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass. She was born June 22, 1667, and died October 1705. He married (third), Elizabeth Hobart, daughter of Caleb Hobart, of Braintree. She died February 13, 1739, aged seventy-one. The children of the first wife were Mary and Abigail; by the second wife, Rev. Joseph, Deacon John, Samuel, Josiah, Hannah, Ruth, Bethia and Captain Ebenezer; and by the third wife Caleb.

(IV) Rev. Joseph (3), eldest son and child of Joseph and Hannah (Bass) Adams, and uncle of John Adams, second president of the United States, was born in Braintree, January 4, 1688. He graduated from Harvard College in 1710; was ordained and settled in Newington, New Hampshire, November 16, 1715, and remains as pastor for sixty-six years. He was a man of culture and spotless character and was very influential and widely known. He was called by Hon. Jeremy Belknap "my old friend, the Bishop of Newington." He died in Newington, May 21, 1783, in his ninety-fifth year. He married (first), October 13, 1720, Mrs. Elizabeth Janvein, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Knight) Janvein, of Newington, New Hampshire. She died February 10, 1757, and he married (second), January 3, 1760, Elizabeth Brackett, of Greenland, New Hampshire. The children by the first marriage were: Elizabeth, Dr. Joseph, Ebenezer, Deacon

Benjamin and a daughter. (Mention of Ebenezer and descendants forms part of this article).

(V) Dr. Joseph (4), second child and eldest son of Rev. Joseph (3) and Elizabeth Knight (Janvein) Adams, was born in Newington, January 17, 1723, and died in Barnstead, March 22, 1801, aged seventy-eight. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1745; became a physician, contrary to his father's wishes, and settled in Newington, but removed in 1792, to Barnstead, where he lived the last nine years of his life. He married Joanna Gilman, daughter of Major Ezekiel Gilman, of Exeter, commander of the New Hampshire forces at the taking of Louisburg in 1745. Their children were: Ezekiel Gilman, Captain Joseph, Ebenezer, Dudley, Gilman, William, John, Elizabeth, Abigail, Benjamin, Nathaniel and Polly.

(VI) Ezekiel Gilman, eldest child of Dr. Joseph and Joanna (Gilman) Adams, was born in Barnstead, November 17, 1749, and died in Gilmanton, August 27, 1831, aged eighty-two. He was a house carpenter by trade, and a useful and influential man in the communities where he lived. He settled sometime after his marriage in Gilmanton. He married (first), December 24, 1771, Mary Hoyt, of Newington. She died May, 1798, and he married (second), November 17, 1801, Drusilla Ewer, born in 1780, daughter of Captain Ewer, of Barnstead. She died in April, 1877, aged ninety-seven. The children of Ezekiel and Mary (Hoyt) Adams were: William, Mary, Nancy, Ezekiel, Elizabeth and John, and those of Ezekiel and Drusilla (Ewer) Adams were: Rufus, Thoda, Jeremiah, Abigail, Ezekiel, Drusilla and Sarah B.

(VII) William, eldest child of Ezekiel and Mary (Hoyt) Adams, was born in Newington, New Hampshire, baptized July 17, 1774, and died in 1842, aged sixty-eight. He was a carpenter and resided in Barnstead all his life. He supported the Whig party, while his religious belief was that of the Congregational denomination. He married Hannah Jacobs, who lived to about the age of eighty years. Their children were: John, Samuel H., Alfred Ezekiel and Deacon William Clark.

(VIII) John, eldest child of William and Hannah (Jacobs) Adams, was born in Barnstead, in 1800, and died November 28, 1877. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, which with farming was the main occupation of his active life. He resided in Barnstead until his death. In politics he was a Whig. He married Sally Seward, daughter of George Seward, of Barnstead. She was born in 1803, and died December 5, 1877. She was a member of the Congregational Church. They had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters: Peabody H., William Henry, Albert, Hannah, Sarah, Jane, Frank, Mary, Nancy, George W., Nathaniel Wilson, Samuel and Alvah O.

(IX) Peabody Hodgdon, son of John and Sally (Seward) Adams, was born in Barnstead, April 22, 1820, and at the age of fourteen removed to Loudon. There he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at that and farming about fourteen years. In 1865 he removed to Pittsfield, where he bought a farm located on Concord Hill, where he resided until 1876. In 1874, with his son Frank W., he formed the firm of P. H. Adams & Company, which has carried on a profitable general mercantile business for thirty-one years past. Mr. Adams, by constant use of his strength and energies, has succeeded in accumulating a competency and fills a place of influence in the community where he resides. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Free Will Baptist Church of which Mrs. Adams was

a member. He was selectman in 1870-71-72, and is one of the directors of Pittsfield National Bank. He married, March 15, 1847, Martha S. Wells, born April 28, 1822, daughter of Stephen and Eliza (Tretton) Wells, of Loudon. She died October 17, 1893, aged seventy-one. They had three children: Elizabeth, Abbie A., who died young, and Frank W. Elizabeth, born in Loudon, July 21, 1848, married, October 21, 1869, Clarence Johnson, and died in Washington, D. C., December 31, 1899. They had two children, Edward (now deceased) and Scott. Frank W. Adams, born in Loudon, February 7, 1857, married Hattie Marston, born in Pittsfield, October, 1856, daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Marston, of Pittsfield. They have one child, Abbie A., born March 1, 1883.

(V) Ebenezer, third child and second son of Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Knight) (Janvein) Adams, was born in Newington, September 4, 1726, and died in Barnstead, November, 1764, aged thirty-eight. He married, January 13, 1757, Louisa Downing, who died September 16, 1820, aged eighty-nine. Their children were Samuel and Elizabeth.

(VI) Samuel, only son of Ebenezer and Louisa (Downing) Adams, was born in Newington, March 7, 1758, baptized March 12, 1758, and died April 24, 1821, at the age of sixty-three. He is said to have graduated from Harvard College; he was town clerk of Newington for many years. He married, May 19, 1782, Lydia Coleman, who was born March 15, 1761, and died in 1847, at the age of eighty-six. Their children were: Samuel, Ephraim C., William C., Olive C., Elisha H., Ebenezer, George, Lydia, Rufus, Eliza Ann and Oliver.

(VII) George, seventh child and sixth son of Samuel and Lydia (Coleman) Adams, was born in Newington, March 1, 1797, and died in Eastport, Maine, December 15, 1880. He married, March 21, 1824, Mary Higgins, of Eden, Maine, and settled in Eastport. Their children were: Eliza A., George C., William M., Sarah E. and Mary L.

(VIII) Mary L., youngest child and third daughter of George and Mary (Higging) Adams, was born in Eastport, April 7, 1832; married, October 24, 1851, Edward R. Bowman, of Eastport, and died at Belmont, New Hampshire, June 2, 1890, aged fifty-two years. Edward R. Bowman, son of John Lisenby and Anne (Batson) Bowman, and grandson of Andrew Bowman, was born January 1, 1829, and died in Eastport, Maine, October 20, 1898, aged almost seventy years. By occupation he was a sea captain. He enlisted September 30, 1862, as a seaman, and served one year on the "Circassia" and the "Ossipee." October 21, 1863, he was discharged. He re-enlisted in the same year, for three years, and served as boatswain on the "Ticonderoga" and also as quartermaster. He was present December 24, 1864, at the first attack on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, where his left leg was broken. For gallantry at that attack he was awarded a medal by the government. He was discharged from the service, while in the hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, March 22, 1865. Edward R. and Mary L. (Adams) Bowman had four children: Marietta Bowman, born October 10, 1882, who married Edwin C. Bean (see Bean, VII); Harold A., Edward W. and George R. (Second Family.)

ADAMS An ancestor of the Adamses now in hand went to New London early in the last century, going there from Massachusetts, and tradition asserts that the emigrant ancestor was of the famous Adams pedigree referred to in an article on the Adams family of Manchester. (which see).

(I) Robert Adams, tailor, was born in England in 1602, and emigrated to Massachusetts Bay in 1635, settling first in Ipswich. One tradition says that he came from Devonshire, while another, of equal value, states that he was of Holderness in the county of York. He was accompanied by his wife, who was before marriage Eleanor Wilmot, and two children. He was residing at Salem in 1638-39, and in 1640 removed to Newbury, where he accumulated considerable property including a large farm. His prosperity denotes the possession of that keen intelligence, inherent energy and indomitable perseverance so common among the Adamses of New England, which in some measure substantiates the claim that he was a cousin of Henry Adams, of Barntree, the progenitor of two presidents of the United States. Robert died in Newbury, October 12, 1682. His first wife, Eleanor, previously referred to, died June 12, 1677, and on February 2, 1678, he was married a second time to Mrs. Sarah (Glover) Short, widow of Henry Short. Her death occurred October 24, 1697. His children, all of whom were of his first union, were: John and Joanna (born in England), Abraham, Elizabeth, Mary, Isaac, Jacob (died young), Hannah, and another Jacob.

(II) Sergeant Abraham, second son and third child of Robert and Eleanor (Wilmot) Adams, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639. He was practically a life-long resident of Newbury and quite prominent in the local militia, serving as corporal from 1685 to 1693, and was made a sergeant in 1703. He died in August, 1714. November 10, 1760, he married Mary Pettingill, born July 6, 1652, daughter of Richard and Joanna (Ingersoll) Pettingill. She died September 19, 1705. The ten children of this union were: Mary, Robert, Captain Abraham, Isaac, Sarah, John, Dr. Matthew, Israel, Dorothy and Richard. (The last named and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) John, fourth son and sixth child of Sergeant Abraham and Mary (Pettingill) Adams, was born in Newbury, March 7, 1684. He settled in that part of Rowley which is now Georgetown, Massachusetts, owning a farm on the north side of Pentucket Pond, and died there May 8, 1750. He was twice married (first), January 22, 1707, to Elizabeth Noyes, who died childless, December 23, 1708; (second), November 17, 1713, to Sarah Pearson, who died December 10, 1754 or 56. She was the mother of eight children: Sarah, Elizabeth, Meritah, John, Mary, Benjamin, Hannah and Moses.

(IV) John (2), eldest son and fourth child of John (1) and Sarah (Pearson) Adams, was born in Rowley, April 12, 1721. About the year 1780 he settled in New London, New Hampshire, where his death occurred September 28, 1803. His first wife, whom he married August 3, 1748, was Sarah (or Mary) Brocklebank. June 10, 1755, he married Elizabeth Kilborn, of Rowley, and on September 3, 1764, he was married for the third time to Mrs. Meritah Stickney, born in Bradford, Massachusetts, March 14, 1727, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Hardy) Tenney. She was the widow of Samuel Stickney. She died in New London, July 21, 1803. The children of the first union were: Captain John, born September 29, 1749. Benjamin, February 19, 1751. Sarah, March 23, 1753. Lois, November 15, 1754. Those of the second marriage were: Elizabeth, born January 29, 1756. Jane, May 25, 1757. Solomon, March 4, 1759. Jedediah, January 18, 1761. Mary, November 23, 1763. By his third wife: Moses, born July 21, 1765. Jonathan, September 27, 1767.

(V) Solomon, third son and child of John (2)

and Elizabeth (Kilborn) Adams, was born in West Rowley, March 4, 1759. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war from July 2 to December, 1780, five months and twelve days, and later in life was granted a pension. He subsequently settled in New London, and died in that town March 18, 1834. In 1779 he married Molly Bancroft, his first wife, and his second wife was Mary Sargent. His first wife bore him seven children: Alexander, Solomon, Mary and Susan, who were born in West Rowley; Abigail, Eliza and Emily, who were born in New London. Those of the second union were: Peter, Daniel, Lois, Zebedee, Augustine, Chloe and Sarah.

(VI) Solomon (2), son of Solomon (1) and Molly (Bancroft) Andrews, was born in West Rowley, February 28, 1780. He resided for some years in Springfield, New Hampshire, but returned to New London about 1824, and died there June 22, 1851. He married Mary Collins, daughter of Joseph Collins of Springfield. She died in 1879, aged eighty-six years. Their children were: Mary E., Miranda, now ninety-one years old (1907). Smith, born October 16, 1816. Dennis H., born in Springfield, November 16, 1819, deceased. Joseph C., born July 31, 1824. Norrman B., born in New London, December 22, 1828.

(VII) Joseph Collins, second son and fourth child of Solomon (2) and Mary (Collins) Adams, was born in New London, July 31, 1824. Learning the shoemaker's trade he followed it during the active period of his life in connection with farming, and was an upright, conscientious man and a useful citizen. In politics he acted with the Republican party, but his habitual reserve prevented him from seeking public office. He died in New London, October 18, 1899. November 29, 1857, he married Ann Eliza Wiggin, of Springfield, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wiggin, and reared two sons: Elmer Ellsworth, born March 30, 1862; and Herman S., the date of whose birth will be recorded presently. Elmer E. Adams who was associated in mercantile business with his brother, is quite prominent in local Republican politics and has served as postmaster in New London from 1894 to the present time. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and treasurer of the local lodge. He was married November 6, 1896, to Minnie Richardson, daughter of Sargent and Maria Richardson, of Sutton, this state. They have one son, Myron R. Adams, born June 13, 1897. Mrs. Elmer E. Adams is actively interested in church societies.

(VIII) Herman Solomon, youngest son of Joseph C. and Ann E. (Wiggin) Adams, was born in New London, February 3, 1871. His education was acquired in the public schools and he began the activities of life in the insurance business. He later worked at carriage painting and prior to that was employed in a scythe manufactory. Some years later he became associated with his brother in carrying on a large general store, and this business has proved successful. The Adams Brothers also conducted the undertaking business. He was local representative of several well-known insurance companies, including the New Hampshire Fire, Capitol State, Home (of New York), Niagara, Continental, Metropolitan Plate Glass and New York Underwriters. For eight years he has served with unusual ability as town clerk, and was actively identified with the Republican party. He was an Odd Fellow and occupied some of the chairs in Heidelberg Lodge, No. 92, also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He attended the First Baptist Church. He was a musician of no mean order, was leader of the New London Cadet Band ten years, and also leader of Ardell Orchestra.

On September 12, 1895, Mr. Adams was joined in marriage with Flora Everett, daughter of Frank M. Everett, of Concord. They have had two children: Pearl Donna, born October 23, 1901; and Beth Hale, born January 7, 1904, died March 2 of the same year. Mr. Adams died March 22, 1907.

(III) Richard, youngest child of Sergeant Abraham and Mary (Pettingell) Adams, was born in Newbury, November 22, 1693. He was a husbandman and died in his native town, November 2, 1778. He married December 12, 1717, Susanna Pike, of Newbury, who died in that town, October 17, 1754. Their children, all born in Newbury, were: Mary; John, died young; Hannah; Enoch; Richard; Susanna; John; Daniel; Moses and Edmund.

(IV) Edmund, youngest child of Richard and Susanna (Pike) Adams, was born in Newbury, October 24, 1740, and was a yeoman residing in that town until 1781, when he removed to Londonderry, New Hampshire. He married (first), in Newbury, November 22, 1764, Hannah Thurston, who died September 12, 1807. He married (second) ——— Kimball, a widow. He died in that part of Londonderry now known as Derry, January 18, 1825. His children, all born in Newbury, were: James, see forward; Jane, died young; Amos; Patience; Jane; Hannah; Edmund; Richard; Benjamin, and Jacob. The last named died August 15, 1822. He bequeathed all his property, consisting of some fifteen thousand acres, to found a college for women, being the first man to entertain this idea. The institution was known as the Adams Female Academy of Derry.

(V) James, eldest child of Edmund and Hannah (Thurston) Adams, was born in Newbury, May 5, 1765, and died in May, 1853. He was a blacksmith, and settled in East Derry, New Hampshire, about 1780, where he lived three years. He then removed to Londonderry, where he remained until the death of his father, and then settled on the original homestead of the family on the east side of the town. This place has been in the possession of the family since 1780. After his last removal James Adams devoted all his time to farming. He married Anna, daughter of Jonathan Griffin, a Welshman who resided in Londonderry, and had children: John, Benjamin, David, Hannah, Edmund, Mary, Sarah and Rebecca. (Edmund and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(VI) David, third son of James and Anna (Griffin) Adams, was born October 15, 1797, in Londonderry, New Hampshire, and at the age of twenty-one journeyed on horseback to Lockport, New York, where among strangers he settled and took up blacksmithing as a trade. In a few years he returned to Londonderry with a span of horses and a lumber wagon, making the journey in three weeks. After a brief visit he returned with his horses, part of the way riding in his cart and then, after hitching his horses to a canal boat, proceeding in the boat. After reaching his new home he bought a farm and made farming his life work, buying new fields until he had three hundred acres. He died January 30, 1868, in Lockport. In 1840 David Adams married Adelia Maria, daughter of Jasper and Elizabeth (Delamarter) Griffin. She was born in Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, January 25, 1808, and died June 3, in Lockport. Jasper Griffin was born in 1760 at Petersburg, New York, and died July 20, 1825, and Elizabeth Delamarter was born January 7, 1767, at Petersburg, and died July 25, 1850; both died in Niagara county. David and Adelia Adams had two children—Anna, born October 4, 1844, and married

Myron Tracy; and Daniel Simmons, whose sketch follows.

The family of Dr. Daniel Simmons
ADAMS Adams, of Manchester, New Hamp-
shire.

(VII) Dr. Daniel Simmons Adams was born in Lockport, New York, May 3, 1846. He attended the district schools of that town and later the Lockport Union Academy and Pinkerton Academy of Derry, New Hampshire. He was for two years at Genesee College, Avon, New York, one year in the medical department of the University of New York, and for two years in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, February 28, 1872. He was for one year in the New York Hospital, ending his term of service there in the fall of 1872. In September of that year he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was a successful physician and valued citizen until his death, thirty-five years later. As a surgeon Dr. Adams was well and favorably known throughout the state of New Hampshire, and was often called upon to give expert testimony before the superior court. He was one of the leading members of the surgical staff of the Elliott Hospital, holding this position since its organization in 1890 until his death. A brilliant and skillful operator, he brought many patients to the hospital not only from his own city but all parts of the state. He was consulting surgeon to the Children's Home and Woman's Aid Home; also a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Masonic Home of Manchester. Dr. Adams joined the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1873, and was an active and prominent member for thirty-four years. He served this society as treasurer, president and president of its board of censors for twelve years, and at all times took a zealous interest in the welfare of the organization. Dr. Adams was a member of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Washington, D. C., in 1887. For years he was associate supreme medical examiner of the Royal Templars Insurance Order, headquarters at Buffalo, New York. In December, 1906, he was made president of the New England Alumni Association of New York City Medical Colleges.

In politics Dr. Adams was a Republican, though he had little time to participate in party affairs. He was a member of the Hanover Street Congregational Church. He was much interested in fraternal organizations, particularly the Masons, being a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; Bektash Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, of Nashua, and Rutli Chapter, Order Eastern Star, of Manchester. He was also a prominent member of James E. Shepard Colony of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers. His extensive practice, that included all sections of the city and much of the country round about, gave him considerable outdoor life, but he was an ardent sportman, and he delighted whenever his work permitted a brief vacation, to hunt big game in the wild lands of Maine, Nova Scotia and Canada. He was one of the best hunters in Hillsborough county and he had an ardent love for outdoor life in all its forms.

On November 17, 1870, Dr. Adams married Cora Anna, daughter of Andrew and Margaret A. Fox, of Athurn, New Hampshire. She died February 22, 1808, leaving no children. On June 13, 1900, Dr. Adams married his second wife, May Gertrude,

daughter of James and Sarah (Fox) Benson, of Manchester, who was born July 24, 1876.

Dr. Adams' death occurred at his home, 440 Hanover street, Manchester, on January 12, 1907, at the age of sixty years. He had been in poor health for ten months, but the news of his death in the prime of his career was received with profound sorrow by his brother physicians, his patients, and the townspeople generally. His widow is now living in Manchester.

(VI) Edmund, sixth child and fourth son of James and Anna (Griffin) Adams, was born in Londonderry, February 22, 1802, and died in Derry, December 10, 1868. He was educated in the common schools and was a farmer, but in the latter part of his life became a well-read lawyer and a good councillor, was a broker and held town offices. He married, October, 1828, Jane March, born in 1804, died June 10, 1833. She was a native of Walpole, New Hampshire, and was the seventh of a family of thirteen children. Three children were born of this marriage; Lucian, see forward; George W., died April, 1832; and Daniel, deceased.

(VII) Rev. Lucian, eldest and only living child of Edmund and Jane (Marsh) Adams, was born on Bartley Hill, Londonderry, July 28, 1829. After attending the common schools he prepared for college at Pinkerton and Kimball Union academies, being graduated from the latter in 1853. He then matriculated at Dartmouth, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1858. Thence he went to Phillips Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in August, 1861. His first charge was the Central Congregational Church at Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he remained but a short time and then became pastor of the Congregational Church at Petersham, Massachusetts, where he labored three years. Mr. Adams entered the service of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Church, in 1864, and sailed from New York for Turkey, March 4, 1865, where he took charge of the missionary work of the American Board of Foreign Missions and continued in this field of labor until 1895, when he resigned. During this time, covering thirty-one years, he had devoted himself to his mission and accomplished a large amount of good. He visited the four principal divisions of the world, crossed the Atlantic eight times, and traveled extensively in the principal countries of Europe, including Scotland, England, France and Italy. His retirement from missionary work occurred when he was sixty-one years of age, long after most men retire from less arduous labor. After his return to America he settled in Derry Village, where he spends enough of his time at manual labor to ensure good health, and a great deal of the remaining time is spent in filling various pulpits of the neighborhood, and in the company of his books, of which he has a well selected library of both secular and religious works. He married (first), in Springfield, New Hampshire, November 20, 1862, Susan A. Adams, born in that town, September 16, 1833, died in Turkey, November 18, 1866, daughter of Hon. Daniel and ——— (Williams) Adams, of Springfield. She had been a classmate of Mr. Adams at Mendeth, from which she was graduated in August, 1854. Mr. Adams married (second), in Turkey, October 11, 1867, Dora Frances, born in Newington, Connecticut, December 20, 1840, daughter of Pratt Frances, of Newington. She was graduated from the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in the class of 1863, and soon afterward went to Wilmington, North Carolina, where she taught in the first contraband school



D. S. Adams.



E. S. Adams

in the country, ever conducted under military protection, General Benjamin F. Butler being her sponsor. She then went to Turkey, where she performed efficient service in the missionary field. She died in Turkey, February 5, 1891. By his first marriage Mr. Adams had one child: Lucian, who died in infancy. By his second the children were: 1. Helen A., born in Turkey, August 3, 1871. Has been for a number of years a nurse in the Johns-Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland, and is now superintendent of the maternity and operating wards. 2. Edmund Francis, born in Turkey, June 8, 1874. Was graduated from Harvard University in 1896, as valedictorian of his class. For five years he had charge of a large stock farm and is now a lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Walter Sidney, born in Turkey, December 20, 1876. Was graduated from Dartmouth College as valedictorian of the class of 1898. He subsequently took a course at the University of Chicago, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; then took a post graduate course of nearly two years in a college in Munich, Germany. He had charge of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, at Geneva Lake, and is now professor in charge of the Carnegie Astronomical Observatory, Wilson mountain, Pasadena, California. He was a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain before he was thirty years of age.

The Adams family of Winchester was established there anterior to the Revolutionary war, and at least one of its members, if not more, participated in that struggle.

(I) Noah Adams, who was a pioneer settler in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, went there from New England, and although the meagre records at hand fail to mention the locality from whence he came, they indicate that he may have emigrated from Connecticut. He participated in some of the important events which occurred in Pennsylvania during the war for national independence; survived the atrocious Wyoming Massacre; and about the year 1778 he and his family made their way through the wilderness to Connecticut.

(II) Amos, son of Noah Adams, was born in Wilkes-Barre, August 16, 1773. When five years old he accompanied his parents on their long and perilous journey through the woods to Connecticut, and subsequently went to Winchester, New Hampshire. In early life he learned the tailor's trade. Physically he was strong and active. His mental faculties were well developed and, considering his limited opportunities for attending school, he acquired a good education, chiefly through his own persistent efforts. These attainments made him exceedingly valuable to the community as a master, and he also practiced medicine with excellent results. His robust constitution enabled him to ward off in a great measure the infirmities that usually indicate the sunset period of life, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Winchester, July 3, 1871, at the ripe old age of nearly ninety-eight years, he was a remarkably well preserved man. He possessed a vivid recollection of the exciting events connected with his early boyhood in Pennsylvania; the horrors of Indian warfare; the gruesome spectacle of seeing the savages enter the garrison with white men's scalps hanging from their shoulders; the sufferings from a lack of water and other vital necessities during the long tramp through the forest, on which occasion the travelers were marked in such a manner as to protect them from hostile Indians; and even as a nonagenarian he frequently related these incidents to interested

listeners. It is generally believed that he was the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre. The maiden name of his wife, to whom he was married October 15, 1798, was Mary Fassett. She was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, January 3, 1778, and died in Winchester, March 13, 1829. Their children were: Joab F., Lite, Noah, Asa, Elizabeth A., David A., Anna, Lucy, Mary, Dennison C. Amos Adams married (second) Thankful Hiscock, by whom there was no issue.

(III) Noah (2), son of Amos and Mary (Fassett) Adams, was born in Winchester, June 2, 1804. Learning the cooper's trade he followed it in connection with farming, and his entire life was spent in his native town. His death occurred October 30, 1853. On May 29, 1832, he was married by Jonathan Blake, Jr., to Eunice Stearns, born in Warwick, Massachusetts, March 17, 1809. The children of this union are: Mary E. and Ebenezer S.

(IV) Ebenezer Stearns, son of Noah (2) and Eunice (Stearns) Adams, was born in Winchester, February 27, 1833. He began his education in his native town, continued his studies in Warwick, Massachusetts, and concluded them in Richmond, New Hampshire. He assisted his father upon the farm until the latter's decease, when he acquired possession of the homestead and has ever since resided there, devoting his energies largely to agriculture with profitable results, and also to palm leaf hat manufacturing. He removed from the homestead farm to his present place of residence in 1894, since which time he has been living in retirement. In his palm leaf hat manufacturing business Mr. Adams put the leaf out to the braiders to make into hats. He had as many as a hundred braiding for him at times. The hats were sold at Winchester, Fitchburg and North Dana, but principally to Hon. N. L. Johnson, of Dana, Massachusetts. Mr. Adams used to go through the state of Vermont putting out leaf at the stores and buying hats at wholesale for him. He began this business about fifty years ago. He has rendered his share of service to the town in a civic capacity, having been a member of the board of selectmen for four years, is a justice of the peace, and in politics is a Democrat. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order.

On January 27, 1861, Mr. Adams was married in Richmond to Rosetta Palmer, born in that part of Reading, Massachusetts, which is now Wakefield, July 2, 1839, daughter of Elihu Horsford and Nancy (Drew) Palmer. One daughter born of this marriage, Ethel M., wife of Reuben E. Hammond, of Winchester. A son born of this marriage, Clarence Adams Hammond, died at the age of three years.

Mary E. Adams, sister of Ebenezer S. Adams, married Daniel R. Spaulding, of Fitzwilliam, and thirty years later, A. G. Beebe, also of Fitzwilliam.

Zenas Adams was born at Goffstown, New Hampshire, in 1787, and in early life went to reside in Manchester. In 1835 he removed to Pembroke, where he died in September, 1853. The major part of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He emphasized his patriotism by serving as a soldier in the second conflict with Great Britain (1812-15), and he acquired an honorable record in the army. He married Lydia Baker, who was born in Manchester, November 22, 1793. Their children were: Mary Jane, Idetta, Nathaniel Baker, Elizabeth McCurdy and Lucy Ann.

(II) Nathaniel Baker, only son of Zenas and

Lydia (Baker) Adams, was born in Goffstown, October 13, 1823. The active period of his life was spent upon a farm in Pembroke, and his death occurred in that town June 6, 1883. He was married December 22, 1853, to Eleanor Batchelder French, daughter of Moses French, of Deerfield, this state, and was the father of five children: Charles Sumner, who will be again referred to; Mary Ella, born May 16, 1859; Jessie Fremont, born March 30, 1862, married Mailand E. Prescott, son of John M. and Mary (Lake) Prescott, of Pembroke; John Frank, born August 3, 1864; and George French, born February 16, 1867, died in Boston, April 22, 1892.

(III) Charles Sumner, eldest son and child of Nathaniel B. and Eleanor B. (French) Adams, was born in Pembroke, February 5, 1857. He was reared and educated in his native town, and from his youth to the present time has been engaged in general farming in Pembroke. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land which he cultivates with profit, and ranks among the progressive and well-to-do farmers of that section. Politically he supports the Republican party, and his religious affiliations are with the Congregationalists. He is actively interested in the Patrons of Husbandry and a member of the local Grange, No. 11. On August 6, 1885, Mr. Adams was joined in marriage with Nellie Jane Cate, daughter of Andrew Jackson Cate, of Allenstown, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have four children: Nate, born January, 1887; Kate, born September, 1890; Pearl, born August, 1894; and John, born April, 1902.

(I) Hon. Francis M. Adams was ADAMS born in Boston, February, 1816. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from the Latin School, and took high rank as a scholar, displaying a special aptitude for the study of modern languages. When a young man he entered the Boston police department, but subsequently withdrew in order to accept an appointment as messenger for the governor's council, in which capacity he served three successive administrations, and he afterwards occupied a similar position in the supreme court. About the year 1850 he entered the service of Suffolk county as a deputy sheriff, and retained that office through successive reappointments for the remainder of his life, which terminated in December, 1883, as the result of an accident. In his personal appearance Mr. Adams was exceedingly attractive. Tall of stature and powerfully built, his commanding presence was emphasized by an ease and natural grace of carriage which universally won the admiration of all with whom he came in contact, and his personal characteristics were equally commendable. He comprehended his duties as a public official from the basis of lofty ideals, and his invulnerable integrity insured their prompt execution. Prominent among his many admirable qualities was his bountiful love for his family and his zealous devotion to their welfare and comfort. His chief delight consisted in the imparting of his knowledge of languages and other branches of polite learning to his children, whose love and affection for their parents was only equalled by their respect and veneration, and these were in no small measure shared by his friends, official co-workers and fellow citizens in general. He is still remembered by the older residents of Boston, who speak of him in terms of the highest regard, and a veteran official at the Suffolk county court house in reference to him, said: "The recalling of Mr. Adams to my mind awakens in my memory many pleasant recollections of him." In poli-

tics he was in early life a Whig, and subsequently a Democrat. Mr. Adams married Susan Hinckley Nye, who was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 12, 1823, daughter of Captain Nathan and Sarah H. (Hinckley) Nye, the former of whom, a well-known shipmaster of his day, was lost at sea during a voyage from France to Rochelle, New York. Mrs. Adams' mother, who was a descendant of Thomas Hinckley, the first governor of Barnstable Plantation, devoted considerable time and energy to church work, and accomplished much in propagating the principles of Christianity. Hon. Francis M. and Susan H. (Nye) Adams were the parents of six children: Mary E., William H., Helen M., Annie C., Elizabeth L., and Frederick G., died aged fourteen years.

(II) Captain William Hinckley Nye, second child and second son of Francis M. and Susan H. (Nye) Adams, was born in Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, October 22, 1851. At thirteen years of age he enlisted in the United States navy as an apprentice. In September, 1867, he was transferred from the United States frigate "Sabine" to the sloop-of-war "Ossipee," belonging to the North Pacific squadron. In this vessel he sailed to Alaska, and was a witness to the formal transfer of Alaska by the Russian government to the United States, and is now (1907) one of the four survivors of those who were present on that occasion. He subsequently entered the merchant marine service, engaged chiefly in the Californian trade, and attained the rank of captain. During the fifteen years he spent as a mariner he made fifteen trips around Cape Horn, three around the world, and visited nearly every point of commercial importance on the globe. After leaving the sea and the perils of a sailor's life he settled in Campton, New Hampshire, engaged in mercantile business, and is now proprietor of the largest general store in the village of Campton, where for the last twelve years he has served as postmaster. He is active in political affairs, and popular as well, and served as a member of the New Hampshire legislature from Campton, 1900-01. He is well up in Masonry, being a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pemigewasset; the Royal Arch Chapter; Omega Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory. He is also a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He married, July 10, 1879, in Campton, Sarah Florence Cook, who was born in that town October 18, 1854, daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Kenrick) Cook, and granddaughter of General Moody Cook, also of Campton. Four children have been born of this union: Helen Eliza, February 15, 1880; Lucy Cook, March 20, 1882, who died August 12, 1884; Marion Frances, May 8, 1885; and Ida E., January 19, 1887. All were born in Campton except Helen E., who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

(I) Philip Adams was born in 1825, ADAMS in Gaspé Basin, Providence of Quebec, and was a hunter and fisher most of his life. In 1874 he removed to Haverhill, New Hampshire, and settled on a farm which he tilled until a few years before his death, which occurred in Haverhill. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith an Episcopalian. He married Rosanna Cremere, who was born in Guernsey, Province of Quebec, and died in Haverhill. They were the parents of fourteen children: Philip, Rosanna, Beamon, Nich-

olas, Thomas, Elizabeth, William, Alfred, Joseph, Ambrose, John, Agnes, Isaac, and Patrick. The last two children died young.

(II) John Benjamin, tenth child and eighth son of Philip and Rosanna (Cremere) Adams, was born at Gaspé Basin, Province of Quebec, April 3, 1864, and came with his parents to Haverhill, New Hampshire, when eight years old. He was educated in the common schools of Haverhill, and later apprenticed himself to a builder, whose trade he learned. Three years later he removed to Laconia, where he worked at his trade for hire the ensuing ten years, and then went into business for himself. For fourteen years he carried on business successfully. He attends the Baptist Church, votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Laconia. He married Nellie Brown, who was born in Campton, June, 1860, daughter of David Brown, of Campton.

The very numerous family of this EASTMAN name which has spread throughout New England and many of the middle and western states is the progeny of a pioneer of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and many of the later generations in New Hampshire are descended from the first of the name at Concord, who was the principal settler of this town. This family has many prominent representatives in its various generations. The earliest known record of the ancestry of the Eastmans of this country is the will of John Eastman, of Ramsey, county of Southampton, England, dated September 24, 1602.

(I) Roger Eastman, as investigation shows, was the first of the name in America. He was born in Wales, in 1611, and died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 16, 1694. He came from Langford, county of Wilts, sailing from Southampton, April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence." John Jobson, master, bound for Massachusetts Bay Colony. On the ship's papers he was entered as a servant of John Saunders. It is believed that his real rank was higher than appears, but was concealed on account of the emigration laws or for political reasons. The name has been spelled and mis-spelled in divers ways, Eastman being one of the commonest divergencies. Roger Eastman received lands in the first division in Salisbury in 1640-43, and his minister's tax in 1650 was eight shillings and three pence. From Salisbury the members of this family dispersed in various directions, the major part settling in the southern towns of New Hampshire and the northern towns of Massachusetts. Members of the third generations pushed farther north and settled on the Merrimack. Roger Eastman married Sarah Smith (the surname is uncertain, however), who was born in 1621, died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 11, 1697. They were members of the church in Salisbury in 1694. Their children were: John, born January 9, 1640; Nathaniel, March 18, 1643; Philip, October 20, 1644; Thomas, September 11, 1646; Timothy, September 29, 1648; Joseph, November 8, 1650; Benjamin, December 12, 1652; Sarah, July 25, 1655; Samuel, September 20, 1657; and Ruth, January 21, 1661. (Mention of Philip, Benjamin, Samuel and descendants occurs in this article).

(II) John, eldest child of Roger Eastman, was born January 9, 1640, in Salisbury, and died there March 25, 1720. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1677, was made freeman in 1690, and represented Salisbury in the general court of Massachusetts in 1691. He was married Octo-

ber 27, 1665, to Hannah Heilie, who lived but a short time thereafter. He was married (second), November 5, 1670, to Mary, daughter of William Boynton, of Rowley. She was born May 23, 1648, in that town and received from her father the gift of a farm, as did each of his six other children. He was a teacher, also a tailor and planter and was a large holder of lands in Essex county. John Eastman's children were: Hannah, John, Zachariah, Roger, Elizabeth, Thomas (died young), Thomas and Joseph. (Mention of Roger and Joseph and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Zachariah, third child and second son of John and Mary (Boynton) Eastman, was born in Salisbury, August 24, 1679, and died in Ipswich, where he lived most of his life, November 18, 1732. He married first, May 1, 1703, Martha Thorn, of Ipswich, who was admitted to the church in Salisbury, July 28, 1706. She died June 6, 1718, and he married second, Phebe West, who died March 3, 1723. He married third, September 3, 1724, Deborah Pillsbury, widow of Reuben Whittier, by whom he had seven children. The children by the first wife were: Jeremiah, Martha, Abigail, Jacob, and Ruth; by the second wife: William, Mary, and Benjamin; by the third wife: Timothy, and a daughter who died young.

(IV) Jeremiah, eldest child of Zachariah and Martha (Thorn) Eastman, was born in Ipswich (Massachusetts), March 30, 1704, and settled in Byfield. He married, February 10, 1725, Lydia Brown, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brown) of Salisbury. Their children were: Lydia, Hannah, Martha, Jeremiah, Meriam (see below), Mary, Ephraim, Phebe, and Benjamin.

(V) Miriam, fourth daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Brown) Eastman, was born February 28, 1740, in Byfield, and became the wife of Josiah (3) Sawyer. (See Sawyer, V).

(VI) Jeremiah (2), fourth child and eldest son of Jeremiah and Lydia (Brown) Eastman, was born in Byfield, Massachusetts, November 28, 1732, and died in Deerfield, New Hampshire, in 1802. He resided for a time in Kingston, and removed, in 1762, to Deerfield, New Hampshire, where he settled on a large tract of land on the southeast shore of Pleasant Pond. He was one of the foremost men of his town, and an ardent patriot. In 1772 and in 1774 he was a member of the board of selectmen, in 1775 he was elected town clerk, and held that office continuously for twenty-five years; from 1775 to 1781 inclusive he was elected a delegate to represent the parishes of Deerfield and Northwood in the congress at Exeter. He was elected to the general assembly at Concord, in the years 1783-4. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration made April 12, 1776, in response to a call from the committee of safety. He was a member of the church in Deerfield, and as active in church matters as in other public affairs. He was one of the committee to fix the site of the meeting house in 1776, and in 1779 one of the committee to build a church. His will is dated March 27, 1798. He married Hannah Quimby, and they were the parents of several children: Jacob, Ephraim, Benjamin, Sarah, Lydia, Enoch, and Jeremiah.

(VI) Ephraim, third son and fifth child of Jeremiah and Hannah (Quimby) Eastman, was born March 15, 1768, baptized in Deerfield, May 1, 1768, and died in 1853. He removed about 1792 to Andover, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, October, 1800, Lydia Robie, of Weare, who was born April 23, 1777, and died July 26, 1843, daughter of John and Mary (Eastman) Robie.

Their children were: Mary, Versal Ransom, Royal Friend, Hiram, Butler, John Langdon, Ephraim, Lydia, George, Jeremiah, and James Monroe.

(VII) Royal Friend, third child and second son of Ephraim and Lydia (Robie) Eastman, was born March 30, 1805, and died April 9, 1868. He was a farmer and resided in Andover. He married first, November, 1833, at Andover, Sophronia Mayo, born in Andover, January 1, 1814, died August 22, 1840, daughter of John and Lydia (Laha) Mayo, of Andover. He married second, Nancy A. Langley, who was born January 1, 1815, and died March 4, 1896. Two children were born by the first wife: Helen Mar, who never married; and John Robie, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) John Robie, only son of Royal F. and Sophronia (Mayo) Eastman, was born in Andover, July 29, 1836. He attended the common schools, and the academies at Andover and New London, passing from the latter to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated; from the Chandler Scientific School in 1862 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, after two years' attendance there. In 1877 his Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1853 to 1862 he taught school several terms, and in that way earned money to defray to a considerable extent his expenses in school. After leaving Dartmouth he passed the required examination and was appointed assistant in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., November 7, 1862. The assistant astronomer of the Naval Observatory recommended his promotion, and on February 17, 1865, he was appointed professor of mathematics in the United States Navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, a position he held until his retirement in 1899. He was employed in astronomical observations, computations and research for thirty-six years, from 1862-1898. He prepared most of the published work in the annual volumes of the government observatory from 1874 to 1898. He was in charge of the meridian circle work at the observatory from 1874 to 1891; observed total solar eclipses August 7, 1869, at Des Moines, Iowa; December 23, 1870, at Syracuse, Sicily; July 29, 1878, at West Las Animas, Colorado; and May 28, 1900, at Barnesville, Georgia. He was in charge of the eclipse party at West Las Animas, Colorado, and of the party which observed the transit of Venus at Cedar Keys, Florida, in 1882. He prepared and edited the second Washington Star Catalogue, which contains the results of nearly eighty thousand observations made at the United States Naval Observatory, between 1866 and 1891. He was retired for age July 29, 1898, with the rank of captain in the United States Navy, but retained on active duty until October 12, 1898. Was promoted, June 29, 1906, to rank of rear admiral in the United States Navy, on the retired list. Returning to New England he has resided in Andover, New Hampshire. He is the author of "Transit Circle Observations of the Sun, Moon, Planets and Comets," published in 1903, and for some time has been preparing a history of his native town, which is now (1907) nearly completed. In 1905 he was a representative from Andover in the New Hampshire legislature. In 1907 he was appointed member of the New Hampshire state board of equalization.

He was the first president of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 1808; president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, 1839; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1887 and 1892; and in the latter year was president of the Cosmos Club, of Wash-

ington. He was president of Dartmouth Alumni Association in Washington for several years, and has been an alumni trustee of Dartmouth College since 1900. In politics he is a gold-standard Democrat. Professor Eastman has been from early manhood a deep thinker and an industrious student, and his professional accomplishments have brought him much credit in the world of science. He is a dignified, courteous gentleman of tall, erect and commanding figure, and though past seventy-one years of age, he possesses the springy action of youth; and when on his farm, drives his oxen while holding the plow, and turns a furrow with scientific accuracy, an accomplishment few men attain.

He married, December 26, 1866, Mary Jane Ambrose, of Boscawen, who was born March 6, 1840, daughter of Samuel A. and Dorothy (Atkinson) Ambrose.

(III) Roger (2), third son and fourth child of John and Mary (Boynton) Eastman, was born February 26, 1682, in Salisbury, and resided in Amesbury, Massachusetts. His will was made and probated there in April, 1743, and his widow's will about ten years later, which indicates approximately the time of their deaths. He was married January 5, 1710, to Hannah Kimball, daughter of John Kimball (see Kimball, III). Their children were: Roger, Hannah, John, Mary, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Abigail, Miriam and Samuel. (The last named receives mention, with descendants, in this article).

(IV) Roger (3), eldest child of Roger (2) and Hannah (Kimball) Eastman, was born April 12, 1711, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and settled in that town. When the province line was established in 1741, his farm was proven to be in Newton, New Hampshire. His will was made March 24, 1771, and allowed September 19, 1791. His wife's name was Rachel and their children were: Thomas, Stephen, Ichabod, Samuel, Isaac, Nicholas, Hannah, Judith and Jennie. (Mention of Ichabod and Samuel and descendants appears in this article).

(V) Stephen, second son of Roger (2) and Rachel Eastman, was born March 27, 1744, in Newton, New Hampshire, and died in Lyndon, Vermont. He resided in Newbury until 1778, and then removed to Bow, New Hampshire, where he purchased a tract of land at the base of Wood Hill. He signed the association test there. After he was eighty years old it was his custom, on each Sabbath, regardless of weather, to walk six or eight miles and return. He was a shoemaker by occupation, and wished his son and namesake to follow that trade, but this was distasteful to the latter and he started out at the age of fifteen years to clear and till his father's farm. At first this was a great grievance to the father, but the family seemed to prosper from this time on and he ultimately deeded his farm to the son in the hope and expectation that the latter would support himself and wife in their old age. It is quite apparent that both father and son were self-willed and stubborn. When the time came to build a new house there was a dispute as to which way it should face, and the son soon left his parents and went to Vermont. He still retained the deed of the farm, and after living a few years in Vermont he decided it was best for his father and younger brother, who was then living at home, to remove to Vermont. Finding it impossible to persuade them he sold the farm on which they lived and they were compelled to move therefrom, and so reluctantly accepted the home provided for them in Lyndon, Vermont. They were, however, prosperous and the removal proved to be a good thing. Stephen Eastman was married

in 1767 to Anna Colby, who was born August 17, 1747, in Amesbury, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Colby (see Colby, IV). Their children were: Elizabeth (died young), Hannah, Elizabeth, Jane Worth, Stephen, Rachel, Eli, Anna, David and Mary.

(VI) Hannah, second daughter and child of Stephen and Anna (Colby) Eastman, was born October 13, 1769, in Newton, and became the wife of David (3) Hammond (see Hammond, VI).

(V) Ichabod, third son and child of Roger (3) and Rachel Eastman, was born May 22, 1749, in Newton, New Hampshire. He was a carpenter and joiner, and settled in Weare among the early residents of that town, where he did a very successful business. He usually had several apprentices in his employ, and did much building in that vicinity. He died there September 3, 1825, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife, Mary Whittle, of Merrimac, was born 1750, and died in Weare, September 22, 1817. Their children were: Molly, Abigail, Sally, Rachel, Fanny, William, James and Ichabod.

(VI) James, second son and seventh child of Ichabod and Mary (Whittle) Eastman, was born January 13, 1788, in Weare, and resided in that town. His wife was Elsie Gove, and the names of their children were: Sarah, Mary, Lelia, Hannah (died young), Hannah, Charles F., Johnathan, Squires G., Elsie, James and Ezra.

(VII) Hannah, fifth daughter and child of James and Elsie (Gove) Eastman, was born June 2, 1831, in Weare, and became the second wife of Reuben Shepardson, of Lempster. (See Shepardson, VIII).

(V) Samuel, fourth son and child of Roger (3) and Rachel Eastman, was born October 3, 1747, in Newton, New Hampshire, and died March 2, 1841, in Weare same state in his ninety-fourth year. He was a farmer and came to this town with his two brothers. He married Sarah Currier, of Newton, who died in Weare, June 21, 1821. He removed from Newton to Weare subsequent to 1776. Their children were: Molly, Sarah, Philip, Ruth, Anna, Lydia, Jane, Samuel, Thomas, Betsey and Moses.

(VI) Thomas, third son and ninth child of Samuel and Sarah (Currier) Eastman, was born 1784, in Weare, passed his life in that town and died November 26, 1870, aged eighty-six years. Like his father he was a farmer there. He married (first) Asenath Hoyt, who died in 1823, aged twenty-seven years. He married (second) Abiah Muzzey, who died in 1853, aged sixty-seven years. He had two sons by the first wife, Francis and Samuel. Thomas Eastman lived on the farm settled by his father and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was stationed at Portsmouth, but saw no active service.

(VII) Francis, elder son of Thomas and Asenath (Hoyt) Eastman, was born May 12, 1820, in Weare, and resided at South Weare. He was a farmer and cattle drover and did some lumbering. He took an active part in town affairs, serving on the school board, and as tax collector and selectman. He adhered to the Democratic party in political contests. He was active in building the South Weare Congregational Church, and was always a liberal supporter of its services and served many years as deacon of the church. He added by purchase to the original homestead and was the owner, in all, of twelve hundred acres of land. He was married February 9, 1851, to Abbie G. Tewksbury, daughter of George H. and Dolly (Green) Tewksbury. She was born July 25, 1827. They were the

parents of five children: Willie T., died aged one year; Mary Elizabeth, who became the wife of Samuel W. Holburn, of Hillsboro Bridge; Frank L., John P., deceased, and George Henry.

(VIII) Frank Leslie, second son and third child of Francis and Abbie G. (Tewksbury) Eastman, was born December 18, 1857, in South Weare, where he now resides. His education was supplied by the common school adjacent to his home, and his attention was very early turned to agriculture. He was accustomed to perform such duties as are required of farmers' sons and in due time came to count as a full hand in the labors of the farm. In connection with his younger brother, John P., who is now deceased, for some years he carried on the farm of eight hundred acres, on which he lives. Upon the decease of his brother he purchased from the heirs their interest in the farm and has since added to his possessions by the purchase of neighboring farms, so that his estate now includes two thousand six hundred acres, of which four hundred acres (the old Gibson farm) is in the town of Francestown, and the remainder is in the town of Weare. Mr. Eastman is a large producer of corn, and in 1906 cultivated twenty-five acres of that product. He deals extensively in lumber and operates a steam saw mill in Francestown. His herd of one hundred and twenty-five cattle is composed chiefly of Holstein blood, and he also maintains a flock of eighty-five Shropshire sheep. His farm and lumber operations require the use of about twenty-five horses which he maintains, and his stock includes two fine blooded stallions, one of whom, "Arcadias, II," at the age of two years, in May, 1907, weighed thirteen hundred pounds, the other, known as "Daud Slacher," has covered a hundred miles of road in a day and has never shown weariness. Like his ancestors, Mr. Eastman adheres to the Democratic party in politics. He served as selectman of Weare three years, 1901-04-05, and is one of the directors of the Weare Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He has held various offices in the town and has always taken an active part in promoting the progress and welfare of his native place. He has the largest farm in the town, if not in the state. He was married February 27, 1879, to Lucy F. Dodge, daughter of Charles B. Dodge, of Antrim, New Hampshire. They have only one child, Charles F. Eastman, (IX) born May 22, 1883. He graduated from the Bryant and Stratton Business College in 1902. He was married October 5, 1903, to Ethel Bailey, daughter of W. S. Bailey, of North Weare. They have one son, Scott F., (X) born April 24, 1907.

(VIII) George Henry, youngest child of Francis and Abbie G. (Tewksbury) Eastman, was born July 23, 1865, in South Weare, and has passed his life chiefly in that town. His primary education was supplied by the district school of his native town, and for two terms he was a student at Francestown Academy. As a boy upon his father's farm, his attention was very early applied to agriculture and that has been his life calling with the exception of four years when he was engaged in the grocery business with A. M. Eastman, of Manchester. At the age of twenty-five years he returned to Weare, and settled upon what was known as the Lucius Tuttle place near the old homestead in South Weare, on which he now resides. Here he repaired the buildings extensively, adding to the barn, which is now ninety by thirty-six feet, and also to other buildings: he then added to the house which is now twenty-six by twenty-four containing six rooms furnished in a fine manner. He has since added

by purchase to his property, until he is now the owner of about eight hundred acres. He is extensively engaged in cattle raising and usually has from eighty to one hundred head of cattle on his place. He is a large producer of milk for the Boston market. He is also engaged in fruit culture and has an orchard of two hundred trees. Mr. Eastman is a reader and keeps well informed on improved methods of agriculture as well as other subjects of general interest. He is a member of Wyoming Grange, of South Weare; has held many offices and is now serving a second term as master. In politics he is a Democrat and is now serving as selectman of the town, and is active in promoting the welfare of the community. He is an attendant of the Union Church at South Weare, composed of Congregationalists and Universalists. He was married (first), 1889, to Elsie Smith, daughter of Daniel G. Smith, of New Boston. She died March 13, 1890, and he married (second), Myrtie M. Atwood, daughter of Solomon D. Atwood, of New Boston. His only child died in infancy and he has adopted Thomas J. Eastman, a nephew, whom he is rearing to succeed him in life.

(VII) Samuel C., youngest son of Thomas and Asenath (Hoyt) Eastman, was born November 10, 1821, in Weare, and passed his life in that town. He was educated in the common school and also attended the high school. In early life he was a teacher in Weare and neighboring towns. He was a man of much natural ability, and was an active and progressive citizen. He served as justice of the peace, as selectman two years, represented the town in the legislature in 1849-50, and was state librarian in 1851-52. He was a Democrat in political principle, and was a man of generous nature and a true friend, and was universally respected and esteemed by his contemporaries. He was always prominent and active in the town affairs of Weare. He was married July 3, 1845, to Fidelia Nichols, daughter of Simeon and Sarah (Mackey) Nichols, and granddaughter of Humphrey Nichols and his wife, Ruth (Sargent) Nichols, of Amesbury, Massachusetts. She was born September, 1822, and died March 10, 1857, of consumption, aged thirty-four years and five months. They were the parents of two sons, George Franklin and Morrison W.; the latter resides at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(VIII) George Franklin, elder son of Samuel C. and Fidelia (Nichols) Eastman, was born September 17, 1846, in Weare, where he has continued to reside, his home being at South Weare, on the old homestead. He attended the common schools near his home and was a student for three years at the Francestown Academy. Upon attaining his majority he was employed in 1867-68 on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad. In the latter year he returned to Weare, and bought the farm of two hundred acres on which he resides at South Weare. He is engaged in general farming and producing milk for the market. He is a director and agent of the Weare Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the largest town insurance organization in the state. Like other members of his family in Weare, he is an adherent of the Democratic party. He has been much employed in public services, being selectman of the town four years, from 1886 to 1890, and was representative in 1890-91. Mr. Eastman is a member of Pacific Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Francestown, and has passed all the chairs. He was married, 1870, to Emmeline Currier, who was born in Weare, in 1846, daughter of Levi and

Philena (Philbrick) Currier, of South Weare. Levi Currier was a son of Levi and Nancy (Gordon) Currier, and grandson of Moses and Mehitabel (Barnard) Currier. Mr. Eastman and wife have five sons and a daughter: Eugene S., the elder, is a graduate in the homeopathic course of the Boston University Medical School, and after two years of hospital practice in Boston and the Metropolitan Hospital of New York, is now residing and practicing in Boston. Irving A., the second, graduated at Cushing Academy in 1896, and the Boston Dental School in 1898. He is a practicing dentist in Boston. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies up and including the Thirty-second degree. Luther, G. is a graduate of the Manchester high school and of the Boston University Medical School and is now a homeopathic physician and was connected with the Boston University Hospital one year. Byron L. was a graduate of the Manchester high school and is a graduate of Fauff's Dental School. He was engaged in the practice of dentistry in Boston, where his death occurred. Nettie V. graduated at the Manchester high school and also from Cushing Academy, and is now engaged in teaching. Oliver B., who is now attending school.

(IV) Samuel, youngest child of Roger (2) and Hannah (Kimball) Eastman, was born about 1730, in Amesbury, and settled in Hawke, now Danville, New Hampshire. Family tradition says that he served in the French war and also in the Revolution, and died of fever at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was buried near the public square in that place. No trace of his grave is now discoverable. There is no record of his wife, but the family tradition says he left a widow and five children. The names of four of these are preserved: Thomas, Samuel, Ichabod and Stephen.

(V) Stephen, fourth son and child of Samuel Eastman, was born in Hawke, now Danville, New Hampshire, in 1748. He was a Revolutionary soldier, having enlisted April 30, 1775, as drummer in Captain Moses McFarland's company, Colonel John Nixon's regiment. He served eight months in all, according to his autograph signature on an order dated Winter Hill, December 20, 1775. After the close of the war, in 1787 or 1788, he moved with his family to Canaan, New Hampshire, where he spent the last ten years of his life. On March 1, 1769, Stephen Eastman married Miriam Quimby, of Kingston, New Hampshire, and they had three children: A daughter, name unknown, one who married (first) Mr. Harris, and (second) Mr. Allen, and lived in Lyme, New Hampshire; and James, whose sketch follows. Stephen Eastman died at Canaan, April 8, 1797.

(VI) James, third child and only son of Stephen and Miriam (Quimby) Eastman, was born in Hawke, now Danville, New Hampshire, April 28, 1780. He moved to Enfield, New Hampshire, which became his permanent home, and married Polly French, who was born December 20, 1787, and died July 13, 1874. They had eleven children: Ira O., Sophronia, whose sketch follows; Miriam, Rev. Larnard Lamb, Rhoda F., Rev. Stephen, James, Richard B., Jonathan F., Mary F., and Moses F. James Eastman died December 17, 1851.

(VII) Sophronia, second child and eldest daughter of James and Polly (French) Eastman, was born July 31, 1808. She was twice married: (first) to Mr. Richardson, and (second) to Daniel Lowe Smith, of Enfield. (See Smith, Fifth Family. II).

(III) Joseph, youngest child of John and Mary (Boynton) Eastman, was born June 23, 1692, in

Salisbury, and died October 8, 1761, in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. He lived for a time in Salisbury, Massachusetts, but later removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where he was an early settler. In 1746 he, with his two sons, Samuel and Joseph, were in Jeremiahs Stickney's garrison in Concord. Late in life he moved to Hopkinton. He was married June 10, 1714, to Abigail Merrill, daughter of John and Lucia (Webster) Merrill, of Newbury and Haverhill, Massachusetts. One authority gives date of his marriage as March 23, 1715. Their children were: Samuel, Thomas, Jonathan, Joseph, Abigail, Benjamin, Enoch, Stephen and Mary.

(IV) Joseph (2), fourth son and child of Joseph (1) and Abigail (Merrill) Eastman, was born May 26, 1720, in Salisbury. He passed his life in Concord, New Hampshire, where he died 1815, at the age of ninety-five years. He was a member of the celebrated "Rogers Rangers" and was also a soldier in the Revolution, as was his son William, who served in the same company. He married (first) Elizabeth Jackman, and after her death he married Abigail Eastman, daughter of Joseph and granddaughter of Ebenezer Eastman (see Ebenezer, III). She was born May 27, 1741, and survived her husband more than sixteen years, dying December 2, 1831, in her ninety-first year. To distinguish her from others she was known to her neighbors as Widow Deacon Joseph Eastman. There were two children of the first marriage: William and Elizabeth. The children of the second wife were: Henry, James, Dorothy, Nathan, Naomi, Polly and Sarah.

(V) William, eldest child of Joseph (2) and Elizabeth (Jackman) Eastman, was born February 12, 1758, in Boscawen, New Hampshire, and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving in the same company with his father. He passed his life on a farm on Horse Hill in Concord, where all his children were born. His wife's name was Phoebe Elliott, and their children were: Betsey, Sally Rhoda, Joseph, John, Hannah, William, Miriam, Mary, Priscilla and Thomas.

(VI) Miriam, fifth daughter and seventh child of William and Phoebe (Elliott) Eastman, was born December 6, 1799, in Concord, and died in Hopkinton, September 17, 1869. She became the wife of Joseph Barnard, of Hopkinton (see Barnard, VI).

(II) Philip, third son of Roger (1) and Sarah (Smith) Eastman, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, October 20, 1644. The name of his first wife is unknown; by her he had one daughter. He married (second), August 22, 1678, Mary Morse, born September 22, 1645, widow of Anthony Morse, and daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He married (third) Margaret ——. His children were: Susannah, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, 1673, and died in the one hundredth year of her age. She was twice married, and twice captured by Indians. Hannah, born in Haverhill, November 5, 1679. Ebenezer, January 10, 1681. Philip, August 18, 1684. Abigail, in 1689. Philip Eastman first lived in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where his house was burned by Indians, March 15, 1697, some of the family being captured and others dispersed. He also was captured at the same time, but finally escaped. Later he settled in Connecticut, where his son had preceded him. A full record of the family has never been found. It is known, however, that he served in King Philip's war. On the town record of Woodstock, Connecticut, where he settled, mention is made of Philip Eastman as being represented by

his heirs in the distribution of lands as laid out among the proprietors in 1715; mention is also made of his buying a piece of land in Ashford, a town adjoining Woodstock. He died prior to the year 1714. (Mention of his second son, Philip, and descendants appears in this article).

(III) Ebenezer, third child of Philip Eastman, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 17, 1681. The first is from the Haverhill records and ought to be correct. He married, March 4, 1710, Sarah Peaslee or Peasley, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel and Judith (Kimball) Peasley. Captain Eastman was the first settler in Concord, New Hampshire. There are many interesting facts concerning the part Mr. Eastman took in the settlement of the town that was to become the future capital of the commonwealth. The services he rendered, and the affairs of trust and honor committed to his charge were many, and always faithfully and honorably administered. Having considerable property, and coming as he did at the earliest period of settlement, with six sons, the eldest of whom was fifteen years of age and able to perform the work of a man, Captain Eastman became in a few years the strong man of the town. In 1731 his house and home lot were in better order and he had more land under cultivation than any other person in the settlement. At the age of nine years his father's house was destroyed by Indians, and at nineteen years of age he joined the regiment of Colonel Wainwright in the expedition against Port Royal, Nova Scotia. In 1711, when about twenty-one years of age, he had command of a company of infantry which embarked on a transport forming a part of the fleet under Sir Howenden Walker in the expedition against Canada. In the ascent of the St. Lawrence river, tradition says, the weather was very rough and the fleet had orders to follow at night the great light at the admiral's masthead. To do so in doubling a certain rocky and dangerous cape would bring sure destruction to any ship so doing, but Captain Eastman, having previous knowledge of the state of things and supported by his men, by force, compelled the captain of the ship to deviate from the admiral's instructions and thus saved the ship and all on board, while eight or nine other vessels and about a thousand men perished by following the orders of the admiral.

Captain Eastman went to Cape Breton twice, the first time, March 1, 1745, in command of a company, and was present at the reduction of Louisburg, June 16, 1745. He returned November 10, 1745. Early in the next year he went again, and returned home July 9, 1746. He was also a captain in Colonel Sylvester Richmond's regiment of Massachusetts, February 6, 1744. On settling in Penacook (Concord) his "house lot" was number 9, second range, on Main street. In the second survey, in 1727, he had lot No. 16, containing four and a half acres, on "Mill Brook Range," east side of the river, where he finally settled and had a garrison around his house. At the time of the massacre in Penacook, August 11, 1746, Captain Eastman and family were in a garrison on the east side of the river. Subsequently he erected on or near the spot a large two-story house, but before it was finished he died. This house is still standing and is occupied by Colonel J. E. Pecker as a residence. Captain Eastman was an extensive farmer, and in 1729 took a lease of the farm land of Judge Sewall, containing five hundred acres, with the island, for a period of thirty years, for which he was to pay rent as well as to greatly improve the property. He died July 28, 1748, and the inventory of property he

then left amounted to seven thousand nine hundred and twelve pounds, ten shillings and six pence. Their children were: Ebenezer, Philip, Joseph, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Obadiah. Ruth and Moses, eight in all. (Mention of Nathaniel and Obadiah and descendants occurs in this article).

(IV) Joseph, third son and child of Ebenezer and Sarah (Peaslee or Peasley) Eastman, was born June 10, 1715, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He resided in Concord, New Hampshire, where he was known as Captain Joseph. In 1775 he commanded a company at Crown Point. He signed the association test in 1776, and was constable in 1731, and selectman in 1732. He was with Colonel Gerrish at Ticonderoga in the Revolution. His tax in 1778 was nine pounds nine shilling and four pence, which goes to indicate that he was possessed of considerable property. He died in 1803. He married Abigail Mellen, who was born in 1720, and died March 13, 1801. Their children were: Mary, Abigail, Moses, Sarah, John and Jennie.

(V) Moses, eldest son and third child of Joseph and Abigail (Mellen) Eastman, was born March 3, 1743, in Concord, and lived in that town, where he died in 1796. He was married April 23, 1769, to Lucretia Tyler, daughter of Moses and Miriam (Bailey) Tyler, of Bradford, Massachusetts, born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, 1748, and died April 16, 1815. After the death of Mr. Eastman she married Captain Reuben Kimball, of Concord. Her children were: Hannah, Salome, Charles, Nancy, Warren, Lycurgus and Lucretia.

(VI) Charles, eldest son and second child of Moses and Lucretia (Tyler) Eastman, was born December 11, 1774, in Concord, and lived and died in that town. He married (first) Sally Bradley, and (second) Persis Chamberlain, who died August 12, 1857. His children were: Lucy, Eliza, Maria, Sarah, Lycurgus and Lucretia.

(VII) Eliza, second daughter and child of Charles Eastman, was born April 21, 1801, and died March 18, 1855. She married Joshua Emery (see Emery, VI).

(IV) Nathaniel, fourth child of Ebenezer (1) and Sarah (Peaslee or Peasley) Eastman, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 10, 1717. He was in Colonel William's regiment at the battle of Lake George in 1755, was wounded in the knee, but still continued to fight. He also served in "Rogers' Rangers." He was a Revolutionary soldier in Captain Ebenezer Webster's company at Ticonderoga in 1777. He resided at Concord, New Hampshire, and his town taxes in 1778 were eight pounds, nine shillings. He married Phebe Chandler, and their children were: Nathaniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Jacob, Rhoda and Levi.

(V) Nathaniel (2), eldest son of Nathaniel (1) and Phebe (Chandler) Eastman, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, October 9, 1755, and died May 7, 1839. He was a Revolutionary soldier and was at Ticonderoga in 1777. He married, at Concord, New Hampshire, Ruth Bradley, who was born in 1757, died November 4, 1841. She was a very gifted woman in conversation, and was one of the pioneer members of the First Baptist Church in Concord. Their children were: Isaac, Phebe, Bradley, Timothy, Ruth, Ebenezer, Abraham and Seth.

(VI) Isaac, eldest child of Nathaniel (2) and Ruth (Bradley) Eastman, was born June 10, 1780, in Concord, where his life was spent. He was made a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1814, and was its master eleven years from 1834, and also served as tyler of the Grand Lodge

of the state. In those days Freemasonry was under a ban, and for some time he kept the books and records of the lodge concealed in a cellar, to escape expected attacks upon them. He was prominent in the local militia, joining when a young man and rising from ensign to major general. He was a farmer by occupation and lived to a good old age. He was married in 1807 to Abigail Fay, who was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, a daughter of Major Samuel Fay, who raised and commanded a company at the battle of Bunker Hill. She died in October, 1869, aged over eighty-eight years. Their children are accounted for as follows: Samuel, receives extended mention below. Ruth Bradley, born March 22, 1812, was married November 11, 1840, to Edward Langmaid Staniels (see Staniels, VI), and now resides at East Concord. Abram Bradley was an engine builder, and was killed by a boiler explosion at Hartford, Connecticut, in his forty-third year. Charles Smith was a druggist and lived and died in Concord. Isaac C. died in Lowell.

(VII) Samuel, eldest child of General Isaac and Abigail (Fay) Eastman, was born in East Concord, August 30, 1807, and died in East Concord, April 22, 1860. He learned the blacksmith trade and worked at that business in his native town in the summer of 1830, and then went to Meredith Bridge, where he remained until May, 1831. July 9 of that year he went to Chicopee, Massachusetts, to work at the machinist's trade, but on account of ill health returned to Concord, where he remained till 1843, when he went to South Hadley, Massachusetts, and later to the armory in Springfield, Massachusetts, and moved his family there in October, 1845. He worked at Harford, Connecticut, for a time, and in March, 1855, returned to Concord, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, April 15, 1838, Mary Brown, of North Hampton. She died April 11, 1883. Their children were: Mary Frances, Lucius and Leodora Elizabeth, next mentioned.

(VIII) Leodora Elizabeth, youngest child of Samuel and Mary (Brown) Eastman, was born in East Concord, August 11, 1847, and married, August 30, 1878, William H. Alexander. (See Alexander, V).

(IV) Obadiah Eastman, sixth son and child of Captain Ebenezer (1) and Sarah (Peaslee) Eastman, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 11, 1721, and died March 28, 1767, in Salem, New Hampshire, where he was long time resident. He was a worthy and substantial citizen and a good business man, and was chosen selectman of the town ten times, beginning in 1752. In the same year he was chosen treasurer, and in 1764 moderator. The following is among the old town records: "Salem, Feb. ye 14th, 1764, bid off to Henry Lancaster, the pue next to the broad alley upon the women's side, right before Mr. Samuel Hazeltines pue, for one hundred and sixty and one pounds, which I resign to Obadiah Eastman, his giving the town security, as witness my hand, Henry Lancaster." "Executed by me, Obadiah Eastman." He married in 1744, Mehitable Watts, daughter of John and Sarah (Dustin) Watts, and granddaughter of Hannah Dustin. Sarah was about eight years old when her mother was captured by the Indians. Mehitable Eastman is said to have married again, but there is no record of it. The children of this union were: Hannah, Obadiah, Timothy, Caleb, Anna, Ebenezer and Simeon.

(V) Obadiah (2), second child and eldest son of Obadiah (1) and Mehitable (Watts) Eastman, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, April 27, 1747, and died in Benton, New Hampshire, January 10,

1812. He was an early settler in Benton, formerly Coventry, and located on what is now High street, about a mile from Warren Summit depot. He was chosen surveyor of Salem in March, 1767; fence viewer, March 31, 1779; and petit juror, July 13, 1780. Soon after his removal to Coventry he was chosen one of the committee to divide the town into lots, and was its first surveyor. He called the first town meeting in Coventry. He joined the Rhode Island army in the Revolutionary war, in August, 1778, and was discharged the 25th of the same month. August 5, he was a corporal in Captain Jesse Page's company, Colonel Jacob Gale's regiment. In 1892 Ira Whitcher erected a stone at his grave bearing the inscription: "Erected in 1892, by Ira Whitcher, in memory of one of the first settlers of Coventry." He married, in Salem, November 19, 1767, Mehitable Merrill, daughter of Peter Merrill, who was born in Salem, April 16, 1747, and died in Benton, December 27, 1815. Their children were: Jesse, Sarah, Obadiah, James, Moses, Ruth and Peter.

(VI) James, fourth child and third son of Obadiah (2) and Mehitable (Merrill) Eastman, was born in Salem, February 21, 1780, and died in Clintonville, New York, June 5, 1864, aged eighty years. He married (first), August 28, 1790, Elizabeth Boynton, who was born October 8, 1778, and died January 25, 1813; (second), December 22, 1792, Mary Boynton, his first wife's sister, who died December 19, 1841. His children were: Jesse, Rosella, Louisa, Nancy, Sylvester, Betsey, Moses, Philena, James, Ruth and Sarah Jane.

(VII) Sylvester, fifth child and second son of James and Mary (Boynton) Eastman, was born in Coventry (Benton), August 3, 1814, and died there January 19, 1860. At the age of twenty-one he went with a lumber company to Alabama; while cutting cypress trees, a limb fell and crushed the fore part of his skull. He was unconscious for so long a time that the physicians had but little hope of his recovery. Portions of the skull and brain were removed. After many days he became conscious and returned to his home in Benton, where he was apparently fully recovered. Years afterward, while carrying a bag of grain up stairs, he accidentally hit the healed wound, again cracking the skull, as was found on examination after his death. Soon after the last injury he was seized with fits, which occurred with greater frequency until he died. His condition required the constant care of his wife, who was devoted to him. She was a woman of remarkable energy and strength, and although he was a man weighing over two hundred pounds she often lifted him from the floor or ground and placed him on a bed unaided. Her strength and care made the remainder of his life comfortable. He married, March 1, 1841, Louisa Whitcher, who was born in Benton, December 23, 1811, and died May 4, 1889, daughter of William and Mary (Noyes) Whitcher. Mr. Eastman was a farmer, and after living in Piermont and Benton in this state he removed to New York and spent his last years in Clintonville. The children of Sylvester and Louisa were: George Edward, Ruth Jane and William Whitcher.

(VIII) Ruth Jane, second child and only daughter of Sylvester and Louisa (Whitcher) Eastman, was born in Benton, September 7, 1845, and married in Benton, March 2, 1870, Charles Addison Veazey, of Benton. (See Veazey, IV).

(III) Philip (2), second son and fourth child of Philip (1), and third child of his second wife, Mary (Barnard) Eastman, was born August 18, 1684, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he grew up.

As a young man he went to Ashford, Connecticut, and there he lived and died. He was an active man in that town, and was lieutenant of the training band in 1733. In that year and the two succeeding years he was justice of the peace for Windham county. He was admitted a proprietor of Ashford in 1715, and was chosen to lay out the highways in that year. In 1732 he represented Ashford in the Connecticut assembly, and continued its representative for several years. He was the agent of the town in presenting a petition to the county asking for exemption from taxes on account of a severe drouth. He was married October 20, 1715, to Mary Eastman, who was born March 29, 1690, a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hudson) Eastman, and a granddaughter of Roger Eastman, and was therefore a cousin of her husband. Their children were: Samuel, Timothy, Ebenezer, Ruth, Jonathan, Peter, Hannah, Elizabeth and Abigail.

(IV) Jonathan, third son and fourth child of Philip (2) and Mary (Eastman) Eastman, was born June 3, 1724, in Ashford, Connecticut, and was there reared to manhood. Early in life he settled in Walpole, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. In his old age, about 1787, he removed to Enfield, and joined the Shakers and there died. A fire which destroyed the records of that community has made it impossible to get a full account of his family. It is not known how many of his children joined the Shakers, but one, Jonathan, certainly did and left them at the age of fourteen years. Jonathan, Sr., married Elizabeth Pearse, and their children included: Samuel, James, Comfort, Isabelle and Jonathan. Their births may not have occurred in the order here given.

(V) Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan (1) and Elizabeth (Pearse) Eastman, was born April 28, 1774, in Walpole, New Hampshire, and died in Littleton, New Hampshire, September 1, 1858. From the age of fourteen years he sustained himself and spent most of his life in Danville, Vermont, where all of his children except the first one were born. Before going there he resided in Northfield, New Hampshire. He was a carpenter, and much of the building about Danville was done by him. His last days were spent with his son Cyrus, in Littleton. He married Sally Heath, who was born February 3, 1773, in Epsom, New Hampshire, and died in Danville, Vermont, May 16, 1837, being survived by her husband twenty-one years. Their children were: Abial, Susan H., Ebenezer, Malinda, Cyrus (died young), Mason H., Sarah, Cyrus and Jonathan F.

(VI) Cyrus, fifth son and eighth child of Jonathan (2) and Sally (Heath) Eastman, was born March 15, 1814, in Danville, Vermont, and died at Littleton, New Hampshire, March 31, 1896. He settled early in life in Littleton, where he was an active citizen and filled many local offices. He served a term as member of the governor's council. Most of his life was devoted to mercantile pursuits. He was married, November 28, 1839, in his native town, to Susan French Tilton, who was born November 20, 1813, in the same town, and died in Littleton, January 20, 1866. She was a daughter of Joseph and Betsy B. Tilton, natives respectively of Danville and Littleton. Their children, all born in Littleton, were: Lucia Wait, Charles Franklin Martha Ann and Laura B. The eldest daughter became the wife of Harvey P. Ross, of Bath, New Hampshire, whom she survives, and now resides in Bath; Charles Franklin receives extended mention below; Martha Ann and Laura B.

(VII) Charles Franklin, only son and second

child of Cyrus and Susan F. (Tilton) Eastman, was born October 1, 1841, in Littleton, and received his primary education in the public schools of that town. He was subsequently a student at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire and at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Returning to Littleton in 1866, he engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Eastman, Tilton & Company. The style of this firm was changed in March, 1867, to C. & C. F. Eastman, being composed of Cyrus and Charles F. Eastman, father and son. Their store was located near the railroad station and was a center of busy trade. The proprietors were also interested in the starch manufacturing business at several points in Maine, including: Perham, Washburn, Madawaska and New Sweden. In 1885 Charles F. Eastman was made executor and trustee of the Taft estate, in association with Messrs. Charles H. Greenleaf and Samuel C. Eastman. This is an extensive property, and has been managed continuously by these gentlemen to the present time. In 1888 Charles F. Eastman became a director and loan agent of the National Bank of Littleton. He was vice-president from 1889 to 1895 and was a director and loan agent for several years of the Littleton Savings Bank, and has been president of the same since 1895. Since 1888 he has been treasurer of the Profile and Flume Hotel Company, which is extensively engaged in conducting summer resorts. Independently of these interests Mr. Eastman has been extensively engaged in a general real estate business. He is a director and president of the Union Hall Company, and is attorney for the C. Eastman heirs. He takes an active interest in fraternal matters, and was worshipful master of Burns Masonic Lodge in 1892-3, and eminent commander of the Commandery in 1895-6. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and has been most excellent senior grand master, grand high priest, and deputy grand master, and is past grand master of Washington Chapter, Princes of Jerusalem. In politics Mr. Eastman is a staunch Democrat, and wields a strong influence in the councils of his party. He was married (first), September 15, 1875, to Mary Ida, daughter of Richard Taft. She was born October 3, 1850, in Lincoln, New Hampshire, and died April 19, 1887, in Littleton. Mr. Eastman was married (second) March 4, 1891, to Mary Rebecca, daughter of John D. Colby then of Lowell, Massachusetts. She was born April 9, 1857, in Manchester, and died May 9, 1899, in Boston, Massachusetts. There are two children of the first wife, namely: Richard Taft and Ida Taft. The son was born January 2, 1881, in Littleton, and was three years a student at Philips Andover Academy, and two years at Dartmouth College. He returned to Littleton and was his father's assistant in business for about three years. He then settled on a farm in the town of Littleton, some six miles from the village, where he now resides. He was a member of the board of education of Union School District for fifteen years, treasurer of the district nine years, was selectman of the town four years and chairman of the board the last two years; commissioner of Littleton Village district and treasurer five years; representative to the general court, 1893-4. He married Elizabeth H. Hartshorn, Ida Taft Eastman, was born December 28, 1886, and is now a student in Vassar College.

(II) Benjamin, seventh son and child of Roger and Sarah Eastman, was born December 12, 1652, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died prior to March 4, 1728. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance in

December, 1677, and was made a freeman in 1690. He was admitted to the church in Salisbury, July 3, 1681, and his first wife, Anne, June 16, 1695. His will was made August 13, 1725, and was probated March 4, 1728. He was a tanner by trade. He was married (first), April 5, 1678, to Anne Pitts, widow of Samuel Joy. She died December 13, 1698, and Benjamin Eastman was married (second), April 4, 1699, to Naomi Flanders, daughter of Stephen and Jane Flanders, pioneer residents of Salisbury. She was born December 15, 1656, and died July 24, 1718. Benjamin Eastman was married (third) October 5, 1719, to Sarah, widow of Samuel Carter, a daughter of Ephraim Brown. This was her third marriage as well as Mr. Eastman's. In his will he mentions his first wife and his second and the estate she brought him. His children were: Benjamin, Edmund, Jeremiah, Joseph (died young), and Joseph.

(III) Joseph, youngest child of Benjamin Eastman and only child of his second wife, Naomi (Flanders) Eastman, was born July 17, 1700, and was baptized September 1, same year, in Salisbury. He lived in that town until 1732, and before 1734 removed to Boscawen, New Hampshire. The Essex deeds show that he sold a piece of land with mill privilege in Contocook to Joseph Coffin, of Newbury, the deed being dated May 21, 1743. The name of his first wife has not been discovered. He was married (second), September 24, 1724, to Mrs. Dorothy (Linsey) Quimby. She was the mother of all his children, namely: Elizabeth, Sarah, Naomi, Benjamin, Eleanor, Timothy, Jeremiah, and Susannah.

(IV) Eleanor, fourth daughter and fifth child of Joseph and Dodothy (Linsey) (Quimby) Eastman, was born April 16, 1732, and was first married to Timothy Johnson. After his death she became the wife of Dr. Benjamin Buzwell, of Hopkinton. (See Buzwell, V).

(IV) Benjamin (2), fourth child and eldest son of Joseph and Dorothy (Linsey) (Quimby) Eastman, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 9, 1730, and died probably in Concord, New Hampshire. He was a tanner and shoemaker. After his marriage he removed to Concord. He married Dorothy ——. They were the parents of six children, all born in Concord: Benjamin, Miriam, a daughter, name unknown; Josiah, Edmund and Jeremiah.

(V) Benjamin (3), eldest son and child of Benjamin (2) and Dorothy Eastman, was born in Concord, January 18, 1752, and died in Barnard, Vermont, July 3, 1818, aged sixty-seven. He operated his father's tannery for a time, and then removed to Barnard, Vermont. He married, in Concord, August 10, 1775, Susannah Clement, who was born in Concord, January 18, 1757, and died in Barnard, Vermont, October 6, 1838, aged eighty-one. Their ten children were: Ruth, Susannah, Jemima, Mary, Martha, Benjamin C., Timothy, Hannah, Levinia and Harriet.

(VI) Rev. Benjamin Clement, sixth child and eldest son of Benjamin (3) and Susannah (Clement) Eastman, was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, June 16, 1788, and died in Concord, July 12, 1858, aged seventy. He was a Methodist, and was admitted to the New England conference in 1825. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Hedding, at Lisbon, June 10, 1827; and elder by the same, at Portsmouth, June 14, 1829. As a pastor he filled many appointments, as by the church rules at that time ministers remained but one or two years in a place. His appointments were: Barnard, Vermont, 1825; Weathersfield, Vermont, 1826-27; Unity,

1828-29; Northfield and Gilmanton, New Hampshire, 1830; Rochester, 1831-32; supernumerary, 1833; Henniker and Deering, 1834-35; Henniker, 1836; supernumerary, supplying Grantham, 1837-38; supplying Grantham and Newport, 1839, and North Charlestown, 1840-41; Grantham, 1842; superannuated, 1843; withdrew from conference, and without charge, at Concord, except two years at Deering, 1844-58. He married (first), Rebecca Gamage, who was born in Fryeburg, Maine, March 17, 1794, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, October 5, 1832. He married (second) in Concord, New Hampshire, Mary Elizabeth Warren, born August 2, 1807; she was known as "Mother Eastman" in the Methodist Church, of which she was a member. She was a most estimable woman, gifted in exhortation and prayer. Eleven children were born to Mr. Eastman, six by the first wife, and five by the second. They were: Charles Gamage, William Henry, Martha Amelia Charlotte Helen, Mary Arabel, Benjamin, Abner Chase, Laura Washburn, Susan Phelps, Alleyn Baldwin and Robert Francis.

(VII) Rev. William Henry, second son and child of Rev. Benjamin C. and Rebecca (Gamage) Eastman, was born in Barnard, Vermont, December 27, 1815, and died in Lisbon, New Hampshire, October 24, 1899, aged eighty-four. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after pursuing a course of study was ordained a minister of that church. After preaching a few years he became a member of the Advent Church, and preached the doctrines of the Adventists as long as he lived. He married (first), in Grantham, New Hampshire, January 15, 1844, Pauline Sibley Winter, who was born in Grantham, January 14, 1821, and died there April 19, 1878, daughter of Reuben and Mahala (Putnam) Winter. He married (second), Diantha Wheeler, of Lisbon, born in Marshfield, Vermont. There was born of the first marriage one child, Edwin G., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Edwin Gamage, only son of Rev. William Henry and Pauline Sibley (Winter) Eastman, was born in Grantham, New Hampshire, November 22, 1847. He was educated in the public schools, at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and at Dartmouth College, class of 1874, and received the degree of A. M. in 1880. He read law with Hon. A. P. Carpenter, of Bath, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. September 22 of that year he began the practice of his profession in Exeter; was associated with the late General Gilman Marston, and became his partner in 1878. In 1876 he represented Grantham in the general court, and in 1889 was a member of the state senate from the twenty-first district. He served with marked success as solicitor for Rockingham county two terms, 1883 to 1888. Upon the death of Hon. Daniel Barnard, in 1892, Mr. Eastman was appointed attorney-general of the state, and has since held that position. In 1902 he was a member of the constitutional convention. After the death of General Marston in 1890, the law firm of Eastman, Young & O'Neill was formed, Mr. Eastman being the senior member. This firm was dissolved in 1898. In 1902 the law firm of Eastman, Scammon & Gardner was formed, of which Mr. Eastman has since been a member. Mr. Eastman's natural adaptation to his profession, and his unremitting attention to it, have placed him in the front rank of the New Hampshire bar. He has a thorough knowledge of the law and rules of practice, and a logical and practical way of handling a case that make him strong as an advocate and formidable as an opponent. His practice has been

large, and he has been connected with many of the most important causes adjudicated by the courts of the state in recent years. In the legislative department of the state government his course has been positive and straightforward, such as to merit the approval of well-informed, right-thinking citizens. In political sentiment he is a progressive Republican; in religious affiliations a Congregationalist. He is vice-president and a director in the Exeter Banking Company, vice-president and a trustee of the Union Five Cent Savings Bank, and a director in the Exeter Manufacturing Company.

He married (first), in Newport, March 14, 1877, Elma E. Dodge, who was born in Grantham, October 22, 1849, and died October 19, 1880, daughter of Leander F. and Sally Ann (Colby) Dodge, of Grantham, New Hampshire. He married (second), March 16, 1885, at Exeter, Morgie A. Follinsby, who was born in Boscawen, June 16, 1858, daughter of William W. and Ann (Noyes) Follinsby, of Boscawen. To the first wife there was born one child, Helen May, August 24, 1878. By the second wife there are two children: Ella Follinsby, born February 5, 1888; and Edwin Winter, June 18, 1894.

(II) Samuel, ninth child and eighth son of Roger Eastman, was born September 20, 1657, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and died in Kingston, New Hampshire, February 27, 1725, in his sixty-eighth year. He took the oath of allegiance in Salisbury in 1677, and was admitted freeman in 1690. About 1720 he removed from Salisbury to Kingston, where he was one of the grantees of the town. September 26, 1725, he was dismissed from the church in Salisbury to join the church in Kingston. He married (first), November, 1686, Elizabeth Scriven, who was baptized and admitted to the church in Salisbury, October 8, 1690. He married (second), September 17, 1719, Sarah Fifield, who was born in Kingston, August 3, 1726. His children, all by the first wife were: Ruth, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Samuel, Joseph, Ann, Ebenezer, Thomas, Timothy Edward and Benjamin.

(III) Samuel (2), fifth child and eldest son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Scriven) Eastman, was born in Salisbury, January 5, 1695, and died in Kingston, December 20, 1753. He married, November 7, 1728, Mrs. Sarah (Brown) Clough, widow of Ezekiel Clough. Their children were: Samuel, Shuah, William, Ezekiel, Elizabeth, Ebenezer and Nehemiah.

(IV) Lieutenant Ebenezer, sixth child and fourth son of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Brown) (Clough) Eastman, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, April 24, 1746, and died in Gilmanton, October 27, 1794. Lieutenant Ebenezer Eastman commanded a company in Stark's brigade at the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife learned on the Sabbath following the battle, while at church, of the cannonading heard in the direction of Boston, and, alarmed for the safety of her husband started for the scene of action riding on horseback through the forest, guided by blazed trees, carrying her babe about half way of her journey, and there leaving it with friends. Continuing her journey, she arrived at Charlestown, where she found her husband safe and sound. "Mary Butler's Ride," the poem by Benjamin F. Taylor, describes this incident. Lieutenant Eastman was a farmer in Gilmanton. He married, in 1773, Mary Butler, who was born in 1756, and died December 10, 1836, aged eighty. Their eleven children were: Abigail, Ebenezer, Stephen, Samuel, Nehemiah, Sally, Ira Allen, Polly, Shuah, Dolly and William. (Mention of Stephen and Samuel and descendants appears in this article).

(V) Ebenezer (2), second child and eldest son of Ebenezer (1) and Mary (Butler) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, January 12, 1777, and resided in Gilmanton. He married, March 17, 1803, Deborah Greeley, daughter of Samuel, and they had five children: Ebenezer, Mary, Arthur McArthur, William Pitt and Adaline.

(VI) Colonel Arthur McArthur, third child and second son of Ebenezer (2) and Deborah (Greeley) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, June 8, 1810, and died in Manchester, September 3, 1877. He married Elizabeth Moulton, who was born in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, November 11, 1815, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, November 19, 1899. They had two children: Fanny, who was born March 31, 1839, and married C. G. Colgate, of New York City; and Julia, who is the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) Julia, second daughter and child of Arthur McArthur (2) and Elizabeth (Moulton) Eastman, was born in New York City, March 29, 1843, and died in February, 1879. She married William L. Simmons, of Lexington, Kentucky, and they were the parents of three children: Lyle Eastman Simmons, born in New York City, May 23, 1804; Julia Eastman Simmons, born August 10, 1874, died January 12, 1878, in New York; Ethel Eastman Simmons, born in New York, December 26, 1878.

(VIII) Ethel Eastman, third child and second daughter of William L. and Julia (Eastman) Simmons, was born in New York City, December 26, 1878, and married, October 17, 1899, Dr. John H. Gleason, of Manchester, New Hampshire. (See Gleason).

(V) Stephen, third child and second son of Ebenezer and Mary (Butler) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, November 21, 1778, and died September, 1847. His life was spent in the town of his birth. He married, August 21, 1807, Hannah Page, daughter of Deacon Winslow Page, and they had three children: Ira Allen, Henry Franklin and Artemus Stephen.

(VI) Ira Allen, eldest of the sons of Stephen and Hannah (Page) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, January 1, 1809, and died March 21, 1881. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class 1829; was speaker of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1837 and 1838; was elected to the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh congresses; was judge of the court of common pleas from 1844-1849; was judge of the supreme court from 1849 to 1859; trustee of Dartmouth College in 1859. In 1858 he received from his alma mater the degree of LL. D., and his picture adorns one of the walls of that great seat of learning. He married, February 20, 1833, Jane, daughter of John N. Quackenbush of Albany, New York. They had two children: Anna Quackenbush and Clarence.

(VII) Anna Quackenbush, eldest child and only daughter of Ira Allen and Jane (Quackenbush) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, January 3, 1836, and married, October 7, 1858, Judge David Cross, of Manchester. (See Cross, VII).

(V) Samuel Connor, fourth child and third son of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Mary (Butler) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, March 12, 1780, and died November 8, 1833. He resided in Gilmanton, and is said to have been a doctor. He married Dorothy Kimball, who was born June 12, 1789, and died February 4, 1859. She was the daughter of Trueworthy and Hannah (Gilmon) Kimball of Gilmanton. She married (second), June 3, 1843, James Lane, who was born August 15, 1780, and died November 6, 1865. The children of Samuel C. and Dorothy Eastman were: Wealthy, William Butler, Charlotte and Mary Ann, who is next mentioned.

(VI) Mary Ann, fourth and youngest child of Samuel C. and Dorothy (Kimball) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, October 17, 1826, and married in Pittsfield, August 31, 1847, Nathaniel Greeley Foote. (See Foote).

The pioneer New England family DANFORTH of Danforth has descended from the immigrant, William Danforth, who is believed to have come to this country in the ship "Griffin." Unable to longer endure the oppression of a tyrannical king, he came for the sake of liberty to a land strange and wild, inhabited by fierce and formidable animals, and by men even fiercer and more formidable. He was a man of excellent character, possessed a good property, was much respected by his fellow citizens, and left behind him a race, many of whom have emulated his virtues and held prominent positions among their fellows.

(I) William Danforth, the earliest known ancestor, was of Framingham, England, and had a wife Isabel; he died in 1512. Their children were: Paul, James, Reynold, Isabell and Elizabeth.

(II) Paul, eldest child of William and Isabel Danforth, was born at Framingham, and died in 1538. His wife's name was Katheryne, and they had: Nicholas, Thomas, Robert, Richard, Isabell, Margaret, Agnes and Olive.

(III) Nicholas, eldest child of Paul and Katheryne Danforth, was born in Framingham, where he died in 1585. He married Alice, and they had: Thomas, Anne, Johane, Margaret, Elizabeth and Olive.

(IV) Thomas, "yeoman," eldest child of Nicholas and Alice Danforth, was born in Framingham. He married, January 24, 1585, Jane, daughter of Thomas Sudbury, of Kellshall, county of Suffolk. She was born March 21, 1601. Their children were: Nicholas, died young; Nicholas, Robert, died young; Robert, Mary and Jane.

(V) Nicholas (2), the immigrant, second son and child of Thomas and Jane (Sudbury) Danforth, was born in Framingham, where he was baptized March 1, 1589. His father and maternal grandfather are each styled "yeoman," yet he possessed wealth and exhibited qualities that show him to have been a man of standing. The church registers show that Nicholas was one of the leading men, being a "church warden" in 1622, at least. He was also a member of the "Court Baron" or the "Borough Lect Jury," in 1629. The marriage registers are wanting from 1615 to 1620, the period which included his wedding; the baptismal register gives the christian name of his wife as Elizabeth. Some time before his death (1625) King James created a new title of rank, that of baronet, which he granted to any who would pay a high price. As a last resource to raise money, which he greatly needed, his successor, Charles I, compelled all persons who had an income of forty pounds or more derived from landed property to accept knighthood (thus incurring feudal obligations and payments), or purchase exemption by a heavy fine. Mr. Danforth, when compelled to elect which he would do, chose to pay the fine rather than accept the title. The famous Rev. Cotton Mather, in speaking of him says: "Mr. N. Danforth; a gentleman of such estate and repute in the world that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood K. Charles I imposed on all of so much per annum; and of such figure and esteem with church that he procured that famous lecture at Framingham in Suffolk, where he had a fine manour; which lecture was kept by Mr. Burroughs, and many other noted ministers in their turn; to

whom, especially to Mr. Shepherd, he proved a Gaius, and especially when the Laudian fury scorched them." He was for a time in harmony with the "standing order," until he became a sympathizer with the Puritan party, and this sympathy was the cause of his migration to America, for he doubtless lost prestige among his friends in the Episcopal Church, when they discovered his charge in religious views. Nicholas Danforth and his wife Elizabeth had children: Elizabeth, Mary, Anna, Thomas, Lydia, Samuel and Jonathan. Elizabeth died and was buried in Framingham, "22 Feb. 1628," three years after the birth of her youngest child. After the death of his wife, Nicholas Danforth, tiring of the conditions under which he lived, took his children and came to New England, and settled in Cambridge, in 1634. He is mentioned in the town records of Cambridge as a proprietor in 1635. He bought lands and houses of John White, John Tayl-cott, William Spencer, and Edward Stebbings, and of Rev. Thomas Hooker, in October, 1635, and May, 1616, all these gentlemen having removed to Connecticut. His residence was on what is now called Bow street, near Mt. Auburn street. He was chosen a deputy or representative to the general court in 1635. March 3, 1636, he was, with others, "deputed to set out the bounds of the newe plantacon above Charles Ryver" (Concord). The committee reported 13 April, 1636. In September following he was appointed to a similar duty, "to measure and sett the bounds of Roxberry;" and to sett those between Dedham and Dorchester, November 15, 1637. When the important committee to "take order for a colledge at Newetowne" was selected November 20, 1637, Mr. Danforth was one of those selected. Another land boundary was submitted to him with associates 6 (1) 1637-8. He was also one of the eleven men (one in a town) whom the court by its vote March 12, 1638, allowed "to sell wine & strong water"—"No man else to sell by retaile without license from the counsell." So great was the pressure upon the government to provide places where these articles could be bought, and so many the abuses of the retail traffic, that they sought to place the traffic in the hands of their first citizens. He died in April, 1638. He left valuable property, but no will or description of his property remains.

(VI) Captain Jonathan, youngest son of Nicolas (2) and Elizabeth Danforth, was born in Framingham, England, and baptized March 2, 1628. When about six years of age he came with his father and brothers and sisters to Cambridge, where he was brought up. When he reached manhood he entered heartily into the scheme of the Cambridge people to build up the new town of Billerica, and there he constructed a house which was still standing in 1878. He was selectman, town clerk, representative, and captain of the militia company. He became a land surveyor and laid out farms, towns, and high-ways; was called to do this service to several other towns and counties; transacted a large amount of business in town and state. "His descriptions fill two hundred pages in his clear, handsome writing in the Billerica volume of Land Grants. Many of his plots are preserved in the state archives. At the age of eighty-two years he made his will, April 23, 1712, and it was probated October 27, 1712. In it he disposes of the property left to him after having made deeds to sundry pieces of land to his children in former years. In the inventory of his estate he is called "Captain Jonathan Danforth, Gent." He married (first), in Boston, "22nd-9th month, 1654." "Elizabeth Powter, the daughter of Good Powter, deceased, of Billerickey;" recorded also in Billerica.

The bride's father was John Poulter, who came from Rayleigh, England, about 1651, with wife Mary and children John and Elizabeth. Elizabeth Danforth, born perhaps in Rayleigh, September, 1633, died in Billerica, October 7, 1689. Captain Danforth married (second), November 17, 1690, Esther, daughter of Elder Richard Champney, of Cambridge, and widow of Josiah Converse, of Woburn. She died soon after her husband, April 5, 1713. He and his two wives were buried in the old cemetery in Billerica. His children, all by the first wife, were: Mary, Elizabeth, Jonathan, John, died young; John, Lydia, Samuel, Anna, Thomas, Nicholas and Sarah.

(VII) Ensign Jonathan (2), third child and eldest son of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Poulter) Danforth, was born in Billerica, February 18, 1659, and died January 17, 1711, aged fifty-two. He lived east of Long street, opposite his father's place. He gave his personal property to his wife, December 30, 1710. He married, June 27, 1682, Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Parker, of Chelmsford. She was born May 29, 1661, and died March 25, 1754, aged ninety-three. Their children were: Rebecca, Thomas, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Samuel, Nicholas, Jacob, Sarah and John.

(VIII) Samuel, fifth child and third son of Ensign Jonathan (2) and Rebecca (Parker) Danforth, was born September 16, 1692, and died about 1749. On the estate of Samuel Danforth, of Billerica, yeoman, administration was granted August 17, 1749, to Samuel Danforth, Jr. The inventory included "one right in a township granted to the soldiers that were in the Narraganset wars." He married, August 5, 1714, Dorothy Shed, born January 14, 1692, daughter of John and Sarah (Chamberlain) Shed. They had twelve children: Dorothy, Rebecca, Samuel, died young; Joseph, Samuel, Thomas, Benjamin, Sarah, John, Joshua, Lucy and Jonathan.

(IX) Lieutenant Joseph, fourth child and second son of Samuel and Dorothy (Shed) Danforth, was born in Billerica, June 20, 1720, and died March 30, 1795. He removed to that part of Dunstable, now Tyngsborough, where he became a leading citizen. "Joseph Danforth, of Tyngsborough, gent." made his will December 20, 1794, and it was probated April 21, 1795. He married Mary A. Richardson, born May 26, 1722, and died December 1, 1780. Their children were: Mary, Abigail, Hannah, Joseph, Josiah, Rebecca, Lucy and Rhoda.

(X) Josiah, fifth child and second son of Lieutenant Joseph and Mary A. (Richardson) Danforth, was born in Dunstable (Tyngsborough), January 18, 1757, and died there March 8, 1838, aged eighty-one. He resided on the old homestead, was a prominent man in the affairs of the town, and held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He married, November 10, 1777, Sarah Blodgett, born in 1755, and died in 1842, aged eighty-seven. Their ten children were: Sarah and Josiah, twins, died young; Joseph, Sarah, Hannah, Josiah, Catherine, John, Asa and James.

(XI) Asa Danforth, M. D., ninth child and fifth son of Josiah and Sarah (Blodgett) Danforth, was born in Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, August 18, 1795, and died in Norway, Maine, June 16, 1883. He received a good English education, studied medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Thomas, of Tyngsborough, attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and at Harvard, and July 20, 1820, was granted by the censors of the Massachusetts Medical Society a certificate authorizing him to practice "physick and surgery." The following year he settled in Norway, Maine, and commenced the prac-

tice of his profession, and spent the remainder of his life there. "No citizen of Norway," says the historian of that town, "was ever more highly or deservedly respected than Dr. Danforth. He was pre-eminently the good physician. Ever genial, sympathetic and kind hearted, his partners not only had confidence in him as a physician, but could safely regard him as a faithful friend. His practice was large in Norway, and in all the country round about his name was a household word. He practiced medicine in the town for more than half a century. He also engaged in the paper manufacture at the Falls, was the pioneer to manufacture paper from wood, and took a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the village and town. He served one term in the Maine legislature. This was in 1852, and he was a union candidate. He married, December 6, 1824, Abigail C. Reed, of Norway, born January 11, 1801, and died December 8, 1874, daughter of Hon. William and Elizabeth Reed. Their children were: William Reed, Josiah, Joseph Henry, Sarah Elizabeth, Francis Augustus, John, James and Asa.

(XII) Joseph Henry, third son and child of Dr. Asa and Abigail C. (Reed) Danforth, was born in Norway, Maine, April 8, 1820, and died at North Stratford, New Hampshire, September 29, 1890. He was educated in the public schools and at the Norway Academy. For a time he was a clerk in the store of J. B. Brown, a successful merchant of Steep Falls, Norway, and during the period of the construction of the Grand Trunk Railroad, he, with his elder brother, William R., carried on a merchandise business, moving their store as the work of construction progressed, until it reached Coos, on the Connecticut river, in the town of Stratford, and there they settled and engaged permanently in business. The brothers were partners in an extensive and profitable lumber business, which they carried on together until William removed to Saxonville, Massachusetts. Joseph H. was post-master at North Stratford (Coos) for twenty-five years from the time of his appointment, during the early part of President Lincoln's administration. He was a Republican, a prominent and highly respected man, and a successful merchant. He was too busy to seek political positions, was not a member of any church, but was one of those men who have the respect and confidence of a community and attract friends and secure the business. He knew the value of schools and churches, and after the destruction of the Baptist Church by fire, he assisted materially in the rebuilding, and always contributed liberally towards its support. For many years he was one of its trustees. He married, November 16, 1857, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Drusilla R. Wiley, born in Fryeburg, Maine, January 28, 1833, daughter of America and Mary C. (Chandler) Wiley. She survives him. Three children were born to them: Ola Henry, Harley Hall and Zilla May. Ola H., and Harley H. are mentioned below. Zilla May was born November 3, 1872, and died August 31, 1884.

(XIII) Ola Henry, eldest child of Joseph H. and Drusilla R. (Wiley) Danforth, was born in North Stratford, June 19, 1858. He was educated at Lynden Biblical and Literary Institute at Lynden, Vermont. He is a thirty-second degree Mason. He has resided since 1891 in Oldtown, Maine, where he is engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods. He married, October 24, 1885, Annie Gray, born in Oldtown, September 1, 1858, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Barton) Gray. They have two children: Joseph Henry, born

May 6, 1888, and Herbert Gray, December 9, 1889.

(XIII) Harley Hall, second son of Joseph and Drusilla R. (Wiley) Danforth, was born in North Stratford, May 13, 1864. He was educated at Eaton's School for Boys at Norridgewock, Maine. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. He afterward resided in Gorham, New Hampshire, and Boston (Dorchester), Massachusetts, where he died May 14, 1905. He married Jennie Grant, born in Norway, Maine, daughter of James and Charlotte (En Earl) Grant, and they had one child, Pauline En Earl, born in Gorham, July 15, 1896.

(Second Family.)

Danforth is an early name in Massachusetts annals. From two unrelated ancestors in the seventeenth century a multitude of descendants have sprung, whose character for energy, diligence, sobriety, economy, courage, patriotism and good citizenship has been such as to make the name an honored and respected one.

(I) William Danforth or Danford, as it was commonly spelled in the old colonial records, was at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1660, or before. Not far from 1675 he removed to Byfield (village) in Newbury and the remainder of his life and those of several of his children seem to have been passed within hailing distance of Byfield meeting house, so that the family is properly termed "The Newbury Family." William Danforth took the oath of allegiance along with other Newbury men, in 1678. There is a record of an abatement of his tax in 1788. He sold land that had been granted to him by the proprietors, July 15, 1709, and March 27, 1721, he sold a woodlot. He died after that date, but when his wife died is not known. He married (first), in Ipswich, March 20, 1670, Hannah, daughter of the pioneer Robert Kingsman, or Kinsman. She was born in Ipswich, about 1644, and died in Newbury, October 18, 1678. He married (second) Sarah, daughter of Francis and Ann Thurloe (or Thorla). The children by the first wife were: William (?) and Mary, and by the second: Richard, John, Jonathan, Thomas, Francis and Joseph.

(II) John, second son and child of William and Sarah (Thurloe) Danforth, was born in Newbury, December 8, 1681, and died October 1, 1772, "in his 93d year; he had been very helpless for a year past." He seems to have spent most or all of his life in Newbury. The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second), November 24, 1713, Dorcas White, who was a member of the Byfield church in 1744, and died March 26, 1788, "aged 90 or 91." His children were: Nathaniel, Thomas, William, Samuel, John, Oliver, Moses, Sarah, Mary and Elizabeth.

(III) William (2), third son and child of John Danforth, was born in Newbury, in 1708, and was a settler at Boscawen, New Hampshire, as early as 1733, and aided in the erection of a saw mill. He owned at one time the mill at the head of King street. He was one of the "Contoocook" soldiers who petitioned Governor Wentworth, November 29, 1743, to give John Rollins a captain's commission. He married a sister of Richard Flood, one of the first settlers of the town. Their children were: William, Jedediah, Mary and Susan.

(IV) William (3), eldest child of William (2) and — (Flood) Danforth, was born in Boscawen, August 18, 1748, and died October 13, 1838, "aged 92." He was a corporal in Captain Samuel Atkinson's company "at Coos in Haverhill, New Hampshire, December 1, 1776." He was also sergeant in Captain Peter Kimball's company, Colonel



J. H. Danforth

Stickney's regiment, "in General Stark's brigade, made out of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Hampshire militia, July 20, 1777, which joined the Continental army at Bennington and Stillwater." For his services he received a pension. He was reported on the pension rolls of the year 1834, as "of Merrimac county, New Hampshire, 86 years old." He married Olive Elliott, who died November 12, 1840, "aged 92." Their children were: Mary, Enoch, Ruth, William, John, died young; John, and Edmund, who is mentioned next below.

(V) Edmund, youngest child of William (3) and Olive (Elliott) Danforth, born in Boscawen, July 8, 1791, died October 24, 1854. He was a farmer. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He married, September 3, 1818, Rhoda Clough, and they were the parents of eight children: Haman, Rhoda, died young; Enoch, George Sullivan, Reuben Clough, Charles Spaulding, Edmund, and Rosetta R., next mentioned.

(VI) Rosetta R., youngest child of Edmund and Rhoda (Clough) Danforth, born March 11, 1843, married Josiah C. Shaw. (See Shaw, III.)

This name figures conspicuously in the records of Southeastern New Hampshire and Southwestern Maine, all of which was Massachusetts territory at the time of its planting in New England. Most of its bearers have been engaged in agriculture, and have been industrious, upright and respected citizens. Their descendants are still very numerous in the region referred to. William Ham was an English immigrant, and was settled in Exeter, New Hampshire, as early as 1646, removing thence to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1652. He had a grant of fifty acres of land from the last named town in that year, located at what is now called Freeman's Point, just above Portsmouth Bridge. He subscribed one pound for the support of the ministry in Portsmouth in 1658, and this sum, as compared with other subscriptions would indicate that he was a man of some substance. He had at least two children. His son Matthew had a grant from the town of Portsmouth in 1654, and another in 1660. His daughter Elizabeth married a Cotton. He died in 1672, and his will is recorded in Exeter. His son William was at that time deceased, and he bequeathed his property to Elizabeth Cotton, and to his grandsons, William, Thomas and John. It seems he had a grandson Matthew, whom he did not mention in his will.

(I) John, probably a son of William Ham, was born in 1649, and appears on the tax list of Dover in 1665. His first homestead was at "Tole end," near the second Falls of the Cochecho in Dover. He removed to another site below Garrison Hill, and there died in 1727. His will is recorded in Exeter. He was a juryman in 1688, was town clerk in 1694, and had the title of Lieutenant. He married, in 1668, Mary, daughter of John Heard, of Dover. She died in 1706, having been the mother of the following children: Mary, John, Samuel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Triphena, Sarah, Martha and Benjamin.

(II) John (2), eldest son of John (1) and Mary (Heard) Ham, was born in 1671, and lived on the first homestead of his father near the second Falls of Cochecho. He also bore the title of Lieutenant and had one full share of the common lands, which were divided among the freeholders of Dover in 1732. He was assessor and lot layer in 1735, and died June 11, 1754. His wife, whose Christian name was Elizabeth, died in 1739. Their children were: John, Ephraim, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Nathaniel, Joanna, Dodovah and Patience.

(III) Samuel, third son of John (2) and Elizabeth Ham, was born in 1708, and had one-third of a full share of the common lands of Dover in 1732. He was baptized "on a sick bed" August 26, 1739, and died before the close of that year. The christian name of his wife was Lydia, and their children were: Samuel, Stephen and Lydia.

(IV) Samuel (2), eldest child of Samuel (1) and Lydia Ham, was baptized August 26, 1739, at the same time that his father received baptism upon his death bed. Samuel (2) married (first) Sarah Wingate, and second, Sarah Morse. His children were: Sarah, Lydia, Samuel, Jeremy W., George J., William, Mehitable and Ebenezer.

(V) Samuel (3), eldest son of Samuel (2) Ham, was born about 1766, probably in Dover, and appears to have resided for a time in Portsmouth. He was married there, but the family name of his wife is not preserved. Her baptismal name was Betsy. On April 30, 1789, they settled in Shapley, Maine, where they remained during the rest of their lives. Their children were: William, Jacob, Thomas, John, Betsy, Abigail, Daniel, Samuel and Benjamin.

(VI) John (3), fourth son and child of Samuel and Betsey Ham, was born December 25, 1779, in Portsmouth, and was ten years of age when his parents removed to Maine. He married Polly Patch, who was born in 1784, in Shapleigh. Their children, born in Newfield, were: Nancy, David S., Lavina, Eliza, John, Jacob, Charles, Polly and Susan.

(VII) John (4), second son and fifth child of John (3) and Polly (Patch) Ham, was born April 19, 1814, and died September 22, 1865, in Biddeford, Maine. He was married November 27, 1834, to Paulina H. Dorman, and resided in Newfield, where he was a miller. She was born March 1, 1802, and died December 14, 1848, a daughter of Charles Dorman, who was born in Kennebunk, and was a pioneer settler of Newfield. He was a ship carpenter, and was twice married, the name of his first wife being Susanna (surname unknown.) His second wife was Abigail Libbey, the mother of Paulina H. Her children were: Mary A., Susannah D., Benjamin A. and John C. The second became the wife of Daniel S. Dutton, of Hookset, New Hampshire (see Dutton, VIII).

This name is generally spelled Doue on DOW all original records in Massachusetts, Where u and v were usually exchangeable. The Dows of early New England or at least a large part of them are descendants of an early settler of Watertown, Massachusetts, and Hampton, New Hampshire.

(I) The first of whom record is now found, was John Dow, who resided at Tylner in the county of Norfolk, England. His death occurred during the month of July, 1561, as indicated by his will, which was executed on the seventh and proved on the twenty-third of that month.

(II) Thomas, son of John Dow, resided at Runham in the county of Norfolk with his wife Margaret. They had sons Henry and Christopher, and two daughters whose christian names are not preserved.

(III) Henry, elder son of Thomas Dow, resided in Runham and had a wife Elizabeth. He died about the end of the year 1612 or the beginning of 1613. His children included Thomas, Henry, Edward, Mary, Frances and William.

(IV) Henry (2), second son of Henry (1) and Elizabeth Dow, was born about 1608, in Runham, and was there married February 11, 1631, to Joanne, widow of Roger Nudd, who was then

lately deceased. Having decided to emigrate to New England, he applied for permission, and was duly licensed April 11, 1637. His examination showed that his age was then twenty-nine years, and that his wife was thirty years of age, and that their four children and a servant (Anne Manning, seventeen years old), accompanied them, "who are desirous to pass into New England to inhabit." He first settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where his wife died and was buried June 20, 1640. He was married (second), in 1641, to Margaret Cole, of Dedham, Massachusetts. About the close of 1643, or the beginning of 1644, he removed to Hampton, in what is now New Hampshire, where he had previously purchased a house and several parcels of land for a farm. This estate remained in the hands of his descendants until 1854. He was selectman of Hampton in 1651, was deputy to the general court of Massachusetts in 1655-56, and in 1658 was placed on a committee to examine all grants of highways. This work was still unfinished when he died April 21, 1659. His widow married (second), October 23, 1661, Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. The children of Henry Dow were: Thomas (died young), Henry, Simon, Joseph, Daniel, Mary, Hannah, Thomas and Jeremiah, besides the third, who died in infancy, unnamed). (Joseph and descendants are mentioned in this article.)

(V) Simon, third son and child of Henry (2) and Hannah (Page) Dow, was born March 4, 1667, in Hampton and passed his life in that town, where he engaged in agriculture. He was married (first) November 5, 1685, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Eastow) Marsten, and granddaughter of Captain William Marsten, the patriarch of that family. (See Marsten.) She was born November 20, 1665, and died March 8, 1698. He was married (second) May 29, 1700, to Mehitabel, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Cass) Green and granddaughter of Henry Green of Hampton. (See Green.) She survived him and married (second) Onesiphorus Page. There were four children of the first marriage and four of the second, namely: Mary, Hannah, Simon, Sarah, Isaac, Jonathan, Mehitabel and Henry.

(VI) Simon (2), eldest son and third child of Simon (1) and Sarah (Marsten) Dow, was born December 5, 1690, in Hampton and probably resided in that town where he died February 20, 1764. He was married January 8, 1713, to Mary Lancaster. Their children were: Sarah, Simon, Richard, Jeremiah, Hannah, Mary and Noah.

(VII) Jeremiah, third son and fourth child of Simon (2) and Mary (Lancaster) Dow, was born December 10, 1723, and resided on what is known as Shaw' Hill in Hampton and was a farmer. He was married, September 25, 1746, to Abiah, daughter of Thomas and Dorcas (Fanning) Brown of Hampton. She was born December 25, 1721, in Hampton. They were the parents of: Jeremiah, Elizabeth Allen, Richard, Betty Allen, Benjamin Brown and Simon.

(VIII) Benjamin B., third son and fifth child of Jeremiah and Abiah (Brown) Dow, was born 1759 and baptized May 13 of that year. He resided in Kensington and was married May 12, 1789, in that town, to Tabitha Blake. Their children were: John, Tabitha, Elizabeth, Sarah, Lydia, Lucy, Abigail and Benjamin.

(IX) Benjamin (2), youngest child of Benjamin (1) and Tabitha (Blake) Dow, was born February 11, 1810, in Kensington, New Hampshire, and resided for a time in the town of Epping, sub-

sequent to which he removed to that part of the old town of Gilford which was set off to form Laconia. He is remembered as a man of good education, a school teacher of excellent capacity and considerable experience, and also as an industrious farmer. In 1853 his reason was temporarily unseated through intense religious enthusiasm and after being restored to comparative health he found employment as watchman at Meredith Bridge (Laconia). He died in Lakeport in 1879. His wife was Mary A. Everts, daughter of Josiah Everts of Moultonborough, New Hampshire, and by whom he had eleven children, the first and second and tenth and eleventh of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity were as follows: 1. George W., a steamship engineer on the Pacific and of whom nothing has been heard in many years. 2. Sarah, who became the wife of F. F. French, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and is now a widow living in that city. 3. Helen G., married W. H. Smith and is now dead. 4. John H., a prominent business man of Lakeport, New Hampshire. 5. Charles G., who lived and died in Laconia. Georgiana, who married Joseph Ayer and is now dead. 7. Leander, now living in Concord, New Hampshire.

(X) John Henry Dow, sixth in the order of birth of the children of Benjamin W. and Mary A. (Everts) Dow, was born in the town of Guilford May 3, 1843, and since ten years old has made his own way in life. Soon after his father's misfortune he began working and made his way against every obstacle until he reached a position in business life that placed him beyond the necessity of further endeavor, but he is still engaged in active pursuits and today stands among the foremost men of Lakeport. For seven years he was an employee in the carding room of the old Belknap mill in Laconia, and in the second year of the civil war, August 12, 1862, enlisted in Company F, Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, entering the service as a private, and afterward being appointed corporal and then sergeant. At Cold Harbor he was wounded in the leg, but remained in service until the end of the war and was mustered out in Concord in July, 1865.

Soon after his return home Mr. Dow went to Lynn, Massachusetts, worked there at shoemaking, and later at the same occupation in Hartford, Connecticut. About 1870 he returned to New Hampshire and worked a few months in a mill, and then for the next six or more years carried on a general grocery and meat business in Lakeport. For the last twenty-five years he has been proprietor of an extensive coal, wood and ice business at that place, and has also been agent for Standard Oil Company for past fifteen years. At one time he took considerable interest in general and local politics, but the extent of his political holdings has been the office of roadmaster, which he filled three years. On February 20, 1871, Mr. Dow married Alice L. Sanborn, daughter of Levi Sanborn of New Hampton, New Hampshire, by whom he has one son, Charles H. Dow.

(XI) Charles Henry, son and only child of John H. and Alice L. (Sanborn) Dow, was born in Lake Village, New Hampshire, November 4, 1872, and received his education in common schools and New Hampton Academy. After leaving school he began work with his father and later served four years as deputy sheriff of Belknap county. He also gave considerable time to the study of law, but did not apply for admission to the bar. He then returned to Lakeport, and became permanently associated in business with his father, under the firm



ISRAEL DOW.

name of John H. Dow & Son, a relation which is still maintained. On March 4, 1903, Mr. Dow married Lillian Page, daughter of Ezra Page of Laconia, and has two sons, Sheldon Page Dow, born February 8, 1906. John Henry, born April 9, 1907.

(V) Joseph, third son and child of Henry and Joanne Dow, was born, March 20, 1639, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and resided in Hampton, where he was a sergeant of militia. His home was close to the Salisbury line in what is now Seabrook, and there he died, April 4, 1703. He was married December 17, 1662, to Mary Sanborn. Their children were: Joseph, John, Mary, James, Hannah, Henry, Jeremiah, Josiah, Thomas, Charity, Samuel and Aaron.

(VI) Samuel, eighth son and eleventh child of Joseph and Mary (Sanborn) Dow, was born June 4, 1687, in Hampton and resided in Salisbury. He was married February 17, 1711, to Sarah Shepard, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Page) Shepard. She was born August 11, 1689, in Haverhill.

(VII) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Shepard) Dow, was born about 1716, in Salisbury and resided in that town. His wife's name was Mercy, but her family name is not on record.

(VIII) Elijah, son of Samuel (2) and Mercy Dow, was born in Salisbury, February 22, 1746, and probably passed his life in that town. The Christian name of his wife was Hannah.

(IX) Jacob, son of Elijah and Hannah Dow, was born November 18, 1780, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and removed thence to New Hampshire about 1816. He died February 20, 1864. He resided in the towns of Raymond and Deerfield and had children in each of those towns. He was a millwright and carpenter and a thorough mechanic.

(X) Israel, son of Jacob and Judith Bartlett Dow, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1815, and died while on a visit to his daughter at Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1898. He resided with his parents until he attained his majority and obtained his education in the schools of Deerfield and Raymond. His inclination was to a mechanical line and by the time he was twenty-one years of age he was skillful in this direction. At the time the project of building the mills of Manchester was being agitated, Mr. Dow seeing an opening, went to Manchester in 1838, and obtained employment at once, working at his trade. He was actively engaged in building the first mills erected there, working especially in that department relating to the construction of the wheels and lockgates of the canal. He first worked on the Stark corporation, but for the most part was employed on the Amoskeag, although during his long residence there he served as master mechanic of the Manchester print works for two years, and for a little over a year worked on different mill jobs in Lowell and Lawrence, Massachusetts. It was at this latter place, when the mills were first being constructed, that he was employed to hang the shafting, and it is said that his hands put up the first line of shafting which was ever turned by water power in the city of Lawrence. During the war, when the Langdon corporation was extending its plant by building over the old Blodgett paper mill and changing it to a cotton mill, it was Mr. Dow who superintended the work. While on the Amoskeag corporation, in 1855, he superintended the laying of the water pipes to the Amoskeag reservoir at the head of Brook street from the river and from the reservoir to and through the mill yards to supply the plant with water. He resigned his position on the Amoskeag on his seventieth birthday. During his

long and busy life Mr. Dow was called upon to represent his fellow citizens in the legislature bodies of the state, and he served in that capacity in 1857 and 1858 from ward seven, then known as "Squog," and as senator from the Amoskeag district in 1883.

Mr. Dow was a man whose attention was given to his daily employment. His natural love for the kind of work he engaged in made labor a pleasure and the construction of mills and machinery a delight to him. constituted as he was, full of natural ability and ambition, he rapidly rose in the estimation of his employers and was soon placed in the highest position they had at their disposal in his line of employment, and they never had occasion to regret it. In political affairs he was equally careful and diligent in the discharge of his duties, but political life, though he appreciated the honor of it, never gave him the satisfaction which he found in industrial employment. Mr. Dow was connected with the Manchester fire department in the ten years from 1860 to 1870, and for two years was chief of the department. He was also a member of the Amoskeag Veterans, and at one time captain of that organization. He was fond of company and took pleasure in fraternal association. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 41; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, and Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester.

July 1, 1846, Israel Dow and Lavinia Hobbs, who was born July 22, 1822, at Sandford, Maine, daughter of Thomas Hobbs, were united in marriage at the bride's home in Great Falls. Upon returning to Manchester they started housekeeping in what was then known as Overseers' block, on Mechanic street, where they resided about a year. Mr. Dow then built a house on the west side, and it was there their children were born. July 1, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Dow celebrated their golden wedding at their home on the North River Road. Their house and grounds were handsomely decorated for the occasion, and a throng of friends called to congratulate them on their attainment of fifty years of wedded felicity, and to bring them fitting tokens of their esteem. Mr. Dow survived this date two years, and Mrs. Dow died the same year. They were the parents of four children: Anzette, died young; Julietta, died young; Perry H., Edna M., now Mrs. John Morse, of Brattleboro, Vermont; and Herbert, died young.

(XI) Perry Hobbs, only son of Israel and Lavinia (Hobbs) Dow, was born in Manchester, July 8, 1854. His education was obtained in the common schools, and in 1871 he graduated from the Manchester high school. He went directly from the high school into the engineering and draughting department of the Amoskeag corporation, then superintended by Edwin H. Hobbs, and in these departments he has ever since remained, and is now (1906) in the thirty-fifth year of his service. Upon the death of Mr. Hobbs, in 1890, he succeeded to the position of civil engineer of the corporation. In the time he has been connected with the Amoskeag corporation most of its large mills have been built or rebuilt.

Mr. Dow, though busy with the many projects of his employer, has been somewhat active in local and state politics. He served as ward clerk four years, was on the Manchester school board four years, and in 1889 represented ward one of his native city in the New Hampshire house of representatives. In 1891 he was elected to the state senate, and served on the committees of the judic-

ary, banks, manufacturing, of which he was chairman, and of towns and parishes. He is active in furthering the city's material interests, and has served on many committees for that purpose. He was one of the organizers and for some years a director and treasurer of the Derryfield Sash and Blind Company, one of the largest of the kind in the state; and was vice-president and a director of the Manchester Building & Loan Association up to January, 1907. He is the owner of a farm of two hundred acres, formerly part of the old Blodgett farm, situated three miles north of Manchester on the west bank of the Merrimack, on which are located the golf grounds of the Intervale Country Club. His professional ability and standing, his high integrity and social nature have made him a favorite in various circles of the leading citizens of Manchester.

He is a member of the Free Masons, and holds membership in the following organizations of that order: 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, and Aleppo Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Boston. He joined the Derryfield Club in his twenty-first year, and was the first member elected following its formal organization. He was elected president of this club in 1891 and has now served sixteen years. In addition to the clubs mentioned of which he is a member are the Intervale Country Club, and the Cygnet Boat Club, of which latter he is commodore. He married, July 25, 1877, in Manchester, Susan C. Cook, who was born Sept. 10, 1855, daughter of Captain Harvey and Susan Cook, of Provincetown, Massachusetts. Three children have been born of this union: Bertha, who died at six and a son who died in infancy, and Clinton I., born April 12, 1886, a graduate of St. Luke's school, Wayne, Pennsylvania, and also a student of Dartmouth College one year, class of '08, and now his father's assistant.

(Second Family.)

This line is, no doubt, connected with DOW the one previously given, descending from John Dow of Tyner, England.

(I) Thomas Dow, who was probably a brother of Henry (2) Dow, was an early settler of Newbury, Massachusetts, and removed thence to Haverhill, where he died May 31, 1654, at the age of about thirty-nine years. His will was made two days before his death and was proved April 8, 1656. He left a widow, Phebe, and children John, Thomas, Stephen, Mary and Martha. The widow was married November 20, 1661, in Haverhill to John Eaton of Haverhill.

(II) Stephen, third son and child of Thomas and Phebe Dow, was born March 29, 1642, in Newbury and subscribed to the freeman's oath in Haverhill in 1668. He died in that town July 3, 1717. His will was made on the first day of that month and was proved on the seventeenth. He was married (first) September 16, 1663, in Haverhill to Anne Storie of Salem (probably Anne Stacy), and she died February 4, 1715. He was married (second), February 7, 1716, to Joanna Hutchins. She survived him more than seventeen years, and died October 29, 1734. His children, all born of the first wife, were: Ruhamah, Samuel, Hannah, Stephen, Martha, and John.

(III) Stephen (2), second son and fourth child of Stephen (1) and Anne (Storie) Dow, was born September 10, 1670, in Haverhill, and was still

living in that town in 1717. He was married, December 14, 1697, to Mary Hutchins.

(IV) Richard, son of Stephen and Mary (Hutchins) Dow, was born February 15, 1706, in Haverhill, and was there married, February 28, 1728, to Phebe Heath. She was born June 25, 1705, in Haverhill, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Bradley) Heath. It is probable that Richard lived in that part of Haverhill which was cut off in 1741 from Massachusetts, and became a part of New Hampshire. The records of Salem, New Hampshire show the births of the following children of Richard and Phebe (Heath) Dow; Renben, Oliver, Richard and Asa.

(V) Oliver, second son and child of Richard and Phebe (Heath) Dow, was born July 28, 1736, probably in Haverhill, and resided in Salem, New Hampshire. His wife's name was Hannah, but the vital records of New Hampshire fail to show her family name. They give the names of four children, namely: Phebe, Hannah, Ellice and Simeon, the last named born in Hopkinton, which would indicate that Oliver Dow removed from Salem to Hopkinton before 1774.

(VI) Ellice (or Alice), third daughter and child of Oliver and Hannah Dow, was born September 1, 1768, in Salem and was married, March 24, 1791, to Benjamin Leach of Londonderry. (See Leach.) Nothing can be found in the vital records of New Hampshire to show the parentage of Benjamin Leach.

Herman A. Dow, of Warner, is one of DOW the most extensive farmers and cattle dealers in the Granite State, and followed in the footsteps of his father, who in addition to large business interests in other directions owned and cultivated an extensive agricultural estate. Under the stimulating influence of modern conditions his progressive ideas, inherent energy and indomitable tenacity of purpose are brought into full play, and it is to such enlightened farmers as Mr. Dow that the state of New Hampshire may look for the preservation and still further advancement of her agricultural supremacy.

(I) Amos Dow came to New Hampshire from Amesbury, Massachusetts, settling in the vicinity of Davisville, and was an industrious tiller of the soil. His wife was before marriage Mary Brown.

(II) Samuel Harris, son of Amos and Mary (Brown) Dow, was born in Hopkinton, June 10, 1818. From the time of his majority he was led onward by a spirit of enterprise into various important business undertakings, which included farming, contracting, lumbering and the preparation of fire-wood for railroads, when that fuel was used exclusively on locomotives. For a period of many years he supplied the Northern Railroad with from three thousand to five thousand cords of wood annually, and his lumbering operations were equally extensive. As a contractor his reputation for reliability was of a high standard, and he erected several of the finest buildings in the city of Concord. His farm in Warner, containing one thousand acres of arable land, was conducted upon the same sound business basis as that which characterized his other enterprises, and was therefore the source of more than ordinary profit. As a business man he ranked among the foremost of his day, and his ability was of the kind which enriched the community as well as himself. Politically he acted with the Republican party. Samuel H. Dow was three times married. First to Harriet Currier, daughter of Daniel and Clara (Felton) Currier.

Second to his first wife's sister, Matilda Currier; and on July 29, 1857, he married for his third wife Emily Rand, who was born May 17, 1838, daughter of Smith and Marion (Goodhue) Rand of Hopkinton, this state. The children of his first union are Frances C., born November 13, 1847, and married Oscar L. Rand, of Canaan, now living retired. They have had three children: Oscar S., born in Bristol, December 3, 1873, died February 2, 1902; Herman S., born in Canaan, October 15, 1879, died there April 1, 1881; Blanche E., born in Canaan, March 22, 1866. Harvey S., born August 16, 1849, married Bertha E., daughter of Eleazer and Emiline Barney, died October 8, 1890. Children, four: Edith Mariam, born January 29, 1878; Pearl Emmeline, born January 29, 1880; Florence Bertha, born April 28, 1883; Archie Samuel, born December 2, 1885, died in infancy. Those of the third marriage are: Herman A., who will be again referred to; and Emily G., who was born January 13, 1861. She married Fred H. Savory. (q. v.)

(III) Herman Adelbert Dow, was born in Warner September 8, 1858. He was educated in the public schools including the Warner High School, and acquired a knowledge of farming and lumbering under the direction of his father. He has advanced along the same progressive lines followed by his able predecessor, and has proved himself a worthy successor. He owns and cultivates a farm of two thousand acres devoted to general farming and stock raising; keeps on hand an average of one hundred and fifteen head of cattle; and is widely and favorably known as an extensive breeder of live stock. His buildings, which are the largest as well as the best in that section, are kept in excellent repair, and the march of improvement is visible on every hand. Six experienced assistants are regularly employed upon the estate, which, to the passing observer presents an air of prosperity, plainly denoting the substantial character of its owner. In politics he is a Republican, but has never indulged in official aspirations, believing that he can most effectively serve the community by keeping the wheels of business constantly in motion.

Mr. Dow married Miss Stella G. Wright, daughter of Henry P. and Sarah A. (Holmes) Wright of Bradford. Mr. and Mrs. Dow have two children—Samuel Harris, born December 13, 1890; and Harold Wright, born September 27, 1897. Mrs. Dow is deeply attached to her home and children, and practically her only interests are those centered in her pleasant family circle.

This line is descended from the ancient Scottish clan Killcreast.

GILCHRIST They lived in Ayr (Ayrshire) the next county north of Glasgow prior to the conquest of Scotland by William the Conqueror in 1071. At the time of the Reformation they became Presbyterians under John Knox. In about 1602 many of this family with other Scots were induced by James I of England to settle in the North of Ireland. Here they lived for more than a century.

(I) In about 1725 Robert Gilchrist and his brother William emigrated to America. Robert went directly to the Scotch-Irish settlement in Londonderry, New Hampshire and William remained at Andover, Massachusetts, till 1740. Then he went to Chester, New Hampshire, where Robert had moved and settled on twenty acres of cleared land he had bought in 1732. Robert married Agnes, daughter of William Kelso, of Londonderry, who was the son of William Kelso, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Robert died in 1746. His will was

probated September 26, 1746. His wife Agnes died in 1758. Robert and Agnes (Kelso) Gilchrist had six children: John, born March 18, 1731, died 1748. Alexander I., who is mentioned below. William, born January 8, 1736, died in Goffstown, New Hampshire, 1815. Agnes, born May 28, 1738, married her cousin, John Kelso, of Londonderry. She was the grandmother of John Page, governor of New Hampshire in 1841-42. Elizabeth, born August 8, 1740. Robert, who was born October 8, 1743, enlisted in the "old war" and was killed.

(II) Alexander, second child of Robert and Agnes (Kelso) Gilchrist, was born October 8, 1733, and died April 22, 1820. He married Martha Shirley of "Shirley Hill," Goffstown, in 1757. Martha (Shirley) Gilchrist died March 17, 1815. Alexander and his wife Martha were both buried in the old cemetery at Goffstown Centre. Their children were: 1. Robert, born 1759, married Martha, daughter of John Craige, of "Shirley Hill." For his second wife he married Mary, daughter of Deacon Thomas Shirley, of Shirley Hill. Robert was with General Stark at Bennington. He died in 1818 and was buried at Goffstown Centre. 2. Mary, born in 1763, died March 19, 1821. 3. Samuel ("Cap't Sam"), born January 12, 1764, died August 31, 1818, and was buried at Goffstown Centre. He married Sarah, daughter of John Aiken, of Bedford. 4. John, born May 8, 1765, died September 8, 1855. 5. Janet, born June 12, 1768, died at Bedford, New Hampshire, November 9, 1839; married William Riddle, of Bedford, September 29, 1791. 6. Alexander, who is mentioned below. 7. James, born July 25, 1775, died young. 8. David, born December 24, 1777, married Hannah, daughter of Robert Kennedy, of Goffstown, December 31, 1805. He died November 20, 1847.

(III) Alexander (2), sixth child of Alexander (1) and Martha (Shirley) Gilchrist, was born in 1772, and died July 28, 1844. He married Margaret, ("Peggy"), daughter of Deacon Robert Moore, of "Shirley Hill," Goffstown, in 1799. Margaret Moore was born April 26, 1779. Her father, Robert Moore, was the youngest son of James Moore, of Londonderry, was born in Londonderry in 1746 and married, January, 1778, Mary (Jameson) Todd, widow of John Todd, who was killed in the Revolution in 1776. He was the Dunbarton line of Jamesons. Alexander and his wife Margaret lived on the home farm on Shirley Hill until about 1812, when they moved to Dunbarton, where they lived for the remainder of their lives, about two miles from East Weare. Their children were: 1. James born September 26, 1800, married Ann Brown Dickcy, of New Boston, September 23, 1830, died April 12, 1872. 2. Jane, born November 21, 1802, married (first) Andrew Gray, of Groton, Vermont; (second), Ira Low, of Bradford, Vermont. 3. Martha, who is mentioned below. 4. Mary, born January 2, 1807, died January 3, 1852, unmarried. 5. Jonathan, born October 2, 1810, died April 26, 1874, unmarried. Margaret (Moore) Gilchrist died April 29, 1843, aged sixty-four years. She and her husband Alexander are buried in the cemetery at East Weare, New Hampshire.

(IV) Martha, third child of Alexander (2) and Margaret (Moore) Gilchrist, was born on Shirley Hill, Goffstown, December 5, 1804, and died March 14, 1879. She married Luke Baker, of Dunbarton, January 19, 1834. (See Baker, VII.)

Before the general adoption of sur-
DAVIS names in Great Britain the Welsh people were accustomed to distinguish those bearing the same christian name from one

another by adding the father's name with a possessive, as "Harry's," "David's," and these were in time shortened and slightly varied, thus forming the very frequent names among those people, of Williams, Jones, Harris and Davis. The family whose history is herein outlined was among those early planted in New England, and has furnished citizens to New Hampshire and other states, who have been noted for energy, probity, ability and high moral character.

(I) Philip Davis, a native resident of Wales, born in 1590, had three sons, Gideon, Philip and Francis. They were born, respectively, in 1615, 1617 and 1620. In 1638 these sons, all minors, were sent by their father to America, and they sailed as servants to others. They left South Hampton, England, in the ship "Confidence," John Jobson, master, and two of them arrived at Portsmouth, the eldest having been lost at sea.

(II) Francis Davis settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts, about 1640, probably coming from Hampton, this state. He was married about 1650 to Gertrude Emerson, of Amesbury.

(III) Francis (2), son of Francis (1) and Gertrude (Emerson) Davis, born about 1655, married (first) Mary Taylor, daughter of Walter Taylor, and she was the mother of his first three children. No date of her death appears. Francis Davis was married October 20, 1680, at Portsmouth, to Mary Wells, who was born June 14, 1658, in New Foundland, and died May 21, 1733, in Amesbury. He took the oath of allegiance December 20, 1677, before Colonel Fiske of Salem. His children were: John, Gertrude, Thomas, Francis, Samuel, Philip and Ephraim. (Francis and descendants receive extended mention in this article.)

(IV) Thomas, second son and third child of Francis (2) and Mary (Taylor) Davis, was born probably about 1685, and resided in Amesbury. He was married December 15, 1709, in Amesbury, to Deborah Martin, daughter of John and Mary (Weed) Martin, of that town, and granddaughter of George Martin, the patriarch of that family in Salisbury and Amesbury. She was born August 8, 1689, and was the fifth daughter and sixth child of her parents. Thomas and Deborah were the parents of: Abigail, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Amos, Merriah, Moses and Timothy.

(V) Moses, third son and seventh child of Thomas and Deborah (Martin) Davis, was born January 16, 1722, in Amesbury. He resided for a time in that town and was afterward of the Amesbury district in New Hampshire (now Newton). Perhaps he did not change his location, but he was transferred to New Hampshire by the adjudication of the Province line. He is found of record as in Biddeford, Maine, in 1753, and of Pelham, New Hampshire in 1763. His farm extended into Dracut, Massachusetts, and he is supposed to have been living as late as 1785. He was married in 1748, at the first Amesbury Church, to Mary Whittier, daughter of John (2) and Elizabeth Whittier, of Methuen, granddaughter of John Whittier, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Whittier, of Newbury and Haverhill, the patriarch of that family in America. Their children were: Mitchel, Ebenezer, Moses, Timothy and probably others.

(VI) Moses (2), who was probably the third child of Moses (1) and Mary (Whittier) Davis, was born somewhere on the coast (according to tradition at Cape Ann, Massachusetts), in 1760. The eldest son of his parents was born about 1753, which makes this tradition appear correct. He is

supposed to be buried at Norwich, Vermont. He may have remained at Cape Ann after his father removed to Pelham and Dracut. The family tradition says that he removed to Dracut in 1776, settling in that part which is now Lowell. In 1806-07 he returned to Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire, and in 1813 to Norwich, Vermont. He was a farmer, and his farm in Vermont he made in the virgin forest. After 1813 he dealt in horses, buying in Vermont and selling in Boston. It was on one of these journeys that he died, April 21, 1829, aged sixty-nine years. He was an industrious, enterprising and thrifty man. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and the following is his record as furnished from the records at Washington, D. C.:

"Moses Davis was living at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, when hostilities commenced at Lexington; and at the siege of Boston he engaged to serve eight months under Captain Prescott in Colonel Brown's regiment, and was stationed at least a portion of the time at Prospect Hill; and it was stated by one witness that he served at Bunker Hill, but whether he was in the battle at that place was not otherwise expressed. After he removed to Dracut he is reported by the selectmen as having served two months, from September, 1776, probably under Colonel Brewer, in the vicinity of New York City. He also served six weeks from September, 1777, under Colonel J. B. Varnum at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson River; there in April, 1778, he volunteered for eight months, and marched to the historic camp of Valley Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in June, 1780, he volunteered for six months, marched to or near West Point, New York, and was attached to the Massachusetts regiment commanded by Colonel Michael Jackson. During his last term the traitor Arnold deserted to the enemy while in command of West Point, during the absence of Washington, and Major Andre, the spy, was captured September 23, 1780, and Davis was detailed for one or two nights as sentinel over Major Andre before the execution, October 2, 1780. The aggregate of this service was over two years." He married, April 6, 1785, at Dracut, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, Sarah Sawyer, who was deceased January 14, 1853, aged eighty-six. Their children were: Nathan, Moses, Reuben, Sally, Milton, Ira, Parker, Polly, John, Persis.

(VII) Dr. Ira Davis, sixth child and fifth son of Moses and Sarah (Sawyer) Davis, was born in Dracut, in 1801, and died in Norwich, March 2, 1872, aged seventy-one years. When about five years old he was taken by his parents to Hanover, New Hampshire, and at twelve years old to Norwich, Vermont, and at the latter place his adult life was spent. Growing up in the midst of a community of farmers in a pioneer region, he had aspirations for a more extended sphere and a greater degree of influence and usefulness than would be his if he remained on the farm. He had a natural love for study and after getting what literary education circumstances permitted, he turned his attention to the study of medicine, in which he had a long and successful career, during a large part of which he was intimate with the widely known Dr. Dixie Crosby. He was a man of much ability which was manifested in many ways. He was one of the incorporators of Norwich University, which was founded November 6, 1834, and this was the nucleus for the present Norwich University of Northfield, Vermont. He was one of the executive committee and one of the medical examiners of the school; and was also one of the editors of the *Vermont Enquirer* in years preceding and following 1830. A

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he devoted much time and a goodly portion of his money to the furthering of plans for the benefit of his church and in other philanthropic and charitable enterprises. In politics he was a strong partisan Democrat, popular with his party, and was rewarded for his labors with the office of postmaster at Norwich, which he held for years. He was also representative three or more terms. Dr. Davis was a strong man, strong in his likes and dislikes, and energetic in whatever he undertook. He always tried to be right, and generally was, and his influence was always felt in every enterprise he joined. He was not active for several years before his death, being affected with paralysis. By his first wife he had one son. He married (second) Rhoda Slack, by whom he had several children who grew up, one of whom, Bella C., is now connected with the state district police department of Massachusetts. He was married (third) in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 12, 1858, by Rev. Warren F. Evans, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Lucy A. L. Crary, of Norwich, Vermont, who was born April 25, 1827, died in Manchester, June 5, 1894, daughter of James and Lavinia (Stowell) Crary, of Norwich, by whom he had two children grown up: Curtis W., the truant officer of the public schools of Manchester, and George M., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) George Moses Davis, M. D., second son of Ira and Lucy Ann Lavinia (Crary) Davis, was born in Norwich, Vermont, January 30, 1864. In 1872 the mother and two sons moved to Manchester, New Hampshire. Here George M. attended the common schools; he then entered the office of the Manchester Mills, first serving as messenger boy, and later in other capacities. While thus employed he began the study of medicine, employing all his spare time for this purpose. In 1884 he matriculated at Dartmouth Medical School, from which he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1888. During a portion of his course he was at the State Hospital at Tewksbury, Massachusetts. After graduation he returned to the State Hospital as assistant physician, and filled that place one year. He then began practice in Bedford, New Hampshire, where he remained four years. He then removed to Merrimack, New Hampshire, and remained two and a half years, and in 1895 removed to Manchester and there became the professional associate of Dr. Henry Boutwell. In 1903 he was appointed medical referee for the county of Hillsborough; he was on the staff of Brigadier-General Daniel M. White, of the New Hampshire National Guard, as hospital steward for three years; he is one of the staff physicians to the Masonic Home and Sacred Hospital. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and American Medical Association, a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons; Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters of Manchester; and Bektash Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the school board of Manchester.

February 24, 1891, Dr. Davis married Mabel L. Davis, daughter of Reuben and Minerva (Maxim) Davis, a native of Norwich, Vermont. They have two children: Hilda Lena, born June 10, 1892, in Bedford, New Hampshire, and Harold Irving, born December 24, 1893, in Merrimack, New Hampshire.

(IV) Francis (3), third son of Francis (2) and Mary (Wells) Davis, born about 1687, was married September 6, 1716, to Joanna Ordway, of

Haverhill, Massachusetts, probably a daughter of Hananiah and granddaughter of James Ordway, of Newbury. He died October 9, 1753, and was survived by his wife. Their children were: Gideon, "Gartret," Anna, Francis, Philip and Joanna. (Francis (4) and descendants receive extended notice in this article).

(V) Gideon, eldest child of Francis (3) and Joanna (Ordway) Davis, was born June 8, 1718, in Amesbury, and resided in West Amesbury. He was baptized April 18, 1742, in the Second Amesbury Church, and died June 2, 1793. He was married June 7, 1744, to Elizabeth Hoyt, daughter of Jacob and Joanna (Ring) Hoyt. She was born in Amesbury and died in Warner, in 1797. Jacob was a son of Lieutenant Thomas Hoyt, who was a son of Thomas (see Hoyt, II). Gideon and Elizabeth Davis had six children, namely: Ruth, Gideon, Robert, Francis, Elizabeth and Anna. (Francis receives mention, with descendants, in this article).

(VI) Gideon (2), second child and eldest son of Gideon (1) and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Davis, was born in Amesbury, December 28, 1747. About 1783 he removed from Amesbury, Massachusetts, to Warner, New Hampshire, where the remainder of his life was spent. His wife's name was Ruth (Cheney) Davis, and they were the parents of eight children: Molly, John, Robert, Ruth, Gideon, Anna, Moses and Olive.

(VII) John, eldest son and second child of Gideon (2) and Ruth (Cheney) Davis, was born in Amesbury, January 24, 1775, and was taken to Warner by his parents when about eight years old. He was a mechanic, passed the remainder of his life in that town, and erected all of the earliest buildings in the town. He married Rachel Bennett, of Sandown, New Hampshire, and they had children: Zaccheus, John, Rachel, Sally.

(VIII) Zaccheus, eldest son of John and Rachel (Bennett) Davis, was born in Warner, February 6, 1806, and died August 19, 1854. He learned the carpenter's trade and was a successful builder for years. He owned and occupied a farm of generous proportions, which he conducted with profit. In religious faith he was a Methodist, and in politics held to that almost universal concomitant of the Methodism of his time—Abolitionism. It need hardly be said that his faith was of the kind that is never shaken. He married Lucinda Pervear, born March, 1812, died March, 1881, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Bennett) Pervear, of Sandown. They had four children: Albert P., Mary, Charles and Zaccheus.

(IX) Albert Pervear, eldest child of Zaccheus and Lucinda (Pervear) Davis, was born in Warner, May 2, 1835, and acquired steady habits and strong muscles on his father's farm. After completing the studies taught in the common schools, he attended several of the principal academies of the state, and prepared to enter Dartmouth College. The death of his father at that time devolved the care of the family and the farm upon him, and he was compelled reluctantly to forego the advantage of a college course. His education enabled him to teach successfully, and for several years he was superintendent of the Warner high school. He also engaged to some extent in cutting and marketing lumber. In 1870 he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1876, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession. Before starting in the law he obtained the agency for several good companies, and built up a good business in insurance, to which he has added an extensive and profitable business in

real estate and loan brokerage. His ability and steady application to his various employments have brought him financial success and civic honors. He is a Republican, and as such has been elected to various offices. He has served as a member of the school board many years, was sheriff, member of the constitutional convention in 1890, and member of the legislature in 1891. He is a member and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church. Mr. Davis married, 1854, Lavona Harvey, born November 5, 1835, daughter of Abner and Mary (Fisk) Harvey, of Warner. They have two children: Ida, born September 15, 1855, married W. W. Wheeler, of Boston; Woodbury E., born September 5, 1857, now engaged in business at Warner, New Hampshire, married, December 30, 1884, Emma Annis, born January 19, 1864, daughter of Paine and Sarah (Gallup) Annis, of Warner.

(VI) Francis (5), third son and fourth child of Gideon and Elizabeth (Hoyt) Davis, was born May 21, 1754, in West Amesbury, and was baptized twelve days later in the Second Amesbury Church. He removed to Warner, New Hampshire, in 1780, and died there about 1797. His intention of marriage to Judith Foster, of Newbury, was published September 20, 1780. Their children are recorded in Warner, as follows: Hannah, William Foster, Elizabeth, Judith (died young), Susanna, Anna, Francis and Judith.

(VII) William Foster, eldest son and second child of Francis (5) and Judith (Foster) Davis, was born July 11, 1783, in Warner, where he passed his life, engaged in agriculture, and died December 27, 1861. He married Susannah Collins, of Warner, who was born December 23, 1792, and passed away July 4, 1860. Their children are accounted for as follows: Mary S. became the wife of Samuel S. Locke, and died in Belmont, Massachusetts. Louisa married — Puffer, and died in Lowell, same state. Susan died when two years old. Alice P., wife of William Merrick, died in Warner. Nancy was twice married, her first husband being — George, and the second Josiah P. Nelson; she died in Warner. Nathan C. died before two years old. Belinda R. died in her fourth year, and Judith F. when one year old. Lucinda F. died unmarried. Francis Evans, the last, is the subject of the following paragraph.

(VIII) Francis Evans, second son and tenth child of William Foster and Susannah (Collins) Davis, was born July 3, 1832, in Warner, and died in that town February 26, 1905, aged seventy-three years. He received a limited education, such only as the home district afforded, and continued to live all his life on the ancestral homestead, being of the fourth generation on the place. He was a man of the most amiable disposition, and had no enemies. With great industry, he tilled his inheritance, and gradually added to his holdings until he was in possession of two hundred and ten acres at his death. Many deeds are on record, showing purchases ranging from a fraction of an acre to fifty acres, and in time ranging from 1855 to 1883. The cost ranged from thirty dollars for one and one-half acres to sixteen hundred dollars for thirteen acres. This last item was purchased from his father, and probably included the homestead buildings. One parcel of thirty-three-fortieths of an acre cost forty-two dollars. Other parcels included one of twelve, two of twenty, one of twenty-four, one of thirty, and one of fifty acres. The farm lies two miles south of Warner village, near the Henniker road. In his earlier years Mr. Davis gave much attention to the rearing of sheep, in which he was successful.

and his later years were devoted chiefly to dairying. His judgment was sound, and he made a success of whatever branch of farming he engaged in, and his farm showed some fine specimens of Holstein cattle. These brought handsome prices when sold at the settlement of his estate, as did also his real estate. Mr. Davis held settled convictions on questions of public policy, and was a staunch Republican in political views, but never desired official station. He was progressive in ideas, and affiliated with Warner Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, as an instrument of improvement and advantage of agriculture. He is also a member of the Universalist Church.

He was married to Harriet Flanders, of Warner, born January 9, 1836, and died November 13, 1858. Mr. Davis was married (second), April 1, 1860, to Mary Whitcomb, of Warner, daughter of Imri and Mary D. Whitcomb (see Whitcomb, VII). Mr. Davis married (third) Carrie Chase, daughter of Moody and Araninta (Marshall) Chase, of Hudson, New Hampshire. Moody Chase was a son of William Chase, of Pelham. There was one child of the first marriage, namely, Harriet, now the wife of Clement H. Rooker, residing in Brookfield, Missouri. They have a son and daughter, Frank and Ruth. Mary (Whitcomb) Davis was the mother of two sons: Eugene H., the eldest, died December 26, 1899. He married Ella Bean, of Penacook, who survives him.

(IX) Everett Lendall, younger son of Francis E. and Mary (Whitcomb) Davis, was born June 27, 1863, in Warner, where he grew up, receiving the educational training afforded by the common schools. Soon after attaining his majority he went to Concord and took employment as coachman and handy man with J. H. Abbott, the noted carriage manufacture. He remained in this position four years, and in 1889 purchased the business of Charles Bean, of Penacook, who was engaged in teaming. With the energy characteristic of his ancestry, Mr. Davis was prompt to fulfill his undertakings, and has built up from a small beginning one of the flourishing industries of Penacook. By his courtesy and fidelity to business he has made friends in business circles, and does most of the heavy teaming of the village, serving the mill, merchants and inhabitants generally. He employs twenty-six horses, with corresponding complement of men, does a prosperous wood and coal business, and has the only ice business in the village. He takes an interest in the vital affairs of the town and village, and bears his share of official responsibilities. For eight years he served as road agent, was supervisor of the check list six years, is now a member of the precinct lighting committee, and has represented ward one in the city council since 1894. He is ardent in support of Republican principles, and attends and sustains the Baptist Church. He holds membership in Contoocook Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in Winneperket Encampment of the same order, as well as in Canton Wildey, No. 1, of Concord. He was married October 14, 1891, to Nellie Wales, of Concord, a daughter of Edward and Marianna (Williams) Wales. Marianna Williams was a daughter of James Madison and Mary (Clough) Williams, of Warren, New Hampshire. Mrs. Davis was born June 7, 1870, in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and is the mother of Lendall Evans Davis, born January 30, 1898.

(V) Captain Francis (4), second son and fourth child of Francis (3) and Joanna (Ordway) Davis, was born in West Amesbury, October 26,

1723, and was baptized July 11, 1742. He is mentioned in ancient records as junior until about 1750. In 1765 he bought of Samuel Hadley, of Amesbury, one-half share of a township granted to Hadley, with others, by the general court "in consideration of my being a soldier in the Narragansett War." The same year he bought of Joseph Peaslee, of Amesbury, a similar right in "township first in number and second range." (Warner, called No. 1). In December, 1767, he and his wife sold their homestead in Amesbury. The history of Warner states that he moved to Warner about 1767-73. At any rate, he was one of the earliest settlers in that locality now known as Davisville, and was the foremost man in that town from the time of his arrival to the time of his death. His name appears on almost every page of Warner's history from 1768 until 1785, being prominent in all town affairs, in church matters, and in all industrial, mechanical, milling and landed interests. He was the foremost military man of the town, his commission as captain of the militia being dated 1773, and signed by John Wentworth. He had three sons in the Revolution, two of whom were at Bunker Hill. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and possessed the confidence of his fellow townsmen in an eminent degree. His was the first grist mill in the township. He was one of the committee to secure the incorporation of the town, which was incorporated in September, 1774, and assisted in the division of the lots in the township, and was chairman of the committee of safety in 1775. In Harriman's History of Warner" is this paragraph: "In this first legislative body, chosen by the suffrages of a free people, Francis Davis appears the accredited representative of the town of Warner. It is a distinction and an honor to be remembered with pride by his numerous descendants."

Captain Davis was at this time in the vigor of his manhood, being about fifty-three years of age. The legislature was composed of men of rare ability, John Langdon being speaker of the assembly, and Meshach Weare president of the council. In 1781 he was chosen delegate to the constitutional convention which formed the constitution that was in force, with slight amendments, until 1878, a period of ninety-four years. He was chosen representative the last time in 1784, and served in two sessions in that legislature, one at Concord, in June, the other at Portsmouth, the October following, and whilst on his way home from this session he lost his life, November 26, 1784. A heavy rain had swollen Beaver brook, in Derry, so much that the bridge which was safe at nightfall, had been swept away when he arrived later in the evening. The horse which he rode plunged into the stream, and Mr. Davis was drowned. When the body was found several days later, a mark on the temple showed that the horse had struck him with his foot while struggling in the water; otherwise he would undoubtedly have swam ashore, as he was an expert swimmer. He was buried at Davisville, and just one hundred years after his death, a monument was erected at his grave, bearing this inscription, "Captain Francis Davis, the Pioneer, and Warner's first representative. Born October 26, 1723; Died November 26, 1784." He married, in Amesbury, September 3, 1745, Elizabeth Farren, and they were the parents of these children: Gartret (Gertrude), Zebulon, Joanna, Wells, Ichabod, Francis, Elizabeth, Aquila, Paine and Nathan. (Aquila and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(VI) Zebulon (1), eldest son and second child

of Francis (4) and Elizabeth (Farren) Davis, was born June 2, 1748, and baptized June 5, of the same year. He removed to Warner, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died July 17, 1795. He married Hannah Currier, born August 5, 1750, baptized August 12, daughter of Nathan and Melitable (Silver) Currier, of Amesbury, West Parish, and they had thirteen children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Stephen, Joanna, Anna, Alpheus, Zebulon, Molly, Polly, Abigail, "Mittie," "Rocksene" and Lydia. (Zebulon and descendants from the subject of later paragraphs of this article).

(VII) Alpheus, second son and sixth child of Zebulon and Hannah (Currier) Davis, was born in Warner, September 10, 1782, and died there November 11, 1847. He owned a large area of land, and raised cattle and sheep in large numbers, and was also the owner of the grist mill at Warner, which he successfully conducted for many years. He married, August 9, 1809, Abigail Watts Davis, born March 24, 1790, died February 4, 1869, daughter of General Aquila and Abigail Davis, of Warner (q. v.) Their children were: Mary, Henry, Charles; Stephen Bartlett, Nathaniel, Daniel, Edwin, Mary, Paine, and George H., whose sketch follows:

(VIII) George Hardy, youngest child of Alpheus and Abigail Watts (Davis) Davis, was born in Warner, September 11, 1833. He obtained what education he could in the district schools, and then further prosecuted his studies in the academies of Washington and Sanbornton. At the age of twenty he went to Manchester, where he was employed a year in a foundry. At the end of that time he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he learned the art of stone-cutting and remained two years. Subsequently he spent a few months in Cambridge, and then went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he worked as an artisan from 1856 to 1861. A year later he formed a copartnership in the business of cutting stone with James Dunnigan, and under the firm name of Dunnigan & Davis they were engaged in that industry until 1877. Mr. Davis worked at his trade to some extent until 1905, when he relinquished it entirely. He is a member of the Democratic party, but not a partisan. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the veteran firemen, and attends the Universalist Church. He married (first), November 4, 1858, Caroline M. Collins, born in Enfield, New Hampshire, October 29, 1839, died in Concord November 15, 1863. Her father, Willard L. Collins, was born June 16, 1803, and died July 18, 1857. His wife, Eleanor (Burnham) Collins, was born March 19, 1808, and died October 27, 1896. Mr. Davis married (second), November 23, 1864, Martha J. Dunbar, born in Springfield, New Hampshire, April 1, 1838, daughter of Marshall and Ruth (Clough) Dunbar, of Springfield. Two children were born of the first marriage: Cora Frances, born June 19, 1859, married Rodney F. Robinson; and Ferdinand Gilbert, born in Lowell, Massachusetts, January 31, 1861, married Francis G. Spaulding, born April 7, 1865.

(VII) Zebulon (2), third son and seventh child of Zebulon (1) and Hannah (Currier) Davis, was born in Warner, February 11, 1784.

(VI) General Aquila Davis, fifth son and ninth child of Francis (4) and Elizabeth (Farren) Davis, born in West Amesbury, June 27, 1760, migrated with his father to Warner. He enlisted as a soldier of the Revolution at the age of seventeen years, and saw much hard service, being present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and was honorably discharged May 10, 1780. After the Revolu-

tion he took an active part in the state militia, commanding the Thirtieth Regiment from 1799 to 1807, and was brigadier-general of the Fourth Brigade from 1807 to 1809, and in 1812 raised the first regiment of men for one year enlisted in the state, of which regiment he was chosen colonel. He was a man of sound judgment and of marked ability, and was often chosen a representative from his town. He resided in the homestead built by his father, his new brick residence not being completed at the time of his death, which occurred February 27, 1835, while on a journey to Sharon, Maine, where he had large landed interests. He was buried with Masonic honors at Davisville. He was married August 10, 1785, in Warner, to Abigail Stevens, and they had the following children: Paine, Sarah A. (married ——— Virgin), Abigail W. (married Alpheus Davis, q. v.), Theodore S., Nathaniel A., Persis H. (married ——— Carrier), Nathan, Charles, Aquila and James. (Nathaniel A. and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(VII) Paine, eldest child of General Aquila and Abigail (Stevens) Davis, was born in Warner, February 2, 1786. He was a farmer in Warner, where his life was passed. He married Mary Dow, and they had five children: Harriett, Albert, Theodore S., James Andrew, whose sketch follows, and one that died in infancy.

(VIII) James Andrew, third son and fourth child of Paine and Mary (Dow) Davis, was born in Warner, September 20, 1819, and died there September 6, 1900. He was a farmer and lumberman, and well-to-do financially. Though not a church member, he attended the Baptist Church. He married, November 4, 1847, Marcia Ann Davis, born in Warner, September 24, 1820, daughter of Zebulon and Elizabeth Davis (see Davis —), and they had two children: Kate H., and Fred W., the subject of the next paragraph.

(IX) Fred Willis, only son of James A. and Marcia Ann (Davis) Davis, was born in Warner, July 14, 1852. After working several years in a saw mill, he turned his attention to electrical power, and entered the employ of the Contoocook Electric Light Company, and for twelve years has had charge of its dynamo, which is located in Webster. Like his father he is a Republican. He is a member of Harris Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Warner, of which he has been senior warden. He married, November 22, 1876, Lillian Noyes, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 15, 1854, daughter of David and Martha Jane (Fiske) Noyes, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire.

(VII) Nathaniel A., third son and fifth child of General Aquila and Abigail (Stevens) Davis, was born June 29, 1794, in Warner, and was something of a rover in his young manhood. After receiving such education as the primitive schools of his native town afforded, he learned the trade of silversmith, and traveled through the south, working at this occupation in various cities, spending considerable time at New Orleans. Returning to his native town he came into possession of the waterpower at Davisville, by purchase from his brother Charles, about 1830, and continued to operate a grist mill there until 1865, when he sold out to a paper manufacturer. He died October 24, 1866. Mr. Davis was a natural mathematician, and became skilled as a land surveyor, in which he was often employed, and also managed and settled many estates. He was looked up to as the qualified and executive man of his neighborhood and was called "Squire Natl." Of charitable and kind nature, he

was respected and held in high regard by rich and poor. Although his town had a normal Democratic majority of one hundred and fifty votes in political contests, he was repeatedly chosen selectman. He was a Whig in early life, a strong Abolitionist and naturally was among the original supporters of the Republican party. He was a man of temperate habits. Mr. Davis was married June 11, 1829, to Mary Clough, who was born May 7, 1808, in Webster (then part of Boscaawen), and died September 29, 1892. Her parents were Stephen Clough, born July 11, 1774, and Betsey (Emerson) Clough, born April 20, 1776. The former died March 20, 1825, and the latter June 16, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had children, accounted for as follows: Stephen C. and Walter Scott, mentioned below; Gilman, who died in Sacramento, California; Lucretia, residing in Davisville; Mary E., widow of Augustus B. Wadsworth, living in Warner village; Stillman S., of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Henry C. (The last named receives extended mention in this article). Lucretia, a twin of Stephen, died at the age of ten years and six months.

(VIII) Stephen Clough, eldest child of Nathaniel A. and Mary (Clough) Davis, was born March 28, 1830, in Warner, on the old homestead at Davisville, where he passed his boyhood and youth. He attended the public school of his native town and at Contoocook, and Gilmanton Academy, Tilton Seminary, Hancock Seminary and Washington Academy, all in New Hampshire. He was early accustomed to labor in his own behalf, and from fourteen years of age lived on the farm of his uncle, Charles Davis, whose assistant he was. On attaining his majority he abandoned both school and farm and went to Lowell, Massachusetts, to begin life on his own account. He spent one summer in stone cutting, and then entered the service of Otis Allen, who owned and operated a lumber yard on the site now occupied by Mr. Davis, on Middlesex street, Lowell. By the application of his native energy and ability, the young man familiarized himself with the details of the business and made himself useful to his employer. He soon came to hold a confidential position, and so was prepared when the owner wished to retire to take the business off his hands. In association with Newman Storer, under the firm name of Davis & Storer, he leased the plant in 1866, and they successfully operated it until it was destroyed by fire in 1870. At this time it was largely devoted to the manufacture of boxes and interior and exterior finishings for buildings, and had extended very largely since the first connection of Mr. Davis with it. After the fire Mr. Davis purchased the plant and business, and in 1872 admitted Benjamin F. Sargent to partnership in the enterprise. With the growth of Lowell the business expanded, and Mr. Davis has reaped the reward of his enterprise, industry and good business management. The firm of Davis & Sargent became widely known among builders and conducted a very successful business until 1903, when the concern was incorporated as the Davis & Sargent Lumber Company, with Mr. Davis as president and general manager. Mr. Sargent died in April, 1905, and the entire care of the business has since fallen upon Mr. Davis. His long experience, his upright management and his kindly nature have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the establishment, and have maintained its prestige to the present time. It gives steady employment to forty people, and is one of the institutions that have contributed to the growth and fame of Lowell. Mr. Davis is a man of quiet tastes



Walter S. Davis

and domestic habits. He has sought no public recognition, but has endeavored to perform his duty as a citizen, and as such served two years as a member of the city council. He is a steadfast Republican in political principle, and always sustains his party by voice and vote. He is an attendant of the Unitarian Church. He was married January 1, 1855, to M. Alnette Green, who was born November 19, 1834, in Wilton, New Hampshire, a daughter of Francis and Nancy (Steele) Green. They are the parents of two children, Carrie Alnette and Gertrude. The first is the wife of Edward H. Scribner, residing in Lowell, and the other is at home with her parents.

(VII) Walter Scott, second son and child of Nathaniel A. and Mary (Clough) Davis, was born in Warner, July 29, 1834. One of his earliest and most impressive experiences was falling into the Warner river at Davisville, and being rescued by his Uncle Nathan, when about to sink the third time. He attended the summer and winter terms of school from the age of three to thirteen, and supplemented the knowledge and discipline he received there by several terms in the high school at Contoocook after he was ten years old. The summer he was fourteen years old he worked on a farm for seven dollars a month, and with the money thus earned he paid his expenses for a term at Gilmanton Academy the following fall. Teaching school in winter after he was sixteen years of age, working at haying in the summer and tending his father's grist mill the remainder of the year, he was enabled to attend school one term at Washington Academy, in 1850; a term at Thetford, Vermont, in 1852, and three terms at New London in 1853 and 1854. He always had a remarkable aptitude for mathematics, and for many years kept every rule and formula fresh in his mind. In addition to keeping up his mathematics, he also kept in touch with many other practical branches of learning. His success as a teacher was excellent, but at twenty years of age he had an opportunity to start in mercantile life for himself, and in the winter of 1854-55 he formed a partnership with Samuel H. Dow under the firm name of Dow & Davis and engaged in the bark, lumber and wood business, on a large scale, which proved profitable until 1860. The general depression preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the loss resulting from investing in a large tannery at Lowell, Massachusetts, together with a law suit which followed, took all Mr. Davis's savings and left him with a wife and young child and no means. But concealing the extent of his loss, he kept at his work and in the following five years the partnership business repaid all his losses. In 1865 W. S. Davis and Paine Davis formed a partnership under the firm name of W. S. Davis & Company and engaged in the bark, wood and lumber business, with farming added. In 1866 the mills at Davisville were taken down and a large circular saw mill was built, with machines for sawing clapboards, shingles, laths, etc. In 1869 this mill was destroyed by fire, and a new one was at once erected. The firm of W. S. Davis & Company was dissolved in 1872, the senior partner retaining the mills and Paine Davis the farm. In 1871 W. S. Davis and George W. Dow, of Bristol, formed a partnership as Dow & Davis, and bought the site of the burned paper mill at Davisville, and built a strawboard mill with a capacity of twenty-five hundred pounds of board per day in the summer time, their product being dried in the fields by the sun. This process was not satisfactory and steam drying was substituted. In 1872 a Four-drummer machine and three large driers were added,

the machine being run through the day and the driers during the twenty-four hours, but this process produced only a ton of board a day, and did not give satisfaction. Henry C. Davis and Leston Rollins were admitted to the firm in 1873, and by means of improvements in the machinery the capacity of the mill was nearly doubled. In 1876 W. S. Davis became sole owner of the mill, and then he and his brother, Henry C. Davis, formed a partnership under the name of Davis Brothers. In 1879 they began to reconstruct the mill, and continued the process until 1883, when it was completed, though the machinery was kept running the greater part of the time. The change was so thorough that scarcely a vestige of the old mill except the foundation remained, and the new structure had a capacity of six tons of lined strawboard per diem. The power of the mill was then doubled by using the water at a distance of three hundred and fifty feet below the mill and transmitting the power by a line of shafting. The gate of the water-wheel was operated in the mill by wires as easily as if it were situated there. Fifteen persons were employed, and ten tons of straw consumed daily. The firm also carried on a large lumber business, sawing five hundred thousand feet annually for their own use for boxes.

During his many years of active life Mr. Davis gave many proofs of his ingenuity, mechanical skill, and ability as an engineer. He it was who made all the plans and laid out all the work for all the mills at Davisville and for all those which were rebuilt there during a period of fifty years. Many valuable inventions and improvements in machinery were made by him, among which are an ingenious and valuable gate arrangement for turbine water-wheels and a complicated machine for making paper boxes, both of which are patented. In many ways the life of Mr. Davis brought comfort and advantages to his fellowmen. A Christian of the Swedenborgian denomination, his whole life was consistent with the teachings of the great Master. He was strictly abstemious in the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco; he was proverbially patient and self-controlled, his kindness of heart, geniality and generosity having never been questioned, and in business circles his character and integrity were of the highest type. His politics were Republican, and while he resided in Warner his party was in the minority, yet such was his popularity that when nominated for office, as he often was, he always received many votes from the other party as well as the full strength of his own. He held many minor offices; was one of the committee to locate and build the Kearsarge Mountain road; was one of the committee which selected the site for the high school building, and was one of the first prudential committees in the high school district, and organized and started the Symonds High School. He took up his residence in Contoocook in 1874, and subsequent to that date he was many years president of Contoocook Academy and one of the property trustees; was curator of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, and was its president many years. He was the moderator in the Hopkinton town meeting for many years, always being elected without opposition, and was an admirable presiding officer, prompt and just in his decisions, and rapid in the transaction of business. He was chosen a representative from Hopkinton in 1878 and took an active part in the revision and preparation of the general laws. He was chosen county auditor and was one of the committee to reconstruct the buildings at the county farm. In 1884 he was nominated as a candidate for state senator in the Merrimack district,

and was elected by a handsome majority, making a net Republican gain of almost a thousand over the vote of 1882. As a senator he was active, and took a prominent part, serving upon several important committees, and was instrumental in procuring the passage of several important measures, and in defeating others, and was the only senator who refused to vote for the bill entitled "Purity of Elections Bill." He presided over the senate on several occasions, discharging the functions of the office with marked ability, and winning the esteem and approval of his associates to a degree that has ever since been to him a pleasant memory. Mr. Davis became a member of Harris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Warner, of which he afterward served as worshipful master; he was also a member of Woods Royal Arch Chapter, of Henniker; and Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, of Concord.

He married, May 3, 1857, Dollie Jones, who was born in Warner, daughter of Daniel, Sr., and Judith (Trussell) Jones, of Webster. Six children were born to them: W. S. Bertine, March 3, 1860, died May 19, 1860; Horace J., December 11, 1862; Chassie H., July 25, 1865, died April 25, 1869; Nattie A., April 23, 1868, died May 5, 1869; Mamie A., August 26, 1870; Charles, October 14, died October 17, 1874.

(VIII) Henry Chase, youngest child of Nathaniel A. and Mary (Clough) Davis, was born October 31, 1850, in Davisville, and now resides in the house built there in 1775 by his great-grandfather, Captain Francis Davis. He attended the common schools and spent two terms at an academy at Contoocook. At the age of sixteen years he evinced the ambition and executive ability which have characterized his life by taking charge of his late father's farm at Davisville, and this arrangement continued four years. When twenty years old he entered the paper mill of Dow, Davis & Company, in which his elder brother was a partner, then occupying the waterpower at Davisville, having bought it from his father five years previously. In 1872 Henry C. Davis acquired a one-eighth interest in the mill, and four years later bought the interest of George W. Dow in the business, and in 1878 became owner of one-half the establishment and its style then became Davis Brothers. This power was extensively used in the manufacture of paper until 1903, since which time it has lain dormant. In 1885 a nephew of Henry C. Davis, Mr. Horace J. Davis, of Contoocook, bought the interest of the former in the business, and in 1897 the former again became joint owner with the latter, the plant then being operated by the Davis Strawboard Company until 1902, when it was sold to the United Box & Paper Company and was shut down a year later. Mr. Davis has long been engaged in the purchase and sale of lands and lumber, and in 1906 he helped organize the Davis Paper Company, of which he is president. Cost of plant, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is located at West Hopkinton. He follows the political precepts of his father, and sustains Republican principles in matters of public policy. He supports and attends the Congregational Church of Warner, and is a Thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with Harris Lodge, of Warner, Mt. Horeb Commandery of Concord, and the Nashua Consistory. He served two years as master of Harris Lodge. He has acted as selectman of Warner, for twenty years as moderator, was three times elected representative of Warner, and is now serving as senator from district No. 9.

Mr. Davis was married May 22, 1877, to Alice Whittier, of Webster, daughter of Captain Moses

and Olive (Eager) Whittier, of that town, where she was born, 1857, and died November 26, 1895, at her home in Warner. Mr. Davis married (second), January 24, 1898, Sarah Bartlett Davis, daughter of Paine and Esther (Babcock) Davis, of Warner. Of the first marriage the following children were born: Marion Sargent, died at the age of twenty-four years; Shirley, died at seventeen years; Cassie F., died at sixteen; Olive Winifred, residing with her maternal grandparents in Webster; Henry Russell, residing in Contoocook; and Nathaniel Francis, a Dartmouth student, in the class of 1907.

(Second Family.)

There were several of this name very early in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and the descendants of all are very numerous now throughout New Hampshire. The line herein traced was long identified with Haverhill and has furnished many good citizens to the state.

(I) James Davis, of Haverhill, was born about 1583-88, and died January 28, 1679, in Haverhill. He was one of the first settlers of that town, having removed from Newbury in 1640. He was one of the first selectmen of Newbury, and was perhaps a brother of Thomas Davis, who was also very early in Haverhill. The names of James Davis, Senior, and his son Ephraim appear on a paper in the court of Ipswich, February, 1659, accusing John Godfrey of witchcraft. His will was made March 17, 1676, and a codicil added July 17, 1678. By this it would appear that he was a careful business man and did not wait for his final illness before disposing of his estate. His wife's name appears variously on the records as Cicely and Sissilla. She died May 28, 1673, in Haverhill. Their children were: James, John, Judith, Ephraim, Samuel and Sarah. (Mention of Samuel and descendants forms part of this article).

(II) John, second son and child of James and Cicely Davis, was born about 1623, probably in England, and settled on Oyster river, in the town of Dover, about 1652. He was admitted a freeman there in 1666. His death occurred between April 1, 1685, and May 25, 1686, the respective dates of making and proving his will. He was married (first), December 10, 1646, in Haverhill, to Jane Peaslee, daughter of Joseph and Mary Peaslee, of Amesbury. She died January 12, 1684. The surname of his second wife, Mary, has not been preserved. Their children were: Mary, Sarah, John, Hannah, Jane (died young), Moses, Joseph, James, Jane, Jemima and Judith. (James and descendants receive notice in this article).

(III) Moses, second son and sixth child of John and Jane (Peaslee) Davis, was born December 30, 1657, in Dover, and lived in Haverhill previous to 1686, about which time he removed to Dover. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity in Haverhill in 1667, and was killed by Indians in Dover, June 10, 1724. He was married in Haverhill, January 16, 1681, to Ruhama Dow, daughter of Stephen and Ann (Storey) Dow, of Haverhill. (See Dow, II). She was born January 24, 1664, in Haverhill, and was still living in 1717. Their children were: John, Moses, Jabez and Ebenezer.

(IV) John, eldest child of Moses and Ruhama (Dow) Davis, was born September 4, 1682, in Haverhill, and resided in that part of Oyster River which is now Durham, New Hampshire. He died before 1749. He was married about 1703-06 to Abigail, daughter of John Meader. She was baptized November 15, 1719, at Oyster River, and died about 1736. Their children were: John, Joseph, Nathaniel, Hannah, Elizabeth, Abigail and Judith.

(V) Nathaniel, third son and child of John and Abigail (Meader) Davis, was born about 1710, and was baptized at the same time that all his brothers and sisters were, January 28, 1721, at Oyster River. He belonged to the second foot company of Dover in 1740, and he and his wife owned the covenant at the Dover First Parish Church, December 30, 1741. He married Hannah Davis, who was baptized June 25, 1726, at Oyster River, daughter of Samuel and Martha Davis, of Madbury, and granddaughter of James Davis. The last named was a brother of Moses Davis, her husband's grandfather. Nathaniel Davis resided in what is now Madbury, where land was laid out to him in November, 1749. His children were: Anna, John, Eleazer, Elijah, Solomon, George and Lemuel.

(VI) Eleazer, second son and third child of Nathaniel and Hannah (Davis) Davis, was born about 1743, in Dover, and there baptized, May 22, 1746. He resided in Madbury and subsequently in Alton. In 1799 he bought the Island in Lake Winnipiseogee, once owned by Governor Wentworth and subsequently known as Davis' Island. He was married April 11, 1771, to Sarah Cook, and their children were: Mercy, Hannah, Hezekiah, Nathaniel, Sally, Eleazer, Benaiah, John and Charlotte.

(VII) Nathaniel, second son and fourth child of Eleazer and Sarah (Cook) Davis, was born September 22, 1777, in Alton, New Hampshire, and settled in that part of Gilmanton (now Belmont), which is known by the distinguishing name of Ladd's hill. Nathaniel Davis married and it is said that he had a large family of children.

(VIII) Josiah, son of Nathaniel Davis, was born in the year 1801. His wife was Mehitable Smith, who was a daughter of Edward Smith, of Jamestown, New Hampshire, and who bore her husband eight children: Mary, married (first), John Barker, (second), George Hunkins, (third), David Brown. Josiah, who married twice, his second wife being Lois Jewett. Edward S., who died young. John Page, now living in the city of Laconia, New Hampshire. Charles O., who married Mary Jewett. Nathaniel S., who married Frances Graves, and is a farmer now living in Sanbornton, New Hampshire. James M., married Clara Sargeant, and lives in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Frank, who died at the age of about forty years.

(IX) John Page, fourth child and third son of Josiah and Mehitable (Smith) Davis, was born in Epping, New Hampshire, February 15, 1831. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith, served three years and afterward worked as a journeyman until the beginning of the Civil war. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted as sergeant in Company H, of the Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, and followed the fortunes of a soldier's life without serious mishap until at the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on July 1, 1863, he received a severe wound in the right arm. At the time he was third sergeant of his company and when wounded was acting orderly. His wound was of a character that unfitted him for further service, and in October of the same year he was discharged for disabilities. On returning home Mr. Davis again took up work at his trade and managed to earn a comfortable living until an accident, which was itself the result of the weakened condition of his arm, caused total blindness and since 1867 Comrade Davis has not once seen the light of day. But notwithstanding this second misfortune he has turned himself to various kinds of employment, such as sawing wood, collecting physician's bills and raising swine for the market, for he comes of an industrious family and early was taught to

depend upon himself and to make his own way in life. Mr. Davis is a member of John L. Perley Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, and attends the Methodist Church. He married (first), in 1851, Mary C. Maloon, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, daughter of John B. Maloon. She died November 3, 1876, leaving two children. He married (second), Ellen M. Aldrich, a native of North Haverhill, New Hampshire, and who died September 6, 1893. His children, both by his first marriage: John R., born February 2, 1852, married Etta Page, of Laconia, and has three children: Frank R., born 1872; Clarence R., August 22, 1876, and Josephine, August, 1882. Josephine R., born August, 1855, married William Wilkinson. The grandfather of John Page Davis, whose name was Edward, served for five years in the Revolutionary war. Nathaniel S. Page served in Company I, Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, in the Civil war, and was wounded in the hip at Chancellorsville. Charles O. Page served in Company G, Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry, making three brothers serving in the same regiment.

(III) James (2), fourth son and eighth child of John and Jane (Peaslee) Davis, was born May 23, 1662, at Oyster river and received his father's homestead by will. He conveyed his garrison successfully in 1694, and was a magistrate. With his wife he was admitted to the first Church of Dover, November 24, 1723. His death occurred about 1749. His will was made October 18, 1748, and proved September 27, 1749, and in it he mentioned five sons and four daughters. His wife's christian name was Elizabeth and she was baptized at Oyster River, November 1, 1719. Their children were: James, Samuel, Thomas, Daniel, Sarah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Ephraim and Phoebe.

(IV) James (3), eldest child of James (2) and Elizabeth Davis, was born July 10, 1689, in Dover, and was baptized at the same time with his mother, November 1, 1719, at Oyster river. He was admitted to the First Church of Dover, May 21, 1727, and continued to reside in that town. He was married (first), November 5, 1728, to Ruth Ayer, of Haverhill, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Johnson) Ayer, of Hampton. She was born March 21, 1699, and died April 28, 1730. James Davis was married (second), April 14, 1743, to Elizabeth Pane, of York. His first wife was admitted to the Dover Church by letter from the First Haverhill Church, May 13, 1729. She left one child, Ruth. The children of the second wife were: James, Mary, Daniel, Thomas and John.

(V) Thomas, third son and fourth child of James (3) and Elizabeth (Pane) Davis, was born September 7, 1750, in Dover, and was baptized two months later. He probably settled in Farmington, New Hampshire, where the births of his children are recorded. His wife was Joanna Keating, and their children were: Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Mary, James, Anna, Moses and Ephraim.

(VI) Ephraim, youngest child of Thomas and Joanna (Keating) Davis, was born May 18, 1787, in Farmington, and when a young man resided for a time in Epsom. After his marriage he removed to Wendell, now Sunapee, with an ox team, through what was mainly a wilderness. He purchased two lots of land, which he cleared and made into a farm, on which he and his wife were buried. He married, in Epsom, Lydia Locke, of Epsom, by whom he had children: Abraham, Theodore, Ira Sanborn, Francis, Jeremiah, Drusilla, Michael M. and Josiah Conant.

(VII) Theodore, second son and child of Ephraim and Lydia (Locke) Davis, was born in Ep-

som, March 27, 1808, and died in Sunapee, March 3, 1878, aged seventy. He obtained what education he could in the common schools, and was by occupation a farmer. He married Hannah Richardson, of Weare, New Hampshire, who was born April 29, 1806, and died in Croydon, July, 1869, aged sixty-three years. Their children were: James Wallace and David, who grew up and married, and three others, who died young.

(VIII) James Wallace, son of Theodore and Hannah (Richardson) Davis, was born on his father's farm in Wendell, April 29, 1833. He lived on the homestead until 1867, when he moved to Croydon, where he bought a farm of one hundred and forty acres, which he much improved. Mr. Davis was a man of practical business, and served two years as selectman and one term (1894-95) in the legislature. He married, in Croydon, August 10, 1860, Melvina Clark, who was born in Croydon, June 7, 1838, daughter of Hiram and Adeline (Fisher) Clark, of Franklin, Massachusetts. Hiram Clark was the son of Nathan and Sophronia (Metcalf) Clark. James W. and Melvina (Clark) Davis have one son, Edgar Wallace. Mrs. Davis died October 16, 1906.

(III) David, son of Theodore and Hannah (Richardson) Davis, was born in Wendell, 1835, died 1876, aged about forty-one years. He was always a farmer by occupation, living in Wendell, now Sunapee, all his life; he died there 1876. He married, February 14, 1861, Francenia Davis (not a relative), daughter of Jesse Davis, of Springfield. The children of this union are: Willie, who married Nettie Rowell, and lives at Sanford, Maine. Nettie, who married Ellsworth Cummings, of Croydon. Della, who married Henry Sawyer, a lumberman of Croydon.

(IV) Edgar Wallace, only child of James and Melvina (Clark) Davis, was born in Sunapee, August 19, 1863. He has always resided on the homestead. He was educated in the public schools and at Kimball Union Academy, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1884. After leaving school he taught about ten terms of school in New Hampshire and Vermont, and also carried on farming. In addition to his cultivable land, he owns four hundred acres of timber. He has taken a leading part in the public affairs of Croydon, and has been a member of the school board, and since 1901 has been chairman of the board of selectmen. He is a member of Blue Mountain Grange, No. 232, Patrons of Husbandry, of Grantham. He married, in Newport, October 10, 1899, Jennie L. Armstrong Fitzgerald, who was born in Hopkinton, New York, May 13, 1867, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth L. (Greg or Grey) Fitzgerald.

(II) Samuel, fourth son and fifth child of James and Cicely Davis, was born probably in Newbury, and resided in Amesbury and Haverhill. He subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity in Amesbury, December 7, 1667, and appears of record in Haverhill in October, 1672. He died in Haverhill, September 10, 1696. His will was made in Amesbury, September 7, and proved September 29, 1696. He was married December 17, 1663, to Deborah Barnes, daughter of William and Rachel Barnes, of Amesbury. She was born April 1, 1646, and survived him more than twenty years, dying January 14, 1719. Their children were: Samuel, Deborah, Racheal, Joseph, William, Rebecca, Ephraim, Sarah, Amos and Mary.

(III) Joseph, second son and fourth child of Samuel and Deborah (Barnes) Davis, was born May 3, 1673, in Haverhill, and resided in Amesbury. His will was made March 2, 1744, and proved April

11 of the following year. He was married June 14, 1689, to Jemima Eastman, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hudson) Eastman, and granddaughter of Roger Eastman, the patriarch of the Eastman family. (See Eastman). She was born August 25, 1677, in Salisbury, and survived her husband. Their children were: Nathaniel, Joseph, Jemima, Rebecca, Elizabeth and Samuel.

(IV) Samuel (2), youngest child of Joseph and Jemima (Eastman) Davis, was born April 27, 1714, in Amesbury, and resided in West Amesbury, where he was probably a farmer. He was married, January 23, 1750, to Miriam Gardner, and both were living in 1758. No record of their death appears. Their children were: Jemima, Samuel and Elizabeth, as appears by the Amesbury records.

(V) Samuel (3), only son of Samuel (2) and Miriam (Gardner) Davis, was born January 31, 1753, in Amesbury, and baptized on the second of September following. He settled in Pelham, New Hampshire, where he engaged in agriculture. He was married, January 5, 1775, to Sarah Wyman, and their children were: Jonathan Gardner, Samuel, Sarah, Miriam, Rebecca, Hannah, John, William, Amos, Deborah and Grosvenor.

(VI) Samuel (4), second son and child of Samuel (3) and Sarah (Wyman) Davis, was born February 20, 1777, in Pelham, New Hampshire, and was an early settler in what is now Hudson, then known as Nottingham West, where he passed his life.

(VII) Moses, son of Samuel Davis, was born in Nottingham West, September 20, 1816. For many years he was engaged in the marble and granite business at Nashua. At one time he held the office of coroner. In his religious belief he was a Baptist. He married Bethana W. Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen, of Northfield, Vermont. She bore him three children: Albert A., a resident of Nashua. Anna E., wife of John N. Hannon, of Nashua. Henry H., see forward. Moses Davis (father) died in Nashua, January 3, 1888.

(VIII) Henry Hamilton, youngest son and child of Moses (5) and Bethana W. (Allen) Davis, was born in Nashua, February 3, 1851. He was educated in the public schools, and began the activities of life at an early age, acquiring his initial business training in the office of R. P. Hall & Company of Nashua. He readily familiarized himself with the keeping of mercantile accounts, and for the past thirty-six years has been employed as a bookkeeper in his native city. In 1891 he helped to organize the People's Building & Loan Association and is now (1907) its president. In March, 1893, the Edgewood cemetery was incorporated, Mr. Davis being one of the original trustees, and for several years has been president of the board. In politics Mr. Davis is a Democrat, but is absolutely free from party prejudice, a fact which was sometime since substantially emphasized by his election to the board of aldermen in a strongly Republican ward. He is now a member of the board of park commissioners, and for more than thirty years has served in the capacity of notary public and justice of the peace. He is a Sir Knight Mason, and a member of the Guards Club. Mr. Davis married Angie R. Batchelder, daughter of William A. Batchelder, of Hudson, New Hampshire. The children of this union are: Lula F., wife of Herman D. Parrish. Nira B., resides with her parents.

(Third Family.)

Descendants of John Davis continue to live in the town of Ipswich or those adjoining for generations, taking an active part in military as well as civic affairs, which



Edgar W. Davis.

fact, together with the close proximity of those towns to the New Hampshire line, associated them more or less with the early history of New Hampshire, particularly in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

(I) John Davis, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, shoemaker, herdsman, was before the General Court, April 10, 1638, evidently for the purpose of taking the freeman's oath. His name appears in the town records of Ipswich among those "That have right to comonage there the last day of the last month, 1641." On April 15, 1642, he entered into an agreement with the town of Ipswich to keep the cow herd on the north side of the river, this herd to consist of "two parts (2-3) of the cows." Then follow the conditions of the agreement. If the owner of any cow failed to pay the keeper according to agreement, he was to "forfeit one pound of butter upon a cow." The payment was to be made in "corne" at three shillings a bushel, and a quarter of a pound of hemp was to be given in part payment. The following item appears under date of 1642: "It is ordered that Mr. Firman and Thos. Scott, the late constables, shall forthwith pay to John Davis iiii s. for going with the Deputy Gover'r to Cape Ann O-4-O." On March 25, 1643, John Davis and William Symonds made a second agreement with the town of Ipswich to keep the cow herd on the north side of the river, the herd to consist of two parts (2-3) of the cows, as in the previous year. Under date of October, 1643, appears the following record: "Mr. Browne his note of such as have forfeited for not returning their powder according to an order of the Towne." Twenty-five names are down for forfeits, ranging from £½ to £2. John Davis's forfeit was £1. On December 19, 1648, John Davis with other citizens subscribed as his share two shillings toward the pay of Major Dennison, their military leader. Davis sold land at Jabaque (Chebacco), Ipswich, in 1648, and on October 26, 1651, he was granted half an acre of ground adjoining his own land in consideration of the highway leading to Chebacco being laid out through his land.

In a work entitled "Ipswich," by Thomas Franklin Waters, (page 22) appears an interesting item from the note-book of Thomas Lechford concerning a contract made by John Davis, joiner, to build a house for William Rix in 1640. It was to be sixteen feet long and fourteen feet wide "with a chamber floare finisht summet and joysts, a cellar floare with joysts finisht, the roof and walls clapboarded on the outsyde, the chimneys framed without daubing, to be done with hewan timber, price to be £21." In 1656 John Davis bought of Richard Windon his house, barn, orchard and land in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He removed his family there although he himself appears to have retained property in Ipswich and lived there at different times as late as 1687. In a deed he calls his wife's name Alice. They had two sons: James and Jacob.

James Davis, the elder, was appointed by the general court ensign of the trainband in 1681, and in 1689 received his commission as captain. No means now exist for ascertaining what active service he performed in these offices, but we find that in 1693 he was "very sickly" in consequence of sickness he received in the country's service in Sir Edmund Andros's time, and that he received in 1699 from the general court a grant of Straitsmouth Island for the charge and expense he had been at and the time he had spent in the late wars with the French and Indian enemy. He was repeatedly elected to the office of selectman, and for eight years served the town as its representative. His death took place

May 1, 1715. A granddaughter of Captain James Davis married the Rev. Moses Parsons, and had among their children Theophilus Parsons, the distinguished chief justice of the supreme court of Massachusetts.

(II) Jacob (1), youngest son of John Davis, lived at Gloucester, Massachusetts. In 1662 he had a grant of land at the head of Long Cove, and in 1682 he with others had a grant of the stream at the head of Little River on which to set up a saw mill. On January 20, 1661, he married Elizabeth Bennett. They had nine children, of whom two were sons, Jacob and Aaron. Jacob Davis (father) died September 2, 1685, leaving an estate consisting of house, upland and meadow, half of a sloop and four canoes, cattle, sheep and swine, farming tools, saddle and pillion, gun, cutlass and belt, etc.

(III) Jacob (2), son of Jacob (1) and Elizabeth (Bennett) Davis, lived in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He carried on the mill built by his father, and also had a fulling mill. In 1708 he had a grant of land near his mill at the head of Little River (West Gloucester), on which he was "to erect a bigger house." This house is undoubtedly the venerable dwelling we still see there (1907), one of the few left in town, illustrating the architecture of that period. On September 14, 1687, he married Mary Haskell, and had eight children: Moses, William, Aaron, Joseph Mary, Elizabeth, Jacob and Jacob again, the first Jacob having died in infancy. Joseph, lived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from 1753 to 1760. Jacob Davis (III) died February 1, 1716, aged fifty-five years.

(IV) Aaron, third son of Jacob and Mary (Haskell) Davis, lived in Attleboro, Massachusetts. On November 3, 1725, he married Phebe Day, and their children were: Zebulon, Aaron, Elizabeth, Phebe, Eliphalet and Timothy. A great-grandson of Timothy, also Timothy by name, was representative in congress for two terms from the Sixth Massachusetts District.

(V) Zebulon (1), son of Aaron and Phebe (Day) Davis, came to Gloucester from Attleboro in his minority, about 1745. About 1770 he and his family, with the exception of his son Eliphalet (who remained in Gloucester, engaging in foreign commerce; he was treasurer of the town, and attained the rank of general in the militia), removed to Bakertown, now Poland, Maine. Zebulon Davis was a member of the first board of selectmen after the town was incorporated. He was a patriot of the Revolutionary war. While a seaman he was captured by the British and held prisoner at Halifax for two and a half years, during which time he suffered great hardships. He married, March 12, 1752, Mary Bray, and their children were: Zebulon, Moses, Eliphalet, a daughter (name unknown) and William. Zebulon Davis, the father, died at Poland, Maine, in 1820, aged about ninety years.

(VI) Zebulon (2), eldest child of Zebulon and Mary (Bray) Davis, was born July 14, 1753, in Gloucester. He settled in Center Minot, Maine, having, in common with the other early settlers, much trouble in securing the title to his farm. On August 31, 1776, he married Tryphosa Herrick, at Gloucester, and their children were: Polly, Phebe, Zebulon, Samuel, William and Benjamin. He died August 8, 1838.

(VII) Benjamin, youngest son of Zebulon and Tryphosa (Herrick) Davis, was born March 14, 1796. He also settled in Center Minot, Maine, near the home of his father. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. He married, May 29, 1823, Sarah Chandler, and their children were: Richmond, Irene C., Sarah E., Benjamin F., Clarissa A., Luther E., Charles H.

and Ellen M. Benjamin Davis died November 2, 1874.

(VIII) Richmond, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Chandler) Davis, was born September 29, 1824, at Minot, Maine. In his early life he was engaged in manufacturing shoes, but for the greater part of his life followed the occupations of farming and lumbering. He lived at various times in Mechanic Falls, Oxford, Greenwood, Bethel and Grafton, Maine. He was selectman of the latter town for many years. He died there August 21, 1893, and was buried at Middle Intervale, Bethel, Maine. He married, November 17, 1851, Sarah M. True, of Mechanic Falls, Maine (see True 8), and their children were: Ella E., Edward A., Charles H., Sumner P., John True and Gerald B.

Sarah Maria (True) Davis, wife of Richmond Davis, and daughter of Captain John True, of Mechanic Falls, Maine, was a descendant of Henry True (1), who married Israel Pike, about 1642, and settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts. The children of Henry and Israel (Pike) True were: Henry, John, Mary, Lydia, Joseph, Benjamin and Jemima. The proposed match of Jemima True and John Carr was broken off by his father because, in 1692, an aged woman, Mrs. Bradbury, was convicted of bewitching the said John Carr, whereupon he became melancholy and at times insane, dying prematurely.

(2) Henry, eldest son of Henry and Israel (Pike) True, was born March 8, 1644. He was a house carpenter. He took freeman's oath, 1675; was a member of Salisbury Church, 1677; bought common rights of Francis Dove in 1677; signed petition of 1680; was representative in 1689; commissioned captain, October 29, 1696; elected deacon of Salisbury Church, July 25, 1700. The following order issued by Captain Henry True for the relief of the distressed garrison at Exeter, New Hampshire, is peculiarly interesting: "To Sergit Tho. Bradbury of Salisbury, this is to desire & Impower you to take the care & conduct of ye men above named (Referring to one half of the company of militia of Salisbury) & forthwith according to order to march them to Exeter to reli the distressed who are at this time in danger by ye Enemy, & be very kerfull of yourself & men in your march. Given under my hand in Salisbury this fifth day of July in ye Eight yere of her maiesstes reign Annoque Domini 1710. Signed, HENRY TRUE Cap."

Captain Henry True married, March 15, 1667, Jane Bradbury, and their children were: Mary, William, Henry, Jane, John, Jemima and Jabez. Captain Henry True died September 8, 1735.

(3) William (1), son of Captain Henry and Jane (Bradbury) True, born 1670, married Eleanor Stevens, in 1692. Their children were: Benjamin, Mary, Hannah, William, Jane, Eleanor, Henry, Winthrop, Samuel, Judith and Judith (2), the first Judith having died young. William True (father) died March 8, 1733.

(4) Benjamin, eldest son of William and Eleanor (Stevens) True, was born January 10, 1693. He married, December 26, 1717, Judith Morrill (or Merrill), and their children were: Hannah, Benjamin, Mary, Betty, Reuben, Judith, William and Daniel.

(5) William (2), son of Benjamin and Judith (Morrill or Merrill), True, was born August 1, 1737. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He removed to Maine, bought land in Bagley's Gore, Royalsborough, 1785, and in 1787 he bought additional land. He was for many years deacon of the Congregational Church. He married, January 16, 1764, Miriam Clough, of Salisbury, and their

children were: Abel, Betsy, Jonathan, Samuel and Daniel. He died in Durham, Maine, November 1, 1816.

(6) Samuel, son of William and Miriam (Clough) True, was born April 15, 1771. He lived in Cherryfield, Maine, and later in Mechanic Falls, same state. He married, May 28, 1792, Lucy Currier, of Durham, and their children were: William, John, Samuel, Henry and Clarissa.

(7) John, son of Samuel and Lucy (Currier) True, was born about 1805. He married Polly Caldwell, and settled in Mechanic Falls, Maine. Their children were: John A., Addison E., Samuel H., Sarah M. and Mary A.

(8) Sarah Maria, daughter of John and Polly (Caldwell) True, was born in Mechanic Falls, September 29, 1833, died at Bethel, Maine, April 10, 1875. She married, November 17, 1851, Richmond Davis, as aforementioned.

(IX) John True Davis, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, while not a native of New Hampshire, having been born in Bethel, Maine, has resided in Portsmouth since 1889, becoming actively associated with the affairs of the city in its civic, social, religious and mercantile life. He is descended from early Puritan stock on the part of both parents.

John True, son of Richmond and Sarah M. (True) Davis, was born in Bethel, Maine, February 23, 1867. He received his education in the town schools, Gould's Academy, and the Portland Business College, graduating from the latter in 1889. The same year he came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and entered the employ of J. V. Huston, wholesale produce merchant, remaining with him until 1897, when he succeeded Mr. Huston in business, enlarging the same and adding a wholesale grocery department. His brother Gerald B. Davis has been associated with him in business for several years. John True Davis is a member of the present city government of Portsmouth (1907), representing ward 4 therein. At the time of this writing (March, 1907) he is the acting mayor of Portsmouth. He is the present master of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a Scottish Rite Mason, thirty-second degree, a member of Osgood Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a trustee of the Methodist Church, and a director in the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is also an honorary member of Lodge Edinburgh Defensive Band, No. 151, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The following is a copy of the certificate of membership:

Scottish Constitution.

Lodge Edinburgh Defensive Band, No. 151
(Instituted 1782)

Masonic Hall

11 Graham Street

Lauriston.

Edinburgh, 15th May 1906.

Excerpt from minutes of monthly meeting of above lodge held in Masonic Hall, 11 Graham Street, Edinburgh.

"On the motion of Bro. George S. Goldston, R. W. M., seconded by Bro. Colin C. Plain, I. P. M., it was unanimously agreed to confer honorary membership on Bro. John True Davis, W. M., St. Andrews Lodge, No. 56, Portsmouth, N. H., American Constitution, as a mark of appreciation and esteem in which he is held by the Brethren of above lodge, for the great interest he has taken in causing the fraternal feeling to spring up between the two lodges of separate constitutions."

Signed, GEORGE S. GOLDSTON, R. W. M.

JAMES DUNCAN, Secretary.

The following extracts from the "Historical Sketch of The Lodge of Edinburgh Defensive Band, No. 151," by A. A. Murry, R. W. M., of Lodge Canongate-Kilwinning, No. 2, will explain somewhat the interest and fraternal feeling which exists between the two lodges referred to above:

"The Defensive Band or Regiment was raised in the time of the American rebellion. In the course of the struggle the numerous privateers of the Americans became dangerously troublesome and not a few of them infested our shores, so that even the shortest coast voyages were accomplished with difficulty. Chief among these nautical marauders was the redoubtable Paul Jones, with whose romantic story every schoolboy is now familiar as being for a time the terror of our seaboard population, and the newspapers of the period abound with thrilling stories of escapes, captures, and destruction of shipping. Edinburgh, with good reason, was not free from alarm. On one occasion an express galloped into the city with the startling announcement that three ships of war had been seen in the morning taking prizes off Eyemouth, and that very evening the vessels could be seen by the citizens steering slowly up the Firth of Forth. Preparations for resistance were pushed on with the greatest vigor. It being evident that the shipping of Leith was threatened, three batteries—two at the citadel and one at Newhaven—were erected in about twelve hours, and mounted with thirty heavy guns, besides carronades and howitzers.

"In addition to this, each of the incorporated trades of Leith applied for a hundred stand of arms, which were given out from the armory of Edinburgh Castle. When morning dawned the warships were discovered nearly opposite the port close to the island of Inchkeith. Fortunately, however, the danger was dispelled by a tremendous gale from the southwest, which drove the vessels out to sea. This experience having awakened the citizens of Edinburgh to a sense of insecurity they, to defend themselves, applied successfully to the War Office for permission to raise a regiment of volunteers. It was called the Edinburgh Defensive Band of Volunteers, and paraded in public for the first time on September 22, 1781. Several hundred of the bankers, merchants and professional gentlemen in the city joined the body, which was under the command of the Lord Provost as honorary colonel and Andrew Crosbie as lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was kept up until the termination of the war, when the American Colonists gained their independence. In 1782 about fifty of the corps, being Free Masons, applied to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a charter, which was granted, authorizing them to meet as a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons under the protection of the Grand Lodge of Scotland." Hence it will be seen that Paul Jones was indirectly responsible (although in a peculiar manner) for the calling into existence of Lodge Edinburgh Defensive Band, No. 151.

Another interesting fact in that the "Ranger," in which Paul Jones sailed as master, was built and fitted out at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, under his supervision. A few years since St. Andrews Lodge, No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Portsmouth, had occasion to relieve a distressed brother Mason of Lodge Edinburgh Defensive Band, No. 151, which led to an interesting correspondence between the two lodges and the exchange of historical data. Hence the reason for conferring honorary membership on John True Davis, W. M., of St. Andrews Lodge, by Lodge Edinburgh Defensive Band. The incident was also the indirect means of

bringing to light several interesting historical facts hitherto not widely known.

Mr. Davis married, November 24, 1897, Alice Marion, daughter of James and Amanda (Rand) Bassett, of Newmarket, New Hampshire. They have two children: Merle Evelyn, born January 16, 1900, and Philip Bassett, born May 21, 1907.

(Fourth Family.)

Numerous representatives of this family DAVIS were settled in Essex county, Massachusetts, at an early date, and their descendants are now scattered throughout the Nation, bearing a worthy part in the spread of intelligence and moral development.

(I) John Davis, a yeoman or planter, was among the early residents of Newbury, Massachusetts, and died there November 12, 1675. He and his wife were members of the Newbury Church in 1674. He appears to have hired a farm from Samuel Hall in 1662. He was born about 1612. His will, presented September 26, 1676, mentions his wife, "Elnor," and five sons and a daughter. The first child, Mary, died young. The others were: John, Zachary, Jeremiah, Mary, Cornelius and Ephraim, (mention of the last named and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Jeremiah, third son and fourth child of John and Eleanor Davis, was born June 21, 1648, in Newbury, and resided in that town and in Amesbury. He took the oath of allegiance in Newbury in 1678, and removed to Amesbury about 1690. He died in the latter town December 10, 1716, and his estate was divided the following year. He was married March 5, 1689, to Mary Huntington, daughter of John and Eliabeth (Hunt) Huntington, of Amesbury, and granddaughter of William Huntington, a pioneer planter of Salisbury and Amesbury. She was born November 15, 1667, and was married (first) March 24, 1687, to Abraham Joy, who died June 27, 1687. The children of Jeremiah Davis were Mary, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Judith and Joanna.

(III) Jeremiah (2), second child and eldest son of Jeremiah (1) and Mary (Huntington) Davis, was born July 16, 1692, in Amesbury, and dwelt in that town and Kingston, New Hampshire. He bought land in Amesbury in 1729, and was a resident of Kingston in 1760. He was married in Amesbury, July 1, 1729, to widow Esther "Pin," of that town, and their children were: Judith, Jonathan and Jeremiah.

(IV) Jonathan, elder son and second child of Jeremiah (2) and Esther Davis, was born June 15, 1732, in Amesbury, and married Sarah Blaisdell of that town, probably a daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Nichols) Blaisdell of West Amesbury. She was baptized July 12, 1747, at Second Amesbury Church. Their children were: Jonathan, David, Hannah, Sally, Nabby, Philip, Polly and Phebe. Jonathan (1) Davis settled in Sutton, New Hampshire, where he died about 1800. His wife lived to the age of ninety years.

(V) Jonathan (2), eldest child of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (Blaisdell) Davis, was born November 9, 1766, in Sutton, and died in 1850. He was married in 1793 to Lucy Parker, who was born February 12, 1777, daughter of Hezekiah (1). Their children were: Adam, Esther, Sally, Hannah, Tryphema, Jonathan, Amos, Lucy, Hezekiah, Mary and Elisha Parker.

(VI) Jonathan (3), second son and sixth child of Jonathan (2) and Lucy (Parker) Davis, was born March 21, 1803, in Sutton, and resided in Vermont and various New Hampshire towns. He was first married in Vermont to Dorcas Johnson,

who left no children. He married (second), Abigail M. Dodge, and subsequently lived in Charlestown, New Hampshire.

(VII) John Kimball, son of Jonathan and Abigail M. (Dodge) Davis, was born at Orford, New Hampshire, in 1839. He was bound out when a boy and had small chance for an education. He worked for a time with the Church Family of Shakers at Enfield. He was a Democrat in politics, and attended the Methodist Church. John K. Davis married Martha Rush, daughter of Charles Rush, and they had one child, Harry Kimball Davis, whose sketch follows. John K. Davis died in 1897, aged fifty-eight years.

(VIII) Harry Kimball, only child of John K. and Martha (Rush) Davis, was born at Enfield, New Hampshire, May 8, 1867. He received a common school education at Enfield, and for fifteen years made brooms and shoes and managed a grist mill at Enfield Center. In 1894 he came to the neighboring town of Lebanon, and for nine years worked in the shipping department for Carter & Son, manufacturers of workingmen's clothes. In October, 1905, he went into business for himself in a store devoted to newspapers, books and periodicals. He attends the Methodist Church, and is extensively connected with fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Encampment, Rebekah and Grand Lodges, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the subordinate, Pomona, State and National Granges, to Red Men, Macoma Tribe, No. 36, and to McKinley Lodge, No. 68, Knights of Pythias. In Masonic circles he belongs to Franklin Lodge, No. 6, Saint Andrew's Chapter, No. 1, Washington Council, No. 10, all of Lebanon; Sullivan Commandery, No. 6, of Claremont, New Hampshire, and to Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Concord, New Hampshire; also to Eastern Star, Kimball Chapter. Mr. Davis has been a member of the fire department for nine years, was assistant foreman and is now foreman of Eagle Chemical, No. 4. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Langdon Club of Lebanon. Harry Kimball Davis married, July 9, 1892, Florence Mabel Currier, daughter of William W. and Elonia F. (Heath) Currier, of Enfield, New Hampshire.

(I) Ephraim, youngest child of John and Eleanor Davis, was born September 29, 1655, in Newbury, and lived in that town. His will was made December 8, 1718, and proved January 6 following, and by this document his wife's baptismal name is known to have been Elizabeth. She was probably living in January, 1739, as a widow Davis was then a member of the Newbury Church. Their children were: Elizabeth, John, Mary, Ephraim, Joseph, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Samuel and Enoch.

(III) John (2), eldest son and second child of Ephraim and Elizabeth Davis, was born May 17, 1692, in Newbury, and resided in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Hampstead, New Hampshire. He settled in Haverhill, about 1717, and removed to Hampstead after 1740, dying there between November 15, 1756, and January 26, 1757. By occupation he was a weaver. He was married (first), June 29, 1715, to Hannah Heath, daughter of Josiah and Hannah (Starling) Heath of Haverhill. She was baptized and, with her husband, admitted to the First Haverhill Church, July 19, 1719, and both were dismissed to help form a church in the North Precinct of Haverhill, November 1, 1730. His second wife bore the name of Sarah, as shown by his will. His children, probably all born of first marriage, were: John (died young), Hannah, Obadiah, Josiah,

Ephraim, Elizabeth (died young), Lemuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel (died young), John and Samuel.

(IV) Obadiah, second son and third child of John (2) and Hannah (Heath) Davis, was born July 14, 1720, in Haverhill, and was baptized when three days old. He lived in Hampstead, and served in the Crown Point expedition in 1757. He was married about 1747 to Sarah Colby, who was probably a daughter of Joseph Colby of Hampstead, by his second wife, Mary, who was a widow when he married her. Obadiah Davis's children were: Obadiah, Elizabeth, Ruth, Rachel, Moses, Abigail, John, Samuel, Hezekiel and Caleb, besides the fourth, a son, who died unnamed.

(V) John (3), eighth child and fourth son of Obadiah and Sarah (Colby) Davis, was born November 7, 1761, in Hampstead, and was probably the John Davis who served from that town in the Revolutionary army. He settled in Derryfield, New Hampshire (now Manchester), and was married there September 20, 1784, to Anna Smith. Their children were: Moses, Ednah, Lydia, Moody, John and Hazen.

(VI) Hazen, youngest child of John and Anna (Smith) Davis, was born July 15, 1794, in Manchester, and for many years was employed on the Merrimack river in rafting and boating. After quitting the river he settled in Manchester, and owned and cultivated a farm about the site of the present city waterworks pumping station. Later he went to Londonderry, then to Manchester Center, then to Hallsville (now East Manchester), and in 1849 to Auburn, where he bought a farm upon which he resided until his death at the age of eighty years. He was a Democrat, and was a member of the school committee and a highway surveyor. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and served at Rye Beach, Maine. He married Lucy Tucker, who was born in Antrim, and died in 1848. She was a Congregationalist and one of the constituent members of the First Congregational Church of Manchester. They had eight children: Ann, Edna, Sophronia, John, Lydia, Hazen, Moses and Josiah.

(VII) Moses Boyce, seventh child and third son of Hazen and Lucy (Tucker) Davis, was born in Londonderry, February 22, 1841 and was educated in the public schools of Manchester and Auburn. At the age of eight years he was taken from Manchester to Auburn and there grew up, living on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years old. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served eleven months, being discharged in August, 1863, participating in the famous siege of Port Hudson, on the lower Mississippi river. After his discharge from the army he returned to the farm, remaining there until 1869, from which time until 1877 he was foreman on a farm in Quincy, Massachusetts. He then bought a farm in Woburn, same state, and conducted it until 1894, when he sold out and returned to Auburn, where he has ever since been engaged in farming. He is a trustee of the Auburn cemetery. Since 1894 he has been a member of the Congregational Church, has been a director, and is now chairman of the board, treasurer of the society, and sexton of the church. He is an active member of Chester Post, No. 74, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is a Republican. He married, in Auburn, November 26, 1865, Frances L. Calef, who was born in Auburn, 1848, daughter of James and Susan (Demeritt) Calef, of Auburn. They have had five children: Henry H. and Harry James (twins), died in infancy. Albert E., married Mary B. Grant, and

they have two children: Beatrice Viola and Violet Eloise Davis. Minnie F., married, November 13, 1907. Arthur Newton West, of Chester, New Hampshire, George E.

(Fifth Family.)

This is the patronymic of one of the DAVIS Colonial families of Billerica, where the early men of this line were leading citizens in the church, and consequently in the affairs of the town.

(I) Joseph Davis removed from Reading to Billerica, Massachusetts, where May 10, 1693, he bought the township lot, which had been John Poulters, and in late years has been known as the I. G. Kimball place, on the north side of Andover street. In 1699 he bought the Fox farm of Mr. Daniel's agent, Thomas Cooper, and there, north of Foxhill, made his home, long known as the Davis place. He was a deacon in the church, and as such was a man of authority. He died September 30, 1747, aged eighty. He married in Billerica, June 18, 1691, Rebecca Patten, daughter of Thomas Patten. She died February 13, 1751. Their children were: Rebecca, Hannah, Joseph, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah, Susannah, Joshua, Esther and Thomas.

(II) Joshua, ninth child and third son of Joseph and Rebecca (Patten) Davis, was born in Billerica, October 20, 1714, and died there January 18, 1777. He was like his father, a man of character and influence and deacon in the church. He married, October 24, 1739, Hannah Jaquith, of Wilmington, who died August 8, 1800. Their children were: Joshua (died young), Hannah, Joshua, Joseph (died young), Rebecca, Joseph, Benjamin, Timothy, Jonathan and William.

(III) Joshua (2), third child and second son of Joshua (1) and Hannah (Jaquith) Davis, was born in Billerica, October 25, 1743, and died probably in 1780, as his name disappears from the tax list at that date. He married, May 25, 1769, Betty Blood, who after his death married Benjamin Baldwin. There is a record of only one child, Betty, born November 12, 1779. It is probable, however, that there was another child, John, born 1774, whose birth does not appear of record in Billerica.

(IV) John Davis was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, in 1774, and died in Hooksett, New Hampshire, in 1886, aged ninety-two years. He was a cultivator of the soil, and owned an elegant farm of two hundred acres which constituted his homestead and is now known as the Davis Dairy Farm. In politics he was a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church in Manchester as early as 1849. He married Sarah Bassett, and they had eight children: John, Lester, Albert F., Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah and Julia.

(V) Albert F., son of John and Sarah (Bassett) Davis, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, May 11, 1840, and died in Hooksett, January 11, 1905. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester. He came to Hooksett in 1848, settled on his father's homestead farm and built the elegant mansion which is now one of the best houses in the town. In politics he was a Republican, and as such was elected and filled the office of selectman, tax collector and member of the school board. He served six years in the last named place, and just before his death had been elected to serve another term. He had been a member of Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Hooksett, since December, 1876, and was a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. He married in 1862, Adelia A. Bartlett, born in Burlington, Vermont, November 27, 1839. The thirty-ninth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated in such a way as to be a prominent social

feature in Hooksett. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of William Bartlett, and granddaughter of Eben Bartlett, who was born and died in Jericho, Vermont. He was a farmer, and a member of the Congregational Church. His children were six in number: William, Samuel, Eben, Lorinda, Belle and Catherine.

William Bartlett, son of Eben Bartlett, was born in Jericho, January 1, 1809, and died in the same town in 1866. He was a Republican, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married Mahala White, born in Jericho, October 1, 1809, died at the Davis Home in Hooksett, in 1901. Their children were: Catherine, Mary and Adelia A.

(1) Samuel Davis was a farmer in Kittery, Maine, where he was highly respected and influential in town affairs. During the War of 1812 he was one of the garrison of the fort at Kittery. Soon after his marriage he removed to New Durham, New Hampshire, where his children were born, and where the remainder of his life was spent. He married Abigail, daughter of William Tibbitts. Their children were: Caroline, Lavina, Edmond, Harriet and Samuel. Caroline married Jeremiah Pinkham, of Farmington, New Hampshire. Lavina married Benjamin Wingate of the same town. Edmond married his second cousin, Betsey Davis. Harriet became the wife of Alfred Trask, of Milton. Samuel is the subject of the next paragraph.

(II) Samuel (2), youngest child of Samuel (1) and Abigail (Tibbitts) Davis, was born in New Durham, New Hampshire, October 22, 1821, and died December 10, 1887. Samuel (1) was a believer in the efficacy of good schooling, and largely through his influence his children were well educated, and taught school. Samuel graduated from Gilmanton Academy. In order to acquire his education he began to work for wages at an early age and at twelve was accustomed to drive a team from New Durham to Portsmouth. His entire early life was a busy one and he did much hard labor before he was twenty-one years old. His father died at that time, and he took the farm and carried it on for the remainder of his life. When about twenty-five years of age he married Caroline Hayes, who was born in Alton, New Hampshire, 1830, and died May 21, 1903, aged seventy-three years. She was the daughter of Joseph and Betsey (Brewster) Hayes, her mother being a sister of John Brewster, who founded the Brewster Free Academy of Wolfborough. They had four children: Abbie (died young), Edward (died young), Wilbert S., who is mentioned below; George Albert, born in 1871, who married Louise, daughter of Jonathan and Ariana Hayes.

(III) Wilbert Samuel, third child of Samuel (2) and Caroline (Hayes) Davis, was born in Farmington, February 17, 1864. He was brought up on the farm of his grandfather, William Tibbitts, a place which has been in the possession of the Tibbitts family since its progenitor settled and began clearing it. He graduated from the New Hampton Literary Institute and Commercial College in 1885, and the funds necessary to pay his expenses through school he earned by canvassing for books and by teaching school. In 1887 he entered Bowdoin College, graduated from its medical department in 1891, and began his medical career in Alton soon afterward. In 1893 he removed to Sanbornville. There he has worked hard, kept in touch with the progress made in his profession, and now has a busy practice which pays him well. Soon after locating in Sanbornville he found it necessary to his convenience to have a drug store and proceeded to establish one, which in general appearance and in the amount and

quality of stock carried would be a credit to a much more pretentious town. He is a Republican; pension examiner; on board of health of Wakefield; a member of New Hampshire Medical Association, and Carroll County Medical Society. Dr. Davis is a member of Unity Lodge, No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, of Union, and Royal Arch Chapter, of Wolfborough; also Syracuse Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, of Sanbornville. November 19, 1885, Wilbert S. Davis married Annie J. Montgomery, of Barrington, who was born in Strafford, August 29, 1865, daughter of Charles F. and Elizabeth (Locke) Montgomery, of Barrington. They have two children: Bessie Montgomery, born June 17, 1887, in Strafford, graduated from Brewster Academy in 1907. Charles Samuel, born March 16, 1889, is a student at the same institution.

(I) Joseph Davis was born in Durham, New Hampshire. He resided a large part of his life in West Newfield, Maine, where he was engaged in farming, and died there. He married twice; his second wife was Mary Jane Bullock, of Royalston, Maine. Among the children by the first wife was Winthrop. The children of his second marriage were: Joseph B., Hannah, Mehitable, Wescott and Darius.

(II) Darius, youngest child of Joseph and Mary J. (Bullock) Davis, was born in West Newfield, Maine, 1822, and died in Conway, New Hampshire, in 1899, aged seventy-seven years. After completing his education at Parsonsfield Academy, Parsonsfield, Maine, he served four years in the United States navy, from sixteen to twenty years of age; discharged in France. On his return from naval service he worked in a cotton mill in Lowell, Massachusetts, and then settled in Ossipee, New Hampshire, where he was a partner in trade with Satchel Dore, and later with his brother-in-law, Josiah Durgin. For ten years Mr. Davis was head of the firm of Davis & Durgin, general merchants, and afterward carried on the business alone. He was successful in the acquisition of property, and in addition to his store owned a farm. Late in life he built the Davis House at East Wakefield, which he managed for some years until he sold out to his son Frank W., and removed to Conway, New Hampshire, where he died. He was a man of good habits and agreeable conversation and popular with his fellows who elected him selectman, in which office he served with satisfaction to his constituency and credit to himself. He married Ruth Bean Durgin, who was born in 1824, daughter of Josiah and Dorothy Durgin, of West Newfield. She died in 1884, aged sixty. They had six children: Frank W., who has extended mention below. Herbert D., who died young. Ella M., who married Ivory S. Loud, of West Newfield, who was station agent at East Wakefield, New Hampshire, for many years. Emma F., now deceased, who married Frederick Hayes, a druggist of Manchester. Clara E., wife of Albert O. Robinson, station agent at Sanbornville. Herbert D., the second of the name, who was station agent at Conway, New Hampshire, now with his brother, Frank W.

(III) Frank Wescott, eldest child of Darius and Ruth Bean (Durgin) Davis, was born in West Newfield, March 11, 1851. He attended the academies at Limington, Maine, and obtained a good education, and then worked in stores in Haverhill, Massachusetts. In 1872 he was appointed the first telegrapher at East Wakefield, where he remained until 1873. He then became station agent and telegrapher for the Boston & Maine Railroad Company at Conway, New Hampshire, and discharged his duties with fidelity for twenty-two years—1873 to 1895. In 1875

he engaged in the grain business at Conway, which he carried on four years. In 1878 he bought a one-third interest in the store of Palmer & Robinson. Six months later he bought out the interest of Mr. Robinson, and three years later became sole proprietor of the store and business. January 1, 1885, he took as a partner in business H. B. Fifield, and the firm of Davis & Fifield was formed which continued for twelve years. In 1897 they divided the stock, each taking certain lines, and in 1898 Mr. Davis took his son Philip into partnership and the firm name became F. W. Davis & Son, now F. W. Davis. They conducted a large business in hardware, furniture, and men's furnishing goods. Mr. Davis built what is known as the Fifield Store in 1879, erected the store he now occupies in 1894, and owing to increased patronage built an addition in 1897. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Davis is interested in the Conway Savings Bank, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1887 was a Conway representative in the state legislature in which he served on the committee on banking. He is a parish member of the Congregational Church and deeply interested in the work of that body. He married, October 10, 1875, Lucy Maria Shackford, who was born in Conway, July 19, 1850, daughter of Samuel B. and Lydia (Pendexter) Shackford. They have three children: Philip S., who is mentioned below; Ruth Burnham, Mrs. Dr. Horne (see Horne, III), and Maidee Lydia. Mrs. Davis and her daughter Ruth B. are members of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(IV) Philip Shackford, eldest child of Frank W. and Lucy M. (Shackford) Davis, was born in Conway, June 6, 1876. He was educated in the common schools and at Wolfboro Academy, Wolfboro, Burdett's Business College, Boston, and Harvard College, spending one year at the last named institution. He was a partner in business with his father three years, and then bought out the shoe department of the enterprise. He now conducts a livery stable in Conway. He is a member of Mt. Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of North Conway, and of Signet Royal Arch Chapter, of North Conway. He married, February 21, 1900, Georgianna Ethel Burroughs, who was born December 20, 1881, daughter of Isaac and Mary Burroughs, of Intervale. They have one child, Philip S., born September 4, 1903.

Another line of the Parker family PARKER of New England, which in its various generations has been represented by men of surpassing ability and moral worth, is traced through New Hampshire from an entirely independent origin from those hereinbefore noticed, as follows:

(I) Deacon Thomas Parker, who was born in England in 1609, came to New England in the "Susan and Ellen" in 1635, and settled first in Lynn, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman in 1637. About the year 1663 he moved to Reading, and resided there for twenty years, or until his death, which occurred August 12, 1683. The christian name of his wife, who died January 15, 1690, was Amy, and his children were: Hannaniah, Thomas, Joseph (died young), Joseph, Mary, Martha, Nathaniel, Sarah (died young), Jonathan, Sarah and John.

(II) Sergeant John, youngest child of Deacon Thomas and Amy Parker, settled on Cowdrey's hill, Reading (now Wakefield), Massachusetts, and died in that town, February 21, 1699. He was married (first), in Cambridge, November 13, 1667, to Han-

nah, daughter of Deacon Thomas and Rebecca Kendall. She was born about 1642, and died in 1689. The christian name of his second wife was Thankful, and they were married December 28, 1690. He was the father of thirteen children, namely: John, Thomas (died young), Hannah, Rebecca (died young), Kendall, Abigail (died young), Jonathan, Daniel, Abigail, Hannaniah, Rebecca, Thomas and Elizabeth. (Jonathan and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(III) John (2), eldest son of Sergeant John and Hannah (Kendall) Parker, was born in 1668, in Reading, and settled in the west parish of that town, building the third house in the parish. He was married in 1691 or 1694 (record illegible). The christian name of his wife was Elizabeth, but no surname is recorded. His children were: Elizabeth (died young), John (died young), Abigail, John, Benjamin, Elizabeth (died young), Elizabeth, Joseph (died young), Joseph and Thomas.

(IV) Benjamin, third son and fifth child of John (2) and Elizabeth Parker, was born in 1703, in Reading, and resided for some time on the paternal homestead. He afterwards exchanged this with his brother John for a home on Franklin street, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was married in 1726 to Sarah Foster, who died in 1741, and he married (second), Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Barbara Parker. The children of the first wife were: Benjamin, Sarah, Phebe, Elizabeth, Reuben, William and Lydia; and there were two by the second wife, namely, Elisha and Simeon.

(V) Reuben, second son and fifth child of Benjamin and Sarah (Foster) Parker, was born in 1735, in Reading, and settled in Richmond, New Hampshire, locating in 1765 on what has since been known as Parker hill. He was the first settler on the west half of lots three and four, range nine of that town, and was probably the first blacksmith in the town. He died January 10, 1825, at the age of ninety-two years. He was married (first), June 19, 1759, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wooley. She died December 20, 1779, and he married (second), Esther Townsend, of Townsend, Massachusetts, who died October 20, 1811. The children of the first wife were: Reuben, Charles, Sarah, Silas, Benjamin, Amos, Jonathan, Edmund, and Mary and Phebe (twins). Those of the second wife were: Townsend, Esther, Jacob, John and Samuel. (Jonathan and descendants receive mention in this article).

(VI) Silas, son of Reuben and Sarah (Wooley) Parker, was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, in August, 1765. He was a farmer, tanner and shoemaker. In 1796 he removed to Lisbon, New Hampshire, and settled on Sugar hill, where it is said that he erected the first tannery in New Hampshire north of Haverhill, and there for many years he carried on a tanning business which after him came to his son and grandson. He was called "lawyer" and was moderator of the town for twenty-five years. He was an excellent type of the old-time New England pioneer, and his wife, whom he married in 1788, was a model helpmeet, a woman of amiable disposition, with always a pleasant and cheering word for those about her. She was Lydia, born May 14, 1770, a daughter of Rufus Whipple.* Silas and Lydia Parker lived in that period of our

country's history when it had hardly recovered from the long Revolutionary struggle, when the people were chiefly farmers with limited means, and few were able to afford their children educational advantages, even those of the district school. The devoted couple reared their family of six sons and one daughter in a school of stern virtue, careful frugality, and that unflagging industry always required in the home life of the plain farmhouse, supplemented by that limited but intensely practical learning which has produced for many generations men and women of sound, clear and vigorous minds. The husband died in Lisbon, October 16, 1834, and his wife survived him nearly thirty years, dying August 30, 1863, aged ninety-three years.

(VII) Hon. Levi Parker was a man of more than ordinary ability and strength of character, whose life was devoted in large part to the service of the community and state. He was the eldest son of Silas and Lydia (Whipple) Parker, and was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, November 2, 1792. When he was four years old his parents removed to Lisbon. In due time he succeeded to the tanning business which his father had established, and which he conducted with great ability throughout his life. He took a deep and intelligent interest in public affairs and exerted a great influence for good in the community, his words and counsels ever being regarded with respect and confidence. He was elected to and served in every office in the gift of his townsmen, and his duties were ever performed with that strict fidelity and great ability which characterized his whole life's conduct. When first called to official position he was comparatively a young man, and his public career covered a long period of forty years. He was selectman in 1823, a member of the board for eighteen years, town clerk in 1830-31, and treasurer in 1856. He represented Lisbon in the legislature in 1836-39-40-51-52, and proved himself a most capable member of that body, aiding in the formation and enactment of many salutary laws tending to promote the development of the industrial resources of the state. He was chosen councilor for his district to serve with Governor Gilmore (Republican) at the time of the Civil war (1862-63) when men of responsibility, discretion and sagacity were sorely needed, and the governor said of him that "no one in his council was more ready to assist by word and deed in subduing the rebellion, or to render aid to the families of those who periled their lives for the safety of the country." He was a lifelong Democrat, and believed with Jefferson that "a strict adherence to the constitution was the one thing needful to the perpetuity of the Union." Mr. Parker was a man of great piety, and the religious element in his character imbued his acts. In early life he was a Free Will Baptist, in later years an Adventist, but his house was always open to all ministers of the gospel of Christ. The poor and needy always found in him a friend, the stranger and wanderer was never turned empty from his door; his roof sheltered and his fire warmed many a poor wayfarer, and of such as he the Lord spoke when he said: "For I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my

*In the Richmond company of Colonel Doolittle's regiment enrolled June 12, 1775, are the names of Sergeant Rufus Whipple, Azariah Cumstock, and John Wooley. This company took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. In Captain Oliver Capron's company in Colonel Samuel Ashley's regiment, which marched to the relief of Ticonderoga in 1777, were Ensign Rufus Whipple, Drummer John Wooley, Reuben Parker and Israel Whipple. Reuben Parker and John Wooley were in a Winchester company

at the battle of Bennington. Israel Whipple was a member of the committee of safety, inspection and correspondence in 1777. Thomas Wooley was the father of Sarah, who married Reuben Parker. John Wooley was a brother of Sarah Wooley Parker. Azariah Cumstock was the maternal grandfather of Lydia Whipple, who married Silas Parker, son of Reuben Parker. Rufus Whipple was the father of Lydia Whipple Parker. Israel Whipple was the brother of Lydia Whipple Parker.

brethren, ye have done it unto me." The memory of this noble, patriotic, generous-hearted, whole-souled man, who was ever ready to promote and further any movement for the good of his fellow-men, is cherished and honored by his townsmen, and his christian character and counsel have left a strong impress upon his descendants.

Mr. Parker married, in March, 1814, Phebe Ball, a very devoted christian woman, well educated and efficient, ever ready to attend the sick and suffering, and to sympathize with the afflicted, and heartily seconded the generous hospitality of the husband. She was a model wife, mother, friend and neighbor, and a saintly Christian, with pronounced gifts as a religious exhorter. The children of Levi and Phebe (Ball) Parker were: Silas, Elazer B., Levi Pratt, Charles, Chandler, and Phebe Ann, who married Lindsey Aldrich. Mr. Parker died at Sugar Hill, February 6, 1865, aged nearly seventy-three years, and his wife died in February, 1872, in the eightieth year of her age.

(VIII) Charles Parker, whose active career extends over more than half a century, and who was one of the most conspicuously useful men of Grafton county, New Hampshire, and who displayed in his character all the excellent traits which were becoming to his splendid ancestry, was a son of Hon. Levi and Phebe (Ball) Parker, and was born in Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, May 21, 1826. He was educated in the public schools of Lisbon, New Hampshire, Newbury (Vermont) Seminary, and Phillips Academy at Danville, Vermont, but his larger education was self-acquired through his innate love of reading, tenacious memory, and ability to grasp the ever new questions of the day as they arose. Almost to the last he kept himself thoroughly informed in all matters affecting the material, political, religious and social welfare of the community and state. Soon after attaining his majority (in 1847) he married, and the same year entered upon a mercantile and manufacturing career in partnership with James R. Young, in Lyman, New Hampshire. Mr. Young soon after opening a store at Lisbon, the firm being Parker & Young. He was so occupied until 1864, when the business at Lyman was disposed of and Mr. Parker removed to Lisbon, where they greatly increased their mercantile business. The partnership was terminated by the death of Mr. Young in 1884, when the manufacturing business was incorporated under the name of the Parker & Young Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Parker became treasurer and general manager, and he acted in that capacity until his death, August 25, 1895, in his seventieth year. The business of this company was primarily founded by Mr. Parker, and to its development he gave the best of his great ability and stirring enterprise, bringing it to a foremost place among the manufacturing interests of New Hampshire. From a small beginning it became the large manufactory of piano sounding-boards in the world, now using nearly twenty-five millions of feet of lumber annually, employing five hundred operatives, and its product reaching every market in the United States and Canada. Its success was achieved in face of what would have been, to a man of less determination, insuperable difficulties. The establishment was three times destroyed by fire, involving great financial loss and temporary cessation of business, but each time, through Mr. Parker's indomitable resolution, it was immediately rebuilt and upon a larger scale, with more modern and ample equipment. Following each disaster and at other times, Mr. Parker received flattering inducements to re-establish his factory in other towns, but his loyalty to his village and his personal interest

in its people would not permit of his listening to such overtures. He conducted his large affairs in no mean, sordid spirit, but with a genuine enthusiasm, taking pride in the excellence of his manufactures, and in being able to afford means of livelihood to a large number of families in whose welfare he ever took a warm personal interest. So alive was he to the latter consideration that he was never known to have difficulties with his employees, who regarded him as a friend and benefactor as well as an employer. In all his wide range of dealing he was known in commercial circles as the soul of honor, and his word went unimpeached, no matter how great the magnitude of the occasion. He had a large faculty for properly estimating conditions, and his judgment was unerring in planning for the future, where a feebler or less resolute mind would have hesitated and lost opportunity. He gave himself diligently to his business affairs, almost to the last, and signed the business checks of the company up to the very day of his decease.

Mr. Parker was thus a public benefactor in the conduct of a great business, he was also a prominent figure in every other department of the life of the community. He was constantly the foremost one in conceiving and carrying out objects for its moral and material advancement, and his words of counsel and encouragement were always accompanied with his means. Educational institutions had in him an earnest advocate, and he was liberal in his aid to churches, though he was not a member until the year previous to his death, when he was received into the First Congregational Church of Lisbon. Yet his nature was ever deeply religious, and for many years he had been a member of the choir of the church with which he became connected thus late in life. He possessed a powerful yet very sweet baritone voice, which was always heard with pleasure in church or social gatherings, and he was also an excellent musical critic, and passionately fond of instrumental and well as vocal music. He had a genuine affection for children; his home was the constant visiting place of his neighbors' children, and in his driving about he was seldom unaccompanied by some little one. He was the personification of benevolence; the friendless, the poor and the needy found in him a benefactor and helper, and no one hungry or athirst ever went away from his door unrefreshed. He was gentle and considerate in all his intercourse with men, and he endeared himself to all. He was a Republican in politics. For more than thirty years he served as a justice of the peace, and was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1862 and 1863, and again in 1887.

Mr. Parker was married, in 1847, to Amelia Emmeline Bennett, a lady of rare personal attractions, culture and refinement. She was born October 24, 1827, in Dummerston, Vermont, a daughter of Adin and Angeline (Houghton) Bennett.* Four

*Adin Bennett was born in 1800, and died in 1830. His parents were Samuel Bennett, Jr., son of Samuel and Sally Bennett, and Hepzibah Foster, whose children were Adin and Sophrona. Adin Bennett married Angeline Houghton, born August 26, 1801, and died May 6, 1891, and their children were Milo Gettibone, Emery Seymour (died in fifth year), Edwin Oscar, born December 15, 1824, died October 30, 1902, and Amelia E., who became the wife of Charles Parker. Angeline Houghton was a daughter of Solomon and Martha (White) Houghton, whose children were Henry, Nahum, Luther, Calvin, Calvin (2), both of whom died in infancy. Rufus and Orison (twins), Polly, Dorothy, Patty and Angeline. Solomon Houghton had brothers, Nahum and Philip, and four sisters, three of whom married three Whitneys, two being brothers and one a cousin, and they lived at or near Marlboro, Vermont. Martha White was a daughter of Jane White, who came from Ireland. The name of Jane White is registered in the Houghton family Bible, which is in the possession of a great-granddaughter residing in Franconia, New Hampshire. There is quite a romantic story attending her coming to America, in the early history of our country.

children were born of this marriage, three of whom, with the mother, are now living: Mrs. Albert B. Woodworth, of Concord, New Hampshire (see Woodworth, VII); Mrs. Thomas J. Walker, of Manchester, New Hampshire; and Colonel Harry E. Parker, of Bradford, Vermont. Mr. Parker died at his home in Lisbon, August 25, 1895. The sad event was distressful to the entire community, and the scenes at the funeral were touchingly significant of its deep affection for the lamented dead. Mr. Parker's former pastor, the Rev. Mr. Lees, paid a fervent tribute to his memory, and the Rev. J. W. Wathen followed with brief but appreciative remarks.

(III) Jonathan, fourth son and seventh child of Sergeant John and Hannah (Kendall) Parker, was born in Reading in 1681, and resided in that town, where he died in 1746. In 1700 he married Mehitable Bancroft, who died in 1703, and in 1706 he chose for his second wife Barbara Eelsey. The names of his children were: Mehitable, Sarah, Mary (died young), Mary, John, Hannah, David, Amy, Hephzibah, Daniel and Elisha. (Daniel and descendants are mentioned at length hereinafter).

(IV) John, son of Jonathan and Barbara (Eelsey) Parker, was born in Reading, July 16, 1716. He lived in his native town for a time and then settled in Methuen, where he died April 20, 1788. He married, May 26, 1740, Hannah Upton, born 1723, daughter of Joseph and Mary Upton.

(V) Lieutenant John (2), son of John (1) and Hannah (Upton) Parker, was born in Reading, December 18, 1742. He was a man of prominence in military matters, and a soldier of the Revolution. In the "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War" we find the following record:

"John Parker (also given John, Jr.), Andover private, Captain Thomas Poor's company of minute-men, Colonel James Frye's Regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775; service to April 25, 1775, five days; reported enlisted January 31, 1775, also Captain Thomas Poor's company, Colonel James Frey's Regiment; return of men in camp at Cambridge, October 6, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Cambridge, November 13, 1775."

"John Parker (also given John, Jr.), Andover, second lieutenant, Captain David Whittier's Fifteenth (Methuen) Company, Fourth Essex county Regiment of Massachusetts Militia; list of officers chosen by the several companies of said regiment, as returned by Samuel Johnson and others, field officers, dated Andover, March 26, 1796; ordered in council April 3, 1776, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned April 3, 1776; also, Lieutenant, Captain Samuel Johnson's company, Colonel Wigglesworth's Regiment; pay abstract for travel allowance from Albany home, sworn to March 7, 1772. Two hundred and ten miles travel allowed said Parker; also petition addressed to the to the council, signed by Samuel Johnson, Colonel, Fourth Essex county Regiment, of Massachusetts Militia, stating that officers for two companies in his regiment had been chosen, and requesting that they be commissioned; said Parker chosen second lieutenant, Captain Samuel Johnson, Jr.'s (late Captain John Peabody's) First Andover Company; ordered a council August 7, 1777, that said officers be commissioned; reported commissioned August 7, 1777." Methuen Records (marriage) "Per me, Richard Whittier, Town Clerk. This may certify whom it may concern. John Parker, Jun., and Lydia Morrill, both of Methuen have been published on Jan'y 6th, 1770 and so on as the law directs."

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He died in Methuen, October 19, 1813. (From Methuen town records and monument in Dracut cemetery).

(VI) Winthrop, son of Lieutenant John and Lydia (Morrill) Parker, born in Methuen, April 23, 1780, and died August 27, 1829, was a lifelong resident of that town. He married, April 2, 1805, Lydia Hall, born October 4, 1778, died March 27, 1825. Their children were: Julia, Riley H., Stephen H., Winthrop A., Marian, Lydia H., Achsa, Harriett and Rhoda.

(VII) Stephen Hall, son of Winthrop and Lydia (Hall) Parker, was born in Methuen, December 16, 1809, and died in North Andover, April 19, 1865. When a young man he went to Bow, New Hampshire, and learned the trade of cooper. He removed to Andover, Massachusetts, where he became a prosperous merchant and leading citizen of the town, an active man and widely known. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican, took an interest in public affairs and filled various town offices, and was postmaster at the time of his death. In church affairs he was a leader, and for many years was deacon in the Congregational Church. Mr. Parker was one of those selfreliant, diligent, progressive, sensible men whose presence in a community counts for much good. He married, in Concord, New Hampshire, January 26, 1842, Anne M. Abbot, daughter of Rev. Joshua Abbot, of Concord. (See Abbot, V). She was born in Concord, October 21, 1813, where she now (1906) resides, at the age of ninety-two. They were the parents of three children: Charles S., Henry Winthrop, now of the Des Moines Novelty Company, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Frank A., who died young.

(VIII) Charles Sullivan, eldest child of Stephen H. and Anne M. (Abbot) Parker, was born in Andover, now North Andover, Massachusetts, October 21, 1845. After attending the public schools he took a course at Phillips Andover Academy, from which he graduated at the age of eighteen. Preferring mercantile life, he spent two years as an employee of Alexander Strong & Company, prominent wholesale shoe dealers, of Boston. He left that place to return to his father who needed his assistance in his business, and lived only a short time after his son's return. Charles S. Parker, then being a minor, did not succeed to his father's business, which was sold out, and he went to Lowell and was a clerk for the dry goods house of Cook & Taylor two years, and he was also employed in the same line in Lawrence. In 1868 he engaged in the clothing business for himself at Lawrence, carrying it on through the financial panic of 1873, until the spring of 1875, when he became the traveling representative of a Boston house which dealt in gentleman's furnishings. This firm failing in 1876 he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and took a place as bookkeeper with the Page Belting Company, for which he subsequently became a traveling salesman. In 1886 he gave up that place and became general agent and manager of the life and accident department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, for the state of New Hampshire, positions which he still holds. He is also a director in the Page Belting Company. In 1872 he was made a Mason in Tuscan Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lawrence, Massachusetts. He afterwards transferred to Blazing Star Lodge, Concord, New Hampshire, of which he is a past master. He is also past commander of Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, a member of Trinity Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, of Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, all of Concord, and of

Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Ancient Arabic Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, of Nashua. He is a member of Monadnock Lodge, No. 145, and of Kearsarge Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lawrence, and has passed the chairs in both bodies. He is a charter member of the Wonolancet Club, in which he takes an active interest. Mr. Parker is an upright citizen, a representative man in his line of business, competence, quickness, energy and fairness being prominent features of his character.

He married in Lawrence, Massachusetts, May 24, 1870, Kate M. Shetler, daughter of George E. and Almira M. (Hogle) Shetler, of that city. They have two children, Alice F. and Elizabeth A. The family are members of the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Parker is a member of various clubs, and interested in works of education and charity.

(IV) Daniel, ninth child and second son of Jonathan and Barbara (Elsley) Parker, was born in Reading in 1725. He served in the Reading company which was attached to Colonel Green's regiment, according to a roster dated April 17, 1775. He married Sarah Parker, who was probably a descendant of Deacon Thomas, the immigrant. A diligent research for a record of his children discloses but one child, a son.

(V) Daniel (2) son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Parker) Parker, was born in Reading, in 1752. He served in the Revolutionary war and participated in the capture of Ticonderoga. In 1780 he married Sarah Richardson, who bore him seven children, one of whom was Jonathan.

(VI) Jonathan, son of Daniel (2) and Sarah (Richardson) Parker, was born in Reading, November 26, 1783, and died April 22, 1865, aged eighty-one years. The following sketch of him from the pen of Hon. James Dinsmoor, of Sterling, Illinois, found in the "History of Windham" is so lifelike and apparently so true that it is reproduced here: "He purchased of Rev. Samuel Harris the Isaac Dinsmoor farm, southwest of Jenney's Hill, occupied by G. W. Hanscom, moved on it April 25, 1811, and continued to reside there till his death. He was a cooper by trade, and for many years he worked at his trade in the winter months. He was a thrifty farmer, devoting much attention to fruit culture, and while not devoid of taste, the useful was always made to dominate over the ornamental. He was a well read man, thoughtful and self reliant; kept himself well informed on the current topics of the day, and possessed a well balanced mind, so that his advice was often sought and taken by fellow townsmen. In his manners he was a 'rough diamond,' but the attrition of intellectual contact brought out a fund of good sense, pleasantry and wit, which well repaid the labor. In figure he was tall and awkward. No one could ever accuse him of making or following any fashion in his personal dress. His eccentricities were very great, so much so that he failed to exert as much influence in the community as he otherwise would. He, however, represented the town in the legislature in 1822, 1823, 1824, and in 1849 and 1850, with credit to himself and his constituents. He was economical and conservative in all public matters.

"Up to about 1828 there had been no means of heating the church at Windham. The church was owned and controlled by the town, and for such a startling innovation as putting a stove in the meeting house, a vote of a majority, in town meeting assembled, was necessary. At this time some restless, aggressive mortals had a town meeting called to see if they would 'vote to put in two stoves to

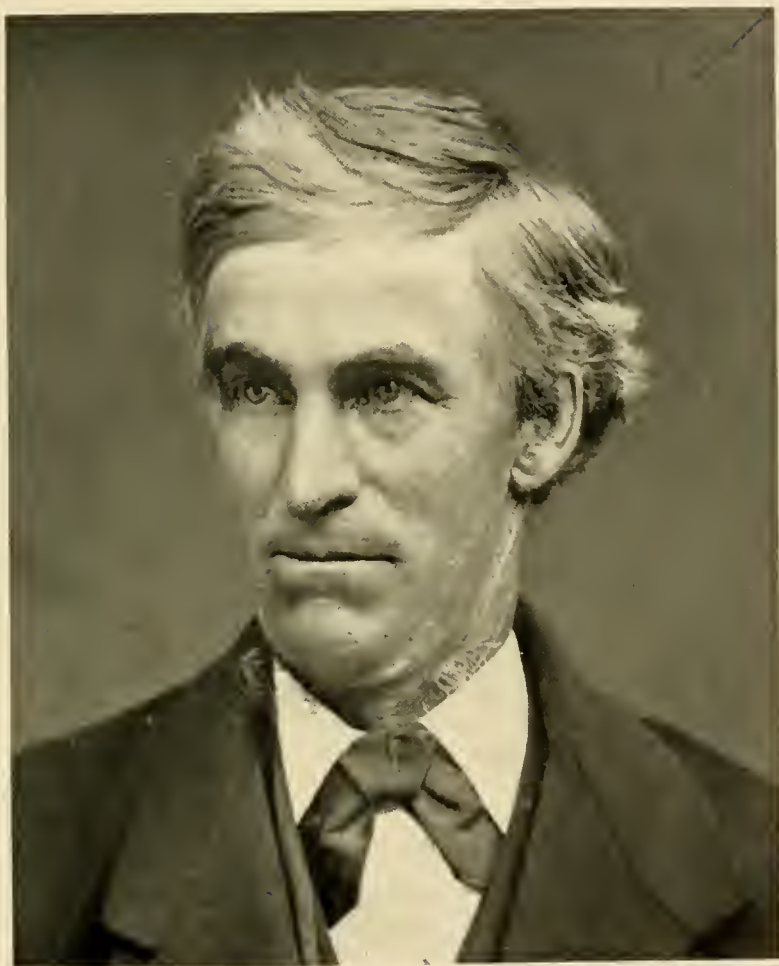
heat the meeting house.'" Mr. Parker opposed the plan as a useless extravagance and deleterious to health. The aggressive element, as usual in such matters, was dominant, and two huge wood burning stoves were placed in the church. Mr. Parker's pew was on the wall side in the gallery. For some time after he used to go into his pew, raise the window, take off his coat, and sit in his shirt sleeves, to avoid the heat of the "cussed stoves." "He was fond of composition, and used to pride himself on his ability to detect a grammatical error in a sentence although he had studied English grammar but half a day in his life as he used to say. He said he 'could tell whether it jingled right or not, but knew nothing about grammar.' His wife was a most gentle and amiable woman, ever taking his oddities as bits of pleasantry to be philosophically enjoyed by her."

He married, April 23, 1811, Susan Bancroft, born in Reading, Massachusetts, and died in Windham, New Hampshire, January 16, 1857. They had the following named children: Sophia, Sarah, Deacon Milo, Anna, Daniel, Ward, Susie, Anna, Laurens, Olin and Emery. (Mention of Ward and descendants forms part of this article).

(VII) Daniel, fifth child and second son of Jonathan and Susan (Bancroft) Parker, was born in Windham, April 14, 1818. In 1845 he settled in Bedford and during the succeeding forty years was one of the most prominent business men in that town, manufacturing brick, which he shipped to Nashua and Lowell by boat, and at one time he was associated with Humphrey Moore in the real estate and lumber business. He also devoted considerable attention to farming. He died October 9, 1886. In politics he supported the Republican party, and his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church. He married Mary E. Way, daughter of John and Mary (Hayner) Way of Amsterdam, New York. She became the mother of seven children, namely: Simeon L., born October 21, 1847; Mary R., January 30, 1849, died August 12, 1860; Daniel, August 20, 1850, resides in Philadelphia; Lauren, April 10, 1854, died August 8, 1854; Charles L., April 10, 1861, died August 17, 1864; Peter and Perham (twins), November 16, 1862. The mother of these children is still living.

(VIII) Perham, youngest son and child of Daniel and Mary E. (Way) Parker, pursued his preliminary studies in the district schools and completed his education at the Magaw Institute. He began the activities of life in the meat business, which he followed for nine years, at the expiration of which time he became associated with Everett Parker in the manufacturing of lumber, operating a portable saw-mill and transporting it from place to place as occasion demanded. He has invested quite largely in real estate, and is at the present time one of Bedford's most able and well-to-do-business men. In politics he is a Republican and has held all of the important town offices with the exception of town clerk; represented his district in the state legislature with marked ability in 1893; and has been a member of the board of selectmen for the past four years. He is affiliated with Souhegan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attends the Presbyterian Church. On September 22, 1891, he was joined in marriage with Mrs. Annie (Allen) Hamilton, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Stoners) Allen, of Manchester. They have one daughter, Rhoda J., who was born May 29, 1892.

(VII) Ward, sixth child and third son of Jonathan and Susan (Bancroft) Parker, was born in Windham, October 18, 1819, and was educated in



Wood Parker

the common schools. In 1839 he removed to Bedford, New Hampshire, and engaged in manufacturing brick and getting out lumber, which he successfully followed till 1852, when he turned his attention to farming, in which he was engaged for several years. He is spoken of as an enterprising, progressive and prosperous man. Originally a Whig, he became a member of the Republican party at an early date, and afterward followed the political teachings of Abraham Lincoln. He was one of the selectmen of Merrimack in 1854-61-62-65-66-67, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1876, and representative in 1877. He was a member of Thornton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and one of its organizers, and a life member of the State Orphans' Home. He died February 16, 1904. He married, March 25, 1850, Phebe Ann Strew, daughter of Moses and Anna (Sylvester) Strew, born at Barnet, Vermont, October 22, 1822, and they had one child, Everett E.

(VIII) Everett Edward, only child of Ward and Phebe Ann (Strew) Parker, was born at Merrimack, April 12, 1856. He attended school till nineteen years of age, and then turned his attention to farming and lumber dealings, in which he has ever since been engaged. Well endowed with paternal benefactions at the start Mr. Parker has always been an alert, energetic and prosperous business man and a leading citizen of the community where he has spent his life. In politics he is a Republican, and has often been honored with positions of trust and honor by his fellow townsmen. He was elected selectman in 1883-84-85-99, and again in 1907. For six years he served as moderator, and was a member of the legislature in the year 1895. He is a charter member of Souhegan Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Merrimack, in which he has filled the chairs. He is also a charter member of Thornton Grange, No. 31, Patrons of Husbandry, instituted in 1873 and in which he has filled the chairs. He is a member of Washington Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Trinity Commandery, Manchester; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Nashua, and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord. Fond of history and desirous of broadening his knowledge of the world by contact with it, he has travelled extensively. In 1894 he and Mrs. Parker made a tour through England, Ireland, Scotland and France, and in 1905 to the Pacific coast. Everett E. Parker married (first) August 8, 1884, Clarie F. McGillivray, of Merrimack, born February 12, 1864, daughter of John and Martha J. (Gage) McGillivray, who died August 8, 1897, and (second) October 8, 1901, Harriet M. McGillivray, a sister of the first wife, born January 27, 1871, who was educated at Magaw Institute and is a member of Thornton Grange. Both these ladies were teachers before marriage.

(Second Family.)

This name has borne no inconspicuous part in the settlement and development of New England and of New Hampshire, and is now found in all parts of the country and of this state. Not all of its bearers have been traced to a common origin, but most are known to have descended from the Puritan Fathers of the New England colonies. The name has been honored in all generations, has been especially well known in military annals, and those who bear it in this region have held up its prestige. It has been associated with civil reforms, as well as active in military operations.

(I) Captain James Parker was born in England

about 1617, and came to America about 1638-39. He was a subscriber to town orders in Woburn in 1640, and was made a freeman in that town in 1644. He was one of the grantees of Billerica, Massachusetts, and lived a short time in that town. He was one of the original proprietors of Groton, in which town the major part of his active life was spent. He was one of its first selectmen, chosen in 1662, was made deacon of the church in 1663, and was sergeant and later captain of the militia. He was an extraordinary man, and active in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, being especially prominent in military affairs. He was moderator at most of the town meetings, and a member and chairman of the important committees, laying out lands, highways and boundaries. In 1693 he was representative in the general court, under the charter from William and Mary. He lived to be eighty-four years old, and his will was made May 25, 1700. He was married in Woburn, in 1643, to Elizabeth Long, and resided in Woburn, Billerica, Chelmsford and Groton. Five of his children were born in Woburn, five in Chelmsford, and one in Groton, the last being the offspring of his second wife, whom he married late in life, being eighty-one years old when the child was born. Their names were as follows: Elizabeth, born 1645; Anna (or Hannah), 1647; John, 1649; Joseph, 1651; James, 1652, killed by Indians in 1694; Josiah, 1655; Samuel, 1656; Joshua, 1658; Zachariah, 1659; Eleazer, 1660; Sarah, 1667.

(II) Captain Josiah, fourth son and sixth child of James and Elizabeth (Long) Parker, born in 1655, in Chelmsford, and married Eliza Saxon (or Saxton), of Boston. He lived in Chelmsford, Groton, Watertown and Cambridge. His children were: Eliza, John, Sarah, Josiah, Joshua and Thomas.

(III) Rev. Thomas, youngest child of Captain Josiah and Eliza (Saxton) Parker, was born December 7, 1700, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and graduated from Harvard College at the early age of eighteen years, in 1718. This fact indicates that he had an excellent mind, and the records of his work prove it further. In 1719 he was called to the pastorate at Dracut, Massachusetts, and became the first settled minister there in 1720, at a yearly salary of eighty pounds. He was a most amiable man, a musician, and often played the clarionet at his door in the evening. He died March 18, 1765, closing a long and useful ministry. The epitaph upon his tombstone reads as follows: "A gentleman of shining mental Powers, Adorned with Prudence, Benevolence and Curtesie of manners. A warm and Pathetic Preacher of ye Gospel, a most watchful pastor of ye Church in Dracut for ye space of 44 years. Accomplished with learning, Human and Divine, & adorned by ye social virtues." He was married in 1720 to Lydia Richardson, of Chelmsford, who survived him over thirty-two years and spent her last days with her children in Litchfield, New Hampshire, where she died September 25, 1787, aged eighty-five years, two months and twelve days. Their children were: Thomas, born 1721; Lydia (died young); Lydia (married Thomas Whiting of Concord); William, Elizabeth, Lucy (married an Abbot); Sarah, John, Matthew and Dr. Jonathan. (John and Matthew and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(IV) Matthew, fourth son and ninth child of Rev. Thomas and Lydia (Richardson) Parker, was born (probably) 1730, in Dracut, and lived and died in Litchfield. His children were: Thomas, Matthew, Nathan, James, William, Rachel, Betsey, Fanny, Dolly, Lydia and Polly. (Nathan and James and descendants are noticed in this article. Several

of Rev. Thomas Parker's sons were among the pioneer settlers of Litchfield. John being chosen a selectman at the first annual March meeting in 1750. Thomas was town and proprietors' clerk from 1744 to 1748, in 1750 and 1755 to 1759. Jonathan was town clerk from 1778 to 1780 and in 1782. William was selectman in 1754. There were others of the name in that town early, one Alexander Parker being a selectman for many of the first years, and was signer of a petition for the establishment of a church in the present town of Litchfield, the west side of the river being a part of the town at that time, March 28, 1746.

(V) Deacon Matthew, second son and child of Matthew Parker, was born 1764, in Litchfield, where he died November 22, 1826, aged sixty-two years. He was a prominent farmer of the town, a large landholder and highly respected citizen. In politics he was a Whig, and he was actively identified with the Congregational Church of Litchfield. He was married in 1790 to Sarah, daughter of Judge James Underwood, of Litchfield, a leading citizen of the town. Judge Underwood was a scion of an old and prominent family that held large amounts of land and kept slaves in the early days. Deacon Matthew Parker's children are noted as follows: Betsey, the eldest, became the wife of Rev. David L. Nichols, of West Amesbury, now Merrimack, Massachusetts. He was principal of academies in Bradford, Massachusetts, and Kingston, this state, where he died. She afterwards resided with her mother in Litchfield, where she died. James Underwood, the second, was an attorney in Merrimack, New York City and Manchester, and died in the latter place. Nathan, the third, is the subject of the following sketch. Others died in infancy.

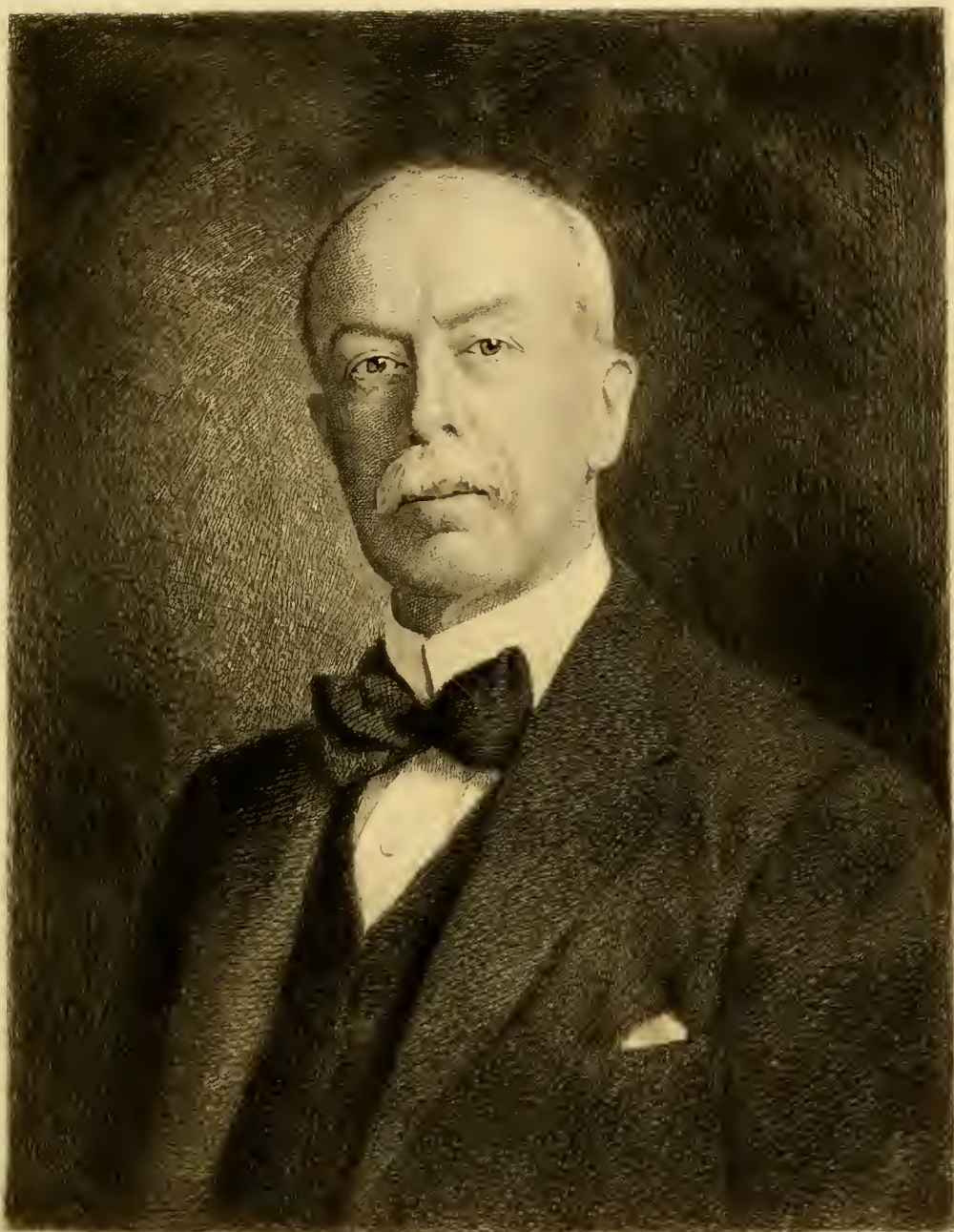
(VI) Nathan, son of Deacon Matthew and Sarah (Underwood) Parker, was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, November 21, 1808, and died in Manchester, May 7, 1894. Nathan Parker lived in his native town until he was seventeen years old, during which time he attended the public schools and the academy at Henniker. He first engaged in business in Merrimack, but in 1840 removed to Manchester, then a town of five thousand population, where he soon had a large trade. Manchester was then fast developing into an industrial center, and he furnished large quantities of goods to the corporations and to persons engaged in erecting factories and in other extensive building operations. In 1845 Mr. Parker was chosen cashier of the Manchester Bank, then organized, and held this position during the existence of the bank. In 1865 the Manchester National Bank was organized, succeeding to the business of the Manchester Bank, and Mr. Parker was elected its president, and retained that place until his death. The Manchester Savings Bank was established in 1846, and he was elected treasurer, and held the position until 1883, when he resigned, but remained a member of the board of trustees. During the greater part of this long period he practically conducted the affairs of these banks, and their success, permanence and prosperity were in a great degree due to his skillful, prudent and far-seeing management. Mr. Parker was not only largely engaged in banking, but he was also engaged in the development and management of the railroads of New Hampshire. He was a director of the Concord railroad from 1867 to 1871, and treasurer of the road from 1873 to 1890, when the corporation was consolidated with the Boston, Concord & Montreal railroad, forming the Montreal corporation. He was also a director of the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, and at one time its president. As

treasurer of the Concord railroad, the management of its financial affairs was substantially governed and controlled by his advice, and the steady progress and great increase in value of that important railroad property, and its influential position among the corporations of the state, were largely due to his conservative and judicious direction.

Mr. Parker was a man of great industry, and gave the closest and most faithful attention to every detail of business. There were elements of earnestness and determination in his character which caused him to follow out and accomplish, however arduous and difficult, every undertaking in which he engaged. He was conservative, cautious and prudent, and no man brought more conscientious and untiring attention to the performance of every duty and discharge of every obligation. He possessed an analytical and logical mind, and from long experience acquired the habit of thorough and careful investigation of every subject which he had to consider, and having decided what was right he possessed great confidence in his own judgment and generally adhered to his own conclusions. He seemed to be by nature peculiarly fitted to manage financial affairs, and banking seemed to be the employment to which he was most adapted. The confidence of his fellow financiers and the public generally was a thing he fully possessed, and he discharged every obligation and trust with that absolute exactitude that satisfied himself and those for whom he acted. His advice in financial matters was often sought and proved almost invariably a thing of value to those who took it.

In disposition Mr. Parker was modest and retiring. He was a staunch Republican, but had no political ambition to satisfy by attaining some high office. His service to his party was as much or more of a concession to its demands as it was an honor to him. In the early years of his residence in Manchester he served as one of the first board of selectmen. In 1855 and 1856 he served as a member of the New Hampshire state senate, and could have been its president, but he was unwilling to accept the position. He was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1863, and was a member of the governor's council in 1879 and 1880. Mr. Parker married, September, 1837, Charlotte M. Riddle, of Merrimack, granddaughter of Captain Isaac Riddle, a wealthy farmer, mill owner and contractor of Bedford, and daughter of ——— Riddle, died in October, 1859, leaving one son, Walter M. Parker.

(VII) Walter Matthew, only child of Nathan and Charlotte M. (Riddle) Parker, was born July 18, 1850, in a house which stood on the site of the present postoffice building in Manchester. Here he grew up and went through the public schools, and fitted for college under private tutors. He entered Dartmouth College in 1867, and was graduated with the class of 1871. Immediately after graduation he entered the Manchester National Bank as a clerk, and has worked his way through the gradations to the present position at its head. For many years he was cashier, and succeeded his father as president upon the death of the latter, in 1894. The same conservative and prudent management has characterized his career as governed the life of his father, and he is a worthy successor of one who was held in the highest regard among the business men of Manchester. Mr. Parker is a member of the Second Congregational Society of Manchester, and one of its staunch supporters. He believes that the principles of the Republican party are best calculated to preserve the integrity and prosperity of the country, and gives them his hearty endorsement and



unflagging support. He has served as a member of the school board and common council of Manchester, and was representative in the legislature in 1883. He has been active in the establishment of numerous industries that are calculated to build up and benefit the city. He is a director and treasurer of the Manchester Gas Light Company, director and vice-president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, an organization of which Manchester and the state may well be proud, and a director of the Concord and Montreal Railroad Company. Mr. Parker was married, July 29, 1896, to Christina Holmes, who was born March 9, 1860, in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, a daughter of Joseph Holmes, of English blood. A daughter completes the family of Mr. Parker, namely, Charlotte, born June 4, 1897.

(V) Nathan, third son and child of Matthew (I) Parker, was born January 1, 1767, in Litchfield (probably), and died August 31, 1849, in Merrimack, where he settled, in April, 1798. He was an extensive farmer and also kept a hotel and stage station at Reed's Ferry. All of his sons in turn kept hotel, and most of them settled on land around him. At one time he caught immense numbers of pigeons in nets, which he sold in Boston, and on account of the large number marketed during several years was nick-named "Pigeon Parker." He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was respected as a good citizen. His wife, Mary McQueston, was descended from an old Scotch-Irish family of Londonderry. She was born April 16, 1776, and died June 4, 1861, in her eighty-fifth year. Their eldest son, William, is a resident of Manchester. Frances, the second child, married Leonard Walker, a farmer of Merrimack. The others were: Nathan, Matthew, Adeline Eliza, Elkanah Philip, James, Harriet, Thomas and Marietta Rollins. Adeline became the wife of Enoch Merrill, a merchant of Nashua, where she died. Harriet married Robert French, a farmer of Merrimack, as was John Wheeler, husband of the youngest daughter.

(VI) Thomas, sixth son and ninth child of Nathan and Mary (McQueston) Parker, was born at Reeds Ferry, February 20, 1815. His early years were spent at farm work and in attending school until he was seventeen years old. Soon after 1837 he removed to Cheimsford, Massachusetts, where he purchased and conducted a hotel for five years. Returning to Reed's Ferry he took up his abode on the paternal homestead, where he was engaged in farming the following four years. He then removed to Suncook where he was employed as a glass-cutter. Again returning to Reed's Ferry he settled on the place he occupied until his death, and where he built a barn in 1852, and a dwelling the following year. He was engaged in farming at Reed's Ferry, and in the manufacture of extension tables at Merrimack. In the fall of each year from 1850 until after the year 1870, he engaged in catching wild pigeons, which were then found in the vicinity of his home in immense numbers. On some occasions he had on hand as many as one thousand dozen pigeons, which his grandfather Parker, took to the Boston market on horseback. He was a Whig and later a Republican, and served four terms as selectman. He was for many years a member of the Congregational Church, in which he was a deacon. He died, March 27, 1885, on the place which is now the home of his daughter, Mary E. Parker. He married, October 19, 1837, Margaret Nesmith, of Londonderry, daughter of James and ——— (Corning) Nesmith. She died December 29, 1893. Their children were: Mary E., who lives on the old place; Thomas A., died March 11, 1905;

Charles W., lives in Illinois; James A., died February 26, 1886; Nathan, also deceased; Francis B. and Eugene H., who live on the homestead, and Edwin M., next mentioned.

(VII) Edwin Monroe, seventh son and eighth child of Thomas and Margaret (Nesmith) Parker, grew up on his father's farm and attended the common schools. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1884, and spent the two following years in the Vermont Medical College at Burlington, Vermont. He then returned home and remained there three years, and then continued the study of medicine the next three years at the Boston Surgical College (now Tufts College), and completed his education by taking a four years course in Harvard Medical College. In 1893 he began the practice of medicine at South Yarmouth, Massachusetts, where he has since resided, and now has a large and prosperous practice. He is a Republican in political sentiment, and has filled the offices of member of the school board one term, and town clerk two terms. He is a member of the Congregational Church at Merrimack, and also of Free and Accepted Masons, of Merrimack, of which he is a past master. He married, October 30, 1902, Maud M. Allen, daughter of Captain James and Mary (Crowell) Allen.

(V) James, son of Matthew Parker, born 1774, married his cousin Betsey, daughter of William and Nabby Parker. She was born September 23, 1791, in Bedford, where they resided. He died March 26, 1822, and the widow subsequently married James Walker. (See Walker, IV). James Parker's children were: Henry C. and Jannet M.

(IV) William, son of Rev. Thomas Parker, married Mehitable Baldwin, of Boscawen, and resided in Litchfield, where he was killed by an accident in a saw mill yard. His children were: Betsey, who married John Barber, of Boscawen; Polly, who married Jonas Barnum, of Dracut; William and John. The last named went to sea and was drowned.

(V) William, son of William and Mehitable (Baldwin) Parker, was born January 21, 1755, in Litchfield, and died in Bedford in 1819. He was a soldier of the Revolution from Litchfield, and settled in Bedford in 1785. He was by trade a shoemaker, and first set up his shop on a small piece of land in what is now West Manchester, near school No. 5. He was industrious and prospered, made purchases of land and became known as the "Father of Squag." He built a small tavern which was liberally patronized by travelers on the road from Concord to Boston, and this in time was enlarged. He also began the purchase of lumber, which he rafted down the river to Newburyport, and his operations in this line grew to be quite extensive. He established a store, and in 1796-97 his tavern and store were very largely patronized. He became a partner in the lumber trade with his cousin, William Parker, of Goffstown, known as "Farmer Bill," and the latter was largely indebted to the former for his start in life. William Parker married his cousin Nabby Parker, who was born October 25, 1865, in Litchfield, daughter of Captain John Parker. (q. v.). She died in June, 1846. They were the parents of ten children: Susan, the eldest, was the wife of Jonathan Palmer. Daniel was a lumberman and lived and died in Bedford. William receives extended mention below. Betsey married James Parker. Isaac, Robert, Gilman and John resided in the vicinity of their father. Mary married L. F. Harris. Edward was also a resident of Bedford.

(VI) William, son of William and Nabby Par-

ker, was born April 28, 1789, in Bedford, now Manchester. He became the owner of a valuable tract of land on the river road in what is now Hooksett, once known as "the Todd place," now occupied by Shirley. His farm included about eighty acres of intervals and extensive timber tracts on the hills. He also kept a popular hotel, which was the resort of many who traveled upon that thoroughfare. This was located about two miles south of the present village of Hooksett. Mr. Parker married Susan Whittle, who belonged to one of the leading families of Goffstown. Her brother William Whittle, was for many years a prominent citizen of Manchester. Mr. Parker died at the age of about sixty-five years. He had two daughters, Susan and Adeline. The former became the wife of John Shirley and resided in Hooksett, and the latter married Nathaniel Mitchell. (See Mitchell, VI).

(IV) John, third son and seventh child of Rev. Thomas and Lydia (Richardson) Parker, was born 1738, in Dracut, settled in Litchfield, New Hampshire, and was chosen selectman at the first annual March meeting in 1750. Before 1775 he moved to Goffstown. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary army, and commanded a company of rangers at the battle of Bunker Hill under General Montgomery in 1776. He died at the age of eighty-four years, in Goffstown, in 1822. Following is a brief account of his children: Lydia, married Thomas Whittier; Nabby, was the wife of William Parker, of Bedford, son of William, son of Rev. Thomas; Polly, married John Boes, and went to Maine; Sally, wife of James Martin; Lucy became the wife of John Tufts, of Litchfield, and was the grandmother of Martha (Tufts) Parker, of Manchester. John married Letty Moore; William settled in Goffstown, and receives further mention in the following paragraph.

(V) William, youngest child of John Parker, was born in Goffstown, 1775, and passed his life in that town. He was a farmer and lumberman and also engaged in merchandising, and was successful as a business man, as most of the Parker family were and are. He died August 9, 1839, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a staunch Whig, interested in good government and the progress of his country and town. His religious connections was with the Congregational Church. His first wife, Hannah Aiken, died September 30, 1818, in Goffstown. She was a daughter of Captain James Aiken, of Londonderry and Bedford, New Hampshire, a scion of the old Scotch-Irish stock that settled his native town. The children of this union were: Rodney, George W., Caroline and Margaret Ann. Mr. Parker was married (second), to Mrs. Hannah McGaw, widow of John McGaw, and daughter of David and Mary (Woodman) Adams. She was born August 22, 1788, in Derry, New Hampshire, and died February 26, 1869, in Goffstown. She was a descendant of the Adams family which has twice furnished a chief executive to the nation. She was a woman of superior character and ability, whose Christian influence over her family was most ennobling. Her ancestry is traced from one of the pioneers of Newbury, Massachusetts, Robert Adams, through (2) Abraham, (3) Abraham, all of whom are fully described under appropriate headings in this work.

(IV) Samuel, son of Abraham (2) and Anne (Longfellow) Adams, married in 1747, a widow, Mary Brown, born Jewett, and had four sons in the Revolutionary army, namely: Samuel (2), David, Josiah and Stephen.

(V) David, fourth son of Samuel and Mary (Jewett) Adams, was born December 15, 1754, and settled in Derry, this state, as did his eldest brother,

Samuel. He was married, September 22, 1778, to Mary Woodman, as above indicated.

William and Hannah (Adams) Parker had four children: Hannah A., born November 13, 1819, died unmarried; John McG., born September 17, 1822, is the subject of the following paragraph; David Adams, born October 25, 1824, resided in Goffstown, was twice married, and left two children—William A. and Alice, wife of Irving Porter, of Medford, Massachusetts. William H., born August 6, 1831, died in infancy.

(VI) John McGaw, second child and eldest son of William and Hannah (Adams) (McGaw) Parker, was born September 17, 1822, in Goffstown, and became one of the most extensive business men and largest landholders of the town. His primary education was supplied by the local school, after which he was a student at Hopkinton and Derry academies and at Concord, New Hampshire. He continued the management of the store left by his father for some years, until it was disposed of by the heirs. In partnership with his brother, David A. Parker, he established a store at Parker's Station in 1843, and continued there until 1872, when the business was removed to the village of Goffstown and there continued until they were succeeded by their sons. For nearly fifty years the brothers conducted extensive lumber operations, being reckoned among the largest in their section of the state, and this business was closed up by John McG. Parker after the death of his brother, in 1895. He continued the cultivation of the homestead farm, which was a part of his landed possessions, throughout his active life, and died September 17, 1902, upon the farm where his widow resided, and she survived him three years, dying October, 1905.

Always interested in the national progress, Mr. Parker acted with the Whig party, as representing his ideas of the best national policy, until the formation of the Republican party in 1856, in which he was an active factor. He was a member of the state senate in 1858-59, and represented the town of Goffstown in the lower house in 1869. He was a member of the executive council during the administration of Governors Cheney and Prescott, and his substantial worth and sound business capacity were recognized by his retention for a period of twenty-two years upon the state board of equalization. Mr. Parker was married, November 25, 1854, to Letitia C. Stinson, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, second daughter of Captain Charles and Susan (Cochran) Stinson, of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Parker were the parents of three sons, Charles Stinson, Henry Woodman and Frank A. The first and last are in business at Goffstown, and the other in Manchester. The mother died October 8, 1905, at her home at Parker's Station, at the age of seventy years. She was much interested in the work of the Congregational Church, to which she contributed liberally of her time and means.

(VII) Charles Stinson, eldest son of John McGaw and Letitia C. (Stinson) Parker, was born November 3, 1855, in Goffstown, and received his education in the district schools of that town. He was very early accustomed to assist in conducting the business of his father's store, and at seventeen years of age gave his entire attention to that and to the farm owned by his father. He has ever since continued in his line, having succeeded his father, in company with his brother, in the conduct of the store. They are also extensively interested in the lumber trade and in addition to this operate a grist-mill at Goffstown, besides dealing to a considerable extent in real estate. They still retain the old home-



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stead at Parkers. They also operate a mill in the town of Weare and are doing an extensive and profitable business. Mr. Parker is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been for twenty-five years an Odd Fellow. He is a steadfast Republican in politics, and has been active in promoting the progress of the town and community. In 1887 he was representative from Goffstown in the legislature. He was married, September 15, 1886, to Bessie Brackett, daughter of Edward Brackett, of Winchester, Massachusetts. She was educated at the Normal school at Winchester in her native state, and for four years attended the normal school in Palmer, Massachusetts, graduated therefrom and was three years engaged in teaching. Like her husband she is an active member of the Congregational Church. Their children are: John E., Will. F., Harry S. and Mary S.

(VII) Henry Woodman, second son of John McGaw and Letitia C. (Stinson) Parker, is a native of Goffstown, and received his education in the public schools of that town. At the age of twenty years he went into business with his brother Charles, under the name of Parker Brothers, in Goffstown, and there operated a general store about eight years. Early in 1889 he bought the interest of Roger Dodge in the firm of Drake & Dodge, of Manchester, and the firm became Drake & Parker. After one and one-half years Mr. Drake died, and Mr. Parker became the sole proprietor of the business. Since this time he has continued successfully and carries on an extensive wholesale grocery and coffee roasting business on Granite street in Manchester. He is a director of the Merchants' National Bank and a trustee of the Hillsborough County Savings Bank. Mr. Parker is a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of Manchester, and has had the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry, being affiliated with Edward Raymond Consistory of Nashua. He continues to reside on the old homestead at Parker's Station in Goffstown, where his mother recently passed away. Mr. Parker is an earnest Republican in political principle and endeavors to support his party, believing that its success means the welfare of the country, and represented Goffstown in the legislature in the session of 1907. He is essentially a business man. Of genial nature and pleasant manners, he enjoys the friendship and patronage of a large number of people in and about Manchester. He married, June 6, 1906, a Miss Margaret Fairback, of St. Louis, Missouri. He resides winters in Manchester but at the old home in Goffstown in the summer.

(Third Family.)

As previously stated in this article, PARKER the name of Parker is widely distributed, and traced to different individuals among the Puritan fathers. The lines hereinbefore traced are from Captain James Parker, and we now take up the history of one of his brothers. There were five of them—Jacob, James, Joseph, Abraham and John. The last named settled about 1653 in Shawsheen, now Billerica.

(I) Abraham Parker is supposed to have been a native of Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, whence he came to this country about 1639. He settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, and was there married, November 18, 1644, to Rose Whitlock. He was admitted a freeman the next year, and was among those (including three of his brothers) who settled Chelmsford about 1653. His homestead was set off to him September 29, 1662, consisting of thirty-four acres near the center of the town. He was one of about twenty persons that signed a petition to the

general court, dated August 30, 1653, served as constable, tythingman and surveyor of ways, and his name appears on the records as a member of various committees for town purposes. He died at Chelmsford, August 12, 1685, having made his will six days previously. It was proved three years later, before Sir Edmond Andros. His widow died November 30, 1691. Tradition says that she was the first to bake bread in Chelmsford. The value of her estate was placed by "prisers" at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The wills of herself and husband are on file in the Middlesex and Suffolk records, respectively. James Parker of Groton, her son-in-law and executor, was killed by Indians; and her son, Moses, was appointed in his stead, to act as administrator of both hers and her husband's estate. Their children were: Anna (or Hannah), John, Abraham (died before two years old), Abraham, Mary, Moses, Isaac, Elizabeth, Lydia and Jacob. The first four survivors were baptized in 1656 by Rev. J. Fiske of Chelmsford.

(II) Moses, fourth son and sixth child of Abraham Parker, was born about 1657, in Chelmsford (the uncertainty as to date is owing to the worn condition of the records) and was a farmer in that town, like his father. In 1718 he subscribed one pound toward the twenty pounds desired to be raised by subscription to build the first school house in Chelmsford. He served on a town committee in 1726, and died October 12, 1732. He was married, June 19, 1684, by Samuel Adams, commissioner, to Abigail Hildreth of Chelmsford. Their children were: Abigail, Moses, Aaron, Elizabeth, Joseph, Benjamin and Mary. According to Chelmsford records, the second was "killed with thunder" July 28, 1702. The fifth was lieutenant of a snowshoe company formed in 1724 to operate against the Indians, and was styled Captain at his death, in 1738. His son, Lieutenant-Colonel Moses Parker, was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and died a prisoner in Boston, July 4, 1775, aged forty-three years.

(III) Aaron, second son and third child of Moses and Abigail (Hildreth) Parker, was born April 9, 1689, in Chelmsford, and was married about 1712 to Abigail Adams. He signed the covenant at the organization of the church in the west parish of Chelmsford in 1727. This is now Westford, in which town he served as selectman several years and was also assessor. He was a farmer, and died December 19, 1775, in his eighty-seventh year. His children were: Aaron, Samuel, Moses, Abigail, Mary, Lucy, Elizabeth, Isaac, Joseph and Esther.

(IV) Samuel, second son and child of Aaron and Abigail (Adams) Parker, was born January 1, 1717, in Chelmsford west parish, where he passed his life. He was married, January 22, 1738, to Sarah, daughter of Joshua Fletcher. She died October 12, 1740, and he was married, May 12, 1748, to Mrs. Mary Robbins, daughter of John Proctor, of Chelmsford. She died November 22, 1757, and he married (third), the widow of Ephraim Fletcher. His children by the first wife were: Samuel, Sarah, Joseph, Silas and Leonard; by the second wife, Mary, Jonathan, Abel, Elizabeth and Lydia.

(V) Joseph, second son and third child of Samuel and Sarah (Fletcher) Parker, was born May 20, 1742, in Westford, Massachusetts, and settled in the town of New Ipswich, New Hampshire about 1766. He is of record as a taxpayer in that town in 1763. He owned and lived on three different farms in that town, and was a man of affairs, especially distinguished in military operations. In a militia company formed in 1771, he was corporal. When

reorganized in 1775, he was captain of Company 8, Colonel Wyman's regiment. In General Whipple's brigade, raised in 1778 to operate against the British in Rhode Island, he was major in Colonel Hale's regiment. The history of New Ipswich says: "Captain Parker seems to have been fitted by nature for the part he was to act in this town. * * * He was a most daring and energetic man * * * He commanded a company of militia, and was prompt to march wherever his services were needed. * * * He was at Cambridge, Ticonderoga, Rhode Island and the taking of Burgoyne. * * * He was very popular among his soldiers." He was married July 18, 1763, to Susannah Fletcher of Westford, and died September 22, 1807, in New Ipswich, aged sixty-five. He had nine children, namely: Joseph, Zechariah, Amos, Susanna, Asa, John, Betsey, Sally and Lydia.

(VI) Joseph (2) eldest child of Joseph (1) and Susanna (Fletcher) Parker, was born August 13, 1707, in New Ipswich, this state, and was married there May 1, 1792, to Sarah Wright. She was born October 2, 1769, in that town, daughter of Simeon and Sarah Wright. Ten years after, with their five children, they moved to Lempster, New Hampshire, and settled on the farm where Hosea W. Parker was born. Here four more children came to them, and here he died March 14, 1825. His children were: Sally, Jeremiah, Joseph, Benjamin, Jonas, Almena, Hiram, William Bateman and George Washington.

(VII) Benjamin, third son and fourth child of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Wright) Parker, was born August 24, 1798, in New Ipswich, and was four years old when taken by his parents to Lempster. He resided on the homestead, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, and was a prosperous farmer and potash manufacturer, respected as a good citizen. He was a Universalist, and was largely instrumental in the construction of a chapel of the sect in East Lempster. A consistent Democrat, he always stood for his principles, and was frequently called upon to serve the town in official capacity. He was many years selectman and represented the town in the state legislature. He passed away at the early age of forty-seven years, December 18, 1845. He was married September 9, 1824, to Olive Nichols, who was born in 1799 in Lempster, daughter of Timothy Nichols. Their eldest child, Emily L., is the widow of Ransom P. Beckwith, now residing in Claremont. Hiram, the second, is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Hosea W., the third, receives extended mention in this article.

(VIII) Hiram, elder son and second child of Benjamin and Olive (Nichols) Parker, was born July 3, 1830, in Lempster. He attended the district school of his native town and also the high school. He was early accustomed to the labors of the farm and thus acquired habits of industry and economy which have made the New England Yankee pre-eminent wherever he has chosen to reside. In 1847, two years after the death of his father, he assumed the responsibilities of the farm and remained in entire charge of it until 1887. In that year he removed to the village of Lempster, and in association with his son, Fred C. Parker, who had already established a business there, he conducted the mercantile business, under the name of H. & F. C. Parker. Subsequently he purchased the interest of his son and has ever since continued to conduct the store alone. He carries a large stock of general merchandise, such as is demanded by the people of the neighborhood, who find this depot a great accommodation. In October, 1894, Mr. Parker took charge

of the postoffice, under President Cleveland's administration, and has ever since conducted it. He has always been an active citizen and has borne an important part in the conduct of town affairs. For thirteen years, he served as selectman, being chairman of the board most of the time, resigning that position previous to 1900. He has served many years as treasurer of the town and served on the school board for six years. He was representative in the legislature in 1863-4 and served nine years on the state board of agriculture. Mr. Parker has always been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and wields a large influence in the county and state. Both he and his wife are members of the Universalist Society, of which he is secretary. He is actively interested in the Patrons of Husbandry, and is past master of Silver Mountain Lodge, No. 196, and is a member of the Pomona Grange of Sullivan county. Besides his extensive mercantile business he continued to conduct his farm until 1905 when he sold it and has thus escaped some of his cares.

He was married, October 11, 1854, to Helen G. Moore, who was born in Lempster, June 16, 1836, a daughter of Charles and Anna (Beckwith) Moore. Charles Moore was a native of Bolton, Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers in Lempster. He died in 1870, and his wife twelve years later, in 1882. She was a native of Unity, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of four children: Harriet, the eldest, became the wife of Dr. J. N. Butler of Lempster; George, resided in Unity for some years and is now a resident of Weathersfield, Vermont; Helen G. is the wife of Hiram Parker as above noted; Charles Austin is a commercial traveler, residing in Rutland, Vermont. Hiram Parker and his wife had four children: Fred C., Frank B., Jennie L. and Carl Austin. The second died when three years old. Fred C., the eldest was born June 27, 1858, and now resides in Concord. He is a traveling salesman employed by Dunham Bros., of Brattleboro, Vermont. Jennie L., the daughter was born November 10, 1864, and graduated from the Claremont High School. She is now the wife of Herbert F. Olmstead, formerly of Lempster, now an undertaker and dealer in musical instruments at Newport. Carl Austin, youngest son, was born April 28, 1879, in Lempster. He graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and subsequently learned the carpenter's trade. Besides working at this occupation he assists his father in the store part of the time. He was married, October 17, 1903, to Mattie Morgan, of Lempster, and has a daughter, Helen Louise, born November 26, 1904.

(VIII) Hosea Washington Parker, third and youngest child of Benjamin and Olive (Nichols) Parker was born May 30, 1833, in Lempster, and was but twelve years old when his father died. He was early accustomed to labor in his own behalf, and the habits thus formed have contributed much to his success in his chosen field of endeavor. The common school supplied his first instruction and awakened an appetite for learning. He was so fortunate as to enjoy a few terms of instruction in Washington Academy, under the noted teacher, Professor Dyer H. Sanborn, meantime aiding his brother in tilling the home farm. He entered Green Mountain Liberal Institute at South Woodstock, Vermont, and Tufts College in 1855. During this time he had engaged in teaching as a means of carrying forward his college training, and left during the second year at Tufts, to take up the study of law, under Edmund Burke of Newport. He completed his preparation and was admitted to the bar of Sullivan county in 1859. He has been admitted before all the courts of



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the United States, having been introduced before the national supreme court by Montgomery Blair, attorney general of the United States, while the court was presided over by an eminent native of New Hampshire, Salmon P. Chase. (See Chase). It is safe to say that he has tried as many causes before juries in the last forty years as any attorney in the county. Mr. Parker began his practice in his native town, but soon moved to Claremont, and has occupied the same suite of offices for the last forty-seven years. He has been twenty-two years a trustee of Tufts College, and is now president of the board. This institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1883. For the last forty-six years he has been superintendent of the Universalist Sunday school at Claremont, and he has been a trustee of the Free Public Library of the town over twenty years. He was a member of the high school board fifteen years, and served as chairman of the town water board. These facts indicate his interest in all that pertains to the best life of a community, and the esteem, confidence and respect in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He is much interested in Masonic work, and was eminent commander of Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, twenty years. He is always active in the general conventions of the Universalists, and was three times president of its national general conventions, at Lynn and Boston, Massachusetts, and at Chicago.

Like his father, Mr. Parker has always acted with the Democratic party, and this has somewhat curtailed his opportunities for public service, though he has frequently been chosen as moderator of town meetings. He is devoted to his principles and party, and has been active in its counsels throughout his adult life. His first political speeches were made in opposition to the so-called Know-Nothing organization, which was at one time in the ascendancy in this state. He has served almost constantly as a member of the state central committee, is nearly always a delegate in State conventions, over two of which he has presided, and has been a delegate in two National conventions. In 1868, he was a member of the New Hampshire delegation at the national Democratic convention in New York, and supported General Winfield S. Hancock as candidate for the presidential nomination, and had the satisfaction of helping to place him on the ticket at the convention of 1880, in Cincinnati. Mr. Parker was chosen a legislative representative of his native town in 1859, and was re-elected the following year. He was on the committees on education and railroads, and was active in the work of legislation, both in committee room and upon the floor of the house, attracting to himself the favorable notice of his contemporaries and his constituency, as well as the public at large. He was the nominee of his party for state senator in the old tenth district, but was defeated through the overwhelming strength of the opposing party. He was the opponent of Hon. Jacob Benton in the contest for election of congressmen in 1869, and was defeated by a narrow margin. Two years later he was again nominated in the third district, and defeated his opponent, through the district was normally Republican by a large majority. In both these contests he carried his home town, normally Republican, by large majorities. He served in the Forty-second Congress, and was re-elected by increased majority in 1873. He was a faithful representative of the people, and was active in opposition to every plunder scheme, while advocating revenue reform and the application of the proceeds of public land sales to popular education.

He was a member of the committees on education and labor. During his second term he rendered the public signal service in opposing the renewal of sewing machine patents, which would continue a monopoly that was ready with almost unlimited funds to purchase special privileges. It was through the persistent opposition of Mr. Parker that the committee finally voted by one majority not to report in favor of extending the patents, and in a few months machines were being offered at two-thirds of former prices. Mr. Parker was appointed one of the co-masters by the judge of the superior court for Merrimack county to hear evidence and pass upon the competency of Mary Baker Eddy, in the celebrated Eddy suit.

Mr. Parker was married, May 30, 1861, to Miss Lovisa Southgate of Bridgewater, Vermont, daughter of Mark and Lovisa (Curtis) Southgate of that town. She was born there November 18, 1831, and died September 14, 1904, in Claremont. She was a graduate of Green Mountain Liberal Institute, and taught school some years in North Carolina, before her marriage. Their only child, Lizzie S., is the wife of Rev. Lee S. McColleston, D. D., pastor of a Universalist Church at Detroit, Michigan. She is a graduate of Smith College (1888). Dr. McColleston is a learned man, graduate of Tufts College, and has studied much abroad, having visited Europe five times. His children are Parker, born September 5, 1890; and Catherine McCollister, born July 4, 1893. The elder is a graduate of the Detroit High School, and is a talented musician and performer on the 'cello.

(Fourth Family.)

(I) William Parker, a tanner, came PARKER over from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He took up his abode in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, buying out Matthew Nelson's tannery on March 10, 1699, and then and there establishing himself in the tanning business, in which he continued during the remainder of his life. Some four years later, on February 26, 1703, he married Zerviah Stanley, daughter of Matthew Stanley, of Topsfield, Massachusetts. Four children were born of this marriage: William, Katherine, John, and a daughter whose name is unknown. Zerviah, the wife of William Parker, died August 18, 1718, aged fifty-three years, and on September 15, 1719, he married Lydia Hart, who survived him, and to whom he bequeathed fifty pounds in money. William Parker was a man of energy and ability, and the numerous transactions in land in which he was interested indicate a prosperous condition of his affairs during his life in Portsmouth, where he continued a resident until his death in 1737. At his decease the management of his business fell to his son John Parker, the eldest son, William having then adopted the profession of the law. From John Parker were descended Rev. Noah Parker, the first Universalist minister settled in Portsmouth: William B. Parker, judge of the municipal court of that town; Lieutenant John Parker and Commander William A. Parker, of the United States navy. Of the eldest son, William Parker, we quote from the sketch written of him by his son-in-law, Nathaniel Adams, author of the "Annals of Portsmouth:"

(II) "The Honourable William Parker departed this life April 29, 1781, aged seventy-seven. He was born in this town in the year 1703, (December 9), received the rudiments of his education in one of the public schools, and at the age of fifteen became apprenticed to his father, who was a tanner. He made himself thoroughly acquainted with that busi-

ness, but relinquished it soon after he came of age, and was employed for several years as master of one of the public schools. In his leisure hours he pursued the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1732. When the commissioners met at Hampton (1737) to settle the line between this province and Massachusetts, they appointed him their clerk. He afterwards received a commission from Governor Belcher to be register of probate, and his knowledge of the law enabled him to discharge the duties of that office with great ability. He was also appointed surrogate judge of admiralty, and was for many years the only notary public in the province. In 1765 he was elected one of the representatives to the general assembly, and was re-elected every year afterwards until 1774. In August, 1771, he received a commission appointing him one of the justices of the superior court of judicature for the province, which office he held until the commencement of the Revolution, when the royal authority ceased here, and all who held offices under the King were obliged to relinquish them. Judge Parker was esteemed a well-read and accurate lawyer; he had diligently studied the law, not only as a profession but as a science. While at the bar he was consulted and his advice relied upon in the most important cases which came before the courts. But his studies were not confined entirely to the law. He gave much attention to the belles-lettres, in which he made great proficiency. In 1763 the corporation of Harvard College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, and in their vote they directed it to be expressly mentioned in his diploma, *pro meritis suis*, although he never had a public education."

Bell, in the "Bench and Bar of New Hampshire," thus refers to Judge Parker: "The descendants of Judge Parker have no occasion to go beyond himself in pursuit of ancestral honors and true family worth. Judge Parker was not only a selfmade man, but cherished a high ideal. In his profession he was not content with superficial or mere practical knowledge, but he made himself master of the law as a science. In his practice his thoroughness was the cause of his employment by clients of discernment in all their important concerns. He was retained and his opinions chiefly relied upon in the principal cases in the courts, and by common consent he was allowed to be at the head of his profession in New Hampshire."

In 1728 Judge Parker married Elizabeth Grafton, who became the mother of his large family of eleven children, the first of whom was Zerviah Stanley Parker, who married William Earl Treadwell, an officer in Colonel Moore's regiment in the Louisburg expedition of 1745. Her death occurred in 1750. The eldest son of Judge Parker was named William Parker. He studied law with his father, graduated at Harvard, and began practice in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1755. In 1775 he was delegated to the second provincial congress in Exeter, and in 1777 was elected a member of the general assembly. He succeeded his father in 1776 as register of probate for Rockingham county, and held this office for thirty-seven years. He was also judge of the court of common pleas at Exeter from 1790 to 1807. He reared and educated a family of seven children, one of whom, Dr. William Parker, was a surgeon in the Second New Hampshire Regiment, war of the Revolution; another son was Nathaniel Parker, lawyer and secretary of state of New Hampshire in 1809. The second son of Judge William Parker was John Parker, of Portsmouth, first United States marshal of this state, and one of the presidential

electors for the state in 1787. Elizabeth Parker, the second daughter of Judge Parker, married Captain Nathaniel Adams, of Portsmouth. Their son, Nathaniel Adams, was clerk of the supreme court, and author of the "Annals of Portsmouth." Another daughter of Judge Parker, Mary Parker, married Hon. David Sewall, of York, Maine, judge of the supreme court of Maine, and for thirty years of the United States district court; while his fourth daughter, Lydia, married Samuel Hale, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and their son, John Parker Hale, became the father of Hon. John P. Hale, United States Senator, Free Soil candidate for the presidency in 1852, and minister to Spain. Judge Parker's daughter Katherine died unmarried in 1817, and his youngest daughter, Sarah, married Hon. Christopher Toppan, of Hampton, New Hampshire, a member of the governor's council in 1786. The third son of Judge Parker was Rt. Rev. Samuel Parker, graduate of Harvard, elected rector of Trinity Church, Boston, in 1779, and bishop of the Eastern Diocese in 1804. Hon. Samuel S. Parker is a direct descendant from the fourth son of Judge Parker, Matthew Stanley Parker.

(III) Matthew Stanley Parker was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 28, 1749. He received a good education, and at the age of twenty-four years, on April 12, 1773, married Ann, daughter of Captain Henry Rust of Portsmouth. Soon after marriage he removed to Wolfboro, New Hampshire, where he had previously purchased two hundred acres of land upon Wolfboro Neck, and upon which he erected a log house and began the life of a pioneer. Later he resided at what is now known as Wolfboro Falls, having charge of lumber mills there and also of the Governor Wentworth farm at Smith's Pond, now Lake Wentworth. Matthew S. Parker was one of the foremost citizens of Wolfboro in colonial days, holding from one to three town offices every year but one of his residences there. He was elected a member of the general assembly from that town in 1779. During the struggle for independence he was an active patriot, serving upon a committee in Wolfboro for the raising of men for the American army, although his father had for the most of his life held office under the crown. The "History of Carroll County" states that "he was far better qualified for the transaction of legal business than any other person then living in Wolfboro." That he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen is well known. His usefulness and bright prospects were cut short by death on September 7, 1788, his wife having died two years previous. Matthew S. Parker was the father of seven sons and a daughter. The eldest, John Toppan Parker, born February 16, 1774, died in 1808. The second son, Henry Rust, born June 16, 1775, died October 12, 1777. William Sewall Parker, third son, was born November 22, 1776. He became a bookseller in Troy, New York, and died there in 1836. He was the father of fifteen children. The fourth son of Matthew Stanley Parker was Henry Rust Parker, great-grandfather of the Hon. Samuel S. Parker. Matthew Stanley Parker, of Boston, born July 30, 1779, and for thirty years cashier of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, was the fifth son, while the sixth was Samuel Hale Parker, born in 1781, and for many years a book and music publisher. Nathaniel Adams Parker, seventh son, was born April 20, 1783, and died in December, 1801, while the daughter, Nancy Rust Parker, born in 1784, married Rev. J. Crosby, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, and died December 9, 1813.

(IV) Henry Rust Parker, fourth son of Mat-

thew Stanley Parker, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, February 6, 1778. He received a common school education, and when ten years of age, both of his parents being dead, he went to live with Colonel Henry Rust, of Wolfboro, his grandfather. With Colonel Rust he grew to manhood, following the vocation of a farmer, and finally marrying Hannah Rust, granddaughter of the Colonel. Later in life he was for some years a retail merchant in Wolfboro, and for a time proprietor of a hotel in South Wolfboro. Henry Rust Parker was one of the founders of the Wolfboro Academy, and was known in his day as a man of sterling integrity and character. He died September 18, 1848, aged seventy years, and his wife on June 6, 1870, aged eighty-five years. Their children were: John Toppan Parker, the father of Dr. Henry Rust Parker, ex-Mayor and a resident of Dover, New Hampshire; Samuel Sewall Parker, grandfather of Hon. Samuel S. Parker; Eliza Parker, who died at the age of seventeen years; and Matthew Stanley Parker, of Wolfboro, father of Sewall Hale Parker, of Farmington, New Hampshire, and of Andrew E. Parker, a former merchant of Dover.

(V) Samuel Sewall Parker, second son of Henry Rust Parker, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, November 9, 1807. He was educated in the common schools and at the Wolfboro Academy. Although reared as a farmer, yet his education and ability were such that he was employed more or less to teach in the schools of his town, particularly where former teachers were found unable or incompetent to cope with the muscular youth who in those days attended the country schools. For a number of years he was associated with his father in mercantile pursuits, and also held the offices of town clerk, selectman and road commissioner for his town. On November 16, 1827, he married Jane T. Cate, daughter of Joshua N. Cate, of Brookfield, New Hampshire, a soldier of the Revolution. Six children were born of this marriage, four of whom survive, viz.: Charles F. Parker, of Wolfboro, for many years treasurer of the Wolfboro Savings Bank; Harry Stanley Parker, of Farmington, father of the subject of this sketch; John W. Parker, of Wolfboro; and Samuel W. Parker, of Boston, formerly of the firm of Drake & Parker, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago. Two daughters, Elizabeth J. and Hannah J., born respectively in 1835 and 1838, died in infancy. Samuel Sewall Parker died on November 21, 1848, and his wife one June 9, 1887.

(VI) Harry Stanley Parker, of Farmington, New Hampshire, one of the surviving sons of Samuel Sewall Parker, was born in Wolfboro, February 18, 1832. He received a common school education, and in early life learned the trade of a shoemaker. On March 30, 1854, he married Hester A. Stevens, daughter of Captain Manly Stevens, of Lisbon, New Hampshire, and soon after purchased a farm in Wolfboro and settled there. Later he moved to Farmington, New Hampshire, where for the greater part of his active life he has been engaged in some branch of the shoe industry. For many years he was an active and interested participant in the political affairs of his town, and was honored by his fellow townsmen by a seat in the New Hampshire legislature in 1869, and again in 1877-78. He also served the town for many years as moderator, and was a member of the board of education for three years. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Farmington by President Cleveland, which office he conducted for four years. His honesty and ability, genial manners and ready

wit have for many years rendered him a popular man in his own town, and few citizens of Farmington enjoy the friendship of a larger number of people than does he. He is still an active and energetic man of seventy-six years, the oldest charter member of Harmony Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a Mason of fifty-two years' standing. The children of Harry S. and Hester A. Parker numbered ten, only four of whom are now living. The eldest son, Samuel Sewall Parker, of Farmington, is mentioned further on. Mrs. Nellie S. P. Nute, of Farmington, born June 26, 1857, and wife of Eugene P. Nute, United States marshal of New Hampshire, is the second in order of birth; Harry W. Parker, born March 4, 1859, and who died August 1, 1884, was the third; and Percy F. Parker, a merchant of Spokane, Washington, born December 8, 1860, the fourth. The fifth child was Manly S. Parker, born August 10, 1861, and who died December 28, 1864. Effie N. Parker, born June 16, 1865, died November 9, 1869, and twins, born May 3, 1868, lived but one month. Ned L. Parker, born December 17, 1869, is a merchant and resident of Farmington, while Willis R. Parker, born December 7, 1872, died on August 1, 1881. The mother of this family, a very sympathetic and devoted woman, died on April 15, 1892, aged sixty-four years.

(VII) Hon. Samuel Sewall Parker, lawyer and ex-member of the New Hampshire senate (1904-05), eldest child of Harry Stanley and Hester A. (Stevens) Parker, was born in Wolfboro, New Hampshire, May 9, 1855, and received his early education in the common schools, whence he passed to the Wolfboro Academy and the New Hampshire Institute. Early in life he learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1887 he began the study of law with George N. Eastman, of Farmington, and continued it with Joshua G. Hall, of Dover, finishing his studies with Judge Robert J. Pike. He was admitted to the bar in 1890, and in August of the same year began practice in Farmington, where he has ever since remained, building up among his neighbors and fellow townsmen an unusually large and lucrative connection. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1904 represented District No. 5 in the New Hampshire senate, serving two years, during which time he was chairman of the committee on incorporation, and a member of the judiciary committee and the committees on revision of laws, banks and forestry. He was one of the founders of the Farmington Public Library Association, of which he is and has been for ten years president. He is a member of Woodbine Lodge, No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Henry Wilson Grange, of which he is treasurer. He is also president of the Congregational Society of Farmington. Mr. Parker is an active, public-spirited citizen, energetic and liberal in support of whatever pertains to the welfare of his own town, as well as that of the state and nation. Studious, a great reader, somewhat of a traveler in his own country, and a life-long student of geology, he occasionally delivers interesting talks to local organizations upon this and kindred subjects. Imbued with the progressive spirit of the age, he is an earnest advocate of modern methods in schools, libraries, churches and other institutions. Kind and obliging, cheerful and optimistic, yet of quiet and unassuming manners, he is widely known as an honorable and upright man of fixed principles and sterling character.

On May 10, 1879, Mr. Parker married Mary E. Horne, born August 26, 1855, in Farmington, daughter of Jacob P. and Amanda (Colbath) Horne, of Farmington, the latter a second cousin of the late

Hon. Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States. Mrs. Parker graduated at the Farmington high school, attended the New Hampton Institute, and for a number of years previous to her marriage taught in the Farmington public schools. She is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have no children.

(Fifth Family.)

Immigrants by the name of Parker PARKER who came to America in the first century of the history of New England were numerous; most of them were active, industrious and progressive citizens, and a goodly number of them were men of local prominence. Various men of this name are mentioned in the early records of Maine. Basil was in York in 1649, was recorder of the province, and was made one of the council. He died before October 18, 1651. John Parker, of Saco, 1636, purchased, 1650, Parker's Island, now Georgetown, on the east side of the Kennebec river, near the mouth. Tradition says he was from Biddeford, county of Devon, England, and died before June, 1661. By his wife Mary he had Thomas, John and Mary, but all may have been born in England, though tradition makes John born at Saco in 1634. John Parker, of Kennebec, son of John, of Saco, bought of the Indians in 1659, a large tract of land on the west side of the Kennebec, opposite his father's island, now Phippsburg. He may be the one who swore fidelity at Pemaquid in 1674. August 20, 1660, he went to Boston to marry Mary, daughter of Daniel Farrfield. By her he had besides four daughters two sons, Daniel and James. John and his son James were driven by the Indians from their places, and took refuge at Falmouth, where both were killed at the second destruction of that town, May, 1690. It is not improbable that from this ancestor, John, the following Parker line is descended:

(1) John Parker appears first in the history of Maine in the year 1733, when he went from Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to Purpoordock (Cape Elizabeth, now South Portland), Maine, to superintend the construction of the first church (First Church of Christ, now North Congregational). It is almost certain that he spent the remainder of his life at Cape Elizabeth, and that he and his wife, whose name is not known, and his family were buried in the old churchyard. His sons and their descendants for generations, strong, hardy, adventurous men, were warriors, and many of them perished in great storms and went down to watery graves. John, the eldest son, was a sea captain who died at sea, leaving six children, among whom was a son Andrew, a sea captain, who met his death in the same way as his father did. Ebenezer, who is mentioned below. Jacob, who always lived at Cape Elizabeth, and died unmarried in 1823.

(II) Captain Ebenezer, second son of John Parker, of Purpoordock, was a sea captain, and for many years "adventured upon the ocean," but spent his later years in a quiet, reposeful sort of way on land. He and his family lived for many years in the "Old Milldam House," Cape Elizabeth, which was still standing in 1895. He also lived at one time on Standish Neck, in Standish. For some time before his death he was engaged in curing fish. He and his wife spent their last years with their daughter, Eliza (Parker) Miller, at Cape Elizabeth. He married Esther Higgins, who died December 27, 1807. He died in 1819. Both were buried at Cape Elizabeth. They had four children: Eliza, who married Peter Miller; Eleazer, mentioned below; Esther, who married a Mr. Higgins; Hannah,

who married a Mr. Parker; Isaac, who died young.

(III) Eleazer Higgins, second child of Ebenezer and Esther (Higgins) Parker, was born at Cape Elizabeth in 1770, and died at Standish Neck, Maine, from the effects of a bite of a wild cat, January, 1814, aged forty-four years. He was a cooper, and resided at Standish Neck. He married Elizabeth Rand, who died at North Gorham, Maine, April 4, 1858. Both were buried at North Gorham, Maine. They had seven children: Esther, when a child, was bitten by a wild cat, 1813, and died six weeks later; Lydia, married Josiah Moses; Isaac, born July 20, 1800, died September 26, 1879; he married Anna Flood; Susan, born 1804, married Ebenezer Hicks, and died September 4, 1873; Jeremiah is the subject of the next paragraph; Emily, married Silas Floyd; Joseph W., born September 12, 1813, married Mary P. Lombard.

(IV) Jeremiah, fifth child and second son of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Rand) Parker, was born at Standish Neck, September 20, 1807, and died in North Gorham, Maine, (formerly called Great Falls, Maine), November 12, 1890, aged eighty-three. He resided at North Gorham, and was a dealer in lumber, a manufacturer of clothing, and a grocer, having a store in the village for about forty years. He was state surveyor of lands, and was in the service of the government in the time of the Civil war. He was a member of the Universalist Church, and was one of those who paid the principal part of the expense of building the Universalist Church edifice at South Windham, Maine. He married (first) Sally Nason, who whom he had children: Irving W., who married Hannah Nutting; Walter Scott, drowned in boyhood; Mary Ann, who married Elias R. Howard, and died in April, 1907; Amanda, unmarried; Jane, who married Charles A. Whipple. He married (second) Ellen A. Plummer, and they were the parents of children: Emma A., who married William Verrill; Dow N., who died young; Daniel P., who married Sarah M. Foster; Jeremiah, who married Lizzie Towle; Almon M., who married Martha Jordan; Nellie M., who died young; Howard, the subject of the next paragraph; Lizzie R., wife of Warren Churchill; Lydia M., who married Leslie Higgins; Nina G., wife of Charles Swett; Pitt F., who married Harriet Briggs.

(V) Howard, fifth son and seventh child of Jeremiah and Ellen A. (Plummer) Parker, was born in Gorham, Maine, April 17, 1863, and educated in the public schools of his native town. At the age of nineteen he entered the machine shop of Foster & Brown, at Westbrook as an apprentice, and there learned the machinist's trade. Four years later he went to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where he was employed by the Fairbanks Scale Company for eleven years. In 1897 he began the manufacture of machinery at Bellows Falls, Vermont, under the name of the Bellows Falls Machine Company. This he carried one until 1900, when he organized the Improved Paper Machine Company, of Nashua, manufacturers of paper mill machinery, of which he is general manager. This company employs sixty-five men. Mr. Parker's inventive talent has developed improved paper-making machinery much in advance of that used before his inventions were made. He is a man of pleasing personality and great energy, and much of the success of the company, of which he is at the head, had been achieved through his efforts. He is prominent in fraternity and a member of Sabatis Lodge, No. 95, Free and Accepted Masons, of Berlin, New Hampshire; Abenague Royal Arch

Chapter, and Bellows Falls Council, Bellows Falls, Vermont; St. George Commandery, Knights Templar, of Nashua; and Vermont Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Burlington, Vermont, in which he has received the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Caledonia Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He married, January 5, 1887, at Westbrook, Maine, Nellie M. Day, who was born May 23, 1867, daughter of Albert and Martha (Quimby) Day, of Westbrook. She is an active member of the Congregational Church, and of the Woman's Club of Nashua.

(I) Josiah Parker was born in Reading, Massachusetts, May 8, 1760, and died in Amherst, New Hampshire, September 28, 1845, aged eighty-five. He was a farmer. He married Abigail Peacock, of Amherst, who was born June 1, 1771, and died September 27, 1843, aged seventy-two. Their children were: Abigail, Josiah Merrill, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas B. and Lydia W.

(II) Thomas B., fifth child and second son of Josiah and Abigail (Peacock) Parker, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, October 15, 1810, and died September 8, 1892, aged eighty-one years and eleven months. He was a farmer and cooper, and resided in the easterly part of Amherst. He possessed much musical talent, having a remarkably rich, strong, and flexible voice and was for many years leader of the choir of the Baptist Church in Amherst. He was also exceptionally skillful in the use of tools, having been endowed by nature in this direction to a remarkable degree. He married Mary Hildreth, who was born August 20, 1816, and died August, 1882. Their children were: Henry M., Alfred, Martha E., Charles S. and Sarah.

(III) Charles S., third son and fourth child of Thomas B. and Mary (Hildreth) Parker, was born in Amherst, September 15, 1843. He was educated in the common schools, and for a time drove a market team between Amherst and Manchester. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked some time, and has been a carpenter and farmer. In 1893 he removed to Milford, where he is engaged in raising vegetables for market. He is also a partner with his son in the firm of C. S. Parker & Son, grocers, in Milford. While a resident of Amherst he filled the office of auditor twenty-two years, and was selectman five years. Mr. Parker is an industrious and moral man and a good citizen. He married, April 28, 1880, Harriet M. Grater, who was born July 5, 1845, daughter of James H. and Salinda (Hildreth) Grater, of Amherst. Her ancestors came from Barcelona, in Spain. They had two children: Leon H., born October 14, 1883, and Minnie C., who died August 6, 1884. Mr. Parker died January 26, 1896.

(I) Nicholas Snow was the founder in

SNOW America of this branch of the Snow family. He is supposed to have come from London and to have been the son of Nicholas Snow, a citizen and armorer of that place. He came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the "Ann," in 1623, and had a share in the division of land in 1624. His lot lay to the east of the "highway from Plymouth to the Ele River," and next door to Stephen Hopkins. In 1644 he and others were sent by the church to examine and buy of the natives, Eastham, then called Nauset. A year later he, with six companions, called "Gov. Prince's Associates," settled in Eastham, where they were of much aid in keeping

the surrounding Indians friendly. He was the usual stern Puritan pioneer, of fair education, and was of much note. He was freeman in 1633, town-clerk of Nauset from 1646 to 1662, deputy from 1648 to 1651, and selectman, 1663-1670. He died November 15, 1671, leaving twelve children. Nicholas married, in Plymouth, Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins, and half-sister of Oceanus Hopkins, born on the "Mayflower." Constance came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620, with her father. Stephen was one of the four councilors of Miles Standish in the second and later exploring parties. He shared in the land division of Plymouth, and owned and occupied a strip of land running on Main street from Leyden to Middle street, and six acres on "Watson's" or Mill Hill, called by the Indians "Cantagheantiest," or "Planted Fields." Constance died 1676-77.

(II) Mark, eldest child of Nicholas and Constance (Hopkins) Snow, was born in Plymouth, May 9, 1628, and died in Eastham, 1695, leaving eight children. He had as good an education as the colony afforded, and succeeded his father as town clerk of Eastham and held the office 1663-1675. He also held the office of deputy three years, and was captain of a military company formed at Eastham. He married Jane Prince (or Prence), in 1660, who was born in Plymouth, 1637, and who died in Eastham, 1703. She was the daughter of Governor Thomas Prince and Mary Collier, daughter of William of Duxbury, the distinguished leader of the settlement of Eastham. He was born in England, 1599, son of Thomas Prince, of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, and came to Plymouth in the "Fortune," in 1621.

His lot in Plymouth fronted on the north side of North street, below the Winslow house. In 1634 he was chosen governor of the colony, and in 1635 assistant. He was the principal of the six settlers of Eastham, in 1644, owning two hundred acres of the best land, extending from the bay to the Atlantic, his house standing about forty rods to the east of the road. In 1657 he was chosen governor for the third time, at a salary of fifty pounds, and by special grant allowed to remain in Eastham, instead of in Plymouth (where under the law the governor was bound to reside). In 1665 he returned to Plymouth. He was a strong Puritan, and took severe measures against the Quakers, which act was the only stain on a difficult but long and steady magistracy of eighteen years, for which he was excellently qualified. His strong influence was exerted to establish grammar-schools and an educated and regular ministry. He founded the church at Eastham, which was the means of converting many natives. He died March 24, 1678, leaving eight children.

(III) Thomas, fifth child and second son of Mark and Jane (Prince) Snow, was born at Eastham, August 6, 1668, and died probably at Harwich between 1732 and 1748. He evidently moved to Harwich before 1699. He left nine children. His second wife was Lydia (Sears) Hamblin, who died in 1748. She married Thomas, September 30, 1706 (?), and was admitted to the Puritan Church July 7, 1707. She was the daughter of Paul Sears, who was born in Yarmouth, 1637-38, and died in Yarmouth, February 20, 1707-08, and of Deborah Willard (married 1658). He inherited most of the property of his father, Richard Sears (his mother, Dorothy Thacher, of Plymouth, married 1632), a member of the Plymouth colony court in 1662, and a man of great property. Richard died at Yarmouth, August 26, 1676.

(IV) Thomas (2), seventh child and third son of Thomas (1) Snow, and second child of his wife Lydia, was born in Harwich, January 15, 1709. He probably married Rachel Nickerson, at Harwich, February 19, 1730.

(V) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Rachel (Nickerson) Snow, believed to have been born at Harwich about 1730, early took to the sea, and later became captain of a whaling vessel. On one occasion, while personally in command of a boat in pursuit of a whale, the infuriated animal turned upon his captors and demolished the boat. While submerged by the spray and foam created by the movements of the animal, the captain, feeling his foot strike something solid, gave himself a push, and swimming came to the surface of the water close to the whale's head. He was always of the opinion that the solid object which his foot struck was the whale's lower jaw. He was very fond in his old age of telling this incident of his sea-life to his grandson Joseph, who repeated it many times to the subject of this sketch. Thomas acquired considerable property in his avocation and retired from it during the impending troubles of the colonies with the mother country. In 1777 he moved his family of five (later of six) from Cape Cod to Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, with the intention of setting his three sons up in business. But Continental currency, into which he had turned all of his property, rapidly depreciated after the time of his sales so that a thousand dollars would barely buy a bushel of corn. This loss obliged him in 1778 to seek a home in the wilderness. He became the second settler in the northern part of Gorham, Maine, near White Rock, on lots 68 and 78, where a barn built by him, known as "The Old Snow Barn," still (1907) stands, about one mile east of Sebago Lake. This building was built of hewn timber and broad pumpkin pine boards, hauled from tide-water.

Thomas Snow died about 1825, leaving six children. He was probably thrice married, his first wife being Rebecca Snow, (January, 1752); his second, Hannah Lincoln (January 31, 1760); and his third, Jane Magne, who was born in 1735, and died March 5, 1837, at the age of one hundred and two.

(VI) Gideon, third child and second son of Thomas (3) Snow, came with his father to Gorham. He married Joanna Edwards, December 28, 1788, who was the mother of his only son; and upon her death in about 1792 married Susan Parsons, who was the mother of his two daughters. This second wife became insane. With his home thus broken up by misfortune, he placed his children with his father, Thomas Snow, and sought employment in the other states. He was never again heard from.

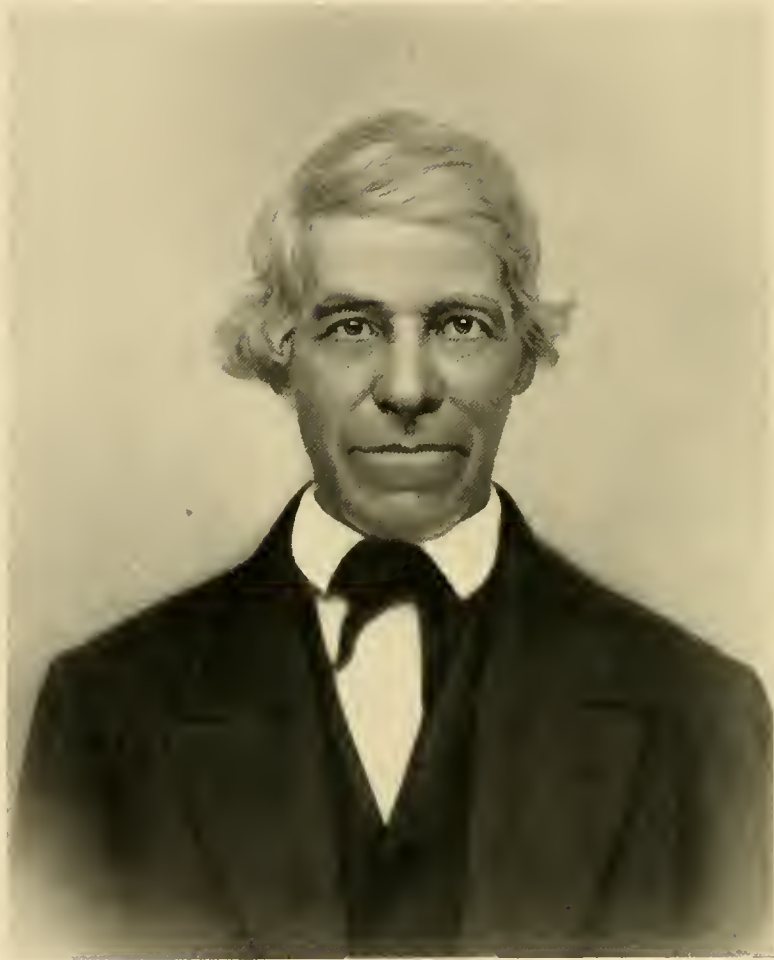
(VII) Joseph, son of Gideon and Joanna (Edwards) Snow, was born in Gorham, March 21, 1791, and was brought up by his grandfather Thomas. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and was sent to the defense of Portland, which the British ships were expected to attack. In June, 1815, being of age, he set out for himself and sought a home in the wilderness of northern New Hampshire, purchasing wild land in the eastern part of Eaton, Carroll county. Alone he went first to make his clearing, carrying on his back his provisions, which consisted principally of corn. On the last day he found himself with three pint of boiled corn, sixty rods of fence to build, and forty-eight miles to travel to reach his house in Gorham. Next spring he burned over his clearing and built thereon a log house. Subsequently this land came to be known, from a later occupant, as "the Bryant farm." Joseph Snow was the first of his name to settle in Eaton. In 1822 he exchanged this

clearing for a site on the Snow brook, where Snowville (Eaton) now stands. Here, utilizing the water-power, he built first a grist-mill in 1825, then a saw mill in 1827, hauling the boards from Tamworth on the snow. Of such importance was his mill to the community growing about him, and such was his energy, that when it burned to the ground in 1830, it was rebuilt and in running order in the remarkably short space of fourteen days. He also actively engaged in shoemaking, blacksmithing and farming for the support of his family of eleven children.

Physically he was a giant, not only large of stature but possessed of unusual strength and endurance. He often worked at his shoe bench at night in order to pay his men to work with him in his mill the following day. As a boy he had no opportunity for an education, but after coming to Eaton, realizing the necessity in his business of a knowledge of figures, he hired a schoolmaster to come from a distance to teach him the "three essentials." His early hardships and enforced self-reliance imparted to him strong traits of character that marked his whole life. He stood for all that was best in the community, never seeking office nor notoriety, but by common consent was recognized as an example of industry and uprightness. He was a very earnest Christian Baptist, his home being the center of religious worship in his community. He was a Whig, and was for many years a justice of the peace and town liquor agent, then a position of trust. He died September 29, 1876, aged eighty-five.

He was married to Hannah Flood, of Gorham, Maine, in 1814, and had by her one son, Silas. His second wife was Sally Atkinson, born in Buxton, Maine, December 11, 1798, and married, December 12, 1816. By her he had ten children: Hannah, Alvan, Apphia, Joseph, Sally, Susan, John, Mary A., Edwin and Jane M. Sally Atkinson was the daughter of John Atkinson and Olive Haley (died 1823). John Atkinson was born about 1767, of English descent, and died June or July, 1844. He exchanged his farm in Buxton for four hundred acres of wild land in Eaton, in 1813, in order to keep his son, who had been a privateer, from the war. His house on the "Atkinson farm" was a two-story frame building, with a rock chimney and oven, and three rooms downstairs. The lumber was hauled from Tamworth on the snow. Sally died October 10, 1876, aged seventy-seven.

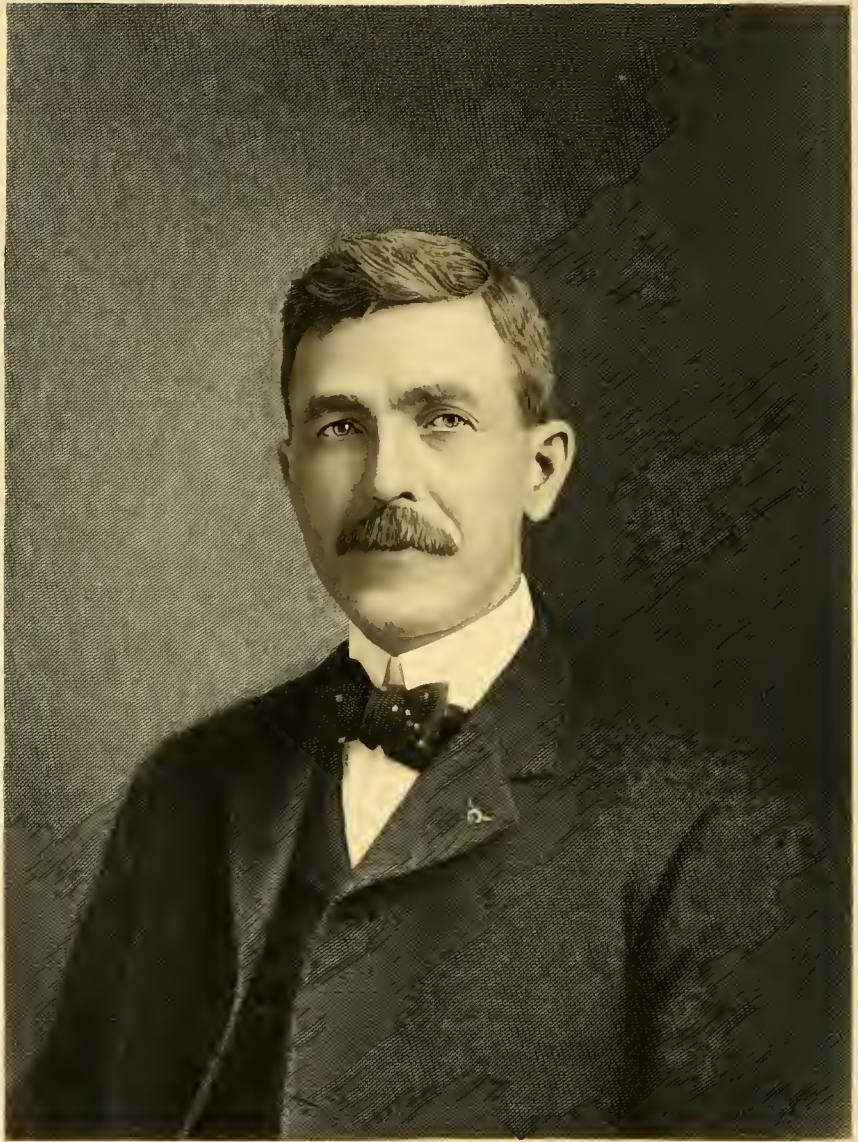
(VIII) Edwin, youngest son of Joseph and Sally (Atkinson) Snow, was born in Snowville, Eaton, October 15, 1836, and was educated in the town schools of Eaton and at North Parsonsfield Academy. He remained at home and took care of his parents in their declining years, succeeding to the ancestral estate. In 1856 he opened a general store at Snowville, in company with his brothers, whom he bought out in 1859. In 1856 they built a new and larger combination saw and grist-mill (still existing, 1907), and after 1890 he bought out his brothers' interest in this. From 1873 to 1878 he was a member of the firm of Snow & Brooks, and was extensively engaged in buying and selling cattle throughout Maine and eastern New Hampshire. After 1856 he was continuously engaged in lumbering, including the wholesale manufacture of shooks, in connection with his saw-mill and store. From a small beginning he gradually added by purchase to his timber lands, until they reached their present extent. He cut according to modern scientific ideals, carefully selecting the large timber and leaving the undersized. He also kept an open market for lumber and farming produce. In his various occupa-



Joseph Snow



Edwin Snow



Lestie P. Snow

tions his success was due to his large executive ability and sound judgment, and to his patient industry. In 1865 he built the present homestead at Snowville, on the site of his father's home.

He was a staunch Democrat during his whole life, serving his party on state committee for many years. After 1867 he was continuously a justice of the peace, and frequently acted as legal adviser of his fellow-townsmen, being much trusted for his integrity. He was a leader and promoter of all public improvements in his town, and brought about, the one after a hard fight, the other by his own exertions and sacrifices, the present highways from Eaton to Brownfield, Maine, and Conway, New Hampshire, respectively.

As moderator he presided over the town meetings for many years. He was selectman of Eaton from 1864 to 1866, from 1878 to 1882, from 1887 to 1880, and in 1900, holding the office of chairman in all but the first year. He served on the town board of education from 1895-97. He was town clerk in 1873, and town treasurer in 1877, and from 1893 to 1899, and postmaster of Snowville in 1894. He served the county of Carroll as commissioner from 1875-1876, as auditor from 1881-86, and again as commissioner 1888-1891. He was representative to the legislature in 1867, 1868, 1881-82, 1883-84, and 1899-1900, serving on the railroad and judiciary committees. He served on the former during the contest over the general railroad law. He represented his district in the state senate, 1891-92. In 1894 he was appointed a member of the state board of equalization, and served there until his death, when he was the oldest member in point of service on the board. His judgment, good sense, knowledge of values, and public acquaintance made him a valuable man for the place. He was a member of the Christian Baptist Church. He was a charter member and past grand in Trinity Lodge, No. 63, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Snowville, and a member of Mt. Chocorua Encampment, No. 32, Silver Lake, of Madison. He was also a member of Carroll Lodge, No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Freedom, New Hampshire.

He married Helen M. Perkins, October 14, 1857, at Snowville, and their children, born at Snowville, were: Nellie H. Snow, March 10, 1850; Isabella Snow, April 7, 1861; Leslie P. Snow, October 19, 1862, and Bertha C. Snow, September 4, 1877. Helen M. died February 1, 1890. Nellie Snow married Andrew J. White, a contractor and builder of Big Rapids, Michigan; Isabella Snow married Dr. Leonard W. Atkinson, a physician, now of Fryeburg, Maine. (For ancestry of Helen M. Perkins and for her daughters' families, see forward). In 1902 Edwin Snow married Martha Jane Harmon, who survives him.

(IX) Leslie Perkins Snow, the subject of this sketch, received his preparatory education at Fryeburg and Bridgeton academies, graduating from the latter in the class of 1881. After a year spent in business at Snowville he entered Dartmouth College, 1882, graduating (degree of Bachelor of Arts) in the class of 1886. In college life he was a member of Theta Delta Chi, and in 1886 served as president of the New England Association of that fraternity. He continued the business with his father during his vacations and during the year of 1887. He presided over the town meetings of his native town for a number of years, represented the town in the state legislature, 1887-88, and served as special pension examiner for the United States government from 1887-1890, spending two years in Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, and one year in Washing-

ton, D. C. From 1887 he was pursuing the study of law, and graduated from the Columbia Law School, (now the George Washington University), Washington, D. C., in the class of 1890, taking the first prize for the best legal essay. Upon examination he was admitted, in June, 1890, to the Maryland bar. He then returned to Snowville, and for another year took up the business of lumber manufacturing. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, August, 1891. He then opened a law office at Rochester, New Hampshire, but almost immediately became a member of the firm of Worcester, Gafney & Snow (Joseph H. Worcester, Charles B. Gafney) the older members of which firm had already built up a large and successful practice at that place. Upon the death of Judge Gafney, in 1898, the business was continued with Mr. Worcester under the old firm name. Since the decease of Mr. Worcester, in 1900, Mr. Snow has by himself conducted a successful practice.

Since 1881 his name has been associated with that of his father in the firm of E. Snow & Son, which has been continuously engaged in carrying on a general store, mill, and lumber manufacturing at Snowville. He was for several years a member of the firm of W. N. Snow & Co., manufacturers of carriages and sleighs at the same place. Except for these business enterprises he has devoted himself exclusively to his profession.

He served on the school board for the city of Rochester from 1899 to 1904. He has served as warden of the Congregational Church at Rochester since 1903, and as trustee of the Gafney Home for the Aged (of which he has been one of the chief promoters) since its organization in 1901. He is also trustee for several large estates. He became a director of the Rochester National Bank in January, 1899, and has been president of that institution since February 25, 1902. He has built in Rochester three houses, including his present residence on North Main street. He is a member of Trinity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Snowville, New Hampshire; Humane Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Orient Council, Royal and Select Masters; Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar, Rochester, New Hampshire; and of Bektash Temple, Mystic Shrine, Concord, New Hampshire.

He married Susie Currier, of Haverhill, New Hampshire, November 28, 1888. By her he had two children—Conrad Edwin, born at Haverhill, August 6, 1889; and Leslie Whitmore, born at Snowville, December 9, 1890. She was the daughter of Franklin Pettingil Currier (born July 12, 1830) and Missouri (Whitmore) Currier (born February 3, 1839). Frank P. Currier is descended from Richard Currier, of South Hampton, Massachusetts, and Hezekiah Foster, of Salisbury, New Hampshire, both Revolutionary soldiers, and from Hezekiah's son, Richard Foster, who fought in 1812. The Foster line in America sprang from Sergeant Thomas Foster (came to America 1634, died 1682), son of the Rev. Thomas Foster, of Ipswich, England (died, 1628). Missouri (Whitmore) Currier is seven generations from John Whitmore, who came from England, was representative to the New Haven Assembly in 1647, and was murdered by the Indians at Stamford, Connecticut, October, 1648. His son Francis (born England, 1625, died Cambridge, October 12, 1685), a large land owner about Cambridge, fought in the Indian wars. She is also descended from Sir Francis Townley, of Townley Hall, Lancashire, England (about 1600), whose

grandson William Chase came to Yarmouth in America, in 1689. Susie E. Snow died June 6, 1892, and Mr. Snow married Norma C. Currier, sister of his first wife, in June, 1894.

(The material for this sketch has been obligingly furnished by Conrad Edwin Snow.)

Peter, being one of the twelve PERKINS Apostles, his name was a favorite one for centuries among Christians.

It issued the form of Pierre in France, whence it found its way into England and there took the diminutive form of Perkin. This gradually and naturally became Perkins and, in time, was bestowed upon or assumed by one as a surname. Many of the name were among the early settlers of New England, and their descendants have borne honorable part in the development of modern civilization in the Western Hemisphere.

(I) John Perkins was born in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, in 1590. On December 1, 1630, he set sail from Bristol in the "Lyon," William Pierce master, with his wife (Judith Gater), five children, and about a dozen other companions. They reached Nantasket, February 5, 1631, and settled in Boston. He was the first of that name to settle in New England.

He was one of the twelve who accompanied John Winthrop, Jr., to settle in Ipswich, where he was made freeman May 18, 1631. By another authority he did not move until 1633. On April 3, 1632, "It was ordered" by the General Court, "that noe pson wtsoever shall shoot att fowle upon Pullen Poynte or Noddles Ileland; but that the sd places shalbe reserved for John Perkins to take fowle wth netts." Also, November 7, 1632, John and three others were "appointed by the Court to sett downe the bounds betwixte Dorchester and Rocksbury." He at once took a prominent stand among the colonists, and in 1636 and for many years afterwards, represented Ipswich in the general high court. In 1645 he was appraiser, and signed the inventory of the estate of Sarah Dillingham. In 1648 and 1652 he served on the grand jury. In March, 1650, "being above the age of sixty he was freed from ordinary training of the Court." He made his will (probate office, Salem, Massachusetts), March 28, 1654, and died a few months later, aged sixty-four.

(II) Jacob, the fifth child and third son, was born in England in 1624. He was chosen sergeant of the Ipswich military company in 1664, and was afterwards known as Sergeant Jacob Perkins. By his father's will he came into possession of the homestead and lands upon his mother's death. At this place there is a well still known as "Jacob's Well." He was a farmer, and his name frequently appears in the records of conveyances of farming lands. He died in Ipswich, January 27, 1699-1700, aged seventy-six years. He married first, Elizabeth (Lovell?) about 1648. By her he had nine children. She died February 12, 1685, at about fifty years of age. Jacob afterwards married Damaris Robinson, a widow, who survived him.

(III) Jacob (2), fifth child and second son of Jacob (1) Perkins, was born August 3, 1662, and died November, 1705. His father Jacob gave him a deed of land (to which a Thomas Lovell was witness, March 7, 1687). December 27, 1684, he married Elizabeth Sparks, daughter of John Sparks. They had three children. She died April 10, 1692. He again married, January 5, 1693, Sarah Treadwell, who was executrix of his will. By her he had five children.

(IV) Jacob (3), first child of Jacob (2) Perkins (and Elizabeth), was born February 15, 1685. He went to Cape Neddick, now York, Maine, to reside, and there died. He married first, Lydia Stover, and had by her three children. On October 17, 1717, he married Anna Littlefield, daughter of Josiah Littlefield, and had by her eight children, three of whom were Elisha, Josiah and Newman.

(V) Josiah, eighth child and sixth son of Jacob (3) Perkins, and fifth child of Anna, was born about 1740, and was a farmer in Wells, Maine. He married Susan Allen, and had ten children, two of whom were Jonathan and Jacob.

(VI) Jonathan, sixth child and third son of Josiah and Susan (Allen) Perkins, was a farmer in Wells, Maine, and married Lydia Perkins, his cousin, daughter of Newman and Sarah (Sawyer) Perkins. They had eight children.

(VII) Stephen Perkins, the first child, was born in Wells, Maine, February 4, 1789. In 1812 he moved from Wells to Conway, New Hampshire, and bought for five hundred dollars, of Sulvanus S. Clark, "100 acres more or less" of land situated in the eastern part of Eaton, New Hampshire, being the first of this name to settle in Eaton. The deed, dated November 16, 1812, is recorded in the Strafford county records. Here, on a most picturesque elevation, he made his first clearing and built a log house. In the spring of 1813 he brought his family. This farm came to be one of the finest in the town. Afterwards he built a new set of buildings. He was by trade a very good carpenter and did much of the work himself. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican. He was a member of the board of selectmen for fifteen years, 1823-33 inclusive, and 1836-39 inclusive. In 1845 and 1846 he was representative to the state legislature. He was a man of unusual physical presence. Those who remember him describe him as "tall, spare, straight as an Indian, with dark hair and eyes." For many years he was by common consent the leading citizen of Eaton, presiding over the deliberations of the town meetings and controlling the political events of the locality. He was held in high esteem in the community because of his integrity and his business training. His advice was often sought by his fellow citizens and he came justly by his title of "Squire." He was justice for forty years. Both he and his wife were Free-will Baptists. He died in Eaton, May 28, 1862, aged seventy-three. He married, September 28, 1809, his cousin, Philomela Perkins, daughter of Jacob Perkins (born 1764) who was the seventh child of Josiah Perkins. Jacob Perkins was a farmer in Wells, Maine, and married Elizabeth Perkins, his cousin, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Perkins. They had seven children, two of whom, Stephen W. and Joseph E., became prominent and leading citizens of Eaton. Stephen and Philomela Perkins had three children. Philomela died September 28, 1863, aged seventy-four.

(VIII) John W. Perkins, second child and only son of Stephen, was born in Eaton, June 7, 1813. He received his education in the common schools of Eaton and Wells, Maine. He lived at the home of his parents until twenty-six years of age, helping to clear up the farm. Then, on December 19, 1839, he moved to a farm two miles west, previously owned by Charles T. Hatch, where he lived until March 22, 1875, when he removed to the Rice estate, Brownfield Center, Maine. In 1880 he sold the Rice estate, having (1877) bought the Timothy Gibson farm, west of Brownfield village. Here he remained until his death. He was an

industrious and successful farmer. The broad and massive but neatly laid stone walls about his farm in Eaton still stand as monuments to his industry. Strictly temperate in all things, he was a man of sterling qualities, whose word was always to be depended upon, a good adviser, and highly respected by all who knew him. He was justice of the peace from 1858-1875, but although many times importuned by his townspeople to accept office, he refused all political favors. He was a Republican. He was a practical student of natural history, and knew the habits and traits of every wild animal or bird that frequented his farm. He read much, and those who conversed with him found his mind a store-house of general information. Both he and his wife were members of the Freewill Baptist Church at Eaton Center. He died November 4, 1897, aged eighty-four. He married, December 17, 1839, Caroline Nason (born May 22, 1824), daughter of Ephraim and Sally Wolcott Nason. Sally was born April 7, 1800, in Holderness, New Hampshire, and married December 3, 1819 (died September 21, 1873) Ephraim, son of Ephraim and Eleanor Dam Nason, was born in Gorham, Maine, November 19, 1792, and died October 16, 1875. His father, Ephraim Nason, came from Cape Elizabeth to Gorham. Ephraim, Jr., came to Eaton, New Hampshire, September, 1815, and settled on what was then known as Kenniston Hill, in the extreme eastern part of the town, a location commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, including the White Mountain range. He was a farmer, and was in politics a Republican. He was very tall and a champion wrestler. He had eleven children. John and Caroline Nason Perkins had three children—Helen M., Alvin F., and Clara A. Caroline died May 6, 1901, aged seventy-six.

(IX) (1) Helen M. Perkins was born May 16, 1842; and on October 14, 1857, married Edwin Snow. They had four children—Nellie H., Isabella, Leslie P. and Bertha C.

Nellie H. married Andrew J. White, of Eaton, December 1, 1877. They resided at Snowville until 1882, when they moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan. Since 1895 they have resided at Big Rapids, Michigan. Mr. White is a general contractor and builder and has planned and built many important buildings in the two last named cities. They have the following children: Wallace E. (June 24, 1881), J. Leonard (September 24, 1886), Marion L. (August 19, 1897), and Ralph S. (January 1, 1906). Wallace E. is at Spokane, Washington, is married (January 1, 1906) and has one child, Wallace E., Jr. (1907).

Isabella married Leonard W. Atkinson, M. D., of Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 3, 1884. Dr. Atkinson received his education at the Cambridge Latin School, and is a graduate of the Boston University School of Medicine (1884). He has practiced medicine at Cherry Valley, Worcester and Winchendon, Massachusetts, and at Conway, New Hampshire. He is now located at Fryeburg, Maine, where he has a large practice. They have the following children: Leona Belle (October 15, 1888), Rachel (November 26, 1894), Muriel (October 31, 1898), Kenneth Kinsman (December 1, 1901), Roger Wolcott (June 1, 1905).

Leslie P. Snow is the subject of the foregoing Snow sketch.

Bertha C. Snow is unmarried.

2. Alvin F. Perkins was born in Eaton, November 4, 1847. He was educated in the common schools of Eaton and Brownfield, Maine, and at North Parsonsfield Seminary. He was a farmer in early life, and followed a mercantile business in

connection with it after his removal to Brownfield in the fall of 1874. He is a Republican, and was a member of the board of selectmen of Eaton in 1872-74, and treasurer in 1873. He was supervisor of schools in 1888 and chairman of the board of selectmen of Brownfield, Maine, 1895-96. His home (1907) is at Brownfield, on the place previously occupied by his father. He united with the Congregational Church at Brownfield in 1880. He married, on September 30, 1875, Clara J. Giles, daughter of Thomas R. and Jane M. Giles. She was long a school teacher in Eaton, and a member of the Free Baptist Church at South Eaton. She died in Brownfield, Maine, September 3, 1877. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Perkins was again married to Rachel A. Lowell, daughter of Mial J. and Rachel Storer Lowell, of Hiram, Maine. They have one child, Beatrice A. Perkins (born October 4, 1885), who married Byron G. Anderson of Portland, July 1, 1905, and who has two children, Roland G. (born July 11, 1906) and Reginald P. (born July 14, 1907). They reside in Brockton, Massachusetts.

3. Clara A. Perkins, born at Eaton, September 25, 1853, married David P. Cutting, of Manchester, and settled in Freedom, New Hampshire, where Mr. Cutting built a home in 1887. He was engaged in the undertaking business until 1902, when he sold out his business and became a traveling salesman. They have resided in Laconia since 1903. (The material for this line has been kindly furnished by Alvin F. Perkins.)

(Second Family.)

PERKINS This is an old Colonial family, in the veins of whose members are strains of blood of some of the ablest of the New England leaders. The majority of the members of this family have been noted for their energetic industry, attention to details, fidelity to the causes they espoused, unflinching courage and preparedness for the issue when the day of trial came. These characteristics have made the family locally prominent for generations, and produced within it one of the brilliant figures of the great Civil war.

(I) The Rev. William Perkins, born in London, England, August 25, 1607, who came to this country and settled at Topsfield in New England, traced descent from George Perkins and Catherine, his wife, of Abbots Salford, in the county of Warwick, England. He married at Roxbury, August 10, 1636, Elizabeth Wootton. He left in his own handwriting a curious document which is preserved among the Topsfield records. It contained a list of his children and their marriages, accompanied by comments. The first two children were born at Roxbury, the next three at Weymouth, one at "Gloster," and the remaining four of his ten children were born at Topsfield. He records his daughter Sarah's marriage to John Bradstreet, Esq., nephew of Major-General Dennison; and of "Tobijah Perkins, my second son," to a daughter of Major-General Dennison. Rev. William Perkins seems to have been a prominent man, making several voyages to England, leaving a bequest to Harvard College, and such records as indicate position. His death occurred May 21, 1682.

(II) Timothy, ninth child and fifth son of the Rev. William Perkins, was born at Topsfield, August 11, 1658. He married, August 2, 1686, Edna Hazen, of Rawley, and died in 1728. The record speaks of a deed of land of fifty-five acres in Audover given to "son Timothy" by Timothy and Edna Perkins, May 23, 1727. This part of Audover was

incorporated June 20, 1728, with part of Salem, Topsfield, and Boxford into the town of Middleton, Massachusetts. Timothy and Edna Perkins had eight children.

(III) Timothy (2), eldest son of Timothy (1) and Edna Perkins, was born September 21, 1787. He married (first) Ruth Dorman, who died March 12, 1713, leaving a daughter Ruth, who was baptised in Springfield, August 29, 1714. He married (second) Hannah Buxton (or Buckston), of Salem, by whom he had six children. The Buxtons were early settlers of Salem, in what is now Peabody, and some of the original land and "Buxton Hill" are still owned by the family.

(IV) Timothy (3), the second son of Timothy (2) and Hannah (Buxton) Perkins, was born December 9, 1716, and baptized at Topsfield, December 22, 1716. He married (first) Phoebe Peters, and had five children by her. The eldest daughter, Sarah, was the mother of Mrs. Jonathan Lovejoy, of Sanbornton, mentioned more than once in Daniel Webster's letters, as the "Handsome wife of my friend William Lovejoy," and grandmother of Mary Lovejoy, also very handsome, who married her third half cousin, Tarrant Augustus Perkins, son of Roger Eliot Perkins, and brother of Hamilton Eliot Perkins, about 1834. Timothy Perkins married (second) Hannah Trowbridge, a direct descendant of Increase Mather, first president of Harvard College. She was born July 28, 1740, died January 8, 1826, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Perkins died January 6, 1809, aged ninety-three years. They had thirteen children, among whom were Roger Eliot Perkins, a younger brother Brinsley, and a sister Catherine, who married Dr. Lerner, of Hopkinton.

(V) Roger Eliot, son of Timothy (3) and Hannah (Trowbridge) Perkins, was born July 11, 1769, and died April 14, 1825. He married, December 10, 1796, Esther M. Blanchard, born in Milford, New Hampshire, May 4, 1774, died December 8, 1824, daughter of Captain Augustus Blanchard, who served in the Revolutionary war. Roger Eliot Perkins moved from Salem and settled in Hopkinton, New Hampshire. His brother Brinsley and sister Mrs. Lerner also lived there. Mr. Perkins at the time of his death was one of the largest landholders in New Hampshire. He gave each of his children a good education, and although not a church member, gave liberally to the churches. Mr. Perkins was a cousin of the late Madame Peabody, who was a daughter of the Rev. William Smith, of Salem; and his wife, Esther M. Blanchard, was a cousin of the late Madame Endicott. Mr. Perkins' parents who came with him from Middleton, Massachusetts, to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, repose with him and his wife and younger children in the tomb which he built in the graveyard at the latter place. His children were: Harriet Trowbridge, born December 31, 1797, died in May, 1873; married Joseph B. Towne (she has been characterized as a wonderfully good and saintly woman); Jonathan Blanchard, April 28, 1799; Caroline Lovell, May 1, 1801; Marinda Hubbard, April 22, 1803, died October 16, 1804; Hamilton Eliot, November 23, 1805; Hamlet Houghton, April 30, 1808; Tarrant Augustus, August 17, 1809; Esther Marinda, June 15, 1812, died January 31, 1820.

(VI) Hamilton Eliot, son of Roger Eliot and Esther M. (Blanchard) Perkins, was born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire, November 23, 1806, and died January 16, 1886, aged seventy-nine years. He married, May 14, 1833, Clara Bartlett George, born September 3, 1811, daughter of John and Ruth (Bridley) George, of Concord, New Hampshire,

and great-granddaughter of Captain Benjamin Emery, "Gentleman," one of the first settlers of Concord, who commanded a company at the battle of White Plains in the Revolution (see Emery, V). Clara Bartlett George died March 31, 1900, aged ninety years. Hamilton E. Perkins, after receiving his primary education at the schools about home, attended Norwich University in Vermont, and Phillips Exeter Academy. He afterward attended the law school of Harvard College, receiving a training that fitted him for a business life. He lived some time at Contoocook, where he owned mills and was engaged in various industries, and held the office of postmaster. In 1844 he moved with his family to Boston and engaged in the African trade, owning and employing several ships. In 1857 he returned to Merrimack county, and in 1856 settled in Concord where he lived the remainder of his life. In 1855 he was elected judge of the probate court and filled that office sixteen years. The children of Hamilton E. and Clara B. (George) Perkins are as follows: Harriet Morton, born February 17, 1834; George Hamilton, October 20, 1835, died October 28, 1899; Susan George, November 18, 1838; Roger Eliot, May 24, 1841, died February 6, 1867; Francis Augustus, September 30, 1842, died November 18, 1842; John George, March 27, 1844, died October 16, 1844; Hamilton, July 23, 1847; and Frank, April 13, 1849, died June 26, 1866.

(VII) Harriet Morton, eldest child of Hamilton E. and Clara B. (George) Perkins, was born February 17, 1834, and married William Lawrence Foster, a judge of the supreme judicial court of New Hampshire. She died in Concord, 1899, leaving a family of sons and daughters.

(VIII) George Hamilton, second child and eldest son of Hamilton E. and Clara B. (George) Perkins, was born in Hopkinton, October 20, 1835, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1899. He lived in the country and enjoyed the outdoor life of a country boy until he was about eight years old, when he accompanied his father's family to Boston where he spent the next three years. Then returning to Merrimack county he engaged in the sports and learned the lessons that fall to the lot of a vigorous lad who grows up under circumstances embracing life on a farm or in a small town. He was always busy, sometimes in mischief, performing the tasks set for him to do, taking interest in every beast and bird, and often reluctantly learning the lessons a watchful and loving mother required him to learn. He attended the academy of Hopkinton somewhat irregularly during his early years, and later studied at Gilmanton. When fourteen years of age Hon. Charles H. Peaslee, at that time a member of congress, urged George's parents to accept for their son an appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, which they finally did. While there he wrote many letters home, always showing the greatest attachment to home and everything connected with it. This love for home and friends was one of the strongest impulses of his nature through life. He graduated at the Naval Academy in 1856, and was ordered to the sloop of war "Cyane," Captain Robb. The ship went to Aspinwall, Central America, where trouble had grown out of the filibustering expedition of General Walker. Here he saw a great deal that was new, and learned much that was useful to him in after life. In this ship he also cruised as far north as Newfoundland and back to Hayti, when he was transferred to the "Release," and made a voyage to the Mediterranean, and afterwards to



G. W. Perkins

South America, with the Paraguay expedition. At Montevideo he was transferred to the "Sabine," returning to the United States for his passed-midshipman examination. This being over he was ordered to the west coast of Africa as acting master of the United States steamship "Sumpter." On that station he saw a good deal of dull, monotonous, and trying service, where there were only a few small white settlements on a coast thousands of miles in extent, the elements of danger from storm and disease always being great. In June, 1861, he was made acting first lieutenant, a great compliment under the circumstances to a young man of twenty-four. He makes a calculation about this time, and finds that since they left New York they had run over fifty thousand miles. The "Sumpter" soon returned to the United States, and the young officer was ordered to the United States steam gunboat "Cayuga" as first lieutenant, a berth which he wrote home he found "as onerous as it was honorary." The "Cayuga" was ordered to report to Commodore Farragut at Ship Island, and was soon one of the great fleet prepared to attack New Orleans. In the attack on that city, which occurred April 24, the "Cayuga" led, and Lieutenant Perkins had the honor of piloting the vessel, and his quick observation and skillful management in steering the vessel took the "Cayuga" past Forts Jackson and St. Philip in safety, though masts and rigging were badly shot through by the rain of projectiles hurled at her. Once past the forts she was attacked by eleven of the enemy's vessels, but made such a great fight that she crippled and took the "Governor Moore," the ram "Manassas," and a third vessel. Then with the arrival of the remainder of the fleet the day was won. The "Cayuga" led the way to New Orleans, and there Commodore Farragut ordered Captain Bailey to go on shore and demand the surrender of the city. He selected Lieutenant Perkins to go with him, and they two went ashore and passed through a howling, frenzied, threatening mob of citizens to the City Hall and performed their mission. Doubtless they would never have returned alive to the ship if Pierre Soule had not worked a ruse to attract the mob while these two brave officers were taken to the boat landing in a carriage. Lieutenant Perkins' action in the battle at the fort and the events that followed marked him as one of the coolest and bravest men in the navy and brought him unstinted praise.

He next commanded the "New London," and then the "Pensacola" on the Mississippi and along the coast. He was next appointed to the command of the "Chickasaw," a new and untried monitor. In the battle of Mobile Bay, which followed on August 5, Captain Perkins pitted his vessel against the rebel ram "Tennessee," disabled her, and forced her to surrender, having shot away her smokestack, destroyed her steering gear, and jammed her after ports, rendering her guns useless, while one of the shots wounded the rebel commander, Admiral Buchanan. This brilliant action of Lieutenant-Commander Perkins elicited the highest encomiums from his companions in arms from the admiral down, and from the newspapers. He had obtained leave to visit his home before he assumed command of the "Chickasaw," and only volunteered to command her in the attack on the fleet, but he was not detached until July 10, 1865. The winter following he was superintendent of ironclads in the harbor of New Orleans, and the next year, in May, 1867, he was sent on a three years' cruise in the Pacific as first lieutenant of the "Lackawanna."

After this cruise he was ordered on ordnance

duty in Boston, March 19, 1869, and continued in that position until March, 1871, when he took the new steamer "Nantasket" on her trial trip to New York. January 19, 1871, he was appointed commander in the navy. In March, 1871, he was ordered to command the "Relief," which carried stores from the United States to France, at that time suffering from famine resulting from the disorders of the Communists. After an absence of six months he returned to the Boston navy yard, but was soon after transferred to the position of lighthouse inspector of the second district, and continued to reside in Boston, which had now become his home. In 1877 he was ordered to China to take command of the United States steamer "Ashuelot." He performed the routine duties of his station until October, 1878, when he received orders to cruise as far south as Bangkok, and to visit various ports in Japan, China and the Philippines. While lying at Hong Kong, General Grant and party arrived on their trip around the world, and Captain Perkins was ordered to convey them from Hong Kong to Canton and back, which proved a very enjoyable voyage to all. After his return Captain Perkins gave up his command of the "Ashuelot" to Commander Johnson, who had been appointed to succeed him and returned to the United States. In March, 1882, Captain Perkins received his appointment as captain in the navy by regular promotion. In the year 1884-85 he made a year's cruise in command of Farragut's famous old "Hartford," then flagship of our Pacific squadron. This cruise included the Pacific ports of North and South America and Honolulu. He retired from service in 1891 as captain after forty years faithful service upon the active list of the United States Navy, and by special act of congress, in January, 1896, was honored with the rank of commodore.

Lieutenant-Commander Perkins was married in 1870 to Anna Minot Weld, daughter of William F. Weld, of Boston, Massachusetts. Of this marriage there was one child, Isabel, who is now the wife of Lary Anderson, and lives at Brookline, Massachusetts, and Washington, D. C. Commodore Perkins died at his home in Boston, October 29, 1899, and was buried in the cemetery at Forest Hills. A magnificent monument to the memory of Commodore Perkins was erected by his widow and daughter in the State House enclosure, facing State street, Concord, and presented to the state of New Hampshire with appropriate exercises, April 25, 1902. In the presence of many persons of official and social prominence, and more than ten thousand citizens, the statue, the work of Daniel C. French, of New York City, and unveiled by Mrs. Lary Anderson, escorted by her uncle, Mr. Hamilton Perkins, of Boston. In behalf of the donor, Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, United States navy, presented the statue to the state of New Hampshire, which was accepted in behalf of the state by His Excellency Chester B. Jordan, governor of New Hampshire. Beneath the statue is the following inscription:

GEORGE HAMILTON PERKINS.
COMMODORE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Born at Hopkinton, New Hampshire,
October 20, 1835.

Died in Boston, Massachusetts, Octo-
ber 28, 1899.

Entered the Navy as Midshipman, Octo-
ber 1, 1851, and served his country
with Honor Forty-eight years.

Genial and lovable as a Man—Able and

Resourceful as an Officer—Gallant and Inspiring as a Leader—His intrepid conduct at the Passage of the Forts below New Orleans—His Heroism in the surrender of that City—His Skill and Daring on notable occasions on the Mississippi River and in the Gulf of Mexico—His achievements in Mobile Bay when as Commander of the Chickasaw He compelled the surrender of the Tennessee won from the Navy unqualified admiration and from Admiral Farragut these words: "The Bravest Man That Ever Trod the Deck of a Ship."

The inscription in front of the Statue:

Forts Jackson and St. Philip,

April 24, 1862.

Capture of the Gov. Moore and Three Ships of the Montgomery Flotilla, Below New Orleans,

April 25, 1862.

Capture of the Chalmette Batteries,

April 25, 1862.

Surrender of New Orleans,

April 25, 1862.

Skirmishes on the Mississippi River,

July, 1862.

Port Hudson and Whitehall's Point,

July, 1863.

Capture of the Mary Sorley,

August 5, 1864.

Battle of Mobile Bay,

August 5, 1864.

Capture of the Tennessee,

August 5, 1864.

Fort Powell,

August 5, 1864.

Fort Gaines,

August 8, 1864.

Fort Morgan,

August 23, 1864.

(VII) Susan George, second daughter and third child of Hamilton Eliot and Clara Bartlett (George) Perkins, of Hopkinton and Concord, New Hampshire, was born in Contoocook, New Hampshire, November 18, 1838. The spacious old mansion, which was her birthplace and early home, still stands near the river in the village of Contoocook, which is part of the township of Hopkinton. When Miss Perkins was six years of age her father moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they lived for two years; but with this exception the house near the river continued to be the family home till 1856, when Judge Perkins moved to Concord, New Hampshire. Miss Perkins obtained her early education at Maria Eastman's private school in Concord, at the Hopkinton Academy, and at the Convent in Georgetown, D. C., where she remained two years. She early manifested musical ability, and she had constant training from the age of six years, an unusual opportunity for that period. A member of a large and hospitable family, Miss Perkins's earlier years were much given to social visiting and entertaining in Concord, Boston, and other places. But as time went by, her intellectual gifts and executive ability found more scope. She was able, by good management and wise handling of her affairs, to provide a competence for herself before she received the inheritance with which she has done so much public good in her later years.

A brilliant talker, an elegant letter-writer, with

a voice of unusual charm, Miss Perkins was always the life of any social circle of which she was a member. She was skillful in arranging tableaux and amateur theatricals, and many are the church affairs and charitable entertainments which she has brought to a successful issue. She has an extensive acquaintance with the best literature and a knowledge of the world; these acquirements with her keen wit, clear judgment and incisive utterance make her always an interesting companion. In 1886, after the death of her father, she bought her present home at the corner of North Main and Chapel streets in Concord. She has constantly enlarged and improved the buildings and adorned the grounds till the place is now one of the most attractive in town. Her tulip-beds in the spring are a delight to the eye.

Upon the death of her brother, Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, Miss Perkins found her resources greatly increased, and it was then that the qualities of her brain and heart became more fully manifest. The judicious apportionment of her fortune has given full scope to her organizing mind and to the practical and ideal elements of her nature. Her private benefactions are numberless, and her public gifts have been so many that she may in truth be called the Helen Gould of this region. One of her earliest gifts was of two scholarships of three thousand dollars each—one to Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont; and one to Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. These scholarships were in memory of her father, who was educated at these institutions. In 1902 she built the Roger Eliot Foster Memorial and gave it as a parish house to St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Concord. This and other gifts to that church amount to about thirty thousand dollars. In 1904 she built, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars, the beautiful granite, mortuary chapel at Blossom Hill cemetery, and gave it to the city as a memorial to her mother, Clara B. Perkins. In 1906 she built a gymnasium for St. Mary's School in Concord, of which institution she is one of the trustees, and on which she has expended many thousand dollars. During the last few years Miss Perkins has given away about fifty thousand dollars for philanthropic purposes of which this brief recital conveys but an inadequate idea. She is intensely public-spirited, and devoted to the town where most of her life has been spent. Although somewhat handicapped by ill-health and averse to holding outside offices, she is active in furthering the best interests of Concord, and never fails to respond to any plan for civic betterment. She is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Miss Perkins became a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in early youth; she has always been loyal to that faith, though her wide outlook upon life and her far-reaching sympathies have not been confined by ecclesiastical bounds. In building the parish house Miss Perkins was actuated by a desire not only to benefit the church, but by a wish to perpetuate the memory of a beloved nephew, whose education she had superintended, and to whose welfare she was devoted. Roger Eliot Foster, youngest son and child of Judge William Lawrence and Harriet Morton (Perkins) Foster, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, September 12, 1867. He died in the same city March 26, 1900. A youth of many accomplishments and singular personal charm, he was cut off in the prime of young manhood just when the brightest prospects seemed opening before him.

In 1903 and 1904 Miss Perkins made an ex-

tended tour of Europe, remaining abroad for fourteen months. On this trip she was accompanied by two devoted attendants, James and Mary Powers, who have long formed a part of her household. After her return she reopened her house, and in her pleasant home, surrounded by a large circle of friends, she passes busy days planning for the good of others. Had her abilities been concentrated in any one channel or devoted to her own personal advancement, she might have won a name for herself. As it is she has lived a life of service for others, and her brilliant gifts have been consecrated to helping the world.

(VII) Roger Eliot, fourth child of Hamilton E. and Clara B. (George) Perkins, was born May 24, 1841, and died February 6, 1867. He graduated from the high schools of Concord, and then studied medicine in the office of Dr. Gage, of Concord. He afterward took a course in medicine, and graduated from the medical department of Harvard University, and started to practice in St. Louis, Missouri. He was there for a short time, and died at the threshold of a bright career as a practitioner.

(VII) Hamilton, seventh child of Hamilton E. and Clara B. (George) Perkins, was born July 23, 1847, and at the age of fourteen was appointed to the United States Naval Academy, from which he graduated four years later as a midshipman. He served in the navy until 1885, when he resigned, having attained the rank of lieutenant. He was then appointed freight agent of the Boston & Albany railroad, which place he filled till the road became a part of the Vanderbilt system. He married Elizabeth B. Bliss, daughter of William Bliss, president of the Boston & Albany railroad. He lives in Boston.

(VII) Frank, youngest child of Hamilton E. and Clara B. (George) Perkins, was born April 13, 1849, and died June 26, 1866. He attended the high school of Concord and the business college, and started upon a business career. Shortly afterward he was taken sick, and died after a brief illness, at the age of eighteen years.

(Third Family.)

The line herein traced belongs to PERKINS New Hampshire from the beginning of permanent settlements within the present state. It has furnished to New Hampshire many worthy and useful citizens and is still ably represented in the state (another line of simultaneous arrival follows).

(I) Abraham Perkins, the founder of this line, was found in New England almost simultaneously with William Perkins of Ipswich and Topsfield, Massachusetts. Abraham Perkins was born about 1613, and was admitted freeman at Hampton, Massachusetts (now New Hampshire), May 13, 1640. In the preceding January he received from the town a grant of eighty acres of land, and in 1646 he was the possessor of three shares in the commons. He seems to have been a man of intelligence and business capacity, and he was often employed to transact both public and private affairs in the town. His handwriting, as preserved, resembles more nearly the modern writing than most of the ancient manuscripts. He was town marshal in 1654. He seems to have remained, through life, where he first settled, and died suddenly August 31, 1683, aged seventy years. His wife Mary survived him more than twenty-two years and died May 29, 1706, at the age of eighty-eight years. Their children were: Mary, Abraham, Luke, Humphrey (died young), Timothy (died young), James, Jonathan, David, Abigail, Timothy, Sarah

and Humphrey. It has been claimed that his eldest son was the first white child born in Hampton. There was one other who was baptized earlier but it is not certain whether or not he was born there.

Isaac Perkins is supposed to have been a brother of Abraham, but nothing in the records appears to verify it. Both appear about the same time in Hampton, and the house lots assigned to them adjoined each other, each containing five acres. Isaac's house was nearly on the site of the present Baptist parsonage, and he lived there for more than ten years. In June, 1652, he purchased of Rev. Timothy Dalton, for fifty pounds, a farm lying next to the Salisbury line, in what is now Seabrook, and he removed thither soon after. He died in November, 1685. His wife's name was Susannah, and their children were: Lydia, Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca, Daniel, Caleb, Benjamin, Susannah, Anna, Mary, Ebenezer and Joseph.

(II) Caleb, third son and fifth child of Isaac and Susannah Perkins, resided in Hampton. He was married, April 24, 1677, to Bethiah, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Knapp) Philbrick and granddaughter of Thomas Philbrick, the pioneer of the family in New England. She was born December 15, 1654. Their children were: Rhoda, Benjamin and Anna.

(III) Benjamin, only son of Caleb and Bethiah (Philbrick) Perkins, was born May 11, 1680, and resided in Hampton Falls. He was married March 1, 1710, to Lydia McCrease and their children were: Joseph, Lydia, Jonathan and Abigail.

(IV) Joseph, eldest child of Benjamin and Lydia (McCrease) Perkins, was born May 5, 1712, and resided in Hampton Falls. He was married October 31, 1734, to Elizabeth Dow. Their children were: David, Lydia, Daniel, Sarah, Benjamin and Hannah.

(V) David, eldest child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dow) Perkins, was born October 1, 1735, in Hampton Falls, and settled in Epping, New Hampshire, where he lived for a time. He signed the association test there in 1776. Soon after the Revolution he settled in Windsor, New Hampshire, and cleared land on which he built a cabin. His wife was Mehitabel Swett.

(VI) James, son of David and Mehitabel (Swett) Perkins, was seven years of age when his parents settled in Windsor. There he grew up and was married to Hannah Preston, daughter of David Preston of Windsor. They were the parents of five children: Julienne, the first, became the wife of Robert Kelso of New Boston (see Kelso); Franklin, married a Coolidge of Hillsboro; Mahala, became the wife of Oliver Swett, and resided in Antrim; James W., the subject of the following paragraph; Simon, married Jane Gibson, and resided in Hillsboro.

(VII) James Warren, second son and fourth child of James and Hannah (Preston) Perkins, was born November 1, 1821, in Windsor, and died October 8, 1899, in Antrim. In early life he was a follower of the sea, and covered nearly all of the globe in his travels. He made his home in Windsor until 1862, and was active in the conduct of town affairs, holding various offices, and was a representative to the general court before the civil war. In 1862 he purchased a farm in Antrim, now occupied by his son, and there continued to reside until his death. He was a deacon of the Presbyterian Church in Antrim. He was married to Mary Jane Somes of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who was born April 8, 1828, in Edgecomb, Maine. She died August 21, 1851, in Windsor, and Mr. Perkins subse-

quently married Aurilla W. Stacy of Stoddard, New Hampshire, who was born October 1, 1829, and died March 5, 1895, in Antrim.

(VIII) James Elroe, only child of James W. and Aurilla W. (Stacy) Perkins, was born September 23, 1858, in Windsor, and was but four years of age when he removed to Antrim with his parents. He received his education in the public schools of that town, and was early compelled by the failing health of his father to take charge of the home farm. This is a large farm, and under his management has been greatly improved and supplied with new and modern buildings. Mr. Perkins is an extensive dealer and trader in lumber and cattle, and continually maintains upon his farm a large stock of neat animals. He is interested in the progress of the state and nation, and has taken an active part in the conduct of town affairs. He has served as selectman, and for many years as a member of the school board, and is now deputy sheriff of Hillsboro county for Antrim. He has been connected with many well known law cases in New Hampshire. In political sentiment he is a Republican. His acquaintance is wide and his pleasant and genial manners have made a host of friends for him. He was married December 20, 1881, at Harrisville, New Hampshire, to Mary M. Stoddard, who was born in Nelson, New Hampshire, October 14, 1861, daughter of Prentiss W. and Mary A. (Atwood) Stoddard, of Nelson, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were the parents of three children. The eldest, Lester Ellsworth, was born March 30, 1884, and attended the high school of Antrim. On account of failing health he was obliged to leave school and spend much of his time in Florida, from which he received much benefit. He resides at home and assists his father in the care of the farm and his business. Arthur Dean, born February 20, 1886, was a robust boy, but was seized with appendicitis, and died June 17, 1894. Archie Dean was born November 7, 1894, and is now a student at school.

(Fourth Family.)

PERKINS Within a few months after the settlement of Hampton, New Hampshire, two brothers (according to tradition), Abraham and Isaac Perkins, joined the community and were assigned adjoining house lots of five acres each.

(I) The house of Isaac Perkins was located near the site of the present Baptist parsonage in Hampton, and he resided there more than ten years. In June, 1652, he purchased from Rev. Timothy Dalton, for fifty pounds, a farm adjoining the Salisbury line, now in Seabrook. There he died in November, 1685. His wife's name was Susannah, and their children were: Lydia, Isaac, Jacob, Rebecca, Daniel, Caleb, Benjamin, Susannah, Hannah, Mary, Ebenezer and Joseph.

(II) Caleb, third son and fifth child of Isaac and Susanna Perkins, lived in Hampton, and was married April 24, 1677, to Bethia, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Knapp) Philbrick, of Hampton. She was born September 11, 1651, and was the mother of Rhoda, Benjamin and Ann Perkins.

(III) Benjamin, only son of Caleb and Bethia (Philbrick) Perkins, was born May 11, 1680, in Hampton, and resided at Hampton Falls. He was married March 1, 1710, to Lydia McCrease, and they were the parents of: Joseph, Lydia, Daniel, Mary, Jonathan and Abigail.

(IV) Joseph, eldest child of Benjamin and Lydia (McCrease) Perkins, was born May 5, 1712, in Hampton Falls and passed his life there. He was

married October 31, 1734, to Elizabeth Dow, probably a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Weare) Dow. Their children were: David, Lydia, Daniel, Sarah, Benjamin and Hannah.

(V) Benjamin (2), third son and fifth child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dow) Perkins, was born October 17, 1746, in Hampton Falls, and settled in Wakefield, this state, where he was probably a farmer. No record of his marriage appears in New Hampshire, but the record of his children's births appearing in Wakefield, show her name to be Abigail. Their children were: Benjamin, John, William, David, Josiah, Joseph, Caleb, Bradbury and Ruth.

(VI) John, second son and child of Benjamin (2) and Abigail, Perkins, was born April 26, 1767, in Wakefield, and located in New Durham, New Hampshire, where his life was passed. The maiden surname of his wife was Kenniston.

(VII) David Kenniston, son of John Perkins, was born in New Durham in 1797. He resided in his native town and in Middleton until 1829, when he went to Whitefield, settling in the eastern part of that town. In 1839 he removed to Manchester, where followed the stone-mason's trade until his death, which occurred December 4, 1862. He married Margaret Rannels, who was a real daughter of the Revolution. The Rannels family came originally from Ayrshire, Scotland. John Rannels settled in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1718. His son Abraham, who is referred to in the records as a brave Scotch patriot, served as a soldier in the Continental army, as did also his five sons. One of the latter was the father of Mrs. Margaret Perkins. Her mother was before marriage Margaret Randall, daughter of Elder Benjamin Randall, known as the patriarch of the Free Will Baptist denomination. David K. and Margaret (Rannels) Perkins were the parents of nine children, namely: Nathaniel, Samuel K., Mary Ann (became Mrs. James Eastman and is no longer living), Mannasseh H., Nathan R., William Dana, Joan (Mrs. Moses Drew), David and another child who died in infancy.

(VIII) William Dana, fifth son and sixth child of David K. and Margaret (Rannels) Perkins, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire. When a young man he went to California, where he became prominently identified with public affairs, serving as state librarian and as railroad land agent. He was also interested in mines. His death occurred in California. He married Elizabeth Cram, and besides William D. Perkins, who will be again referred to, they were the parents of Dana and William.

(IX) William Dana (2), son of William D. and Elizabeth (Cram) Perkins, was born in Cornish, September 26, 1850. He attended school in his native town and began life as a farmer, but later entered the railway service, in which he remained some three years. He was subsequently for a few years employed as a machinist in Lancaster, and after relinquishing that occupation he resumed farming in Jefferson. He is quite active in civic affairs, being at the present time second selectman, and in politics he acts with the Democratic party. Mr. Perkins married Miss Elizabeth Holmes, daughter of Amasa and Eliza (Moore) Holmes. They had four children, namely: Alice, Austin, Florence and Carl. His wife died and he was again married.

(VI) Timothy Perkins was probably a descendant of the Hampton family, but defective records make it impossible to trace him. The record of his birth appears in the town of Jackson. He was married October 9, 1792, at Conway, to Mary (Polly) Gentleman. Their children were: John Y., Lemuel, George, Paul, Silas, Abbie, Betsy, Mary and Lydia.



J. B. Perkins

(VII) John Y., eldest child of Timothy and Mary (Gentleman) Perkins, was born December 9, 1793, in the town of Jackson, Carroll county, New Hampshire, and resided for a time in Jefferson, Coos county, where some of his children were born. He was an early settler of the town of Stark, where he died November 9, 1873. He married Nancy Potter, of Concord, New Hampshire. They had eleven children, five boys and six girls, as follows: Gentleman, Richard, Samuel, John W., Martin Van Buren, Mary Jane, Martha, Alice, Susan, Sarah and Rhody.

(VIII) Richard, son of John Y. and Nancy (Potter) Perkins, was born in Jackson, in 1824, and died April 26, 1869. About 1835 he went with his parents to Berlin, where he learned the millwright trade, and was employed by the Winslow Company, now the Berlin Mills Company, for fourteen years. He was a quiet industrious citizen, and a regular attendant at the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Lavina Blake, who died in April, 1869, daughter of Israel and Mary (Blake) Blake. They had six children: Elliott, went west May, 1876; Addie, married Ira S. Hawkins; Dora, married Thomas Wentworth; Lizzie, married Richard Wentworth; James B., who is mentioned below; Sadie, married Edward LeClair.

(IX) James Buchanan, fifth child and second son of Richard and Lavina (Blake) Perkins, was born in Berlin, June 6, 1857. He was educated in the public schools. He engaged at various occupations until he went to learn the trade of a carpenter. In 1880 he became millwright for the Berlin Mills Company, and master mechanic and builder in 1887, since which time he has superintended the construction of all the company's building and has not lost a single hour from his employment in all that time. He was made a Mason in the Gorham Lodge in 1878. He is one of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Berlin, and was master mechanic and chairman of the building committee at the time of the building of the church. He married, December 15, 1888, at Berlin, New Hampshire, Roxana F. Coffin, who was born in Berlin, 1852, daughter of Lowell and Sarah M. (Fuller) Coffin, of Boston, Massachusetts. Five children have been born to them: Inez M., Stella G. (deceased), infant (deceased), Robert G. and Lillian E.

James Perkins removed from Leominster, Massachusetts, and settled in Croydon, New Hampshire, in 1815, and built the grist mill, saw mill and carding machine at the Flat, and was a successful business man. He married Annie French, and they were the parents of four children.

(II) Marshall, son of James and Annie (French) Perkins, was born in Croydon, May 13, 1823, and died in Marlow, June 17, 1902, aged seventy-nine years. He was educated in the common schools, and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and then went to Dartmouth College, from which he graduated. He studied medicine and graduated from Cambridge Medical College. Soon after he settled at Marlow, where he resided until his death. He was a successful physician, a highly respected and useful citizen, a Republican in politics, active in party affairs, and was superintendent of schools, and served as moderator at town meetings for many years. He entered the United States service September 23, 1862, as assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in the following day, and served until he was mustered out July 8, 1865. He married, December 30, 1852, Harriett Adelaide Fiske, who was born in Marlow, April 8, 1834, daughter of Hon. Amos F. and Eliza (Stone) Fiske, of Marlow

(See Fiske, XVI). They were the parents of nine children: James Marshall, a leading merchant of Marlow. Annie E., who married Hiram D. Upton, banker of Manchester. Mattie F., wife of Dr. Abram Mitchell, of Epping, New Hampshire. Waldo H., merchant in Marlow. Mattie, who died young. Daniel, who died young. Kate L. Charles A., mentioned below. Jessie M., wife of Dr. W. A. Brady, of New York City.

(III) Charles Amos, eighth child and youngest son of Dr. Marshall and Harriett Adelaide (Fiske) Perkins, was born in Marlow, April 24, 1873. He was educated in the schools of Marlow, and at Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1892. After graduating he went to Manchester and entered the office of Hiram D. Upton. He began the study of law, and in 1902 passed his examination and was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon the practice of law, and has a good and constantly growing practice in the city of Manchester. He is a Republican and takes an active part in political matters. He was elected president of the Calumet Club in 1905, and re-elected in 1906. He is also president of the Ragged Mountain Fish and Game Club.

Charles Amos Perkins married, December 31, 1902, Mabelle C. Ardenning, born May 20, 1876, daughter of George L. and Anna (Stevenson) Ardenning, the former of whom was born in London, England, and was a cotton commission merchant, and the latter was born in Geraldine, Province of Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Ardenning had five children: Leila R., married Michael D. Nolan, a lawyer, of Troy, New York. Mae C., wife of Charles A. Perkins. Maude J., married Augustine Gonzalez. Howard E., Florence P. Mr. and Mrs. Ardenning reside in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have one child, Arthur Fiske Perkins, born July 23, 1906.

(I) William Perkins, son of Edward Perkins, was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, in 1800. He owned a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in that town. He was a Democrat in politics, and attended the Baptist Church. He was thrice married. His first wife was Myra (Morse) Perkins, daughter of Daniel Morse. She died April 3, 1848. They had two children: Daniel and Myra. William Perkins' second wife was Betsy (Bly) Perkins, daughter of Moses Bly. They had two children: William Francis and Salona B. His third wife was Abigail M. (Cross) Perkins. There were no children. William Perkins died June 17, 1873.

(II) William Francis, only son of William and Betsy (Bly) Perkins, was born in Newbury, New Hampshire, December 8, 1849. He was educated in the common schools of Newbury. In 1882 he went to Warner and settled on a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, where he carries on a general farming. He also runs a milk business. He is a Democrat in politics, and attends the Baptist Church. He married, August 17, 1875, Sarah, daughter of Rufus and Harriet (Cross) Page, of Derry, New Hampshire. They were married August 17, 1875. They have two children: Susan I., born February 10, 1878; and Rufus, January 30, 1886, who died January 9, 1901.

(VI) Oliver Lowell, son of Abner and Rachel (Ring) Perkins, was born July 22, 1811, at Pittsfield. On September 5, 1836, he married Abigail Choate Sanborn, daughter of Jesse and Charlotte (Batchelder) Sanborn, who was born January 27, 1816. (See Choate V and Sanborn VIII). To this union were born six children, five daughters and one son: Emily Amanda, Mary Ellen, Clara Ann, Almira

Lorena, Charlotte Rachel and Edward Oliver. Emily A. Perkins, born September 19, 1839, was married to Charles Wiggin, of Meredith, New Hampshire, on September 10, 1862, and died October 17, 1887. Mary Ellen Perkins was twice married: (first) to George Minor on June 21, 1870, and after his death, she married, June 29, 1904, Henry J. Perkins, of Hampton, this state, where she now lives. Clara A. Perkins married, January 3, 1868, John Y. Lane, son of Anthony Knapp and Sally (Yeaton) Lane, of Chichester, this state and are now living in Concord. They had two children: Eveline, born November 10, 1870, who married William Adams and lived in Gardner, Massachusetts, and Herbert L., born February 28, 1874, and died on August 6th of that year. Almira Lorena Perkins, born August 3, 1845, was married January 2, 1868, to Charles H. Lane, and died February 24, 1897. (See Lane, VII). Charlotte R. Perkins, born August 20, 1847, was married November 21, 1894, to Ira W. Morgan, of Suncook, where she now lives. Edward Oliver Perkins, the youngest child and only son, was born July 20, 1855, and lives on the old home farm first owned by his great-grandfather, Jonathan Perkins (IV). The latter came from Hampton, this state, about 1785, and took up the land which was heavily covered with timber at that time. On March 4, 1886, Edward O. Perkins married Lucy Young, of Gilmanton.

The name of Wallace was one of the most numerous among the immigrants to this country during the first half of the seventeenth century. George came from London in 1635, and settled at Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, Massachusetts. Robert was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638, and William in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1642. James Wallace came somewhat later to Warwick township, Pennsylvania, and Peter Wallace to Virginia. There were other early immigrants bearing the name of Wallis. In fact, the two spellings seem interchangeable, but all came from the same Scotch ancestry. The New Hampshire Wallaces did not get here till the eighteenth century, but they were among the pioneers of the state. They came in the Scotch-Irish migration, which founded the town of Londonderry. Among the sturdy settlers there were no less than four men by the name of Wallace. John and Thomas were brothers; another Thomas was their uncle, and the relation of Joseph is undetermined.

(I) Thomas Wallace was born near Burt Mills, county Antrim, in the north of Ireland, in 1673. His parents went from Scotland to Ireland about 1619. He married, in 1704, Barbary Cochran, born in 1677. She lived to the age of ninety-four, dying September 2, 1771. Thomas Wallace died at Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 22, 1754.

(II) James, supposed to be the son of Thomas and Barbary (Cochran) Wallace, came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1732, and was married December 18, 1742, by Rev. Mr. Davidson, of that town, to Mary, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Fulton) Wilson, who were married in Ireland. There is an interesting romance connected with Mary Wilson, or "Ocean-born Mary," as she was usually called, which is one of the cherished traditions of Londonderry and Henniker, New Hampshire. In 1720 a company of emigrants on their passage from Ireland to this country were captured by pirates. While the passengers were prisoners, Mrs. Wilson was delivered of her first child, which so moved the pirate band, particularly the captain, who had a wife and family, that he permitted the

emigrants to proceed on their voyage. He asked that the child should be named Mary, after his wife, and he made Mrs. Wilson many valuable presents, mostly articles of wearing apparel. Among them was a handsome silk gown, pieces of which can be seen in Henniker to-day. Mary Wilson's father died soon after they landed in Boston, and the mother brought her baby to Londonderry, New Hampshire, which had been their intended destination. Mrs. Wilson afterwards married James Clark, great-great-grandfather of Horace Greeley. She died in 1732, but Mary continued to live in the family until her marriage in 1742. "Ocean-born Mary" appears to have been a general favorite, and for a whole generation the people of Londonderry held an annual Thanksgiving in commemoration of her delivery from the pirates. Mrs. Mary (Wilson) Wallace lived with her son in Henniker during the last years of her life, and she died there, February 13, 1814. Cogswell's "History of Henniker" speaks of her as "being quite tall, resolute and determined; of strong mind, quick of comprehension, sharp in her conversation, with a strong brogue, and full of humor; was of florid complexion, bright eyes, and elegant in her manners to the last of her life." James and Mary (Wilson) Wallace were the parents of four sons: Thomas, born November 5, 1745; Robert, whose sketch is given in the next paragraph; William, January 17, 1760; and James, May 8, 1762. It is interesting to note that the three younger brothers married three sisters, Jannette, Hannah and Anna Moore, daughters of Robert and Mary Moore, of Londonderry, New Hampshire. These three brothers all became prominent and respected citizens. William Wallace lived in Londonderry where he became a stock-raiser, teacher, surveyor and justice of the peace. He was of commanding presence, being six feet, four inches in height, and weighing two hundred and forty pounds. It is said that when his brother, Judge Robert Wallace, built his house, he made the rooms unusually high-studded. Upon being asked the reason, he replied that his brother William was very tall. "As I want him to visit me, I have the rooms made high." James Wallace, like his brother William, also settled in Londonderry. He was possessed of the fine mental and moral traits characteristic of the family, and was a valuable citizen during his short life. He died December 22, 1794, at the age of thirty-two.

(III) Robert, second son and child of James and Mary (Wilson) Wallace, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, September 5, 1749. Upon his marriage in 1776, he moved to Henniker, New Hampshire, which became his permanent home. He at once became one of the leading men of the town. His influence during the Revolution was marked, and it was due to him more than to any other one person that the town responded promptly to all demands upon it whether for men or money. In 1782 he was elected to represent Henniker and Hillsborough for a term of two years in the state legislature and in 1784 was re-elected for another term. He was selectman between 1779 and 1791, inclusive, and for ten of these years he was chairman of the board. He was one of the councillors of the state from 1788 to 1803, a period of fifteen years. In 1791 he was a delegate from Henniker to the convention to frame a constitution for the state. He was one of the committee of ten chosen to prepare and report at an adjourned session the alterations and amendments to be submitted to the people. As some of the ablest men in the state were members of the convention, and as this committee was the most important one selected, the choice of Mr. Wallace



Robert M. Wallace

shows the esteem in which he was held by his fellow members. In 1803 he was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough county, which then included Henniker. He held this position for ten years. He owned a large and highly cultivated farm in the southwest part of the town, upon which he built a fine old-time mansion where he exercised unstinted hospitality. Cogswell's "History of Henniker" says of him: "Although in public life continually for nearly a third of a century, his home and its inmates were never forgotten. There his brightest traits of character were shown, and his best humor, with his broad Scotch accent was exhibited. No one was turned from his door, but all alike were welcome. As he rode to church, and upon other occasions, in almost royal style, everybody did him homage, and all received from him a pleasant recognition in return. At his death the whole population of Henniker were sincere mourners, for the town had lost one of its most upright and honored citizens." On February 5, 1776, Robert Wallace married his first wife, Jannette, daughter of Robert and Mary Moore, of Londonderry, New Hampshire. They had eight children, of whom four lived to maturity: James, whose sketch follows; Robert Moore, born January 6, 1779; Mary, March 1, 1781, died September 16, 1783; Thomas, March 12, 1783; William, April 19, 1785, died March 20, 1813; John, August 3, 1787, died April 16, 1790; John, April 19, 1790, died April 21, 1799; Mary, August 8, 1792, married Peter Patterson, and lived in Perry, Leicester and Warsaw, New York. Mrs. Jannette (Moore) Wallace died August 1, 1794. Judge Wallace subsequently married for his second wife, Mrs. Betsey Eaton, of Weare, New Hampshire. Judge Wallace himself died January 30, 1815, at the age of sixty-five years.

(IV) James, eldest son and child of Judge Robert and Jannette (Moore) Wallace, was born in Henniker, New Hampshire, November 29, 1776. He was one of the first merchants of the town. He also built a portion of the structure now used as a hotel in which he kept the first public house in the village. He had the same uprightness of character that distinguished his father. He married on March 31, 1799, Susanna, daughter of Captain Jonas and Susanna Bowman, of Henniker. They had seven children: James, born in 1800, died July 16, 1827; Robert, May 10, 1802; Jonas, April 20, 1803; John, December 18, 1804, died February 28, 1826; Mary, 1805, married a Mr. Chapin; Jannette, 1807, died April 19, 1829; Susan, July 24, 1810, married J. Proctor Darling. James Wallace died March 6, 1812. His widow afterwards married Dr. William Dinsmore, of Henniker; she died January 11, 1856.

(V) Jonas, third son and child of James and Susanna (Bowman) Wallace, was born April 20, 1803, at Henniker, New Hampshire. He was a merchant most of his days, and in 1826 erected the three-story brick block that was burned fifty years later. For several years he was commanding officer of the cavalry belonging to the Twenty-sixth Regiment. He represented Henniker in the legislature in 1858 to 1859. "He was an upright and valuable citizen, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen to a great degree." Jonas Wallace married, November 26, 1821, Nancy, daughter of Hon. Joshua and Polly (Proctor) Darling, of Henniker. They had six children, four daughters and two sons; both of the latter died in childhood. The children were: Annette, born May 30, 1822; married Edward Richards, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 17, 1845. James, October 10, 1823, died September 20, 1825. Helen Maria, January 12, 1825,

married Cyrus N. Campbell. John, December 22, 1827, died September 26, 1829. Mary Darling, April 16, 1832, became a teacher. Elizabeth Ballantine, January 4, 1836. Mrs. Nancy (Darling) Wallace died April 29, 1841. Jonas Wallace married her sister, Mary Darling, on June 7, 1842. There were two children by the second marriage: Frederick Cleveland, born March 11, 1844, died September 1, 1845. Robert Moore, whose sketch follows. Jonas Wallace died March 21, 1877. Mrs. Mary (Darling) Wallace died June, 1905. She was born in Henniker, but her father, Joshua Darling, came from Kingston, New Hampshire.

(VI) Robert Moore, younger of the two sons of Jonas and Mary (Darling) Wallace, was born in Henniker, New Hampshire, May 2, 1817. He was the only one of his father's four sons who lived beyond the age of two years. He was educated in the common schools and at Henniker Academy. He entered Dartmouth at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in the class of 1867. He studied law with Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, New Hampshire, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He began practice in Milford, New Hampshire, with Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh. This partnership continued till 1879, when Senator Wadleigh moved to Boston. Robert W. Wallace was representative from Milford in 1877 and 1878, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1880. He was county solicitor for Hillsborough county from 1883 to 1893. In the latter year he was made an associate justice of the supreme court by Governor Smith's staff, during 1893. In 1901 upon the establishment of the dual court system in New Hampshire, Judge Wallace was made chief justice of the superior court. Judge Wallace sustains the high character of his ancestors. He had attained distinction as a lawyer before he was raised to the bench. "He excelled as an advocate as well as examiner. Diligent preparation rendered him an affective opponent, and a ready mastery of the law obtained by deep study and minute retention, added to his legal equipment." He attends the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Masons, and also to the Odd Fellows. Judge Wallace married, August 25, 1874, Ella M. Hutchinson, daughter of Abel F. and Deborah H. Hutchinson, of Milford, New Hampshire. They have had five children: Edward Darling, born June 19, 1875, lives at Kansas City, Missouri. Twins, born and died January 12, 1878. Robert Burns, born in 1884, a member of the class of 1907. Dartmouth College. Helen H., born in June, 1891. Mrs. Wallace is active in church and social life, and has been president of the Woman's Club at Milford.

Mrs. Wallace belongs to one of the old New England families, being ninth in descent from Richard Hutchinson, who emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634. There are several early settlers of this name which was frequently changed to Hutchins by dropping the final syllable.

(Second Family.)

On its arrival in America this name WALLACE was not in the form now chiefly used in New Hampshire. It was at the time spelled Wallis. This form is still used by numerous descendants, although it is more generally employed in the form which appears at the head of this article. It is used in both forms by both English and Scotch families. The family herein traced is first found in Stow, Massachusetts, whence it was brought to New Hampshire.

(I) John Wallis is found of record as a resident of Townsend, Massachusetts, in 1731, at which time he was of middle age. He was born about 1676.

The first record there is that of a deed of land conveyed to him by John Kemp, November 12, 1731. In March, 1733, he purchased lands of Thomas Philips and others. His title proved worthless, and in consideration of his loss the proprietors of Townsend granted him one hundred and ninety acres near Mount Grace. He served as selectman in 1747 and was one of the sixteen original members of the church of Townsend. He died there, May 20, 1763, aged eighty-seven years. In a deed of land to his son Isaac, dated 1761, he included the conveyance of his pew in the Townsend meeting house "in the south side of the house at the left hand of the south door going in," and providing that possession of the pew should not be given until after his decease. No record of his marriage appears. He was survived by his wife Elizabeth, who died January 25, 1765, aged seventy-two years. She may have been a second wife, and it is certain she was the mother of his younger children. He had nine in all, namely: John, Matthew, Susanna, a daughter whose christian name was not preserved, Jonathan, Isaac, William (died young), David and William. (Mention of Jonathan and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Matthew, the second son of John Wallis, was born April 3, 1721, in Stow, Massachusetts, and was about ten years old when his father removed to Townsend. On attaining manhood he settled in Raby, now Brookline, New Hampshire, and was a farmer and a cooper. He served in a Massachusetts regiment as a soldier in the Revolution, and his death occurred in 1778, in Brookline. He was married in Hollis, May 6, 1755, to Jean Leslie. She survived him and is on record as having paid the taxes on the homestead until the oldest son arrived of age in 1772. They had five children: Jane (who married George Woodward), John (who lived in Brookline and in Vermont), Sybel, Matthew and Jonas.

(III) Matthew (2), second son and fourth child of Matthew (1) and Jean (Leslie) Wallis, was born about 1778, in Brookline, and was a farmer residing in that town. He served as a town officer and was captain of the local militia. He died September 19, 1843. He was married January 15, 1799, to Betsy McIntosh, daughter of James McIntosh, of Brookline. They had ten children, namely: Clarinda (who married Alpheus Shattuck), Eliza (wife of John Colburn), James, Asha, Jane (who married Asia Shattuck), Grace (wife of Benjamin C. Jakes), Waldo, David, William and Augustus. The last named was the wife of Colonel Otis Wright, of Nashua.

(IV) William, ninth child of Matthew (2) and Betsy (McIntosh) Wallace, was one of the first to adopt the present form of spelling the name. He was born November 29, 1816, in Brookline, and there grew up and passed his life, and died September 25, 1885. He was a stone mason by trade, and was also employed as a railroad man in the southern states. He married Catherine McDonald, daughter of Eri and Fanny (Wright) McDonald, and they were the parents of thirteen children only three of whom are now living, namely: Bryant William, the eldest, resides in Nashua. Mary A., is the wife of John David Hobert, of Malden, Massachusetts. A sketch of the third, Elmer W., follows.

(V) Elmer Wright, youngest of the three living children of William and Catherine (McDonald) Wallace, was born in Brookline, New Hampshire, November 14, 1853. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of paint mixing. He continued in that work till 1897, when he bought the farm consisting of one hundred acres on which

he has since lived. He was a member of the state legislature in 1907-08. On November 24, 1878, he married Jennie E., daughter of Levi and Cynthia (Hobart) Rockwood, of Brookline, New Hampshire. She was born March 26, 1856. They had one child, Ellen Augusta, born December 11, 1879, and died when eighteen months old.

(II) Jonathan, third son and fourth child of John Wallis, was born about 1730 and resided in Townsend, Massachusetts, where he was proprietor's clerk for twenty years, selectman eleven years and a representative two years. He was married October 7, 1755, to Mary Barstow, of Hollis. She died September 6, 1797, and he was married (second), June 7, 1801, to Milicent (Farrar) Conant, widow of Daniel Conant. She died May 3, 1843, aged eighty-seven years. Three of his fourteen children died in infancy. The others were: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Hannah, Jonathan, Sybel, Joseph, Benjamin, Reuben, Rebecca and Asa.

(III) Benjamin, third son of Jonathan and Mary (Barstow) Wallis, resided in Townsend, and married Rebecca Whitney.

(IV) Sybel, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Whitney) Wallis, was born September 2, 1809, in Townsend, Massachusetts, was married, May 20, 1830, to Edwin Smith, of Medfield, and died December 11, 1893, in Milford, New Hampshire. (See Smith, VII).

(Third Family.)

The people of this family have been distinguished in America for nearly two centuries by their sterling worth and successful business careers. The name is among the oldest of those brought to New Hampshire from Northern Ireland, which came originally out of Scotland to that Island. Its bearers were distinguished in the old country for their bravery, fortitude, industry and firm adherence to principle.

(I) James Wallis was a weaver and farmer, and was found in the colony of Scotch-Irish emigrants who gathered at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1718, and the years immediately following. His homestead of forty acres was in the adjoining town of Leicester, and is described in an ancient deed as bounding on Worcester. In 1758, while in the possession of his son, this farm was annexed to Worcester. James Wallis died in Leicester in 1746 or early in 1747. His widow, Mary, declined the administration of the estate and requested the appointment of Hugh Thompson. She alleged that he had then no relatives in this country. A brother Oliver, who was a wheelwright, lived near him, but died about 1735. His widow resided with her son James in Colerain, where she died in February, 1769, aged seventy years. Their children were: Agnes, James and John.

(II) John, younger son of James and Mary Wallis, was born in 1736, in Leicester, Massachusetts, and settled in Colerain where he was a farmer and a good citizen. He is credited upon the Massachusetts Revolutionary War Rolls with several years of service under various enlistments. A considerable part of this service was performed by his eldest son and namesake. In the muster roll of Captain McClellan's company of Colonel Wells' regiment of nine months recruits, in 1777, the senior John is thus described: "stature, five feet and six inches; hair gray, age forty-one." There is a tradition related by his descendants that he came to New Hampshire at the age of sixty years, with four of his children, and ultimately died in Franconia. Nothing can be discovered in the records of either Colerain or Franconia to establish or refute this. He was married,



E. G. Walker

in Pelham, Massachusetts. October 31, 1761, to Agnes Lindsey. No account of his children can be found, except the four who came to New Hampshire, but it is quite probable that there were others. They were: John, William, David and Nancy. The last named was the wife of David Bronson, and resided in Landaff. About this time the spelling of the name began to be changed to its present form.

(III) David, third son of John and Agnes (Lindsey) Wallace, was born April 18, 1770, in Colerain, Massachusetts, and died April 1, 1853, in Littleton, New Hampshire. He was one of the original proprietors of Franconia, this state, where he resided a few years and removed to Littleton about 1800. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was a useful and esteemed citizen. He was married, September 5, 1799, to Nancy Palmer, who was born April 15, 1774, a daughter of Aaron and Mary (Reed) Palmer. She died in December, 1851, and was survived by her husband about sixteen months. Their children were: Linzey, Daniel, Mahala, David, Hiram, Mary Ann, Solomon and Nancy. (Mention of David (2) and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Linzey, eldest son of David and Nancy (Palmer) Wallace, was born August 26, 1800, in Littleton. His name was probably bestowed in memory of the family of his father's mother, but he changed the spelling to Linzey. His education was supplied by the public schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty-one years he removed to Berwick, Maine, where he was a leading citizen. He was a farmer, was a captain of the militia and for many years served as justice of the peace. He was early ordained as a local Methodist preacher, and devoted much time through life to religious labors. His last days were spent in Rochester, New Hampshire, where he died in 1864. He was married (first), March 1, 1821, to Abigail Gowell, daughter of Captain John Gowell. She died October 2, 1825, and he was married (second), February 2, 1826, to Mary Staples. She died December 26, 1826, and he was married (third), June 28, 1827, to Martha (Keag) Gowell, widow of Ebenezer Gowell. She survived him about ten years and died in 1874. The children of his first wife were: Fanny S., Ebenezer G. and Edwin, twins, and Nancy. His second wife was the mother of one child, Mary. His third wife bore him four children, namely: Olive, Julia B., George S. and Hannah. All were born in Berwick, Maine.

(V) Ebenezer Gowell, first born son and second child of Linzey and Abigail (Gowell) Wallace, was born January 5, 1823, in Berwick, Maine, and died in Rochester, New Hampshire, August 23, 1893. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to Oliver Hill, of Berwick, to learn the trade of tanner and currier. His pay was forty dollars a year and his board, but by working extra hours and holidays he managed to save over a hundred dollars during his apprenticeship. After its completion he and his twin brother Edwin, who had remained on the farm while Ebenezer G. learned his trade, went to Exeter Academy and took a full course in preparation for college. While in the academy they paid their expenses by tanning calf skins during the hours which could be spared from school duties. Like most boys who work their way through school, they were diligent and bright students, and when it became necessary to divide the class to which they belonged, they found themselves in the first division. At the close of his school days Edwin returned home and worked summers on the farm and taught school winters, and later engaged in the leather business at Rochester, with varying success. Ebenezer G. went to Rochester and worked at his trade in the tannery

of Horne & Hall, and also at Furber's in Farmington. When he heard of the discovery of gold in California, and the organization of the "Bay State Company," he joined the company and went to the gold fields in the spring of 1849. He met with fair success in the mines and returned after an absence of three years. After a year spent in Concord he returned to Rochester, where he was engaged in the leather business until 1858. In that year he and his brother formed the firm of E. G. & E. Wallace, tanners and curriers, each taking charge of one department of the business. At first they employed six or eight hands, but in a few years they bought out the concern which had been owned by Onion & Richards, and gradually enlarged their business. After the outbreak of the Civil war they found themselves with a stock of calf skins on their hands, for which there was no market. In order to dispose of this stock without loss they engaged in bootmaking and soon after began the shoe business on a small scale with a skillful and trusty man as manager of the shop. The business of the Wallaces grew constantly until it became the largest of its kind in the state. Their tannery works occupied five acres of ground, and their boot and shoe business was in two brick factories, one of three stories, thirty-six by one hundred and seventy-nine feet in dimensions, with a wing thirty-six by sixty-five feet; the other of four stories, fifty by one hundred and twenty feet in size. These were supplied with the best modern machinery operated by a steam engine of one hundred and twenty horse power. About four thousand pairs of shoes were turned out daily, and their goods had a high reputation for quality, style, durability and cheapness. Besides this Rochester business, they had large interests in other corporations in various parts of the country. They were men of energy, thoroughly reliable, and by their enterprises added much to the prosperity of the town.

Ebenezer G. Wallace was a Republican in politics, and served two years as representative in the legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876. He married, May 5, 1853, Sarah E. Greenfield (see Greenfield, II), who was born in Rochester, January 2, 1828, and died March, 1900, daughter of John and Phebe (Wentworth) Greenfield. Of this marriage there were born three sons and three daughters: Albert, Sumner, Henry Ernest, Carrie Helen, Annie and Josephine E. The third son died at the age of seventeen years. The elder daughter became the wife of Charles E. Hussey, of Wakefield and Reading, Massachusetts. The younger daughter married Dr. Robert V. Sweet, and resides in Rochester.

(VI) Albert Wallace, elder of the two sons of Ebenezer G. and Sarah E. (Greenfield) Wallace, was born at Rochester, June 6, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, at the academy, South Berwick, Maine, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the last named institution with the class of 1877. After completing his college course he joined his father in the extensive business of which he was senior partner, and since the death of his father has been principally engaged with his brother in the management of the great shoe manufacturing concern founded by E. G. and E. Wallace, sixty years ago, with which he has now (1908) been connected thirty years. He is also interested in other prosperous enterprises, and is president and a director of the Page Belting Company, of Concord, vice-president and director of the Rochester Loan and Banking Company, and a director in the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester railroad. His interest in public affairs has always been positive

and he has been elected to various positions in the government of his home city and the state. In politics he is a Republican. He represented Rochester in the lower house of the legislature in 1893 and 1903, and was a member of the senate from the twelfth district in 1897, and has been a member of the Rochester city government for nine years. He is a member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20; and Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar.

He married (first), in Rochester, May 23, 1883, Rosalie K. Burr, of Rochester, who was born in Mercerville, 1857, daughter of M. L. and Julia E. Burr. She died September 23, 1888. He married (second), October 24, 1894, at Watertown, Fannie Swift Chadbourne, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, 1867, daughter of Henry R. and Sarah Lydia (Green) Chadbourne, of Watertown. One son, Louis Burr, was born of the first wife. He is now a student in Dartmouth College. The children by the second wife are: Sarah Josephine, Eben, Dorothy, Ruth and Kathryn.

(VI) Sumner, second son of Ebenezer G. and Sarah E. (Greenfield) Wallace, was born in Rochester, March 7, 1856. He acquired his primary education in the public schools of Rochester, was prepared for college at the South Berwick Academy, entered Dartmouth College in 1873, and graduated in 1877. Sumner and Albert Wallace were both bred up to the shoe business of their father and uncle, and on the death of Ebenezer G. Wallace in 1893, his sons succeeded to his interests which have been carried on with the same careful attention and constant success that characterized them under their father's administration. Besides his large business in Rochester, Sumner Wallace has interests in various other places. For a time he was a director in the First National Bank of Carroll, Iowa, and in the Union National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, and a number of other financial institutions in the west. He was a director in the Concord & Montreal railroad, and in the Manchester & Lawrence railroad. He is a director in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, the Springfield (Missouri) Railway & Light Company, the Newport & Providence Railway Company, The Hot Springs (South Dakota) Water, Light & Power Company, and president of the Standard Rivet Company of Boston, the Austin (Texas) Traction Company, and the Loan and Banking Company of Rochester, of which he was one of the organizers, vice-president till 1894, and since that time president. In manufacturing, financial, political and social circles, Mr. Wallace, like his father before him, stands for progress. He takes a lively interest in the affairs of his city, and gives generously to all deserving enterprises of a charitable, religious or an educational character. In politics he is a Republican, and represented his town in the legislature in 1885, and was member of Governor Rollin's Council from the first district. He is a member of Humane Lodge, No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Temple Royal Arch Chapter, No. 20. He is also a past grand of Kennedy Lodge, No. 57, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, January 30, 1884, at Farmington, Harriet Z. Curtis, who was born in Farmington, January 30, 1863, daughter of Ellison O. and Matilda A. (White) Curtis. Of this union was born one child, Scott, July, 1886, who died October, 1901, of injuries received while playing foot ball at Groton Lawrence Academy. Mrs. Wallace died July 13, 1907.

(IV) David (2), fourth child of David and Nancy (Palmer) Wallace, was born in Littleton, New Hampshire, January 15, 1806. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and left home at the age of eighteen years. Subsequently settling in Bristol, Maine, he devoted the active period of his life to that occupation. He attained the ripe old age of eighty-four years, and his death occurred January 21, 1890. In 1844 he married Mrs. Margaret Jones, nee Perkins, daughter of Solomon Perkins, of Bristol, Maine, and widow of Deacon J. Jones of that city. She bore him three children: Lorana, Alonzo S., M. D., and Maria E., all now living.

(V) Alonzo Stuart Wallace, M. D., second child and only son of David and Maragaret (Perkins) (Jones) Wallace, was born in Bristol, Maine, February 17, 1847. His early education was acquired in the public schools, the Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Maine, and the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport. At the age of thirteen years he began to follow the sea during the summer season, and when seventeen years old was second mate of a bark. It was his firm intention, however, to first prepare himself for educational pursuits and then to earn a sufficient sum by teaching to defray his expenses through college. He therefore devoted his winters to study, and so earnest was he in his endeavors to obtain rapid advancement, that at one time it was his custom to travel on foot ten miles to school on each Monday morning and return in the same manner each Friday evening. At the age of eighteen he began to teach in his home town, teaching two terms a year, from early fall to late spring, for a period of about three years. At the age of twenty-one he was elected superintendent of Bristol schools. In 1869 he secured a position as instructor at the city reformatory on Deer Island, Boston Harbor, where he attracted the attention of Dr. Durgin, then port physician and now chairman of the board of health of Boston, who advised him to enter the medical profession. In 1872 he was a medical student at Bowdoin College. He was subsequently, however, by an urgent request of the reformatory management, induced to return to Deer Island, but shortly afterward resigned in order to resume his studies and, entering Dartmouth College, he was graduated in 1874. Accepting a position at the Insane Hospital in Northampton, Massachusetts, he remained there some eight months, at the expiration of which time he was appointed assistant port physician at Boston and subsequently became chief port physician. Resigning that post in 1879, he engaged in private practice in Brookline, New Hampshire, and after remaining there for a period of nine years, he removed to Rochester, New Hampshire, where he practiced one year and some months. In 1880 he located in Nashua, where he found a much wider and far more interesting field of operation, and he is now conducting an extensive practice in that city in both medicine and surgery. In addition to his regular practice he is connected with the Nashua Emergency Hospital. Dr. Wallace's professional society affiliations are with the Massachusetts State, the New Hampshire State, and the Nashua medical societies. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Ancient York Lodge, Meridian Sun Chapter, Royal Arch, Israel Hunt Council, Royal and Select Masters and St. George Commandery, Knights Templar; he is also a member of the local lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being major of the local canton, Patriarchs Militant. In his religious belief he is a Congregationalist. He married Mary Fran-



Summer Wallace



A. S. Wallace M.D.

ces Maynard of Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles Maynard. Dr. and Mrs. Wallace are the parents of four children: Arthur Lowell, M. D., an account of whom will be found below; Edith, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, was a professor two years at Western College, Oxford, Ohio; Edna June, who is residing at home; and Ina, who is attending the Nashua high school.

(VI) Arthur Lowell Wallace, M. D., eldest child of Dr. Alonzo S. and Mary Frances (Maynard) Wallace, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, October 12, 1877 (see Wallace, V). After being graduated from the Nashua high school he entered Dartmouth College, taking his bachelor's degree with the class of 1900, and he was also a student in medicine there, being graduated with the medical class of 1903. His professional preparations were completed in Boston, where he acquired much valuable experience and observation during a season of regular attendance at the Massachusetts General and the Children's hospitals, and upon return to Nashua he became associated in the practice with his father.

Dr. Wallace has already demonstrated his professional ability, and is undoubtedly destined to obtain high rank as a physician. In 1904 he served as city physician, is at the present time treasurer of the Nashua Medical Society, and in addition to that body he is a member of the New Hampshire State and the Hillsboro County Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and a member of the staff of the Nashua Emergency Hospital. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor, United Order of Golden Cross and United Order of Pilgrim Fathers. He is clerk of the Good Will Institute. He married Dorothea Goss, of Wilder, Vermont, and has four children: Helen Morey, Maynard Stuart, Ruth and Miriam (twins).

(Fourth Family.)

(I) Joseph Wallace emigrated WALLACE from the north of Ireland about the year 1726, and settled among his compatriots in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was accompanied by his wife, Margaret, his brother John, his sister Jean, and cousin Thomas. The latter married Jean and settled in Bedford. These Wallaces were the descendants of a Wallace who went from Argyleshire, Scotland, to the north of Ireland about the year 1650. Joseph and Margaret Wallace, the emigrants, were the parents of several children, all of whom, except their eldest, were born in America.

(II) William, eldest son and child of Joseph and Margaret Wallace, was born in Coleraine, Ireland, April or July 20, 1720, and was therefore a lad of six years when he came to New Hampshire. He settled in Milford, this state, where he died May 24, 1793. In 1752 he married Mary Burns, daughter of John Burns, who was also an emigrant. She was born in Ireland in 1730, and died in Milford, May 8, 1815. Their children were: Joseph, who married Letitia Burns, settled in Milford and reared a family. John, who married Mary Bradford and was the father of ten children. Mary, who became the wife of Israel Burnham, of Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, and had one child. William, who died unmarried. James.

(III) James, youngest son and child of William and Mary (Burns) Wallace, was born in Milford, October 17, 1766, and died there July 23, 1828. September 19, 1786, he married for his first wife Betsey H. Kimball, who was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, December 28, 1766, died October 13, 1807, daughter of Major Ebenezer and Elizabeth

(Fuller) Kimball. His second wife, whom he married February 22, 1817, was Sophia Tuttle, of Littleton, Massachusetts, who was born February 22, 1780, and died in Milford, November 6, 1854. His children, all of his first union, were: James, Betsey Holton (died at the age of eleven years), Polly, Elisha Fuller, Royal, Caroline, Rodney, Betsey Holton and Jane.

(IV) James (2), eldest son and child of James and Betsey H. (Kimball) Wallace, was born in Milford August 24, 1787, died August 7, 1831. He went to Pembroke, New Hampshire, prior to 1815, and was in trade there; moved to Canaan in 1817 and was in trade there. June 2, 1811, he married Mary Flint, who was born June 5, 1791, daughter of John and Betsey (Fuller) Flint, of Middleton, Massachusetts, and she died October 17, 1866. Their children were: John Flint, born in Greenfield, New Hampshire, April 7, 1812, was a sailor and died about 1853. William Allen, who will be again referred to. Oscar Flint, born in Canaan, March 14, 1818, died May 27, 1842. Amelia Melvina, born December 14, 1820, died in California, March 20, 1868. Sophia Jane, born May 13, 1823, died July 5, 1842. Rodney Hilton, born February 22, 1826, died April of the same year. Harriet Olivia, born January 22, 1830, died June 4, 1904. (N. B. Amelia Melvina Wallace was the wife of Daniel G. Cummings and left one daughter, Clara Amelia, who was born March 14, 1846, and became the wife of George E. Rice. Mrs. Rice died in Japan, November 19, 1900, and her husband died there December 17, 1901.)

(V) William Allen, third son and child of James and Mary (Flint) Wallace, was born in Pembroke, September 28, 1815. He prepared for a collegiate course at Plymouth, but instead of entering college learned the printing business and subsequently became a journalist. For some time he was proprietor and editor of the *Massachusetts Spy*, which he sold in 1848, and going to California in 1850 became the owner and editor of the *Los Angeles Star*. Selling that property he edited a Spanish newspaper for a time and then became connected with the *Alta California* of San Francisco, of which he was the Washington correspondent during the Civil war. After the close of the rebellion he returned to his native state, and settling in Canaan turned his attention to agriculture. His pen, however, could not be wholly neglected, and it was his custom to vary the monotony of farm life by writing for the newspapers and attending to other literary work. He collected material for a history of Canaan and also for a genealogy of the Wallace family, but was not spared to complete them. Politically he was a Republican and served with ability at town clerk. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic Order. William Allen Wallace died in Canaan, February 15, 1893. He was married January 8, 1865, to Mary Duncean Currier, who was born in Canaan, November 20, 1838, and died December 25, 1898. She bore him one son, James Burns, of Canaan.

(VI) James Burns, only son of William A. and Mary D. (Currier) Wallace, was born in Canaan, August 14, 1866. He attended the public schools and Canaan Union Academy, the New Hampshire State Agricultural College at Ithanover, also a preparatory school in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887. Deciding to enter the legal profession he pursued the regular course at the Columbia Law School, New York City, and was admitted to the New York bar. Locating in the metropolis he

practiced there until 1906, when he returned to Canaan, and is now conducting a general law business in that town. Mr. Wallace was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1900, and is at the present time serving at judge of the Canaan police court, as a member of the school board and a trustee of the public library. He is much interested in local history and genealogy, and is engaged in completing the works begun by his father. In politics he supports the Republican party. He is a prominent Mason, being a member of St. Andrew's Chapter and Washington Council, of Lebanon, Sullivan Commandery, of Claremont, and Bektash Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. In 1889 Mr. Wallace was united in marriage with Alice Hutchinson, who was born June 22, 1867, daughter of Lucius B. and Alice M. Hutchinson, of New York.

According to tradition, William PARKINSON and Esther (Wood) Parkinson were natives of Scotland. They were kin to the Scotch Livingstones, who settled in New York and New Jersey. In 1741, they were residents of Londonderry, Ireland. There and in that year their oldest child Henry was born. In 1744 they came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, and later removed to Princeton, New Jersey, but the date of their removal is not known. In June, 1776, William Parkinson united with others in Londonderry in pledging "to the utmost of their power and at the risk of their lives and fortunes, with arms to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the United American Colonies." Whether this was William senior or junior is uncertain. William, Senior, had five sons born in this country: Aaron, Jonathan, Reuben, Sylvanus and William and five daughters: Esther, Elizabeth, Katherine, Mary and Susan.

(II) Henry Parkinson was born 1741, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died in Canterbury, New Hampshire, May 28, 1820, aged seventy-nine years. He removed with his parents to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1744, and was a graduate of Princeton in 1764, and is supposed to have been a teacher there for some time. In the spring of 1775 he was at Londonderry. Soon after the news of the battle of Lexington had been received, Captain George Reid marched with a company of nearly one hundred men from Londonderry and joined the American forces at Medford. Henry Parkinson enlisted as a private in that company, which was embodied in the First Regiment of New Hampshire. John Stark was elected colonel, and Judge Nesmith is authority for the statement that Parkinson was chosen quartermaster at Stark's request. The two men, of the same race, companions in youth, were friends through life. While both lived it was their rule to visit each other annually.

The provincial congress at Exeter commissioned Stark, June 3, 1775. The original manuscript of Parkinson's commission shows plainly that the same date was first written and "July 6" substituted. On the back is recorded: "Mr. John Caldwell, is to have the pay for doing the duty of quartermaster until this day, July 6, 1775." Kidder's "History of the First Regiment" names both Caldwell and Parkinson as quartermasters, June 17th; Frothingham's "Siege of Boston" names Caldwell only. All the facts indicate that Parkinson was elected to the office when the regiment was organized, but for some unknown reason Caldwell acted as his substitute until July 6th. Tradition has given Parkinson credit for being at the battle of Bunker Hill, but record evidence is conflicting.

The first regiment of New Hampshire became the Fifth in the Continental service. In that he received a new commission as lieutenant and quartermaster from the Continental congress, signed by John Hancock, January 1, 1776. During the siege of Boston, Stark's regiment was stationed on Winter Hill. In March, 1776, he was ordered to march with that and the Twenty-fifth, via Norwich, Connecticut, to New York. In May following he was ordered to proceed by the way of Albany to Canada to reinforce our army. At the mouth of the Sorel he met it on the retreat. It is recorded that, in evacuating St. John's, "Colonel Stark with his staff was in the last boat that left the shore." They were in sight when the advance guard of the enemy arrived amid the smoking ruins. Stark was subsequently stationed successively at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, Chimney Point and Mount Independence, the last so named because his regiment was there when the news of the Declaration of Independence was received. Shortly before the battle of Trenton, December 26, Stark joined Washington at Newton, New Jersey. He had to march more than two hundred miles, and it is recorded that his regiment was so "ill-supplied, ill-clothed, and so poorly shod that the march could be traced by their tracks in blood." This regiment, in the battle of Trenton, led the van of Sullivan's division. It also fought bravely in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. In March, 1777, Stark indignantly resigned. Probably from sympathy with him, Parkinson's resignation soon followed. He records that "it was accepted about the first of June, 1777." In the spring of 1777 he contracted with parties to clear land for him in Frankestown. The records of that town show that in 1779 he was chairman of its committee of safety, and that he was town clerk for three years ending March, 1781. He removed to Pembroke in 1781, and his home was there about three years. "He maintained a superior school at Concord from about 1784 to 1794." The remainder of his life was spent in Canterbury. He owned a farm on which he built a home and a mill. His life work was teaching the classics and higher English. He married, September 17, 1777, Jenett McCurdy, of Londonderry. They were the parents of nine children—three sons and six daughters. Two of the sons were: The late Henry Parkinson, of Nashua, and Robert, a student and teacher like his father.

(III) Sophia, daughter of Henry and Jenett (McCurdy) Parkinson, was married, October 4, 1803, to Daniel Jones of Canterbury. (See Jones, VI).

This is a name conspicuous in American MORSE and English annals, and has been traced with tolerable accuracy to the time of William the Conqueror. The line herein followed begins definitely in Essex, England and was brought to America early in the seventeenth century.

(I) The first known was the Rev. Thomas Morse, of Foxearth, in the county of Essex, England.

(II) Samuel, son of Rev. Thomas Morse, was born in 1585, and embarked for New England at London in 1635. He settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, and soon removed to Dedham, and subsequently became one of the original settlers of Medfield, where he died April 5, 1664. His wife Elizabeth probably died the next year. Their children were: John, Daniel, Joseph, Abigail, Samuel, Jeremiah and Mary. All were born in England, and emigrated with their parents. (Joseph and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) John, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth Morse, was born in England, in 1611, and came to



Edward Morse.

America with his parents in 1635. He resided in Dedham until 1654, when he removed to Boston and established himself there as a merchant tailor. In 1655 he visited England for the purpose of obtaining an inheritance. He died prior to 1670. The christian name of his wife was Annas, and his children were: Ruth, Ezra, Abigail, Ephraim, Bethia, Joseph and others.

(IV) Joseph, third son and sixth child of John and Annas Morse, was born in 1640. He went to Medfield, settling in the vicinity of "Death's Bridge," and he died in 1689. In 1668 he married Priscilla Colburn, who survived him and died in 1731. She was the mother of ten children, namely: John (died young), Joseph (graduated from Harvard College in 1695), John, Priscilla (married Benjamin Grant), Maria (married Nathaniel Heaton), Moses, Deborah (married William Ridce), Israel, Nathaniel and Aaron.

(V) Nathaniel sixth son and ninth child of Joseph and Priscilla Morse, was born at Medfield, in 1685. He inherited his father's homestead, and died in 1778, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. In 1720 he married Sarah Coolidge, of Sherborn, who died in 1776, aged eighty-one. Their children were: John, Eli, Caleb (died young), Daniel, Sarah, Caleb, Joseph, Abigail (married Henry Bulard) and Priscilla (married Amos Mason).

(VI) Deacon Eli, second child of Nathaniel and Sarah Morse, was born in Medfield, September 22, 1722. He settled in Dublin, New Hampshire, on lot 13, range 5, and followed the trade of weaver in that town. He married Sarah Cheney of Sherborn, Massachusetts, and was the father of Isaac, Peter, Thaddeus and Sarah, who married Andrew Allison. (Thaddeus and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(VII) Peter, second son and child of Deacon Eli and Sarah (Cheney) Morse, was born in Sherborn, December 15, 1761. In 1793 he settled upon a farm in Dublin, and in addition to agriculture engaged in lumbering. His death occurred November 15, 1823. In 1794 he married Deborah Cobleigh, of Templeton, New Hampshire. She bore him seven children, namely: Alona, born November 17, 1795, became the wife of Samuel Stone; Justus, December 13, 1797, married Eliza Morse; Peter, February 10, 1800, married Hannah Gleason; David, born June 13, 1802, married Betsey Smith; Nathan, who will be again referred to; Betsey, August 1, 1811, became the wife of Daniel Townsend; and Mary, October 12, 1814, became the wife of George Taylor.

(VIII) Nathan, fourth son and fifth child of Peter and Deborah (Cobleigh) Morse, was born in Dublin, November 17, 1806. Learning the shoemaker's trade he followed it for some time in Nelson, this state, and removing to Stoddard he was engaged in general farming for the remainder of his life. He served as selectman in Stoddard. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. He died in 1854. In 1830 he married Jane Robb, and was the father of eight children, namely: Nathan R., born February 20, 1831; Edward, (see next paragraph); Mary J., May 6, 1834; Martin Van Buren, M. D., July 3, 1835; Ellen C., March 26, 1838; Sylvia S., December 21, 1839; Martha, August 3, 1841, deceased; and George, June 1843. Nathan R., was practicing medicine in Salem, Massachusetts, at the time of his death. Mary J., became the wife of Albert J. Henshaw, and resides in Keene. Martin Van Buren Morse, M. D., is a well known physician in Manchester. Ellen C., resides in Boston. She and also her sister Martha made teaching their life work. Sylvia S., became the wife of George Newton, and resides in Stoddard.

(IX) Edward, second son and child of Nathan and Jane (Robb) Morse, was born in Stoddard, October 4, 1832. He was educated in the public schools. When a young man he entered the service of the Contoocook Valley railroad, as agent at Hillsborough Bridge, and acted as such for a short time. He later worked for the New York Central & Hudson River Railway Company for a short time. Returning to Stoddard he turned his attention to agriculture, becoming an extensive farmer and cattle dealer. During the Civil war he purchased large numbers of sheep. He wintered as many as four hundred for two consecutive winters and he was a successful dealer in cattle and sheep, selling on one occasion a ton of wool for more than two thousand dollars. He also raised excellent crops which he disposed of advantageously. In 1872 he sold his farms of seven hundred acres, and going to West Salem, Massachusetts, erected a business block, which he still owns, and after his return to New Hampshire he superintended the building of a large furniture factory in Wilton. Having become interested in the glass works at Lyndeboro he managed that enterprise for two seasons, and accepting the position of agent in the service of the corporation which was extending the railway from Greenfield to Keene, he had full charge of the engineers engaged in constructing the line from Greenfield to the terminal point. After the completion of this line he served as a conductor for some time, and was popular with the traveling public. In 1875 he established his residence in Nashua, and engaging in the real estate business has ever since devoted his attention to the buying, selling and renting of real estate. In politics Mr. Morse is a Democrat, and for a period of five years was a member of the board of assessors. Possessing a pleasing personality and a natural love for genuine humor, he has gained an extensive acquaintanceship, and his numerous anecdotes, a goodly portion of which relate to his railroad experience, are both amusing and interesting. He is a thirty-second degree and Sir Knight Mason. Mr. Morse married Josephine Upton, daughter of Elison and Sarah (Scott) Upton, of Stoddard, and has three children living, namely: Ida, who is now Mrs. George E. Balcom, of Nashua; Minnie, who became the wife of Elery B. Albee, of Nashua; and H. Martin Morse, M. D., a practicing physician of Peterboro, this state.

(VII) Thaddeus, third child of Eli and Sarah Morse, was born June 23, 1763, and died in Dublin, September 30, 1841. In 1790 he married Betsey Mason, daughter of Thaddeus Mason. She died December 15, 1845. The children of this union were: Betsey (married William Greenwood), Asenath, Hannah (married Asa Morse), Thaddeus, Sally (married Moses Adams), Louisa (married Moses Crombie), Harriet (married John Gleason) and Joseph.

(VIII) Joseph (2), second son and youngest child of Thaddeus and Betsey Morse, was born in Dublin, June 26 or 27, 1815. In addition to following the shoemaker's trade he cultivated a farm, and the last twenty years of his life was spent in retirement. He died April 9, 1904, at the age of nearly eighty-nine years. He was married, May 2, 1839, to Jane Warren, who was born September 19, 1818, and died in 1890. Of this union there were but two children: Emily L., born in 1840, and Charles W. Morse. Emily L. Morse married Granville B. Gilchrist, of Dublin, now of Peterboro.

(IX) Charles Willis, youngest child of Joseph and Jane Morse, was born in Dublin, December 8, 1848. After concluding his attendance at the Dublin

public schools he entered the employ of K. C. Scott, of Peterboro, proprietor of the *Peterboro Transcript*, and made himself useful in the printing office and the bookstore connected with it for one year. He then went to Harrisville, where for a similar length of time he was clerk in the store of William A. Jones, and he then went to Keene, entering the dry-goods store of R. B. Fuller. He shortly after accepted a position in the wholesale dry-goods establishment of N. W. Farley, Boston, but in less than a year he returned to Keene and entered the employ of Messrs. Nims & Crossfield. From a subordinate position he has worked his way forward to the responsible post of secretary and treasurer of the Nims-Whitney Company, which operates one of the leading door, blind and sash manufacturing plants in southern New Hampshire, which was incorporated January 18, 1896, and of which Mr. Morse is one of the principal stockholders. Mr. Morse has served in the Keene common council for three years, and as a member of the board of aldermen for four years. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Order of the Golden Cross. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarians. On November 1, 1870, he married Miss Angie M. Page, of Amsterdam, New York, daughter of Amos and Mary Page, formerly of Amsterdam, latterly in Keene. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have two children: Florence L. and Howard W. Morse, the latter in the office employ of Nims, Whitney & Company.

(III) Joseph, third son and child of Samuel and Elizabeth Morse, was born in 1615. He went from Dedham to Medfield, and while he was clearing land and erecting a dwelling house his family resided in Dorchester. He died in 1654, prior to the completion of his residence. In 1638 he married Hannah Phillips, and was the father of Samuel, Hannah (married James Flood, of Boston), Sarah, (married Nathaniel Lawrence, of Groton), Dorcas (married Benjamin Clark), Elizabeth (married Peleg Lawrence, of Groton), Joseph, Jeremiah, and another child who died young. His widow married for her second husband Thomas Boyden, and resided for a time in Medfield. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Flood, in Boston in 1676.

(IV) Jeremiah, third son and seventh child of Joseph and Hannah (Phillips) Morse, was born in 1651, and died in 1716. He was a wheelwright by trade and resided in the southerly part of Medfield. His wife, who was before marriage Elizabeth Hamant, died in 1733. Their children were: Elizabeth (died young); Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Mary (married Henry Leland of Sherborn), Timothy, Benjamin, Samuel, Abigail, Jedediah and John.

(V) Samuel (2), fourth son and seventh child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Hamant) Morse, was born at Medfield, in 1694. He followed the blacksmith's trade, and having inherited the homestead he resided there until his death, which occurred in 1756. In 1716 he married for his first wife Sarah Star, who died in 1722, and his second wife, who was Abigail Asher, of Dedham, died in 1767, aged seventy-three years. The children of his first union were: Samuel, Sarah (died young); and Bethsheba. Those of his second marriage were: Abigail, married Eliakim Morse; Mary, married Nathan Clark; William; Margaret, married (first) Benjamin Duntun, and (second) Adam Peters, and Sarah, married Elijah Allen.

(VI) Samuel (3), eldest child of Samuel (2) and Sarah (Star) Morse, was born at Medfield in 1718. He went from Medfield to Hubbardston, Massachusetts, where he served as a selectman and as representative to the general court and he died

in Royalston, that state, April 20, 1787. February 1, 1759 he married Catherine Clark, who survived him many years, dying January 17, 1813. The children of this union were: Samuel, William, Thaddeus, Catherine, married Silas Wheeler of Hubbardston, Sarah, Joses and Nathan C.

(VII) Samuel (4), eldest child of Samuel (3) and Catherine (Clark) Morse, was born in Royalston, November 30, 1759. He died August 4, 1853, a nonagenarian. His marriage took place April 14, 1785, to Esther Woodward, who died April 1, 1834, aged seventy-two years. She bore him nine children, namely: Russell, Samuel, James, John, Richard, Asa, Joel, Lavina, married Joshua Browning, and Lucretia, who became the wife of Sewell Mirick of Princeton, Massachusetts.

(VIII) Russell, eldest child of Samuel and Esther (Woodward) Morse, was born in Hubbardston, July 12, 1786. He was married July 30, 1808, to Betsey Wait. He died in Royalston, October 25, 1869. Their children were: Caroline, Nelson, Esther, Elizabeth, Russell, Mary and Emeline.

(IX) Nelson, second child and only son of Russell and Betsey (Wait) Morse, was born in Royalston, February 18, 1810. In early life he was a farmer in his native town, whence he removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and became a well known auctioneer. In 1854 he served as sheriff of Cheshire county. He died in Keene, January 3, 1883. His wife was Sarah W. Flagg, of Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, born August 3, 1813, married June 1, 1839, died November 20, 1879.

(X) Julius Nelson, only child of Nelson and Sarah W. (Flagg) Morse, was born in Royalston, August 5, 1840. His education was acquired at the public schools of Fitzwilliam and Keene. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of the *Cheshire Republican*, then conducted by Horatio Kimball, and in 1865, in company with William B. Allen, he purchased that journal of which he became editor. He was later sole proprietor, and continued its publication until 1878. He was subsequently local Associated Press agent, also correspondent for the *Boston Globe*, *Boston Herald*, *Concord Patriot*, *Manchester Union*, *Springfield Republican*, and the *Valley Record*. He was a trustee of the Guarantee Savings Bank, secretary of the Cheshire County Fish and Game League, secretary of the Keene Humane Society, and member of the executive committee of the Rural Improvement Association. He was a Master Mason. For some time he was senior warden of St. James (Protestant) Episcopal Church. Mr. Morse died February 2, 1896. He was a public spirited citizen and bequeathed the sum of one thousand dollars to be applied to the Simmons Fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the relief of the aged and infirm poor, and five hundred dollars to the St. James Charitable Fund and one thousand dollars to the Bishop of New Hampshire Support Fund, and five hundred dollars to the Ladies' Charitable Society of Keene, and his homestead upon his wife's decease to St. James Church.

On October 18, 1874, Mr. Morse married Annie Maria Chase, who was born in Chester, New Hampshire, June 1, 1843, daughter of Henry Franklin Chase. (See Chase, X).

(Second Family.)

MORSE This name is inseparably connected with the invention of the electric telegraph and is otherwise distinguished in relation to science, literature and all the influences that make for the betterment of the condition of mankind. Its bearers are to be found in remotely separated districts of the United States, and they have been





Julius N. Morse.



Mrs. Julius N. Morse

noted for their maintenance of the standards set up by their Puritan fathers.

(I) Anthony Morse, of Newbury, Massachusetts, came from Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, and settled in Newbury in 1635 with his brother William, both registering as shoemakers. He sailed in the ship "James" from London, England, April 5, 1635. He built a house about one-half mile south of the old cemetery, in what is called Newbury Old Town, on a slight eminence in a field which is still called Morse's field. Traces of his house are visible a few rods from the road. His will is on file in Salem, Essex county, Massachusetts. His first wife was named Mary and his second wife Ann. The latter died March 8, 1680, in Newbury, and he died there October 12, 1686. His children were: Robert, Peter, Joseph, Anthony, Benjamin, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia (died aged three), Lydia, Mary, Esther and Joshua. (Mention of Anthony, Benjamin and Joshua and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Joseph, third son and child of Anthony and Mary Morse, was born about 1634-5, probably in Wiltshire, England, as his father set sail for America in the ship "James," from London, April 5, 1635. He grew up at Newbury, Massachusetts, where his people settled. He was a blacksmith and land owner in that town, and also at Piscataqua. Inventories of his estate taken after his death showed that he owned a house with adjacent land and two blacksmith shops at Piscataqua, and a smith's shop and tools at Newbury. About 1667 Joseph Morse married Mary —, and they had five children: Benjamin, born about 1668-9, married (first), Susanna Merrill; (second), Mercy Bell. Joseph. (2), whose sketch follows. Joshua, born in 1875, married Elizabeth Doten, and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts. Sarah, died in infancy. Mary, a posthumous child, born January 21, 1678-9, lived fifteen days. Joseph Morse, the father, died January 15, 1678, at the early age of forty-three.

(III) Joseph (2), second son and child of Joseph (1) and Mary Morse, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 28, 1673. He was thrice married. His first wife was Lydia Plummer, whom he married at Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 4, 1688-9. She died in Newbury, November 8, 1689, leaving a six days old baby, Lydia, who married John Titcomb, in April, 1712. Joseph (2) Morse's second wife was Elizabeth Poor, daughter of John Poor, of Newbury, whom he married January 30, 1691-2. The date of her death is unknown, but judging from the births of her children it must have occurred between 1698 and 1702. The five children probably belonging to the second wife were: Joseph, whose sketch follows; Daniel, born March 8, 1695, married Sarah Swain; John, born October 22, 1696, died young; another John, born October 22, 1697; and Mary, born January 10, 1698-9, married Samuel Kenne. Joseph (2) Morse's third wife was Joanna, but her maiden name has been lost. The six youngest of his twelve children, probably by the third marriage, were: Elizabeth, born August 11, 1702, married Joseph Poor; Judith, born April 9, 1705, died in childhood; Edmund, born November 2, 1707, married Mary Griffin; Jonathan, born March 14, 1710, married (first), Mary Merrill, (second), Sarah Sawyer; Enoch, born September 17, 1712, married Martha Goodhue; and Sarah, born January 24, 1715, married George Goodhue. Joseph (2) Morse, the father, died in 1741, between May 19, and September 27 in his sixty-eighth year. He left a widow, Joanna Morse.

(IV) Joseph (3), eldest son and child of Joseph (2) Morse, and eldest child of his second wife,

Elizabeth Poor, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 28, 1693. He lived in Newbury, and married there, April 2, 1724, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Ann Coker. Joseph (3) and Mary (Coker) Morse, had two children: Moses, born March 26, 1725; and John, mentioned below.

(V) John, youngest son of Joseph (3) and Mary (Coker) Morse, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 17, 1728. On June 20, 1754, he married Elizabeth Holgate, of Haverhill, that state. They lived at first in Newbury, but afterwards moved to Deerfield, New Hampshire, where their daughter, Mary Morse, married Aaron (2) Rollins about 1788. (See Rollins, V).

(II) Lieutenant Anthony (2), fourth son and child of Anthony (1) Morse, was born in England. He lived in Newbury, and served as lieutenant in the militia. His will was made before that of his father and caused some confusion as to the identity of the two. He was married (first), May 8, 1659, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Agnes (Coffey) Knight, who died July 29, 1667, and he married (second), November 11, 1669, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard. She was born September 27, 1645. Mr. Morse died February 22, 1677, in Newbury, and his widow subsequently married Phillip Eastman, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and removed with her husband and children to Woodstock, Connecticut. Mr. Morse's children were offspring of his first wife, namely: Ruth, Anthony, Elizabeth, John, Peter, Joseph and Sarah.

(III) Ensign Anthony (3), son of Lieutenant Anthony (2) and Elizabeth (Knight) Morse, was born December 31, 1662. He was always known as Ensign Morse. His will was drawn March 5, 1705, and by its provisions his wife Sarah was to enjoy the whole of his estate until his eldest son became of age. He was married, February 4, 1685, to Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Susannah (Kingsbury) Pike. She was born October 12, 1666, and died in 1717. His death is recorded in the Town Book as occurring May 16, 1710. Their children were: Sarah (died young), Sarah (died one year old), Anthony, Sarah, Stephen, Elizabeth, Timothy, Thomas, Mary and John.

(IV) Mary, youngest daughter of Ensign Anthony and Sarah (Pike) Morse, was born March 18, 1704, and was married September 7, 1724, to Joseph Chase. (See Chase, VII).

(IV) Deacon Stephen, sixth child and third son of Ensign Anthony (3) and Sarah (Pike) Morse, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, December 28, 1695. He resided in Newbury and was deacon of the Second Church, now known as the First Church of West Newbury. He married, 1725, Elizabeth Worth, and they were the parents of Thomas, Stephen, Elizabeth, Judith, Sarah and Anthony.

(V) Stephen (2), second son and child of Stephen (1) and Elizabeth (Worth) Morse, was born in Newbury, in 1728, resided in Newbury, and died there June 1, 1753. He married, May 26, 1749, Judith Carr, and they had one child, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VI) Captain Stephen (3), only child of Stephen (2) and Judith (Carr) Morse, was born in Newbury, May 1, 1751, and died in Haverhill, New Hampshire, April 29, 1825. He was styled captain, and lived for years in Haverhill, New Hampshire. He married, 1777, Sarah Bailey, who was born November 11, 1761, daughter of Moses Bailey. Their children were: Elizabeth Noyes, Stephen Bailey, Sally, Clarissa (died young), Moses Noyes, Joseph, Clarissa, Sophia and an infant.

(VII) Moses Noyes, fifth child and second son

of Stephen (3) and Sarah (Bailey) Morse, was born at "Briar Hill," Haverhill, New Hampshire, October 18, 1784, and died in Haverhill, February 9, 1859. He was a farmer and resided on the old Morse homestead the most of his life. For many years he drove a "pod" team between Haverhill, New Hampshire, and Portland, Maine, and between Haverhill, New Hampshire and Boston, Massachusetts. He was a man of few words, fearless, and fond of good horses. He married, May 15, 1806, Hannah G. Sanborn, who was born October 16, 1786, at Bath, New Hampshire, and died at Haverhill, December 23, 1861, aged seventy-five years, daughter of John and Susie (Simpson) Sanborn. Their children were: Alden Edson, Mary Ann, Hazen Sanborn, Sophia C., Susan S., Mary Ann, Moses B., Susan K., Stephen S., John Franklin and Hannah Sanborn.

(VIII) John Franklin, fifth son and ninth child of Moses Noyes and Hannah G. (Sanborn) Morse, was born in Haverhill, June 8, 1828, and died in Bath, December 10, 1897. He was a farmer and resided on the homestead until 1865, when he moved to North Haverhill Village, and in partnership with Parker M. Childs purchased the general store of Jerome Cotton, which they conducted two or three years. The firm then dissolved and Mr. Morse carried on the business alone until early in 1870, when he sold out to Morris E. Kimball. He removed to Lisbon, where with his brother Stephen and E. C. Knight he engaged in the manufacture of excelsior. Some years later he withdrew from this business and moved to Lisbon Village, where he was in trade until about 1883. He then went to reside in Bath, where he died. He married (first), Ruby S. Johnson, who died without issue; (second), June 15, 1854, at Haverhill, Susan W. Johnson, who was born in Bath, New Hampshire, February 18, 1835, daughter of Carleton and Ruby (Sawyer) Johnson, of Bath. Their children were: Harry Moses and Frank Orville.

(IX) Harry Moses, son of John Franklin and Susan W. (Johnson) Morse, was born in Haverhill, March 22, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Haverhill and Lisbon, and in 1878 began the study of law in the office of John L. Foster, Esq., where he read a year. The two years following he pursued his studies in the office of Judge Edward D. Rand, and was admitted to the bar in Concord, August 31, 1880. Soon after his admission to practice he formed a partnership with Edward D. Rand, which under the firm name of Rand & Morse continued until the death of Mr. Rand in 1885. Subsequently he became associated with George F. Morris, Esq., and as Morse & Morris they practiced together until 1892. In 1895 Mr. Morse went to California, where he remained four years and on his return to New Hampshire settled in Littleton, where he has since had an active and successful practice. He was superintendent of schools of Lisbon eight years; member of the constitutional convention from Littleton in 1903 and is a member of the board of trustees of the public library, and special justice of the police court. He married, December 31, 1889, Helen Oakes, who was born in Franconia, January 31, 1863, daughter of John Norris and Mercy (Priest) Oakes, of Franconia.

(II) Deacon Benjamin, fifth son and child of Anthony Morse, was born March 28, 1640; the date of his death is not known. He was deacon of the First Church of Newbury. Some time before his death he made a deed of gift to his son Philip, by the terms of which the son should pay certain sums to his sisters after the death of their parents.

This deed was executed November 22, 1707. Benjamin Morse married, August 26, 1667, Ruth Sawyer, who was born September 16, 1648, daughter of William and Ruth (Binford) Sawyer. They had: Benjamin, Ruth, Joseph, William, Sarah (died young), Philip, Sarah, Anne, Hannah, Samuel and Esther.

(III) Deacon William, fourth child and third son of Deacon Benjamin and Ruth (Sawyer) Morse, was born January 23, 1674, resided in Newbury, and died May 20, 1749, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He executed his will August 1, 1744, and it was probated May 25, 1749. To his wife he gave all his household goods, &c., and to his son Moses the west end of the residence he then occupied, and the remainder of his estate after his mother's decease. William Morse married, May 12, 1696, Sarah Merrill, who was born in Newbury, October 15, 1677, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Clough) Merrill. The date of her death is not known. They had twelve children: Daniel, Ruth, Peter, Benjamin, William, Sarah, Martha, Anne, Moses (died young), Miriam, Hannah and Moses.

(IV) Peter, third child and second son of Deacon William and Sarah (Merrill) Morse, was born in Newbury, October 5, 1701. The date of his death is not given, neither is that of his wife. He married, March 30, 1726, Thomasine Hale, who was born September 10, 1700, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Kelly) Hale, and settled in Hampstead, New Hampshire. The children of this union were: Edmund, Judith, Martha, Peter, Benjamin and Moses.

(V) Lieutenant Peter (2), fourth child and second son of Peter (1) and Thomasine (Hale) Morse, was born July 7, 1739, and died February 23, 1821. He married (first) Anna Currier, who died in April, 1781, aged forty-eight; and a second wife, name unknown, who died at Hampstead, January 12, 1812, aged seventy years. His children, all by the first wife, Anna, were: Peter, Sarah, Lois, Anna, Hannah, Childs, James, Caleb, Nathan, Abigail, Stephen and Joseph.

(VI) Caleb, eighth child and third son of Lieutenant Peter (2) and Anna (Currier) Morse, was born in Hampstead, September 28, 1770, and died August 4, 1850, aged eighty. After serving an apprenticeship at the hatter's trade, he removed to Salisbury in 1796, and settled on a farm which was afterwards occupied by his descendants, where he carried on business for a number of years. He then built a house east of Bogbrook, on the rangeway, where he managed the grist mill for Josiah Green, and resided in a house just south of the mill. Later he took a partner named Page, and carried on the hatter's trade in a place which he bought nearby. He married, in 1789, Mary Healey, of Dunbarton, a descendant of one of the early families of Chester, where she was born April 5, 1776, her parents removing to Dunbarton in 1780. She died November 5, 1856, aged eighty. Their children were: Stephen, Healy, Elizabeth, Mary A., Caleb, James M. and Abigail.

(VII) Captain Stephen, eldest child of Caleb and Mary (Healey) Morse, was born in Salisbury, May 16, 1800, and died November 15, 1887, in the eighty-first year of his age. He completed his education under Samuel I. Wells, at Salisbury Academy, and was a clerk for Thomas R. White, who removed his stock to Warner, whither young Morse accompanied him, and remained in his employ three years. Mr. Morse then went in trade for himself, continuing for three years, but failing health compelled him to take outdoor exercise, and the following three years he was engaged in the construction of

the Northern railroad. At the age of thirty-nine he returned to Salisbury. He married, April 27, 1827, Judy Burt Smith, who was born at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, November 4, 1804, and died at South Natick, Massachusetts, May 31, 1893, daughter of Captain Joseph Smith, who was military instructor of the militia of New England. Their children were: John C., Charles G., Mary A., Frank R. and Lizzie E.

(VIII) Charles George, second son and child of Captain Stephen and Lucy B. (Smith) Morse, was born in Warner, September 15, 1832, and died in Newmarket, July 11, 1902, aged seventy. He was a cabinet maker and worked for the H. H. Amsden Manufacturing Company, of Penacook, thirty-one years. During the latter part of his life he was a farmer in Salisbury and Durham. His political faith was of the Jacksonian pattern. He was a valued member of his party, and was one of the selectmen of Salisbury, filling the office of chairman of the board for a time. He was also a member of the school board, and justice of the peace. In religious faith he was a follower of John Calvin. He was a member of the Contoocook Lodge, No. 26, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Penacook, in which he was a past grand, and also belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry. He married, November 5, 1856, Lucy J. Calef, who was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1837, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Blaisdell) Calef. The former was born July 13, 1786, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, and died May 18, 1854, in that town. The latter was born October 2, 1792, in Salisbury, and died September 4, 1872, in Penacook. Mrs. Morse resides at Packers Falls, New Durham. They had five children: Charles Alfred, Alma Jane, Lucy Ann, Alfred and Joseph. Alma Jane and Charles A., only survive.

(IX) Charles Alfred Morse, M. D., eldest son of Charles G. and Lucy J. (Calef) Morse, was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, September 8, 1857. He acquired his literary education in the public schools of Concord and at Penacook Normal Academy. In 1878 he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. E. Graves, of Boscawen, with whom he read for three years, and in 1879 entered Dartmouth College, and with the class of 1882 graduated from its medical department with the degree of M. D., and soon after began a successful practice at Newmarket, where he has since continuously resided and practiced. He is very active, and has taken a prominent part in the medical, political and social organizations in the state of New Hampshire. He is a member of the American Medical Society; the Rockingham County District Medical Society; New Hampshire State Medical Society, was a member of the board of examiners of the medical department of Dartmouth College four years, and on November 23, 1897, delivered the address to the graduating class of the medical department of that institution. His experience in politics covers a wide range. He is a Democrat, and was postmaster at Newmarket during both administrations of President Cleveland. He has been superintendent of schools, and judge of the police court; was a member of the lower house of the general court in 1891-92, and of the senate in 1899-1900; was twice a candidate for member of the governor's council in the first district, and a candidate for congress in 1906. He was chairman of the board of selectmen in 1906, and moderator of the town meetings. He is president of the Rockingham County Democratic Club; member of the Democratic state committee; and was one of a committee of five to meet Hon. William Jennings Bryan and Governor Folk, of Missouri, at the Hotel

Gotham on their recent visit to New York. His membership in fraternal and social organizations includes the following: Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, of Newmarket, of which he is a past chancellor, and the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of New Hampshire, of which he is a past grand chancellor; he is also assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel on the staff of General Chauncey B. Hoyt, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He is past grand of Swampscott Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Newmarket, is a member of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, and the University Club of Concord. For ten years he was captain of the fire department of Newmarket. In all matters athletic he is an enthusiast, and gives much encouragement to all athletic sports. His circle of acquaintances is necessarily wide, and in the various organizations of which he is a member he is called to act as toast master on almost all occasions where the presence of that official is necessary, and with the experience of years he has become an adept whose skill contributes in no small degree to the pleasure of the occasion. His many worldly missions have not kept him from recognizing his duty to the Almighty, and for thirty years he has been an exemplary member of the Calvinist Baptist Church, and a generous contributor to its aid.

Charles Alfred Morse married (first), September 5, 1883, Annie Evelyn Sanders, of Epsom, who was born August 1, 1858, in Newmarket, and died April 12, 1885, daughter of William A. and Sarah (French) Sanders, of Newmarket. He married (second), October 27, 1887, Gertrude May Davis, who was born in Durham, October 27, 1868, youngest daughter of Captain David O. and Martha (DeMerritt) Davis, of Durham. He had by the first wife one child, Annie L., born in Newmarket, June 24, 1884. She graduated from the Newmarket high school and from the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital of Hanover, and is a trained nurse. The children of the second wife are: Alice Gertrude, born April 23, 1889, a member of the senior class of Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter. Dorothea DeMerritt, October 21, 1896.

(II) Joshua, youngest child of Anthony Morse, was born July 24, 1653, in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died in that town March 28, 1782. His will shows him to have been possessed of smith's tools and land at Piscataqua. He was married about 1680 to Joanna, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Kimball, of Bradford, Massachusetts, where she was living at the time of the marriage. She died April 10, 1691, in Newbury, leaving the following children: Hannah, Joshua and Anthony.

(III) Anthony, youngest child of Joshua and Joanna (Kimball) Morse, was born April 11, 1686, in Newbury, and spent his life in that town. His marriage occurred in 1710 (the intention being published in April) to Judith, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Sarah (Pierce) Moody, who was born February 12, 1683, in Newbury. He died about 1720, his estate being inventoried February 22 of that year, and administered nine days later. His children were: Caleb, Joshua, Moses, Moody, Anthony, Judith and Joanna.

(IV) Moses, third son and child of Anthony and Judith (Moody) Morse, was born February 28, 1715, in Newbury, and resided in West Newbury. He was married (first), December 16, 1742, to Anne Sawyer; and (second), September 1, 1759, to Mrs. Sarah, widow of Bernard Brickett, and daughter of Ezekiel and Ruth (Emery) Hale. She was born December 10, 1720. There were seven children of

the first wife and three of the second, namely: David (died young), Francis (M. D.), David, Molly, Judith (died young), Joseph, Moody, Ezekiel, Ruth and Judith.

(V) Judith, youngest child of Moses and Sarah (Hale) (Brickett) Morse, was born March 1, 1766, in West Newbury, Massachusetts, and became the wife of Lieutenant Amos Abbott (see Abbott, V).

So far as can be ascertained this branch MORSE of the Morses is not related to those of the family whose history has previously been traced.

(I) Cady Morse and wife Catherine had four children: James, whose sketch follows; Luther, Lucinda and Jane.

(II) James, eldest child of Cady and Catherine Morse, was born in Hartford, Vermont. He had a common school education, and became a farmer. He was a Republican in politics. He died in 1876; his wife Catherine died in 1899. He married Catherine McCabe, and they had five children: Mary, Minnie, Charles, William, and Frank Cady, whose sketch follows.

(III) Frank Cady, second son and child of James and Catherine (McCabe) Morse, was born at Hartford, Vermont, December 2, 1866. He was educated at the high school in Quechee, and at the academy at South Woodstock, both in his native state. From the age of seventeen he has worked in a woolen mill, since 1900 has been with the American Woolen Mills Company, and since 1902 has been superintendent of their mills at Lebanon, New Hampshire, having the oversight of between four and five hundred hands. Mr. Morse is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Red Men's Lodges in Lebanon, having been through the chairs in the latter organization. On February 25, 1895, Frank Cady Morse married Nellie View, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Parent) View, of Woodstock, Vermont. They have one child, Harold M. Morse, born March 25, 1897.

The immigrant of this name to whom many citizens of New England to-day trace their ancestry came to this country impelled, doubtless, by a desire for religious freedom, about the time of the greatest exodus from England to these shores on that account.

(J) Anthony Day, aged nineteen, was one of the passengers on the "Paule," Leonard Betts, master, which sailed from London, England, July 10, 1635, bound for Virginia. He had a certificate of conformity to the Church of England, issued by the minister at Gravesend. Where he landed, and where he spent the first ten years of his residence in America are not known, but the records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, show that Anthony Day sold land to John Pearce about the year 1645. He also purchased a house and lot of Edward Marshall in that town in 1657. He died April 23, 1707, at the age of ninety. He married Susanna Matchett, who survived him ten years, dying December 10, 1717, aged ninety-three. They had seven children: John (1657), Ezekiel (died young), Ezekiel, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Samuel, and Joseph, whose births are recorded, and Timothy, who was probably born before the settlement in Gloucester.

(II) Timothy, son of Anthony Day, was born in 1653, and died April 8, 1723. He was made a freeman in 1690, married, July 24, 1679, Phebe Wildes, and had a son born February 20, 1682. He lived during the period of the terrible witchcraft

delusion. The records show that on September 24, 1692, Mary, wife of Hugh Rowe, Phebe, wife of Timothy Day, and Widow Rachel Vinson, all of Gloucester, were released from Ipswich prison, on bonds for their appearance, having been confined there for witchcraft.

(III) Timothy (2), son of Timothy (1), died September 16, 1757. His wife's baptismal name was Jean.

(IV) Abner, son of Timothy (2) and Jean Day, was born August 12, 1716, married Susanna Marshall, in 1739, and died in 1763.

(V) Eliphalet, son of Abner and Susanna (Marshall) Day, was born February 11, 1754, and died in 1826. He was a farmer in North Stratford, where he married Thirzah French. They had three children: Nahum D., Schubert, and Abner L., who is next mentioned.

(VI) Captain Abner Langdon, third and youngest child of Eliphalet and Thirzah (French) Day, was born in Stratford, March 24, 1795, and died in North Stratford, September 13, 1835. He was a prosperous farmer and a captain in the militia. He married (first) a Miss Wait, by whom he had a son Silas, and a daughter Ann. He married (second) Susan Bradley, who was born in Shelburne, New Hampshire, died 1872, daughter of John and Bethsheba Bradley, of Shelburne, New Hampshire. Seven children were born of this union: Abner L., Susan E., Samuel A., Nahum D., Eunetia E., Albert M. and Volney F. Abner L., married Lucia Lyman, and they had four children. Susan E., married George T. Brabrook, of Boston, and had one child. Samuel A., married Amanda Thayer, and had five children. Nahum D., married Mary Curtis, by whom he had four children. Eunetia E., married (first) Horace C. Campbell, by whom she had three children; (second) Charles D. Waterhouse, by whom she had one child. Albert M., never married.

(VII) Volney French, son of Abner L. and Susan (Bradley) Day, was born September 14, 1835, one day after the death of his father. The circumstances of the family required him to rely for his support and education upon his own resources, and he found employment on farms and in hotels. Having acquired a knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, and being an acceptable performer on the violin he found employment as a musician during a part of the year in the summer hotels in the White Mountains. During the period of the Civil war he was employed at the old White Mountain House, near Fabyans. In 1867 he engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Colebrook, and carried on a profitable business until 1870, when a fire destroyed his stock and store. Before the ashes and foundation of his late store were cold he began preparations to build, and within thirteen weeks he rebuilt his store on the old site and was again ready for business. Some time afterward he added a line of dry goods and ladies' garments to his stock. In 1869 he was appointed postmaster of Colebrook, and held that office six years, and then resigned and quit business on account of impaired health. After two years of rest he resumed business in 1877, and carried on the principal dry goods store in the village until 1894, when on account of an accident to his right eye he retired from trade. During the last two years he was in business his brother Albert M., formerly buyer for A. T. Stewart, of New York City, was associated with him. In 1899 Mr. Day was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Traders' National Bank, which started with a capital of \$50,000. He served as vice-president of this institution a few months, when Albert Eastman resigned

the presidency, to which Mr. Day was then elected, and in which place he has ever since served. He is an extensive holder of real estate, in which he is a dealer. Politically he is a Republican. For a number of years he was president of the Coos Musical Association. He married, April 19, 1866, at Groveton, New Hampshire, Ellen F. Denison, who was born at Burke, Vermont, June 12, 1841, daughter of Daniel B. and Mary (Bundy) Denison, of Stratford, natives of Burke, Vermont. Her father was formerly a hotel keeper of that place, and later removed to Upper Canada. Mr. Day is a past grand of Excelsior Lodge, No. 72, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and Mrs. Day are members of Rebekah Lodge, No. 30. They are members of the Congregational Church, and have taken part in the work of its choir for over thirty years.

The Straw family is one of the pioneer STRAW families of the United States, and one of those which have enabled her to attain and maintain the proud supremacy she now holds in the world. This family has been well and prominently represented in the professions and in all the honorable callings of life. When our country needed men to defend her just rights, the members of the Straw family were ever ready to lay aside their personal affairs and respond to the call to arms, and, in this way, help build up the glorious history of our land.

(I) William Straw, supposed to be the first of that name to settle in America, came to this country as nearly as can be learned about the year 1635, and located in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He came from Nottinghamshire, England. He married, first, Mehitable ———, and they had three children: Dorothy; William, born May 22, 1686; and John, 1688. He married, second, Margaret ———, and had two children: Samuel, of whom later; and Lawrence, born May 13, 1699. William Straw died in 1712.

(II) Samuel, eldest child of William and Margaret Straw, born August 13, 1692, in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He married, December 12, 1717, Elizabeth Dimond, and among his children were sons Jacob and Ezekiel. (The latter and descendants are mentioned at length in this article.)

(III) Jacob, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dimond) Straw, was born May 21, 1733, and died November 5, 1807. He married Lydia Ordway, of Rumford, and lived in Hopkinton, new Hampshire. Among his children was a son named Samuel.

(IV) Samuel, son of Jacob and Lydia (Ordway) Straw, born April 4, 1761, died August 6, 1844, in Hopkinton. He married Mary Flanders, and was the father of a son named Daniel.

(V) Daniel, son of Samuel and Mary (Flanders) Straw, was born April 15, 1792, and died August 14, 1847. He married, August 22, 1819, Lydia Ann Felch, born December 2, 1795, died December 23, 1879. About the year 1845 they lived in Hooksett, afterward Manchester, New Hampshire, and among their children there was a son whose name was Daniel Felch.

(VI) Daniel Felch, son of Daniel and Lydia Ann (Felch) Straw, was born July 21, 1823, and died April 14, 1896. He was born on a farm at Hopkinton, and spent his life until he had attained the age of twenty-three years in the occupation of farming. He then went to Manchester, New Hampshire, and for a short time was engaged in the retail grocery business in connection with his brother, Monroe J. Straw. He retired from this in order to engage in the jewelry business, in which he

established himself and conducted very successfully until his retirement from active business life, a few years before his death. He had been educated in the public schools and attended Pembroke Academy, which was under the directorship of Principal Kinsman. He was for a time paymaster in the militia of New Hampshire. He affiliated with the Democratic party, and was a man of prominence and influence in the community. In religious faith he was a Unitarian. He was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he had been master; and eminent commander of Trinity Commandery. Mr. Straw married, January 20, 1850, Lucretia Ann Kenney, born January 22, 1829, died November 5, 1894. She was the daughter of Enoch and Susanna (Brown) Kenney, of Whitefield, New Hampshire, who were the parents of eleven children. Mr. Enoch Kenney, born in 1781, died April 15, 1868, was one of the first settlers in Whitefield, New Hampshire, and lived on and cultivated the same farm for more than fifty years. He married, Susanna Brown, born in Lancaster, New Hampshire. Among their children was Amos Gale Straw, the subject of this sketch.

(VII) Amos Gale Straw, A. M., M. D., son of Daniel Felch and Lucretia Ann (Kenney) Straw, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, February 9, 1864. Dr. Straw received his early education in the public schools of Manchester, New Hampshire. He entered Dartmouth College in 1883, pursuing the classical course, and was graduated from that institution in 1887, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was elected to membership in the Phi Delta Kappa, and three years later Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. He matriculated at the Harvard Medical School in 1887, and in 1890 received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then returned to his native city and settled down to the practice of his profession. Here his indefatigable study and devotion to the science of medicine have met with a well-deserved reward, and Dr. Straw is in possession of an extensive and lucrative practice. He was for many years attending physician at the Elliot Hospital and was president of its staff; he is now consulting physician; is secretary of the board of United States examining pension surgeons; pathologist of the Notre Dame Hospital; local bacteriologist of the Manchester Board of Health; and was for five years surgeon of the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard. Dr. Straw is a man whose extensive reading and careful research into the various branches of his profession have made his opinion one to be sought and highly valued, not only by laymen but also by his colleagues. Dr. Straw devotes all his spare time to furthering the interests of the science in which he is engaged and to the cause of humanity. He is highly respected and esteemed and has a host of friends and admirers in professional as well as social circles. In politics he is a Republican, and has served for four years in the Manchester city council, and as representative to the general court for a term of two years. Both he and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Manchester. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in all its branches, and is past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the following named organizations: American Medical Association; Hillsborough County Medical Society; Manchester Medical Association; and the New Hampshire Medical Society.

Dr. Straw married, November 12, 1901, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Zatae Leola Longsdorff, born

April 16, 1866, daughter of William H. and Lydia R. (Haverstick) Longsdorff. Her father was a physician, and was for many years treasurer of Cumberland country, Pennsylvania. On the breaking out of the civil war he recruited a company of cavalry, went to the front as its captain, and attained the rank of major of cavalry before the close of the war. Mrs. Straw received her early education from private instructors, entering Wellesley College in 1883. She afterward entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, graduating from the classical department in 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was the first woman to graduate from that college. She then entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1887, obtaining her degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution, and in 1890 the degree of Master of Arts from Dickinson College. She was appointed interne at the Women's and Children's Hospital, in Boston, and left that position to take charge of the Government Hospital at Fort Hall, Idaho. Returning from the west, she was married, and has since practiced medicine in Manchester, New Hampshire. Dr. and Mrs. Straw are the parents of two children—Enid Constance, born at Manchester, New Hampshire, May 13, 1900, and Zatae Gale, November 16, 1906.

(III) Ezekiel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Diamond) Straw, was born probably in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He died in Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1811. The name of Ezekiel Straw appears among the names of men belonging to Weare's regiment, mustered for service in 1759, who receipted to Captain Samuel Leavitt, muster master and paymaster to the forces raised at Hampton Falls for the Canada expedition, under date April 28, 1759. He married first, Martha Gould, at South Hampton, New Hampshire, May 18, 1758; second, Beth (Hoyt) Colby.

(IV) Ezekiel (2), son of Ezekiel (1) and Martha (Gould) Straw, was born in Hopkinton, February 20, 1763, and died September 22, 1818. He served in the revolution. His name appears on the pay roll of a company of volunteers commanded by Captain Joshua Bayley, of Hopkinton, Colonel Kelley's regiment, General Whipple's brigade. This command was part of the body which made an expedition to Rhode Island in 1778, August 9 to August 27. He was allowed for one hundred and thirty miles travel. Ezekiel Straw's name also appears on the list of one hundred and eighty-four men detached from several regiments of militia and mustered September, 1779, by Colonel Wentworth to serve for the defense of Portsmouth, two months unless sooner discharged. He was detached from Captain Sias's Company, and this term of service began September 27, 1779. He married Elizabeth Brown.

(V) James Brown, son of Ezekiel (2) and Elizabeth (Brown) Straw, was born in Hopkinton, March 11, 1794, and died in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 14, 1830. The records of the town of Warner show that in 1823 it "Struck off the collection of Taxes, at one cent 5 mills on the dollar, to James B. Straw." The records of the year 1824 give "James B. Straw, collector." With his brother Stephen he removed from Warner to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he worked in the cotton mills of the Appleton Company as surveyor and overseer. He married Mehitable Fiske March 14, 1819 (see Fiske, XIII).

(VI) Governor Ezekiel Albert Straw, eldest son of James B. and Mehitable (Fisk) Straw, was born in Salisbury, December 30, 1819, and died Oc-

tober 23, 1882. His early education was secured in the public schools of Lowell, Massachusetts, whither his father had moved his family after a few years residence in New Hampshire. Later he became a student in the English department of Phillips Andover Academy, where he gave special attention to practical mathematics. He left the academy in 1838. The Nashua and Lowell railway was then in process of construction, and he became assistant civil engineer on this line. July 4, 1838, he came to Manchester at the request of the consulting engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, to take the place of the regular engineer who was ill and unable to work. He came expecting to remain in Manchester only a few days, but made it his home ever afterward. At the time of his arrival in Manchester the canal was unfinished, and no mill had been built on the east side of the river. Among his first assignments were the surveying of the lots and streets in what is now the principal part of the city, and assisting in the construction of the dams and canals. At the end of six years (1844) he had acquired so full a knowledge of the processes and needs of the business that the Amoskeag Company sent him to England and Scotland to obtain information and machinery necessary for making and printing muslin delaines. The knowledge and skill he brought back with him enabled the Manchester Print Works to first introduce this process in the United States. Mr. Straw remained with the Amoskeag Company in the capacity of civil engineer until July, 1851, when he took the position of agent of the land and waterpower department of the company. At that time the mills and machine shops were under separate agents. Five years later, July, 1856, the first two were united and put in charge of Mr. Straw; and in July, 1858, all three were combined under his management and he took entire control of the company's operations in Manchester.

Mr. Straw being so prominent in the construction of the mills, then, as now, the most important feature of the city, it was very natural that he should be appointed a member of the committee to provide plans and specifications for the rebuilding of the town house in 1844, and one of the first committee appointed to devise plans for the introduction of water works into the city. He was connected with all the subsequent measures for supplying the city with water, and in 1871, when the board of water commissioners was appointed to take charge of the present water works, he was made its president, and held that office for many years. In 1854 he was chosen a member of the first board of trustees of the Manchester public library, and held that office for a quarter of a century. He was elected assistant engineer of the Fire Department in 1846, and repeatedly re-elected to that position. His public service to the state at large began in 1859, when he was elected representative to the state legislature. He was re-elected in each of the four years next following and during the last three served as chairman of the committee on finance. He was elected to the state senate in 1864, returned in 1865, and made president of that body. The same year he was chosen on the part of the senate one of the commissioners to superintend the rebuilding of the state house. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Stearns a member of his staff. In 1872 he had been employed almost continually in the service of the state for thirteen years, and had been in one way or another connected with all the questions of public interest in that time. In that year the Republican party elected him governor of the state,



E. C. Street

and re-elected him the following year. In 1870 the commission to arrange for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 was appointed, and President Grant made Governor Straw member of that committee from New Hampshire.

From the organization of the Namaske Mills, in 1856, till their dissolution, Mr. Straw was the treasurer and principal owner, and after 1854 until near the end of his business career the sole proprietor. In 1874 he was chosen a director of the Langdon Mills. He was president and a director of the Blodget Edge-Tool Manufacturing Company from its organization in 1855 till its dissolution in 1862, and during the existence of the Amoskeag Axe Company, which succeeded it he was a director. He was one of the first directors of the Manchester Gas-Light Company, when it was organized in 1851, and was chosen its president in 1855, holding the office until January 29, 1881. In 1860 he was elected a director of the Manchester & Lawrence railroad, and in 1871 was elected president of the corporation, resigning in 1879. Upon the organization of the New England Cotton Manufacturer's Association he was chosen its president, and was also president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company from its organization, in 1869 to 1880, when he resigned. He was one of the founders of the First Unitarian Society, in 1842, its clerk and treasurer from that time until 1844, its president from 1853 to 1857, and was chairman of the committee which built the present house of worship. In 1879 Mr. Straw was compelled by ill health to resign the management of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and after a prolonged sickness he died October 23, 1882.

In the "History of Hillsborough County," Governor Straw's biographer said of him. "Mr. Straw was emphatically a great man, not only in his profession, in which he towered far above nearly all others, but in all the various positions to which he was called. He was not known as a brilliant or a sharp man. He had little need of the helps which men gain by dazzling or outwitting friends or foes; for there was a massiveness about him, a solid strength, which enabled him to carry out great plans by moving straight over obstacles which other men would have been compelled to remove or to go around. His mind was broad, deep and comprehensive; he had rare good judgment, great self reliance, and a stability of purpose which seldom failed. He was peculiarly fitted for the management of vast enterprises. His plans were far-reaching and judicious, and his executive ability was equal to the successful carrying out of whatever his mind projected and his judgment approved." Clark's "History of Manchester" (1875) says: "Governor Straw, in our judgment, is the ablest man in New Hampshire. In a room full of people, the judges of our courts, the managers of our railways, the professors of our colleges, he would take the lead of all. He is conversant with more subjects than any other man we know of, whether art or science, manufactures or financial themes. He is a great reader and his tenacious memory makes all he reads his own. Not long after he came to this city, the Amoskeag Company began to look upon him as competent to manage its whole business and it gradually fell into his hands. In time the other corporations, the city and state looked to him for advice, and for many years he has been the foremost man in Manchester and for the past few years the leading man in shaping the policy of the state. Of great mental capacities, he is able to turn off a vast amount of work with the greatest ease. He

never seems in a hurry, though probably surrounded by more business than any other man in the state. He never looks to others for his opinions, and, though willing to fall into line with his friends and his party in nonessential things, he cannot be swerved from his ideas of what is right by political considerations or fear of unpopularity. He enjoys truth and takes pleasure in doing what his judgment dictates. A very generous man, liberal in his gifts to the poor and to all charitable institutions, to him more than to any other man is Manchester indebted for its great prosperity."

Ezekiel A. Straw married, April 6, 1842, at Amesbury, Massachusetts, Charlotte Smith Webster, who died in Manchester, March 15, 1852. To them were born four children: Albert, who died in infancy; Charlotte Webster, the wife of William H. Howard of Somerville, Massachusetts; Herman Foster, superintendent of the Amoskeag Company's Mills in Manchester; Ellen, the wife of Henry Thompson, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

(VII) Herman Foster, second son and third child of Ezekiel A. and Charlotte Smith (Webster) Straw, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 31, 1849. He enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, attending first St. Paul's School, and later Harvard College. He became associated with his father in business in August, 1872, and under his direction carefully mastered all the details connected with the manufacture of cotton goods. He occupied the various positions, having charge at different times of nearly every branch of the business, and in 1885 was made agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which is to-day (1907) the largest manufacturing concern in the world, and employs over thirteen thousand hands. He married, September 18, 1873, Mary Oreslow Parker, of Boston, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of: 1. William Parker, superintendent of the Amoskeag Mills. He married Josephine Perkins and has children: Ezekiel Albert and Mary Parker. 2. Henry Ellis, who was graduated with honor from Harvard College in the class of 1905, and is now a member of the class of 1907 of the Harvard Law School. 3. Herman Foster, Jr., who is now fourteen years of age.

To honor one of the disciples children, especially in Catholic countries, were named Peter, but Peter was never a pleasant name to English ears, as it reminded Britons of a tax, Peter's Pence, which was one of all least liked, as they saw none of its fruits. The French form of the name is Pierre, which being introduced into England became Piers, Pierce, Pears, Pearse, Peers and Parr, and ultimately these became surnames. The Pierce family of America is almost entirely the progeny of one man. One of their number, writing of the Peirces, says: "Young ducks do not take to the water more naturally than the Peirce family throughout the country do to democratic principles. Indomitable perseverance is also a trait which marks their character in every department of life, and has generally crowned their efforts with ultimate success, though attained after repeated and sometimes mortifying failures."

(1) John Pers (for so the name was spelled) of Norwich, Norfolk county, England, weaver, with his wife Elizabeth and four children, came to New England in 1637, crossing the ocean in either the "John and Dorothy" of Norwich, or the "Kose" of Yarmouth. William Andrews, Sr., was master of the former, and his son of the latter vessel. The register of certain emigrants to New England pre-

served in the English exchequer contains the following: "April the 8th 1637. The examination of John Pers of Norwich in Noff (Norwich in Norfolk) weaver aged 49 yeares and Elizabeth his wife aged 36 yeares with 4 children John Barbre Elizabeth and Judeth and one sarvant John Gedney aged 19 yeares are desirous to passe to Boston in New England to inhabit." It seems probable that John Pers had been preceded to New England by his older child, and that the four named were probably the youngest of the family. Elizabeth was probably ten yeares older than she is here represented.

John Pers was granted one lot in Watertown, and purchased three other lots before 1644, one of these lots being his homestead of twelve acres. He was admitted freeman in March, 1639. He was born (probably) in 1588, and died August 19, 1661. His wife was born in 1601 (if not in 1591), and died March 12, 1667. Their children were: Anthony, Esther, Mary, Robert, John, Barbre, Elizabeth, and Judith.

(II) Anthony, eldest child of John and Elizabeth Pers, was born in England, in 1609, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, May 9, 1678. He married in England, and came to America previous to his father. He settled in Watertown, and owned land in that portion of the town near the Cambridge line. His homestead on the north side of the road from Cambridge was afterwards the residence of his sons Joseph and Benjamin. Anthony Perse, according to the Watertown Record Book, owned a homestead of ten acres, and also a farm of eighty-six acres of upland in the third division. "He was a grantee of two lots in Watertown, one of which was four acres." He afterwards purchased six acres adjoining it on the west, a grant to his father. He was admitted freeman September 3, 1634. He was the ancestor of nearly all the families bearing the name afterwards in Watertown, Waltham, Weston, Lincoln, Lexington and Concord. His will was dated September 6, 1671. His inventory amounted to three hundred three pounds, eleven shillings and one pence, a good sum in those days. He married his first wife Mary in England. She died in 1633, and the same year he married second Ann, who died January 20, 1683. His children were: John, Mary (died young) (by the first wife); Mary, Jacob, Daniel, Martha, Joseph, Benjamin, and Judith (by the second wife).

(III) Joseph, seventh child and fourth son of Anthony and fifth child of Ann Peirce, was born in Watertown, probably in 1647, and resided in Watertown. He was admitted freeman April 18, 1690. He died intestate before December 22, 1713. His first wife's name was Martha. He married second, June 15, 1698, Elizabeth (Kendall) Winship, of Cambridge, daughter of Francis Kendall, of Woburn, and widow of Ephraim Winship, of Cambridge. She was born in Woburn, January 15, 1652. Mr. Winship resided at Cambridge Farms, where he was one of the pioneers, and his situation as well as that of his associates is faintly shadowed in a memorandum connected with the settlement of his estate. "His honored father-in-law, Mr. Francis Kendall, of Woburn, in said county, demands the following debts, viz: that his son-in-law, Ephraim Winship, in the time of the former war, called King Philip's, came to his house for shelter, for fear of the Indians, because his living was then in the woods remote from neighbors, and he brought with him his ancient mother-in-law—Reigner, a widow of whom he is to take care; and that the said Francis Kendall did keep the said widow Reigner for said Ephraim Winship with provisions,

more than a year and a half, at eight pounds per year," etc. December 22, 1713, Elizabeth Peirce, widow, of Watertown, and Jacob Peirce (son of Joseph), of Weston, were admitted to administer on the estate of Joseph Peirce late of Watertown, deceased, intestate; giving bonds in the sum of four hundred pounds, with Joseph Sherman, of Watertown, and Joseph Peirce, of Lexington. The inventory amounted to three hundred and sixteen pounds and ten shillings. His children, all by the first wife were: Joseph, Francis, John, Mary, Benjamin, Jacob, Martha, Stephen, Israel, and Elizabeth.

(IV) John (2), third son and child of Joseph and Martha Peirce, was born in Watertown, May 27, 1673, and died in Waltham, in 1744, aged seventy-one. He settled and resided until his death in Waltham. He married November 5, 1702, Elizabeth Smith, who was born January 15, 1673, and died in Watertown, September 20, 1747, aged seventy-four. They had seven children: John, Jonas, Ezekiel, Samuel, Elizabeth, Daniel, and Jonathan.

(V) Jonas, second son and child of John (2) and Elizabeth (Smith) Peirce, was born December 20, 1705, and after marriage resided in Lexington and Westminster. He married, January 4, 1727, Abigail Comee, by whom he had eight children: Jonas, Nathan, Elizabeth, John, Thaddeus, Solomon, Abigail and Mary.

(VI) Jonas (2), eldest child of Jonas (1) and Abigail (Comee) Peirce, was born July 7, 1730, and died June 27, 1819, aged eighty-nine. He resided in Weston, Massachusetts, and Springfield, Vermont. He married first, Sarah Bridge, who died September 17, 1772; second, February 11, 1773, Lydia Gregory, who was born October 29, 1736. The children of the first wife were: Matthew, Jonas, Asa, Thaddeus, Molly, Anna, child (died young); and by the second wife, Isaac, Abigail, and perhaps Jonas.

(VII) Asa, third son and child of Jonas (2) and Sarah (Bridge) Peirce, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, January 25, 1762, and died in Dublin, New Hampshire. He settled in Dublin about 1786, and died a few years later. He married Betsey Pike, by whom he had two sons, Asa and Jonas. His widow married second, Thomas Davidson, and removed to Jaffrey.

(VIII) Jonas (3), second son of Asa and Betsey (Pike) Peirce, was born in Dublin, April 18, 1788, and died May 28, 1857, aged sixty-seven. He was a prosperous farmer. He married first, September 1, 1811, Lucinda Bailey, who was born in Lancaster, July 22, 1791, daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda Carter Bailey, of Jaffrey. She died in 1838, and he married second, September 11, 1838, Mrs. Polly Bowers, who died March 2, 1875, aged eighty-five years. His children were: Asa, Abigail, Addison, Jonas, Benjamin, Amos, Dexter, Betsey and Emily.

(IX) Benjamin, fifth child and fourth son of Jonas (3) and Lucinda (Bailey) Peirce, was born in Jaffrey, July 11, 1821, and died there, November 17, 1904, aged eighty-three. He was educated in the common schools of Jaffrey, and Melville Academy and at the age of twenty-three years left the old homestead in Jaffrey and went to Boston, where he engaged in the flour and grain business and accumulated a large estate. In 1866 he returned to Jaffrey and spent the remainder of his life there, residing on the Shedd farm, off road 36. In 1877 he built the Granite State Hotel, which was an addition of much importance to East Jaffrey. Mr. Peirce was a man of prominence in town affairs, and held many positions of trust. He represented

Jaffrey in the legislature in 1870 and 1871, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876. He was one of the directors of the Monadnock National Bank, and vice-president of the Savings Bank of East Jaffrey Village. He married, May 12, 1846, Lucinda Stratton, who was born August 24, 1823, daughter of Isaac and Betsey (Bailey) Stratton, and a descendant in the fourth generation from David Stratton, all of whom had resided on the same homestead in Jaffrey. She died June 17, 1888, aged sixty-four years. Five children were born of this union, three of whom died young; George A. was born October 5, 1848, and died January 27, 1907.

(X) Ada, youngest child of Benjamin and Lucinda (Stratton) Peirce, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 1, 1857, and married Julius E. Prescott, of Jaffrey (see Prescott, IX).

The Sanborn family is one of those early families, which, being prolific and composed of individuals able to take care of themselves, and having descended from not one but three original immigrant ancestors, now numbers a multitude, many of them like their forbears being leaders of men and filling positions of honor, trust and profit, worthy successors of the men who transformed the New England wilderness into one of the richest areas in America. John William and Stephen Sanborne (for so they spelt the name) were sons of an English Sanborne (probably William of Brimpton, Berkshire) and Anne, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler. Anne Bachiler's husband died about 1630, as is shown by the records. The three sons of Anne Sanborne are said to have come to America with their grandfather Bachiler (a prominent preacher of New England (see Batchelder) in 1632, but apparently their mother did not come over, nor have we any trace of the sons till 1639 in Hampton, New Hampshire. William and descendants are mentioned at length in this article.

(I) Lieutenant John Sanborne was born in 1620 (Deposition in Norfolk County Files). He was probably in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1640, since he was then granted a house lot and a tract of land there. In 1643 his name is signed to a Hampton petition, and from that date the records contain frequent mention of him. His house in Hampton was next to that of Stephen Bachiler and nearly opposite the old meeting house. On February 2, 1657, he was chosen selectman, and was six times afterwards selected to fill the same office, although not a freeman until May, 1666. In 1664 he was chosen ensign, and October 15, 1679, was commissioned lieutenant of Hampton forces. In 1685 he was chosen representative to the next general assembly. His inventory dated October 20, 1692, places the value of his property at £294, 14 shillings. Doves' "History of Hampton" says he served as lieutenant in King Williams' war, 1689. He died October 20, 1692. Lieutenant John Sanborne married twice. (First) Mary, daughter of Robert Tuck, of Gorlston, Suffolk, and Hampton, New Hampshire. She died December 30, 1668. (Second) Margaret (Page) Moulton, widow of William Moulton, and daughter of Robert Page, of Ormsby, Norfolk, England, and Hampton, New Hampshire. His children were: John, Mary, Abigail, Richard, Mary, Joseph, Stephen, Ann, Dinah, Nathaniel, Benjamin and Captain Jcnathan. (Mention of Richard, Joseph, Nathaniel and Jonathan and descendants appears in this article).

(II) John (2), eldest son of Lieutenant John

(1) and Mary (Tuck) Sanborne, was born about 1649. He was made a freeman April 25, 1678. He married, November 19, 1674, Judith Coffin, daughter of Tristram Coffin, of Newbury. She was born December 4, 1653, and died May 17, 1724. John Sanborne died September 23, 1727. Their children were: Judith, Mary, Sarah, Deborah, John, Tristram, Enoch, Lydia, Peter and Abner, ten in all (the last named receives mention, with descendants, in this article).

(III) Tristram, born in 1684-85, was the sixth child of John and Judith (Coffin) Sanborne. He lived in Kingston, and was selectman there in 1725 and after, and was representative from there in 1734-36-37. For thirty years he was deacon, and an authority says he was an ensign. He was a grantee of Stevenstown. His house was burned by Indians, so he built a garrison house on the site. He married, April 23, 1711, Margaret, daughter of William Taylor, of Exter, born 1688, died April 3, 1771. He died January 7, 1771. His will, dated 1753, proved March 8, 1771, mentions his wife, Margaret; children, William, (who had the homestead) Peter, Abraham, Tristram and Jetho. In a conveyance of land in 1763 he is described as Tristram Sanborn, of Kingstown, Gentleman. The children were: Peter, Jetho (died young) Abraham, Tristram, Jetho, William, an unnamed child, Judith, and an unnamed daughter.

(IV) Abraham, third son and child of Tristram and Margaret (Taylor) Sanborn, was born March 2, 1717, in Kingston, New Hampshire, and resided in that town. He was one of the signers of the association test in 1776, and died February 21, 1780. He was married January 6, 1737, to Abigail Clifford, daughter of Samuel Clifford, of Hampton. She died, February 19, 1797. Their children were: Joseph Clifford, Sarah (died young), John, Deborah, Sarah (died young), Sarah, Judith, Shuah, Isaac and Abraham.

(V) John, second son and third child of Abraham and Abigail (Clifford) Sanborn, was born February 9, 1741, in Kingston, and settled in Sandow, New Hampshire, where he was one of the signers of the association test. He was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting May 15, 1782, and probably did not see much service as the struggle was then nearly at its end. He died April 10, 1797. His wife was Elizabeth Sargent, of Chester, New Hampshire, said to be of Scotch descent, which is probably an error. Their children were: Abigail, Abraham, Winthrop, Sarah, Moses, Elizabeth and Jethru.

(VI) Abraham (2), eldest son and second child of John and Elizabeth (Sargent) Sanborn, was born June 29, 1759, in Sandow, New Hampshire. He removed to Salisbury, New Hampshire, when he was only sixteen years old, in 1775. He spent the season there and in the fall returned to his parents in Sandow and continued thus to spend the summer upon his land until it was in a suitable condition for tillage. He then built a house and settled permanently in the town where he died November 25, 1843. His farm consisted of two hundred acres, and the buildings upon it, which he erected, are still standing, though they have been much remodeled. He was married (first) in 1783 to Lois Taylor, of Nottingham, who died before 1807. In that year he married Sarah Lovering, who died August 29, 1859, aged eighty-two years. There were seven children of the first wife and nine of the second, namely: Reuben, John, Sarah, Moses (died at twenty-five years of age), Eliza, Polly, Sewell, Samuel L., Mehitabel, Lois, Abraham Sargent,

Isaac, Jacob, Moses, Aaron and Benjamin Franklin. (Mention of Sewell and descendants forms part of this article).

(VII) John, second son and child of Abraham (2) and Lois (Taylor) Sanborn, was born June 6, 1786, in Salisbury, where he lived and died and was a successful farmer. His place was north of the original homestead in the north range, and his first house was destroyed by fire in 1847. He died August 10, 1857. He was married, March 12, 1809, to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Shaw, of Weare. She was born October 4, 1783, and died April 16, 1847. Their children were Louisa, (died young), Harriet (died in infancy), Harriet, Moses C., Louisa, James Wallace, Caroline, Abraham, Mahala J., Ebenezer Cummings, Ira Shaw and Eliza.

(VIII) James Wallace, second son and sixth child of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) Sanborn, was born February 23, 1822, in Salisbury, and passed his life in that town where he died September 12, 1877. He was educated in the common schools, and was always by occupation a farmer. He was the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of land, including part of the original homestead cleared by his grandfather, and part of which was known as Clough farm. He was a regular attendant of the Baptist Church, and in politics was a sincere and consistent Democrat. He was married, March 1, 1849, to Mary J. Shaw, daughter of John and Abigail (Nichols) Shaw, of Salisbury. She was born August 29, 1827, and died September 26, 1888. Their children are located as follows: George S., the eldest, is a resident of Salisbury. Etta C. is the wife of Warren H. Carter and resides in Manchester, New Hampshire. Buron Wallace is the subject of the following paragraph. Fred S. resides with the last named. Gerrish S. is a resident of Salisbury. Russell Warren also resides in that town. John F. is a farmer residing at Potter Place, New Hampshire. Georgia E., died in infancy. Berton F. is mentioned below.

(IX) Buron Wallace, second son and third child of James W. and Mary J. (Shaw) Sanborn, was born September 29, 1856, in Salisbury, and was educated in the public schools and a private school of that town. His attention was early turned to farming by the requirements of his surroundings, and he has ever followed that occupation. He purchased the old homestead in West Salisbury of the heirs, and in 1893 purchased a farm of two hundred acres of land in the same neighborhood, on which he lives. He is also the owner of more than six hundred acres of land in Andover. He is extensively engaged in lumbering and in the raising of cattle. He also maintains a flock of two hundred grade sheep and is a breeder of improved Chester white hogs. In the intervals of farm labor he does some dealing in meat and is one of the busy men of the town. His success is deserved because of his industry and shrewd management. He has served some dozen years as a selectman of the town, during more than half of which period he was chairman of the board. He has served two years as road commissioner and is at present town surveyor. He was two years tax collector and represented the town in the legislature in 1802-03. Mr. Sanborn is a consistent Democrat in politics, and is a member of Bartlett Grange, No. 104, of Salisbury. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Wannomake Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Franklin. He was married, November 11, 1882, to Minnie B. Heath, daughter of Harrison V. and Ruth C. (Loverin) Heath. She was born July 5, 1866. Their children are: George Buron, born

March 13, 1884; Lizzie C., October 25, 1885; Ned Dickinson, May 21, 1888. The daughter is a teacher in the public schools of Salisbury.

(IX) Berton F., ninth and youngest child of James W. and Mary J. (Shaw) Sanborn, was born in Salisbury, May 19, 1870, and was educated in the common schools. Brought up to a practical knowledge of agriculture, he has made that his life employment to a large extent. In 1906 he bought a farm of two hundred acres at Salisbury Heights, seventy acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He has served as constable four years, and road supervisor two years. He married at Franklin, May 19, 1903, Lelia C. Shaw, who was born in Concord, July 3, 1874, daughter of Moses G. and Melissa (Heath) Shaw. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn are members of the Baptist Church. Their children are: Eveline Burnham and Shirley Burton.

(VII) Sewell, youngest child of Captain Abraham Sanborn and his first wife, Lois Taylor, was born at Salisbury, New Hampshire, October 16, 1801. He lived at Bristol, this state, and in November, 1829, married his first wife, Harriet Bean, of Salisbury, who died March 17, 1846, leaving seven children: Mary, born November 4, 1830, married Joel Gerdy, of Bristol; Harriet, May 19, 1833, married Eben Trask, of Salem, Massachusetts; George, died young; William H. H., whose sketch follows; Ira Chase, July 29, 1841, married Alberta S. Crowell, and lived in Wolcott, Vermont; Sylvanus, June 12, 1843; and Horace, May 10, 1845. On December 5, 1847, Sewell Sanborn married his second wife, Mrs. Phebe Fogg, and they had two children: Gustavus B., born September 4, 1848; and Phebe, May 21, 1851. Sewell Sanborn died October 30, 1866.

(VIII) William Henry Harrison, second son and fourth child of Sewell and Harriet (Bean) Sanborn, was born at Alexandria, New Hampshire, October 15, 1839. He early showed the Sanborn energy and will in his struggles to obtain an education. He worked on farms in summer, and attended schools in winter, and after he had moved to LaMoille county, Vermont, where he worked on a farm, he walked back and forth during spring and fall to his New Hampshire home, so that he might save all his money for additional schooling in the winter. He finally graduated from Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and after that taught school for several years. He then became interested in lumbering and the management of saw-mills, and followed that occupation till his last illness, which lasted three years. William Henry Harrison Sanborn married, April 21, 1871, Fedora E., daughter of John Calvin and Elizabeth (Gale) Golden, of Bristol, and they had three children: Gertrude E., who died in infancy; Herman H., whose sketch follows; and Raymond Ernest. Raymond Ernest Sanborn was born April 29, 1877, in Alexandria, New Hampshire, and attended school in Franklin, this state. He married Alice Hammond, daughter of Charles and Eldena (Wicum) Hammond, of Bristol. They had four children: Katherine E., Ernest, Wesley and Fedora. William H. H. Sanborn died June 14, 1882, at the early age of forty-three.

(IX) Herman Harrison, elder son and second child of William H. H. and Fedora E. (Golden) Sanborn, was born at Alexandria, July 25, 1874. He lived with his grandfather Golden, till ten years of age, and was then bound out, but the thirst for an education was in his blood. He attended the public schools, as he was able, and later became a



Burton W. Sanborn

student at the Moody School at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts. In early life he had an opportunity to take a place in a saw-mill, which he accepted. He continued in this work for some years, both building and managing mills. During the summer months he conducted a job printing office with the aid of a hand press which he managed to procure. He soon learned to set type and became so much interested in the work that he gave up the mill business and carried on a farm, meanwhile doing any printing that he could get. He was appointed postmaster at North Sanbornton, New Hampshire, in 1807, and held the office four years. Later he opened a job printing office and devoted all his time to it. Early in 1906 he moved to Sanbornville and took charge of the *Carroll County Pioneer*, the leading weekly paper in the county. The *Pioneer* is popular and has as large a prepaid circulation as is enjoyed by any contemporary publication in a town of equal size. At the death of Mr. Dorr, who had been the editor for many years, Mr. Sanborn bought out the entire plant and assumed the editorship. In politics he is an Independent Democrat. Mr. Sanborn is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is unmarried.

(III) Abner, fifth son and youngest of the ten children of John (2) and Judith (Coffin) Sanborn, was born April 27, 1694, at Hampton, New Hampshire. He married, October 31, 1715, Rachel, daughter of Caleb Shaw and lived in Hampton Falls. He died January 18, 1780. They had thirteen children: Caleb, born July 25, 1716; Elizabeth, married Joseph Smith, of Exeter, New Hampshire; Rachel married Jeremiah Bennett; Daniel, John, Judith, Abner, mentioned below; Jethro, born and died in 1728; Deborah, born in 1729, and died in 1730; Peter, died young; Timothy, Mary, married (first) Ephraim Philbrick, of Hampton Falls, and (second) William Blaisdell; Coffin, born December 17, 1737.

(IV) Deacon Abner, fourth son and seventh child of Abner and Rachel (Shaw) Sanborn, was born at Hampton Falls, August 3, 1726. He lived in Hampton Falls, and as selectman of that town signed the statement of men fit for service in 1775. On June 12, 1746, he married Lucy, daughter of Joseph Lowell, of Hampton Falls, who was baptized March 31, 1728, and died April 21, 1811. Her husband, Deacon Abner Sanborn, died April 18, 1811, just three days previous to his wife. They had eight children: Sarah, born May 1, 1747, married (first) Jacob Satterly, and (second) James Mann. Rhoda, married Deacon Jonathan Perkins, of Pittsfield, Lowell, mentioned below; Phebe, born 1753, died 1757. Levi, Theophilus, David, Phebe, born July 16, 1769, married Samuel Brown.

(V) Deacon Lowell, eldest son and third child of Deacon Abner and Lucy (Lowell) Sanborn, was born in Hampton Falls, June 30, 1751. He early moved to Guilford, then a part of Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and signed the test there. At the age of twenty he married, July 22, 1771, Rebecca Judkins, of Brentwood, New Hampshire, who died July 21, 1848. He died September 14, 1823. They had eleven children: Richard, born 1772, died young. Richard, born 1773, died young. Lucy, married (first) William Ranlett, and (second) Joseph Symonds, of Northfield, New Hampshire. Richard, Lowell, Elisha J. Theophilus, Samuel Gilman, mentioned below. Rachel, married Samuel Dustin, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Rebecca, married Moses Welch Weeks, of Sanbornton. Mary, married Eleazer Davis, of Alton, New Hampshire.

(VI) Samuel Gilman, seventh son and eighth child of Deacon Lowell and Rebecca (Judkins) San-

born, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, March 20, 1787. He was a farmer, and lived most of his life at Guilford where he died September 18, 1869. He married, October 22, 1809, Sarah, daughter of Samuel B. Mason, of Guilford. She was born in Moultonboro, New Hampshire, July 13, 1789, and died at Guilford, February 19, 1871. They have children: Winborn A., born December 13, 1810, lived in Guilford, where he was representative several terms, married Lavinia Hoyt, October 20, 1835. Sarah, born January 10, 1815, died young. John G., born February 21, 1816. George, mentioned below. Freeman L., born October 21, 1825, married (first) Maria Rich, and (second) Anne S. Stevens, of Newburyport, Massachusetts; he died July 6, 1853, in California, leaving two children, Sarah M. and Ella F.

(VII) George, fourth child and third son of Samuel Gilman and Sarah (Mason) Sanborn, was born in Guilford, New Hampshire, October 27, 1820. He was educated in the schools of Franklin, New Hampshire, at Harvard Medical College, and at Dartmouth, receiving the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1850. He practiced medicine for seven years in Sandwich, New Hampshire, and then moved to the neighboring town of Meredith, where he was the leading physician until his death in 1888. In politics he was a Democrat. He represented Meredith one term in the state legislature, and held several town offices. On February 22, 1847, he married Sophronia D. Stockbridge, daughter of George and Jemima (Leighton) Stockbridge, of Alton, New Hampshire. She was born October 1, 1821, and is still living in Meredith. They had one child, George Freeman, a sketch of whose life follows. Dr. George Sanborn died November 10, 1888.

(VIII) George Freeman, only child of Dr. George and Sophronia D. (Stockbridge) Sanborn, was born August 17, 1857, at Meredith, New Hampshire. He was educated at New Hampton Academy, and at Tilton Seminary in his native state. He began the study of medicine, but was obliged to give it up on account of ill health. He then started a drug store, which he is still conducting. He also carries on an insurance business and a coal business. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been selectman for six years, and represented his town in the state legislature of 1885. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and belongs to the Manchester Lodge of Elks. He belongs also to the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, one of the three military companies in the country which wear the Continental uniform. He attends the Congregational Church. On December 10, 1884, George F. Sanborn married Charlotte J. French, daughter of John B. and Lucy Abbie (Merrill) French, who was born at Raymond, Maine, January 5, 1857. They have one child, Royden Winborn, born at Meredith, May 3, 1886. He is a graduate of Holderness School. He is in business with his father.

(II) Richard Sanborne was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, January 4, 1655, and was made freeman there in 1678. He was a farmer in Hampton and a soldier there in the garrison at Oyster River in 1696. He gave to his son John, in 1712, land which had been bequeathed to Richard by his father. Richard Sanborne married (first) Ruth Moulton, daughter of William Moulton, of Hampton. She died May 3, 1685, and he married (second) Mary Boulter, widow of Nathaniel Boulter, Junior, of Hampton, and daughter of Abraham Drake, of Hampton. Children: Mary, born September 30, 1679, died unmarried in 1770. John, November 6, 1681. Ruth, 1684. Shubael, 1694.

(The last named receives mention with descendants in this article).

(III) Ensign John Sanborn was born in Hampton, November 6, 1681, and died September 3, 1727. In private life he was a farmer, and early became owner of a large tract of wild land in the locality known as North hill, and he developed it into one of the best farms in the town. In 1708 he was a soldier from Hampton in the Indian wars, and in 1724 was made sergeant of a company of thirty-one men who served in Lovewell's war; later he was commissioned ensign. In addition to his lands in Hampton Ensign Sanborn was grantee of a large tract in Chester, and was selectman of that town from 1724 to 1726. On August 8, 1701, he married Sarah Philbrick, daughter of Lieutenant James Philbrick, of Hampton. After her husband's death Sarah married Lieutenant Thomas Rawlins, of Stratham. She died May 30, 1761. Children of Ensign John and Sarah (Philbrick) Sanborn: Daniel, born February 17, 1702. Benjamin, November 8, 1703. Phebe, February 6, 1706, married Nathaniel Pease, of Exeter. Richard, May 29, 1708, twin with Nathan. Nathan, May 29, 1708, twin with Richard. Elisha, April 1, 1710. Ebenezer, March 4, 1712. Sarah, May 22, 1714, married (first) ——— Ford, (second) Matthias Weeks. Abigail, October 24, 1716, married Thomas Sinclair, of Meredith. Ruth, March 18, 1719, married Joseph Bean. John, May 5, 1721. Hannah, February 3, 1723, married Deacon Stephen Dudley. James, April 5, 1724. Mary, March 1, 1726, married William Mead of Meredith. (Mention of Ebenezer and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Deacon Daniel Sanborn was born in North Hampton, February 17, 1702, and was a wealthy and prominent man in that town. He also was one of the grantees of Sanbornton and the fifth signer on the petition of 1748. He died in 1786 and his will was probated in 1787. He married, January 14, 1725, Catherine Rollins, and they had eleven children: Phebe, born December 13, 1725, died 1797; married Reuben Gove Dearborn. Anne, February 21, 1727, died May 4, 1771; married Elisha Thomas. Catherine, June 1, 1728; married ——— Foss. Daniel, May 17, 1731. Sarah, 1733, died 1742. Rachel, April 25, 1736 married (second) Gideon Piper. Thomas, May 17, 1738. Moses, June 8, 1740. Aaron, February 8, 1743. Sarah, baptized February 24, 1745; married ——— Jewett. Abijah, March 4, 1748.

(V) Squire Daniel Sanborn was born in North Hampton, May 17, 1731, and early became identified with the history of Sanbornton, where he was chosen surveyor in 1752 and built the first mill there in 1764. In 1775 he was a delegate to the fourth provincial congress and soon afterward was commissioned major of the Third Regiment of New Hampshire troops in service during the Revolution. He held many important offices in Sanbornton, and in 1771 was commissioned by Governor Wentworth the first justice of the peace, being the only incumbent of that office for many years. He also was the first town clerk of Sanbornton and served in that office more than twenty years. In 1751 Squire Sanborn married Lucy Hobbs, who was born in 1734 and died July 15, 1813. He died in 1800. They had children: Marah, born March 7, 1752; married Major Josiah Miles. Comfort, November 4, 1753, died in 1754. Lucy, April 22, 1755, married James Cate, Jr. Benaiah, June 2, 1757. Jonathan Hobbs, May 3, 1759. Catherine, March 2, 1761, died unmarried 1778. Daniel, September 4, 1762. James, April 4, 1764. John, June 12, 1766. Sarah, March 15,

1768, married Nathan Smith, of Sanbornton. Elisha, May 17, 1770. Anna, April 26, 1773, died 1777. Thomas, February 9, 1775, died 1776. Enoch Ely, May 20, 1777, died March 6, 1795. Moses, November 11, 1779. Anna, 1782, died 1784.

(VI) Dr. Benaiah Sanborn was born in North Hampton, studied medicine with Dr. Moore of Bolton, Massachusetts, began his professional career in Sanbornton in 1779 and was an active practitioner for more than fifty years. His practice is said to have been very extensive, and by his energy and promptness he retained the principal business of the town for many years. In 1833 he visited his last patient and for some years before his death, August 30, 1841, it is said that he experienced all the imbecilities of a child. On March 15, 1781, Dr. Sanborn married Huldah Smith, born January 20, 1760, died April 1, 1858, daughter of Deacon Christopher Smith, of North Hampton. Their children: Christopher Smith, born October 29, 1782. Molly, October 19, 1784, married George W. Sanborn. Abigail, November 29, 1786, died 1792. Comfort, May 2, 1789, married John B. Perkins, of Sanbornton. Huldah, July 6, 1791, married Thomas Eastman, of Laconia. Abigail, May 6, 1793, died in 1803. Esther, June 20, 1795. Daniel, September 13, 1797. Anna, January 9, 1800, died 1803. Almira, 1803, died same year. Pamela (twin with Almira), born 1803, died same year. Captain Benaiah, born March 22, 1805, married Hannah H. Perkins.

(VII) Colonel Daniel Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, September 13, 1797, and died in that town July 23, 1878. He was well educated and taught school several years in Sanbornton and Gilmanton. For three years he was in trade at Meredith Centre, but returned to Sanbornton in 1825. At the death of his youngest brother he took possession of his father's homestead, but from 1853 until the time of his death lived on what is known as the Colby farm. At one time he was colonel of a regiment of state militia, hence the military title by which he was afterward addressed. He was a member of the Congregational Church for forty-four years. Colonel Sanborn married, February 21, 1822, Harriet, daughter of Edward Ladd, of Gilmanton. She was born March 6, 1803, and died May 24, 1885. Their children: Emeline B., born September 22, 1823, married (first) David Allen, of Newport, New Hampshire, who died in 1851, married (second) Alfred Burleigh, of Sanbornton. Hannah Ladd, June 7, 1825, married Arthur C. Taylor, of Sanbornton, Eliza Ann, July 18, 1828, married Jacob Wadleigh, of Laconia. Lucy Jane, August 31, 1830, married Jonathan L. Moore, of Laconia. Mary Simpson, February 10, 1833, married Edwin Sanborn. Lucinda M., April 15, 1835, married Barnard H. Burleigh. William Henry, October 4, 1838, died June 9, 1878. Otis Stackpole, August 18, 1841. Esther, January 15, 1847, married Frank F. Libbey, of Laconia.

(VIII) Otis Stackpole Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, August 18, 1841, and was educated in the Sanbornton public schools and Laconia Academy. He afterward taught schools in the towns of Sanbornton and Belmont, then worked for a time in a mill and eventually turned his attention to farming in Sanbornton, where he now lives. He has been variously identified with public affairs, is a strong Republican and represented his town in the state legislature in 1902. For twenty years he has been a member of the school committee. On August 30, 1871, Mr. Sanborn married Maria F. Lamprey, of Belmont, New Hampshire. She was born in Gilmanton (now Belmont), May 31, 1844. Four chil-

dren have been born of this marriage: Harry Clinton, May 2, 1873. Mabel Taylor, November 19, 1875. Cris Boutwell, January 7, 1879. Clifton Roscoe, September 30, 1880.

(IX) Harry Clinton Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, May 2, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of his home town and New Hampton Institute, taking a business course at the latter and graduating in 1893. Having finished his school course he secured a position as provision clerk in a grocery store, where he gained a thorough understanding of the business and its methods, he became proprietor of a general grocery and provision store in Laconia, New Hampshire, and there is no question of the fact that he is one of the most extensive dealers in his line of trade in that city. He is a member and one of the officers of the Congregational Church, an Odd Fellow, and in politics a Republican. Mr. Sanborn married, ———— 1899, Gertrude M. Whitten, who was born in Laconia, July 16, 1871.

(IV) Lieutenant Ebenezer, seventh child and sixth son of Ensign John (2) and Sarah (Philbrick) Sanborn, was born in North Hampton, March 4, 1712, and died April 9, 1794. He was a tanner and bookbinder, and resided in Hampton and North Hampton. He was a prominent citizen, and held the offices of town clerk, selectman and sheriff, and is said by one authority to have held a lieutenant's commission in a troop of dragoons in the French war. He was one of the grantees of the town of Sanbornton. He is said to have been a very large and powerful man and his size and appearance, no doubt, had something to do with him being made a military officer. He married, May 1, 1735, Ruth Sanborn, who was born in Hampton, August 15, 1715, and died July 20, 1804, daughter of Hon. John and Ruth (Roby) Sanborn, of Hampton. Hon. John was an intimate friend of Governor Benning Wentworth, was many times representative, and the town of Sanbornton of which he was one of the proprietors was named in his honor. The children of this union were: John, Anna, Josiah, Ruth, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Ebenezer (died young), William and Ebenezer.

(V) Colonel Josiah, third child and second son of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Ruth (Sanborn) Sanborn, was born in North Hampton, August 21, 1738, and died in Sanbornton, January 19, 1809. He was an early settler of Sanbornton, was a tanner and shoemaker there, and there signed the association test. He was first lieutenant in Company 3, Colonel Badger's regiment, 1776; lieutenant in Captain John Moody's company, Colonel Baldwin's regiment, and marched under Washington for New York, September 30, 1776; was lieutenant in Captain Ebenezer Smith's company, from Meredith, in the Ticonderoga expedition, July, 1777; first lieutenant in the company raised for the defense of the northern frontier in 1781; and was afterward commissioned colonel in the New Hampshire militia. He married (first), January 22, 1762, Anna Dalton, who was born November 5, 1734, and died July 27, 1797; (second), November 21, 1799, Widow Prudence Haines, of Canterbury, who was born in Greenland, May 20, 1753, and died May 27, 1843, aged ninety years and one week. His children, all by the first wife, were: John, Josiah, Ebenezer, Samuel, Christopher, Joseph Warren and Chase Taylor.

(VI) Chase Taylor, seventh and youngest child of Colonel Josiah and Anna (Dalton) Sanborn, was born in Sanbornton, November 23, 1776, and died in Campton, May 13, 1862, aged eighty-six. He was a farmer and spent his early life in Sanbornton, and

was at one time postmaster there. He removed to the village of West Campton, where he engaged in general shoemaking and farming. He resided there until his death. He married, December 3, 1804, Martha Haines, who was born in Canterbury, September 13, 1786, and died June 30, 1842. They had three children: Chase, James Brackett, and Thomas Jay, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Thomas Jay, third and youngest child of Chase T. and Martha (Haines) Sanborn, was born in Sanbornton, May 23, 1812, and died in Campton. He was a farmer in early life, then had a small tavern and general store which he carried on about ten years. He moved to West Campton, purchased and lived on a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, made additions to his home, and did a quite thriving summer hotel business up to the time of his death. He was postmaster in Sanbornton and Campton twenty-five years, being the first postmaster at Campton. He married Relief R. Morrison, daughter of Joseph W. Morrison, of Plymouth. They had but one child, Edward H., whose sketch follows.

(VIII) Edward Hervey, son of Thomas J. and Relief R. (Morrison) Sanborn, was born in Sanbornton, August 18, 1844, and was educated in the public schools at West Campton, Plymouth, and at New Hampton Academy. He was employed for three years as clerk by Webster, Russell & Company, of Plymouth, and for eight years as a traveling salesman for Brownson, Hayden & Company, of Chicago, wholesale dealers in gentlemen's furnishings, his territory covering Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Missouri. He next traveled for three years over the same territory in the same line of business for the Damon Temple Company of Boston, Massachusetts. Returning to Campton, he was associated with his father in the summer hotel business for twenty-five years. After the death of his father he sold the property in Campton and settled in Plymouth, where he now resides. He has been a successful man, has a good real estate and insurance business, and resides in a handsome, well furnished home. He is an ardent Republican, and held while a resident of Campton the offices of town clerk, town treasurer, member of the board of selectmen, of which he was chairman seven years, representative and was moderator of the town meeting. He is a Mason of high degree, and holds membership in the following organizations of that order: Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, Free and Accepted Masons, Plymouth; Pemigewasset Royal Arch Chapter, No. 13, Plymouth; Omega Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters, Plymouth; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, Laconia; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua; and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He is also a member of Plymouth Lodge, No. 66, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Plymouth. He married, October 17, 1877, at Rumney, New Hampshire, Julia E. Robinson, who was born April 15, 1854, at Thornton, a daughter of William P. and Julia R. (Foss) Robinson, of Campton village. One child, Thomas J., of this union, died in infancy.

(III) Shuabel, second son and fourth child of Richard and Ruth, was born 1694, in Hampton, and resided in that town, where he died May 3, 1759, of apoplexy. He was born June 7, 1716, to Mary, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Hobbs) Drake of Hampton. She was born February 4, 1693, and died August 16, 1775. Their children were: Shua-

bel, Mary, Betsey, Elizabeth, John, Sarah and Nathaniel.

(IV) Shuabel (2), eldest son of Shuabel (1) and Mary (Drake) Sanborn, was baptized June 2, 1717, in Hampton. His home was in that town but he spent considerable time in the military service. He was at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, and died in the army during the French war, September, 1756. His wife's name was Jane and their children were: Deliverance, Benjamin, Mary, Simon (died young), Jane, Sarah and Simon.

(V) Benjamin, eldest son and second child of Shuabel (2) and Jane Sanborn, was born August 1, 1738, in Hampton, and moved from that town to Canterbury in 1771. He lived in that town fifty years and died September 19, 1821. He married (first) Jane Mason and (second) a Towle. His children were: Shuabel, Comfort, Sally, Molly and Abraham.

(VI) Shuabel (3), eldest child of Benjamin and Jane (Mason) Sanborn, was born June 18, 1764, in Hampton, and passed most of his life in Canterbury, where he was a farmer and where he died, May 6, 1842. He was married, January 20, 1790, to Phoebe, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Sanbornton. She was born September 30, 1771, and died January 24, 1852. Their children were: Betsey, Benjamin, Smith, Hannah, Polly, Shuabel, Abraham, Jeremiah, Joseph, Hazen, Phoebe and Sylvanus.

(VII) Betsey, eldest child of Shuabel and Phoebe (Smith) Sanborn, was born December 18, 1790, and became the wife of Captain David Morrill, of Canterbury (see Morrill, VII).

(II) Joseph Sanborne (or Sanborn), sixth child of Lieutenant John and Mary (Tuck) Sanborn, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, March 13, 1659, and died between 1722 and 1724. He resided in the town of Hampton Falls, on the farm now owned by his descendant, Miss Sarah Sanborn. December 8, 1692, Joseph Sanborn, "cordwinder," for a valuable consideration bought of John Gove twenty-five acres of upland and three acres of marsh. April 4, 1694, Joseph Sanborn bought for forty-five shillings twenty-five acres of land "with all the timber trees, wood and underwood" "south of Tailers River." June 15, 1722, "Joseph Sanborn of the South Parish in Hampton farmer" gave to his son Joseph of the same parish land in addition to land formerly given to him. June 13, 1722, Joseph Sanborn gave his son Abraham an acre of salt marsh and confirmed a former gift of land to him. June 14, 1722, Joseph (Sanborn) gave to his son David all his right in the new town called Chester, for his portion of his estate. June 13, 1722, Joseph gave to his eldest son Reuben, of Hampton Falls, a tract of upland in Hampton and an acre of salt marsh. June 13, 1722, he also gave to his son Edward upland and two acres of salt marsh. Joseph Sanborne married December 8, 1682, Mary Gove, daughter of Captain Edward Gove, of Hampton. After Joseph's death, she married a Mr. Morrill, of Salisbury, from whom she separated and returned to Hampton Falls to live on the old homestead. The children of Joseph and Mary (Gove) Sanborne were: Abigail, Huldah, Reuben, Edward, Abraham, Mary, Joseph and David.

(III) Lieutenant Joseph (2), seventh child and fourth son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Gove) Sanborne, was born in Hampton Falls, July 22, 1700, and died January 26, 1773. In later life he was called Lieutenant Joseph. In 1724 he served under Sergeant Jonathan Prescott, and again under Captain Weare. In 1746 he was allowed eight pounds for thirteen men under his command on a scouting party. He was a grantee of Chester. In 1743 he built on the

homestead the house which is now owned by his descendant, Miss Sarah Sanborn. The old records show copies of various deeds made by him. July 21, 1761, "Joseph Sanborn of Hampton Falls, Gent. for £4,000 old tenor *pd.* by my son Abraham of Brentwood, yeoman," sold fifty-two acres of land to said Abraham in Brentwood. On the same day, for £3,000 old tenor, he transfers to his son Joseph land "beginning at the middle of my dwelling house and running east" twelve acres, and eight acres in another place. On the same date, for three thousand pounds old tenor, he deeds his son Benjamin twenty acres. On November 1, 1764, Joseph and his wife, Dorothy, for two hundreds pounds paid by David Batchelder conveyed said Dorothy's right of dower in the estate of her former husband, Benjamin Hilliard. Joseph Sanborn married, (first) January 18, 1722, Lucy, daughter of James Prescott, of Hampton Falls. She died March 9, 1723. He married (second) Susanna, daughter of Benjamin James of Hampton Falls. She died June 1, 1761, and he married (third) Dorothy (Roby) Hilliard, widow of Benjamin Hilliard. His children were: Lucy, Joseph, Susanna, Benjamin, John (died young), Mary and John.

(IV) Joseph (3), second child and eldest son of Lieutenant Joseph (2) and Susanna (James) Sanborn, was born in Hampton Falls, May 14, 1726, and died in 1812, aged eighty-six years. He seems to have lived in Brentwood in 1759, for his children were baptized in Epping as of Brentwood. He is said by Dr. Charles H. Sanborn to have lived with his father until 1769, when he sold his share of the Hampton Falls property, and removed first to Brentwood, and thence to Wakefield, where he was one of the signers of the test in 1775. His will, dated 1799, was probated in 1812. He married (first), December 6, 1750, Sarah Lane, daughter of Samuel Lane, of Hampton Falls; (second), October 17, 1768, Anna (Philbrick) Marston, daughter of Deacon Joseph Philbrick, and widow of Elisha Marston, of Brentwood. His children were: Elizabeth, Joseph (died young), Sarah, Samuel, Joseph, Reuben, Sussannah, Abigail, John, Elisha and James.

(V) Joseph (4), fifth child and third son of Joseph (3) and Sarah (Lane) Sanborn, was born July 12, 1759, and died July 3, 1836, aged seventy-seven. He lived first in New Hampshire, but moved to Acton, Maine, with his brother in 1780. He married in 1787 Sarah Veasey, who was born January 12, 1767, and died September 22, 1837. Their children were: Jonathan, Joseph, Henry, James, Samuel, Sarah, John, Eliza (died young), William, Eliza, Calvin and Luther.

(VI) Henry, third son and child of Joseph (4) and Sarah (Veasey) Sanborn, was born in Acton, Maine, October 20, 1792, and died October 24, 1856. He was a farmer in Acton, where he lived and died. He married in Alfred, Maine, January, 1818, Elizabeth G. French, of Epping, who was born April 30, 1794, and died February 24, 1869. Their children were: Ezra, John Gilman, Stephen M., Henry Veasey, Mary E. (died young), Jonathan H. and Mary E.

(VII) John Gilman, second son and child of Henry and Elizabeth G. (French) Sanborn, was born in Acton, May 30, 1822, and died in Wakefield, New Hampshire, October, 1902, aged eighty. He was a farmer and lumber dealer. In November, 1857, he moved to Wakefield, New Hampshire, and afterward resided at Horns Mills. He carried on lumbering in Ossipee and Conway, New Hampshire, and Shapleigh, Maine. He married Mary Elizabeth Garvin, who was born in Acton, Maine, June 11, 1824, and died in Horns Mills, New Hampshire, De-

ember 12, 1891. She was the daughter of Moses Garvin, of Acton. They had seven children: Infant, died unnamed; Ida, Georgiana, Elvira H., John I., Dyer Hook, Edith H., deceased; Ida, born August 19, 1852, married Henry A. Horne, of Acton, Maine. Georgiana, born March 30, 1854, married J. W. Witham, of Acton. Elvira H., died young. John I., mentioned below. Dyer Hook, now deceased, was born May 9, 1859, in Wakefield. He was a painter by occupation, and lived in Sanbornville. He married, June 11, 1887, Minnie A. Wiggin, of Wakefield, New Hampshire, who was born May 3, 1870. They had two children: Ernest Ray and Ansel Norris. Edith H. married Moses H. With, and had four children: Effie, born March 26, 1886, married James Gerrish, had one child; Gardner, Estella and Ray.

(VII) John Irving, fourth child and first son of John G. and Mary E. (Garvin) Sanborn, was born in Acton, Maine, September 24, 1857, and at two months of age was taken by his parents to Wakefield, New Hampshire, where he grew up. He was educated in the common schools of Wakefield and at Lebanon Academy. At twenty-one years of age he began life for himself, farming and lumbering for about twenty years. In 1891 he removed to Wolfboro and engaged in mercantile business, after a time succeeding F. L. Ham, dealer in clothing, boots and shoes, and is now doing a flourishing business. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wolfboro; of Fidelity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Kingswood Encampment and Syracuse Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, of Sanbornville. He married, March, 1878, Ella C. Grant, who was born in Acton, Maine, December, 1857, daughter of John and Charlotte (Durgin) Grant. Their children are: Edna, born February 9, 1880, married Parry T. Hersey, of Wolfboro. (See Hersey). John G., December 11, 1882. Alice, August, 1886. Harlan Page, November 5, 1889. Luella C., April, 1892.

(II) Nathaniel, born in Hampton, January 27, 1666, was the fifth son and tenth child of Lieutenant John and Mary (Tuck) Sanborne. He lived at Hampton Falls first. In 1694 he was one of the proprietors of Kingston. He was town clerk of Kingston in 1695-96. In 1707 he served ten days in Captain James Davis's company. He was one of the grantees of Chester. He married (first), December 3, 1691, Rebecca Prescott, daughter of James Prescott, of Hampton. She died August 17, 1704. He married (second), Sarah Mason, born 1663, died September 1, 1748. He died November 9, 1723. There were eleven children, five by the first wife, and six by the second: Richard, James, Rachel, Jeremiah, Abigail, Nathan, Jacob, Eliphaz, Nathaniel, Jedediah and Daniel. (Nathan and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(III) Richard, the eldest child of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Prescott) Sanborne, was born in Hampton Falls, February 27, 1693. He lived in Kensington, and was one of Hilliard's scouting party in the Indian war, 1712, and served under Major John Gilman in 1722. He married (first), January 21, 1713, Elizabeth Batchelder, who died in 1753, aged fifty-five years. He married (second), Judith (Gore) Prescott, daughter of Ebenezer Gore, and widow of Captain Jonathan Prescott, who died at Louisburg in 1746. Richard Sanborn died September 14, 1773. His children were: Jonathan, Moses, Rebecca, David, Mary, Abigail, Jeremiah, Richard (died young), Betsey and Richard.

(IV) David, third son and fourth child of

Richard and Elizabeth (Batchelder) Sanborn, was born June 9, 1721, in Kensington, and resided in Sandown and Andover, New Hampshire. He served in Captain Marston's company in the expedition against Crown Point, in 1762, and signed the association test in Andover in 1776. He married Sarah Waddell, and their children were: Sarah (died young), Benjamin, David, Ephraim, Richard, Josiah and Sarah.

(V) David (2), second son and third child of David (1) and Sarah (Waddell) Sanborn, was born April 19, 1753, and resided and died in Andover. He married Sarah Fuller, who was born March 21, 1753, and died February 19, 1842, surviving her husband, who died March 13, 1826, by sixteen years. Their children were: Jonathan, Peter, Johanna, Olive, Josiah, Sarah, David and Hannah.

(VI) Peter, second son and child of David (2) and Sarah (Fuller) Sanborn, was born November 21, 1781, in Andover, where he lived, and died February 26, 1858. He married Ruth Nichols, who died March 20, 1859. Their children were: Abigail, Joseph, Peter, Betsey, Sarah, Stephen S., William, Isaac, Ruth Maria, Caroline Underhill, Albert, Mary and Mercy.

(VII) Stephen Smith, third son and fifth child of Peter and Ruth (Nichols) Sanborn, was born March 3, 1811, and died at East Andover, October 11, 1865. He was married in 1834 to Mary Shepardson, who was born in Guilford, Vermont, September 4, 1812, and died at Potter Place, Andover, June 7, 1849. His wife, Mary Shepardson, was a daughter of William and Harriet (Cambridge) Shepardson. Harriet Cambridge was a daughter of William Cambridge, a native of England who came to America in Colonial times, and during the Revolution enlisted in a Rhode Island regiment in which he served the cause of independence as a sergeant. After the close of the struggle he settled in Westminster, Vermont, whence he removed to Lempster, New Hampshire, and died there in 1829. His remains repose in East Lempster cemetery. His name is on the pension roll in Concord, dating from 1818. The Cambridge family was noted for the longevity of its members. William Cambridge had two brothers, one of whom died at the age of one hundred and ten years and the other at one hundred and five. The children of William Cambridge, seven in number, lived to the average age of eighty-two years, and two of them lived to be ninety-three and ninety-eight respectively. Mr. Sanborn married for his second wife Mary Jane Ware, of Andover, who survived him over twenty years, and died in Heniker.

(VIII) Marietta E., only child of Stephen and Mary (Shepardson) Sanborn, was born March 11, 1838, in Lempster, and became the wife of Jonathan Stewart, of Concord. (See Stewart, II).

(III) Nathan, eldest child of Sarah Mason, second wife of Nathaniel Sanborne, was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, June 27, 1709. The first five of his children were born in that town, and with them and his family he removed to Epping, New Hampshire, and was there in 1747. He was one of the signers of the association test act. In 1733 he married Catherine Satterlee, who was born February 21, 1710, and died in Sanbornton, February 16, 1810, at the age of almost one hundred years. Nathan's will, dated July 6, 1775, was proved April 21, 1784. Children of Nathan and Catherine (Satterlee) Sanborn: Sarah, born February 15, 1734, died young. Hannah, December 17, 1735, married Joseph Cass as his third wife and was grandfather of Lewis Cass. Nathaniel, December 17, 1737. Mary,

October 29, 1746, married Ebenezer Dow, of Epping. Nathan, February 23, 1749.

(IV) Nathaniel Sanborn was born in Hampton Falls, December 17, 1737. He lived first in Epping, where he signed the test act, but later settled in Meredith, New Hampshire. He married at South Hampton, September 4, 1764, Polly French, of Kingston, and had children: Judith, born October 4, 1765. John, November 27, 1767. Asahel, January 20, 1770. Stephen, March 12, 1772. Polly, 1776, married Stephen Leavitt, of Meredith. Dudley, 1778, married (first), Susanna Swain, (second), Susan Bedee. Jane, 1780, married Nathaniel Piper, of Sanbornton, Rachel, 1782, married Dr. Mark Harris. Hannah, 1784, died unmarried.

(V) Stephen Sanborn was born in the town of Epping, March 12, 1772, and lived and died in Meredith, where he was a mechanic. He married Esther Thompson and by her had nine children: Lieutenant John, born May 8, 1795, died unmarried in Maine in 1839. William, April 8, 1799. Nathaniel, June 5, 1801. David, April 1, 1803. Simeon T. W., March 1, 1805, died unmarried in September, 1827. Eliza, August 15, 1807, married Alice Dickey, of Maine. Moses, August 15, 1810. Judith, June 22, 1813, died unmarried August 12, 1844. Richard, August 25, 1815.

(VI) Nathaniel, third child and son of Stephen and Esther (Thompson) Sanborn, was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, June 5, 1801, and was a farmer in that town and also in Laconia, where the later years of his life were spent and where he died August 4, 1873. On December 25, 1825, he married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Roberts, of Meredith. She was born December 8, 1797, and died November 25, 1889. Their children: Mary R., born October 15, 1826, married John T. Jewell, of Laconia. Phebe Ann, August 27, 1828, married J. S. Weeks, of Laconia. Olive Esther, November 7, 1830, married Langdon C. Morgan. Sarah Jane, November 6, 1833, married D. W. Tenney, of Methuen, Massachusetts. Joseph Noah, March 6, 1836, a farmer now living in Salmonton. Charles Francis, October 11, 1838, married Clara Gray. Wesley Curtis, August 11, 1841, died September, 1869, married (first), Elmira Duggan. Anna C., April 21, 1844, married Charles A. Davis, of Falls River, Massachusetts. Frederick Milton, February 8, 1856, married Jennie Sanborn.

(VII) Joseph Noah, fifth child and eldest son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Roberts) Sanborn, was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, March 6, 1836, and has lived in Salmonton over forty years, where he is a successful farmer and fruit grower. He also has taken a commendable interest in public affairs in the town and subsequent city, having served many years a member of the school committee and superintendent of common schools and also has served as selectman and moderator. Mr. Sanborn has been married twice. His first wife, whom he married April 28, 1857, was Esther P. Stockbridge, of Gilmanton, who bore him one son. She was born November 10, 1839, and died April 18, 1861. He married (second), February 22, 1862, Ruth Knowlton Smith, of Sanbornton, born March 30, 1836, daughter of David and Olive (Knowlton) Smith. (See Smith IV). His children by both marriages: George C., born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, November 22, 1859, and now living in Lakeport, New Hampshire, married December 9, 1885, Harriet A. Collins, of Laconia, born August 22, 1864. Children: Harry Arthur, born November 11, 1886; Carl Collins, February 24, 1889; Mildred Laura, August 31, 1891. Rev. Willis Joseph, born in Sanbornton, February 18, 1865, a clergyman of the Baptist Church, married

Georgie Gumbart. Orrin Nathaniel, born July 19, 1866, married (first), Nellie Bowers, born in Manchester, New Hampshire, June 2, 1854, died June, 1904, having bore her husband four children: Robert J., Earl, Roy and Ernest. Mr. Sanborn married (second), Mrs. Grace Hollowell. Olive E., born February 1, 1870, in Sanbornton. Wesley David, born April 10, 1872, a business man of Laconia. Mary A., born November 10, 1876, died July 2, 1893.

(VIII) Wesley David Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, April 10, 1872, and received his education in New Hampton and Tilton seminaries. After leaving school he found employment as machinist in the works of the Huse Machine Company of Laconia, worked there about three years and then entered the service of the Citizens' Telephone Company, remaining there only a short time and later engaged with E. M. Bryant & Co. of Manchester, electrical contractors and furnish'ers. Still later he served for some time as superintendent of construction for the Citizens' Telephone Company, and in 1899 started in business on his own account as an electrical contractor and dealer in electrical supplies. Mr. Sanborn is an active, energetic and successful business man. He and his wife attend the Free Will Baptist Church of Laconia, and he is a member of Winnepesaukee Lodge No. 59, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married (first), August 26, 1897, Hattie Grace Lawrence, who was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, April 24, 1872, and died in Laconia, November 16, 1902. He married (second), September 1, 1904, Nellie R. Taylor, who was born in Greensboro, Vermont.

(II) Captain Jonathan Sanborn was born in Hampton, May 25, 1672, and afterward was one of the leading men of Kingston, where he took an active part in public affairs and acquired much fame because of his qualities as an Indian fighter during the wars from 1724 to 1726 and during which time he gained the title of captain. He was one of the grantees of Chester, New Hampshire, and owned a considerable tract of land in that town. He married, February 4, 1691-92, Elizabeth Sherburne, daughter of Captain Samuel Sherburne, of Hampton, and sister of Henry Sherburne, who married a sister of the first Governor Wentworth and became a provincial councillor. Captain Sanborn died June 20, 1741, but nearly twenty years before his death he made a gift to his son Jonathan of certain property, the memorandum of which reads thus: "June, 1772. Capt. Jona Sambun of Kingston, as a free gift to his son Jonathn Sambun of K. land on ye East side of little River saw mill, it Being one quarter part of sd Mill Grant ye mill yard Exceptd, and joyning to Wm. Longs land on ye Southeast on ye Norwest to ye mill Brook it being twenty-five acres also Eleven acres lying on ye north side of ye above sd land." Children of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sherburne) Sanborn: Elizabeth, born December 27, 1692, married (first), April 7, 1714, John Ladd, of Kingston; married (second), Thomas Webster. Samuel, September 7, 1694. Achaicus, 1696. Margaret, baptized March 20, 1698, married, January 9, 1714, Moses Sleeper, of Kingston. Jonathan, April 28, 1700. Love, August 30, 1702, married, January 8, 1720, Rev. John Graham. Dorothy, died young. Dorothy, the second child so named, died young. Sarah, April 18, 1708, married Thomas Rollins, of Stratham. John, December 19, 1710, died February, 1711. Benjamin, January 22, 1712, died 1718. Mary, December 7, 1713, married Peter Sanborne.

(III) Jonathan Sanborn was born in Kingston, April 28, 1700, and afterward lived in that town. He married (first), December 31, 1719, Theodate



Wesley D. Sanborn.

Sanborn; married (second), November 8, 1757, Hannah Griffin. His children: Timothy, born August 15, 1720. Sarah, baptized January 20, 1723, died 1738. Child, unnamed, died 1728. Love, June 10, 1726, married, December 5, 1744. Reuben Clough, Samuel, March 12, 1730. Jonathan, 1732, died 1735. Worcester, June 3, 1734. Joanna, baptized July 3, 1736, married, April 10, 1755. Robert Crawford, Child, unnamed, died 1738. Jonathan, born November 23, 1738.

(IV) Jonathan, youngest of the children of Jonathan and Theodate Sanborn, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, November 23, 1738, and died in that town March 20, 1782. He married (first), December 15, 1760, Sarah, daughter of Israel James, of Kingston. She died May 27, 1767, and he married January 26, 1768, Mary Swett, who died June 3, 1817. Two children were born of his first and one of his second marriage: Jonathan, March 8, 1764. Israel, February 3, 1767. Joseph, August 3, 1770.

(V) Jonathan, eldest of the two sons of Jonathan and Sarah (James) Sanborn, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, March 8, 1764, and died June 28, 1843. He married, April 25, 1787, Mary Morrill, who was born October 9, 1754, and died March 17, 1845. They lived in Gilford. Their children: Jonathan, born November 1, 1787. John, September 21, 1790, married, July 6, 1820, Joanna Gilman. Joseph, June 28, 1792. Jacob, November 20, 1795.

(VI) Joseph, son of Jonathan and Mary (Morrill) Sanborn, was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, June 28, 1792, spent his life in that town and died July 5, 1866. He married, December 17, 1718, Ruth Carter, born April 20, 1795, died in August, 1868. Their children: Lyman, born March 6, 1820, married Emily Bartlett, who died 1893; he is also deceased. Woodbury, born December 20, 1822, died in Chelsea, Massachusetts, June 9, 1888; married Eliza W. Bartlett, born July 25, 1822, died December 24, 1893. Joseph, born August 6, 1825, deceased, married Eliza Farrer, deceased, has one living daughter, Francisina. Jonathan Morrill, born March 6, 1828, deceased, married Betsey Eaton, has one daughter, Cora. Francis Orman, born May 16, 1832, a farmer of Gilford, New Hampshire. Sarah Jane, born March 3, 1835, widow of Langdon Clark.

(VII) Francis Orman, son of Joseph and Ruth (Carter) Sanborn, was born May 16, 1832, on the farm on which he now lives in the town of Gilford, New Hampshire, and which has been owned and occupied by his ancestors and his own family for more than one hundred years. Mr. Sanborn is a prudent, industrious and successful farmer, and in politics is a Republican. On October 22, 1870, he married Sarah E. Fish, who was born June 27, 1842, and by whom he has one son, Orman Morrill Sanborn.

(VIII) Orman Morrill, only child of Francis Orman and Sarah E. (Fish) Sanborn, was born in Gilford, New Hampshire, April 9, 1874, and received a good education in Tilton Seminary. His occupation in business life is farming and dairying and he is looked upon as one of the most thrifty and progressive farmers of the town. He is a member of Belknap Grange, No. 52. Patrons of Husbandry, and a member of the board of trustees of Gilford public library. On November 28, 1898, Mr. Sanborn married Lizzie A. Wilson, daughter of Herman and Alice (Hazelton) Wilson, of Jackson, New Hampshire.

(I) William Sanborne, son of William, of Brimpton, and Anne (Bachiler) Sanborne, was born in Brimpton, England, about 1622, as appears from the records of his death. His is the earliest San-

borne record found in Hampton, Massachusetts: "November 27, 1639, Willi: Samborne (with his consent) is appointed to ring the bell before meetings on the Lord's day and other days, for wch he is to have 6d. pr. lott of evry one having a lotte wth in the towne." In June, 1640, a house lot was granted him on the road towards the sea, southwest of his brother John's. He was selectman of Hampton, 1651-60-67-71-77-83. He was not so prominent as his older brother, but was often chosen on town committees. He served in King Philip's war. At Hampton Court, 8th 8th mo 1651 Wm. Samborne took ye freeman's oath, at Salisbury Court 14th 9th mo 1676 Wm. Samborne took the oath for a constable. He was the owner of considerable land; and various conveyances to and from him are on record. Some years before his death he made gifts of land to his son William. He died November 18, 1692. The inventory of his estate amounted to four hundred and nine pounds and fifteen shillings. He married Mary, daughter of John Moulton, of Ormsby, Norfolk, England, and Hampton, New Hampshire. Their children were: Mary, Mehitabel, William, Josiah, Mercy, Mephibosheth, Sarah and Stephen.

(II) Josiah, second son and fourth child of William and Mary (Moulton) Sanborne, was born about 1654, and lived at Hampton. He was a well-to-do man; is described in conveyances of land as "planter" and "farmer"; owned part of a saw mill in 1693; was representative from Hampton in 1695, and died in 1728. His will dated November 28, 1727, was proved 1728. He married (first), August 25, 1687, Hannah Moulton, daughter of William of Hampton. She died November 6, 1687. He married (second) Sarah Perkins, widow of Jonathan of Hampton. She died September 1, 1748. The children of the first wife were: William, Hannah and Sarah; and of the second wife: Jabez, Keziah, Rachel, Jonathan, Reuben, Abner and Richard.

(III) William Sanborne, oldest child of Josiah and Hannah (Moulton) Sanborne, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, March 26, 1682, lived at Hampton Falls, near Exeter, where the record shows he was in 1709. In deeds he is described as "yeoman." He served in Captain Green's company in the French war of 1712, and died April 3, 1718; perhaps shot by the Indians, for in the records of Rev. Mr. Cotton appears: "Eliz. Sanborn baptized, daughter of William Samborn, just after his awful death." He married, December 20, 1704, Elizabeth Dearborn, daughter of Henry Dearborn, of Hampton, and great-great-aunt of Major General Henry Dearborn, of the Revolution. The children of William and Elizabeth Sanborn were: Ezekiel, Daniel, William, Hannah, Joshua and Elizabeth.

(IV) Joshua, fourth son and fifth child of William and Elizabeth (Dearborn) Sanborn, was born in Hampton Falls, March 16, 1715, and died in Epping, where he had a long time resided, December, 1764. He married Abigail Sanborn, daughter of Jabez and Abigail (Marston) Sanborn. She died December 16, 1811. Their children were: Daniel, Phineas, Tristram and Joshua, twins.

(V) Daniel, eldest child of Joshua and Abigail (Sanborn) Sanborn, was born in Epping, May 6, 1742. He lived and died in Epping, where he signed the test. He married (first) Hannah Folsom, of Newmarket; (second) Priscilla Sanborn, born 1768, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Rundlett) Sanborn, of Epping; (third) Nabby Giles, of Epping. The children of the first wife were: Polly, Isabella, Betsey, Daniel, Jonathan R., Tristram and Joshua; and by the second wife, Priscilla.

(VI) Tristram, third son and sixth child of Daniel and Hannah (Folsom) Sanborn, was born in Epping, March 12, 1774. He removed to Boscawen his wife and a few household goods on a sled drawn by a yoke of steers, and settled on wild land which he converted into a good farm and made his home for many years. His first house was a log cabin which was later replaced by a frame dwelling. He was afterward a resident of Webster, after the division of Boscawen, where he died April 1, 1851. He married, March 17, 1797, Abigail Knight, born May 10, 1776, died February 13, 1861, daughter of Joseph Knight, of Harvard, Massachusetts. Their children were: Jesse D. (died young), John Abidan, Joseph Knight, Heman, Sarah, Nancy Eastman, Joshua, Daniel, Jesse D., Hannah and Lois.

(VII) Heman, fourth child and son of Tristram and Abigail (Knight) Sanborn, was born in Webster, December 13, 1803, and died June 12, 1886, aged eighty-two. He was educated in the public schools and at Boscawen Academy. At the age of twenty-one he walked to Boston, where he worked in a stable one season. Returning to Boscawen he worked on a farm for a time, and later bought a farm in the village of East Concord, where he spent his life. He was a man of influence in his town and was selectman, councilman, and alderman, and for years justice of the peace. He married (first), July 14, 1812, Mary Ann, daughter of Abraham Bean, for many years high sheriff of Merrimack county; (second), September 2, 1839, Clarissa Batchelder, of Loudon, who was born March 1, 1802, and died July 26, 1865; (third), May 8, 1866, Laura Jones, of Warner. The children by the first wife were: John Bean, Sarah Ann, Mary J. Coverly and Abraham B. By the second wife there was one child, Charles Henry.

(VIII) John Bean, eldest child of Heman and Mary Ann (Bean) Sanborn, born in East Concord, April 1, 1831, died September 26, 1901, was educated in the common schools, and at Pembroke Academy. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-one he bought a place on East Penacook street, at the summit of "The Mountain," upon which he resided the remainder of his life. There he built a handsome brick house, and rebuilt the barns. He was very successful in his undertakings, and at the time of his death owned eight farms containing one thousand acres of land within six miles of the city of Concord. He early engaged in the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of Devon cattle, and Shropshire and Southdown sheep. He was well known all over New England, as he had exhibited his stock at all the leading fairs for forty years before his death, and won a large number of premiums. Since his demise his sons have continued the business, and kept up the reputation of their animals for excellence. He was a well known citizen of Concord and prominent in town affairs. He was a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and served in the city council, and was assessor two terms, and chairman of his ward committee for many years. He married (first), September 4, 1852, Hannah N. Powers, of Alexandria, who died September 23, 1855; (second), April 2, 1857, Hannah A. Stone, born April 12, 1830, daughter of Amos Stone, of Boscawen. She died August 1, 1898, aged sixty-eight years, three months and seventeen days. By the first wife he had two children, Sarah J. and Nancy P., and by the second: John W., George McClellan, Frank P., Charles H. and Harley H.

(IX) John Warren, eldest child of John B.

and Hannah A. (Stone) Sanborn, born in East Concord, August 19, 1859, was educated in the common schools and at the Normal Institute at Read's Ferry. The four years following his school course he spent in Boston, engaged in teaming. Returning to Concord he has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a fine farm of two hundred acres and makes a specialty of raising Devon stock, his herd averaging over forty head. These he exhibits with gratifying success at the fairs throughout New England, and in 1906 took numerous premiums at Trenton, New Jersey, York, Pennsylvania, and Hagerstown, Maryland. He is also engaged to some extent in lumbering. He is a democrat, takes a part in political affairs; was a member of the council in 1897; alderman two terms 1901-02 and 1903-04; is also a member of Rumford Grange, No. 109, and attends the East Concord Congregational Church. He married, March 19, 1881, Clara Ames, born July 4, 1861, daughter of Harlow and Julia M. (Ladd) Ames, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. They have had two children, Mabel G., the elder, born December 4, 1882, is the wife of Harry B. Sanborn; she has had two children. Louis, deceased and Mildred. Gertrude. Emma H., the younger, born October 28, 1902, died January 11, 1904.

(IX) George McClellan, second son and fourth child of John B. and Hannah A. (Stone) Sanborn, born in East Concord January 9, 1861, was educated in the schools of Concord and at Normal Institute, Reed's Ferry. Brought up a farmer, he naturally adopted that occupation on attaining his majority, and now has a fine farm, keeps fifteen cows and supplies a milk route in Concord. He is a prominent man in matters pertaining to agriculture; has been fair director twenty-two years, and is a stockholder in the East Concord Grange Hall Association. He is a member of Rumford Grange, No. 109, in which he has held the office of overseer, and also of the Merrimack County Pomona Grange, in which he has been many years assistant steward. In politics he is a Democrat, has served as selectman ten years, and held other town offices. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church of East Concord. He married, November 9, 1882, Abbie H. Smith, daughter of Ai Jackson and Laura E. (Colby) Smith, of Canterbury. They have three children: Clarence George, Genella Smith and Percy Heman. The daughter graduated at the Concord high school in 1906 and is now a student at the Plymouth Normal School. Mrs. Sanborn is active in church and grange circles; was president of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, and is Pomona in the County Grange.

(X) Clarence George, eldest child of George McC. and Abbie H. (Smith) Sanborn, born in East Concord, September 21, 1883, married Ora Belle Batchelder, daughter of George L. Batchelder, of Concord. He is overseer of Rumford Grange and gate keeper of the County Grange.

(IX) Charles Henry, fourth son and child of John B. and Hannah A. (Stone) Sanborn, was born in East Concord, September 8, 1865, and educated in the public schools. In 1888 he went to Los Angeles, California, where he was successfully engaged for two years in the livery business. After a short visit to New Hampshire he returned to California, and became the proprietor of a milk route in San Francisco. The following year (1891) he came back to New Hampshire, and has since that time been extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has a valuable farm of four hundred acres and a large timber lot. On his farm he keeps fine

horses and a herd of twenty-five cows, supplying from the latter a large amount of milk to patrons on his route in Concord. He attends the Congregational Church and votes the Democratic ticket, but does not devote any time to politics. He married, September 29, 1894, Harriet Houser, born July 7, 1865, daughter of Marcus K. and Harriet (Richardson) Houser, of Cornwall, Orange county, New York, and Springfield, New Hampshire, respectively. The father was of Dutch ancestry and the mother of English.

Soon after the conquest of Wessex by

DRAKE the Saxons, a family or clan called Draco or Drago appears to have taken possession of an old Roman and British encampment in what is now the Manor of Musbury, Axminster, Devon county, England, which subsequently became known as Mount Drake. From this family it is probable that all of the name in England and Ireland are descended, as, although the crests of the various families of Drake in later days varied, their arms were the same, thus proving the common origin of the family. That the family is of great antiquity is shown from the fact that before the Norman conquest, 1066, A. D., it was well established in Devon county. In Domes Day Book six places are mentioned as possessed by persons of the name. We are told that "Honiton", one of them, was well known to the Romans, and was held by Drago, the Saxon, before the conquest. The name Drago or Draco, the Latin for Drake, was in use among the Romans, and signifies "one who draws or leads," a "leader." The Romans obtained the name from the Greeks, among whom it is found as early as 600, B. C., when Draco, the celebrated Athenian legislator, drew up the code of laws for the government of the people, which bore his name.

Ashe, an ancient seat adjoining Mount Drake, was brought into the Drake Family by the marriage, in 1420, of John Drake, of Mount Drake and Exmouth (the first from whom lineal descent can be traced), to Christiana, daughter and heiress of John Billett, of Ashe, and remained in the family about four hundred years. Of this family was Sir Francis Drake, the celebrated navigator; also Samuel Drake, D. D., of eminent literary attainments, who died in 1673, and whose equally eminent son of the same name edited Archbishop Parker's works, etc.; also Francis Drake, M. D., surgeon of York and F. R. S., a great antiquarian, author of "The History and Antiquities of York;" and Doctor James Drake, F. R. I., whose discoveries in anatomy are not surpassed in importance by those of Hervey. John Drake, of the council of Plymouth, one of the original company established by King James in 1606 for settling New England, was of a branch of the family of Ashe, several of whose sons came to this country, including John who came to Boston in 1630, with two or more sons, and who finally settled in Windsor; and Robert, also two or more sons and one daughter, who settled in Hampton, New Hampshire. From these brothers are descended all of the name in New England, and most if not all of those bearing it in the middle, southern and western states. We, however, meet with some modern emigrants of the name, but they are not numerous. Robert Drake was among the first who, to avoid persecution fled to New England, driven hither from fear of a revival of Popery in a later reign. He was contemporary with Admiral Sir Francis Drake, Knight, and was born the same year that he returned from his great voyage around

the world, and was fifteen years of age when that commander died.

(I) Robert Drake was born in the county of Devon, England, in 1580, the year of the great earthquake, came to New England with a family before 1643, and took up his residence at Exeter, New Hampshire, but removed from that place to Hampton, in the same state in the beginning of 1651. Here he owned and left a considerable estate. When he went to Exeter does not appear, but he may have been of the Rev. John Wheelwright's company who settled there in 1638. His house, which he bought of Francis Peabody, stood on the same place now occupied by the Baptist meeting house in Hampton. He was a man of eminent piety, was one of the selectmen in 1654, and was highly respected. He was sixty-three years of age when he came to America, and was eighty-eight at the time of his death, January 14, 1668. His will, in which he describes himself as "searge maker," was made in 1663. Two items in the inventory taken January 23, 1667, show the difference in values then and now. One hundred acres of land of a second division westward was valued at eight pounds (\$40); four iron wedges and a pair of beetle rings, ten shillings (\$2.50). There is no mention of his wife, and it is not known whether she came to America or not. He had three children, Nathaniel, Susannah and Abraham.

(II) Abraham, second son and third and youngest child of Robert Drake, probably came to New England with his father. He was a prominent inhabitant of Exeter in 1643, and afterward in Hampton, whither he went, probably with his father. "His residence was at a place since called 'Drake's Side,' because at was on the westerly side of a considerable swamp; and his estate has been handed down in the name to this day. (1845), and in the name of Abraham, with a single exception, now over two hundred years," says S. G. Drake, the historian of the family. How long before 1643 Abraham Drake was at Exeter has not been ascertained, but in a petition which with twenty others he signed and presented to the general court of Massachusetts, in that year, against the encroachments of the neighboring settlers, it is said, those people "know we long since purchased these lands, also quietly possessed them." In the settlement of the Ox-Common at Hampton in 1651 he had one share. In 1663 the town chose him to lay out four thousand acres "west of Hampton bounds, and a way to Great Pond." In 1665 he was appointed to lay out the second division, and in 1668 and 1669 he was chosen to run down the town lines. He was selectman in 1658, and perhaps other years, and in 1673 he had the appointment of marshal of the county of Norfolk, in which office he probably continued until the separation of New Hampshire from Massachusetts, in 1679. He was a man capable of any business, a good penman, and forward in all public service. In a tax list of 2d. 9 mo. 1653, of an amount of fifty-three pounds, two shillings, ten pence, his quota was ten shillings, two pence, the whole number of persons taxed being seventy-three. Abraham Drake, like his father, lived to a very advanced age, but the time of his death is not yet discovered. It appears from a pencil note in Mr. Toppans manuscript that he was living in 1712, at the age of eighty-four. His wife Jane died January 25, 1676. Abraham had by his wife Jane seven children: Susannah, Abraham, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah and Robert.

(III) Abraham (2), second child and eldest son of Abraham (1) and Jane Drake, born December

29, 1654, died in 1714, aged fifty-nine years, appears to have been one of the wealthiest men of Hampton, the inventory of his estate being nine hundred and twenty-six pounds, five shillings. He was a prominent man in the town, as his father before him had been, and was selectman in 1696-1703-07-08. His wife was Sarah, and they had five children: Sarah, Abraham, Jane, Mary and Nathaniel. (The last named receives mention, with descendants, in this article).

(IV) Abraham (3), second child and eldest son of Abraham (2) and Sarah Drake, was born in December, 1688, and died April 13, 1767, aged seventy-eight. He married January 2, 1711, Theodate Roby. Her father, Judge Henry Roby, who fills a conspicuous page in the early history of New Hampshire, was a descendant of Henry Roby, who was at Exeter in the beginning of its settlement, and one of the petitioners before noticed. Theodate died April 12, 1783, aged ninety-one years. The children of Abraham and Theodate were: Elizabeth, Theodate, Abraham, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, Abigail, John, Simon and Thomas. (Mention of Thomas and descendants appears in this article.)

(V) Simon, fourth son and ninth child of Abraham and Theodate (Roby) Drake, was born October 4, 1730, in Hampton, and died November 30, 1819, in Epping, where he settled about 1752. That town was then a wilderness, the first framed house being built there only two years before. There was at this time much trouble from the Indians, and during the year that Mr. Drake settled there a party of savages had killed Mr. Beard and two women about two miles from his residence. He was a man of remarkable exactness, and the method and neatness of his farm was only equalled by his wife in all that pertained to her department. He was a fine farmer, and had a nice farm, which he left to his younger son. His wife, Judith (Perkins) Drake, was born April 18, 1736, and died November 30, 1819. Their children were: James, Mary, Abraham, Josiah, Simon, David, Theodate, Sarah, Samuel and Betsy.

(VI) Major James, eldest child of Simon and Judith (Perkins) Drake, was born November 14, 1755, in Epping, New Hampshire, and died in Pittsfield, February 26, 1834. He settled in the last named town when a very young man, being among its earliest settlers, and commenced clearing a farm from the wilderness. He was but nineteen years of age, upon the outbreak of the war of Independence, and abandoned his axe, shouldered a musket and joined a company then being organized for the Continental army. After sharing its fortunes in the ensuing struggle, he was discharged and returned to Pittsfield and resumed the work of clearing and improving his farm. He became major of a regiment of the state militia, and was always one of the town's most prominent citizens. He was for many years a selectman, and long represented the town creditably in the state legislature. For integrity in all his dealings none could claim a higher place. "He was of middle stature, of fine figure, head round; and, in short, for a description of his person, that of Sir Francis Drake would be almost perfect when applied to him." This resemblance extended also to his mental and moral traits, for he was a man of great force of character, possessing a strong will and much determination, which qualities were tempered by sound judgment. His physical ability has seldom been equalled, and he was able to encounter the most extreme fatigue with but slight inconvenience. He became, eventually, the owner of several good farms, all of which he acquired by his great industry and economy. He was married December

17, 1781, to Hannah Ward, daughter of Lieutenant Cotton and Hannah (Mead) Ward, of Hampton. She was born October 31, 1763, and died December 17, 1848. They had twelve children, each of whom lived to be over sixty years of age. Their combined ages made a total of more than eight hundred and seventy years, the average age being seventy-two years, six months and sixteen days. Their names were as follows: Cotton Ward, Sarah, Mary, Hannah, Judith, Rachel, Theodate, Simon, Deborah, Betsy, James and Noah Ward.

(VII) Colonel James, third son and eleventh child of Major James and Hannah (Ward) Drake, was born June 29, 1805, in Pittsfield, and died in that town, April 7, 1870. He was born on the Drake homestead, near the Quaker meeting house, and was brought up to agriculture, which he followed successfully for some years. He also dealt extensively in live stock. He moved to the village of Pittsfield and became president of the Pittsfield Bank, afterwards the National Bank, and held that position for the remainder of his life. He was an excellent business man and acquired a handsome property. He figured prominently in public affairs, serving as selectman of the town and was a member of the state senate in 1847-48. In political struggles he supported the Democratic party. He early showed a fondness for military life, and rose from private to that of colonel in the militia. He commanded the eighteenth regiment with signal ability and credit until the abandonment of the militia system. He had a good figure and authoritative voice, and made a soldierly appearance, whether on foot or in the saddle. His strict adherence to principle was conspicuous among his commendable qualities, and the cause of morality and religion had in him a staunch and generous supporter. His death occurred at his home in Pittsfield Village. He was married, August 13, 1834, to Betsy Seavey, who was born October 14, 1811, a daughter of George and Betsy (Lane) Seavey, of Chichester, New Hampshire. (See Seavey). She was an attractive and charming woman, well educated, having finished her training at Hampton Academy; she was possessed of an evenly balanced mind with rare executive ability and self control, was always mindful of the happiness and comfort of others, was a church member, and hers was a life of rare christian devotion. She died September 28, 1865, and was survived by her husband for more than four years. They were the parents of three children: Georgianna Butters, Frank James and Nathaniel Seavey.

(VIII) Georgianna Butters, eldest child of James and Betsy (Seavey) Drake, was born January 15, 1836, at the old Drake homestead in Pittsfield, and is a woman of fine mental capacity and attainments, endowed with the graces and virtues essential to true womanhood, and is at home alike in the social and the domestic circle. She was married September 1, 1858, to Josiah Carpenter, now president of the Second National Bank in Manchester. Her musical ability early found opportunity in social functions and church work. In Manchester she is prominent in charitable and patriotic work, being president of the Manchester Children's Home and vice-president of the Woman's Aid and Relief Society, two of the oldest and leading charitable institutions of the city, and is also connected with many other charities. She is one of the charter members of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of New Hampshire, and for six years held the office of state regent in the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, from 1895 to 1901. She then declined a re-election, and was made honorary

state regent for life. He regency covered a period of unusual prosperity in the society in New Hampshire, the chapters increasing from two to sixteen in number under her judicious and zealous guidance. For many years she has been a member of the Episcopal Church, and actively connected with the various branches of its work at home and throughout the diocese. With her husband she has devoted much time to travel, and seldom spends winter in the severe climate of New Hampshire. They have traversed nearly every section of our own country, and the countries of Europe and the Holy Land, Asia and Africa having contributed memories of various experiences and valuable information. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter: Georgia Ella, and a son who died in infancy. The daughter was born October 13, 1859, and grew up under most careful training and developed to womanhood, rich in intelligence and accomplishments, with a cheerfulness and kindliness of temper which endeared her to all. She was married, March 27, 1889, to Frank M. Gerrish, and they went abroad for a wedding tour. As in former ocean trips Mrs. Gerrish suffered severely from sea sickness, from the effects of which she died, August 29, 1889, nine weeks after her return to the beautiful home which her parents had erected and presented as a wedding gift.

(VIII) Frank James, son of James and Betsy (Seavey) Drake, was born November 3, 1842, on the Drake farm in South Pittsfield. He pursued his studies at Pittsfield Academy and under tutors, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1865. He engaged in business in Manchester, New Hampshire, and died suddenly of appendicitis at his summer home in Barnstead, August 20, 1891. He was married June 7, 1869, to Harriet C. E. Parker, daughter of Hon. James V. Parker. They were the parents of two children: James Drake and Helen. The former died in infancy, and the latter is now the wife of Charles Spalding Aldrich, of Troy, New York.

(VIII) Nathaniel Seavey, youngest child of James and Betsy (Seavey) Drake, was born September 16, 1851, in the house which he now occupies on Main street, Pittsfield. His education was gained in the public schools and completed at Pittsfield Academy. Having turned his attention to a business career, he engaged for two years in the clothing business, and afterwards was connected with the United States and Canada Express Company, and the American Express Company in Pittsfield, and subsequently spent some time in their offices in Concord, New Hampshire, and Boston, Massachusetts. Later he entered the employ of the C. B. Lancaster Shoe Company and had charge of its office, remaining with this concern about twelve years, until it removed to Keene, New Hampshire. During the last six years of this time he was superintendent of the factory and its branches, and the capacity of the plant was much enlarged. The business was the largest ever carried on in Pittsfield, involving a weekly pay-roll of about four thousand dollars. Mr. Drake was one of the founders of the Hill & Drake Shoe Company, afterwards known as the Drake & Sanborn Shoe Company. In this connection it is interesting to note that although Pittsfield has the reputation of being a manufacturing town, this shoe company, which employs some over fifty people, was the first enterprise giving employment to over a dozen men that was conducted on home capital. All the other manufacturing enterprises of the town have been and are still owned by outside capital. In politics Mr. Drake is a Democrat. He has served with ability as moderator and treas-

urer many years. He is a director of the Pittsfield National Bank, and one of the trustees of the Farmers' Savings Bank. Since the organization of the Pittsfield Aqueduct Company, in 1884, and the Pittsfield Gas Company, in 1888, he has served continuously as clerk of these corporations, and is a director in the latter company. He is a director of the Pittsfield Board of Trade, an officer in Catamount Grange, and a member of the Pittsfield Library Association, and is ever most active in promoting the welfare and highest interests of his native town. At the present time he deals quite extensively in real estate. His prominence in business circles, together with his high social standing, places him in the front rank among the leading citizens of Pittsfield.

Mr. Drake was married, March 17, 1873, to Mary A. R. Green, who was born July 3, 1857, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Chase) Green, of Pittsfield. She is a lady of pleasing manners and true womanly grace, sharing her husband's popularity. They have two children: James Frank, born September 1, 1880, and Agnes, April 2, 1883. The daughter and both parents are members of the Episcopal Church. After graduating as salutatorian of her class from high school in her native village, Agnes attended Lasell Seminary at Auburndale, Massachusetts, and received a diploma from there in 1903. She was a member of the glee club of the Delta Society, and was identified with Prize Company A, in the military drill, which is one of the prominent features of this seminary. Since returning to her home she has interested herself in the furtherance of whatever tends to the betterment of her native village, especially in its schools, and is a zealous member of the board of education.

(IX) James Frank, only son and elder child of Nathaniel S. and Mary A. R. (Green) Drake, was born September 1, 1880, in Pittsfield village, New Hampshire. His early education was received in the graded schools of his native town, after which he entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, from which he received a diploma in 1898. In the fall of that year he entered Dartmouth College and graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1902. He then took a year of post-graduate study at Dartmouth in the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, receiving in 1903 the degree of Master of Commercial Science. After completing his post-graduate work he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, to accept the position of secretary of the Springfield board of trade, which he still holds having received at the end of each year, in the shape of increase in salary, substantial recognition of the services he has rendered. While in college he became a member of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity. Both as an undergraduate and as an alumnus he has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to its welfare, serving as the representative of the Dartmouth Charge at three national conventions of the fraternity. From the time of his graduation he has been actively interested in the prosperity of his college, and through his efforts a considerable number of young men have chosen that institution as their Alma Mater. He is chairman of the executive committee of the class of 1902 of Dartmouth, in whose hands is the control of all matters pertaining to the class. For the past three years he has served as secretary of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Western Massachusetts. He has been chosen by Dartmouth College as one of a committee of nine from the body of alumni to take charge of the work of raising a larger scholarship fund for the college.

He was the representative of Dartmouth College at the meeting of college men held in Springfield, May 17, 1906, to form a federation of college and university clubs, and was chosen as one of the organization committee, which reported the result of its work at another meeting held in Springfield, December 13, 1906, when a permanent organization known as the Federation of College and University Clubs in the United States, was formed. He was chosen treasurer of the Federation and a member of its executive council.

Soon after his arrival in Springfield he became connected with The Home Correspondence School of that city, serving as the head of the commercial department of that institution, which position he still occupies. In December, 1904, in company with an old school and college friend, he purchased The Home Correspondence School and has since served as secretary and treasurer of that corporation, the friend above referred to being the active manager, and Mr. Drake caring for the financial end of the business. Under their administration the school has prospered remarkably and to-day ranks as one of the very best institutions of its kind in the country. In addition to the business enterprise mentioned, Mr. Drake has found time to interest himself in some others which have brought him favorably before the public. In 1905 and again in 1906 he succeeded in securing for Springfield the annual championship football game between Dartmouth College and Brown University, taking upon himself the entire management of these contests—no small undertaking—and carried them through in a highly successful and creditable manner. His position as secretary of the Springfield board of trade has caused him to become connected with several other enterprises of a public nature. In May, 1903, soon after coming to Springfield, he became secretary of the Connecticut River Navigation Association, an organization which has for its object the opening of the Connecticut river to navigation from Hartford, Connecticut, to Holyoke, Massachusetts. In 1905 he was chosen secretary of the McKinley Memorial Commission, a commission chosen by the citizens of Springfield to take charge of a considerable fund raised by popular subscription for the purpose of erecting a memorial to the late President McKinley. He also identified himself with the Independence Day Association of Springfield, an organization that has charge of the observance of Independence Day in that city, and has taken an active part in the association's work.

For three years he has been a member of the educational committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, which committee has under its supervision a school of over a hundred students with a competent force of instructors. He is a member of the Economic and the Diversity Club, the latter being one of Springfield's prominent literary organizations. In June, 1903, he became a member of the Country Club of Springfield and is now serving as one of its executive committee and for the third year as its secretary. He is a member of the club's tennis team and an enthusiastic golfer. In the fall of 1903 he was chosen a vice-president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade and a member of its executive council, positions which he still holds. In politics he is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party as were his father and paternal grandfather before him. While still a small boy he displayed an unusual interest in matters political, and that interest he has always maintained.

(V) Thomas, tenth child and fifth son of Abra-

ham (3) and Theodate (Roby) Drake, was born July 8, 1733, and died August 16, 1816, aged eighty-three. He settled in Epping, and owned lands adjoining the farm of his brother Simon, but finally removed to Chichester, New Hampshire, where he died. He married (first), June 27, 1763, Patience Towle, and (second). — Ederly, of Epping who died on the 15th and was buried on the 17th of June, 1775, the day of the battle of Bunker Hill. The children, all of the second marriage, and born at Epping, were seven: Abigail, Josiah, Eliphalet, Abraham, Daniel, Nancy and Sally.

(VI) Eliphalet, third child and second son of Thomas and — (Ederly) Drake, was born September 18, 1765, and died July 9, 1839. He was a farmer and spent his life in Chichester. He married, in 1788, Judith Staniels, of Chichester, who was born February 18, 1769, and who died May 24, 1861.

(VII) Thomas, son of Eliphalet and Judith (Staniels) Drake, born in Chichester, February 14, 1796, died April 29, 1842, aged forty-two years, was a successful farmer and stock raiser. He married in Loudon, December 29, 1824, Anna Winslow, who was born April 2, 1801, who died in 1872, and who was a daughter of Bartholomew and Hannah Winslow. Mr. Winslow died February 25, 1838, aged eighty years. Mrs. Winslow died November 4, 1857, aged ninety years. The children of Thomas and Anna (Winslow) Drake were: Jacob P., who died young, and James H., twins; Jacob E., Hannah Ann, Charles H., Colcord W. and James Henry (formerly Henry F.) and Sarah Ann (twins).

(VIII) James Henry, seventh child and fifth son of Thomas and Anna (Winslow) Drake, was born in Chichester, December 27, 1841. When he was about three years old his mother moved with her family to Concord, where she remained about seven years, and then moved to Manchester. James H. was educated in the public schools of Concord, Manchester and Loudon, and in New London and Newport academies. In 1861 he entered the employ of the Concord railroad as baggage-man in the Concord depot, and soon after became a brakeman. Subsequently he took a place with the Northern New Hampshire railroad as brakeman, and later as mail agent and expressman. He was promoted to conductor in 1866, and served in that capacity until 1899, when he retired from railroad employment, having been in service thirty-eight years, thirty-three years of which time he had been a conductor of a passenger train, running most of the time between Concord, New Hampshire, and White River Junction, Vermont. Soon after leaving the railroad service Mr. Drake went into business under the firm name of George L. Lincoln & Company, of Concord, dealers in furniture, from which he withdrew two years later, and entered into partnership with Fred. Marden, under the name of Marden & Drake, shoe dealers, in which line he is now actively and successfully engaged. He is Independent in politics, and is not a member of any club or secret society. James H. Drake married, in 1887, Ellen F. Holt, born in 1843, a daughter of William K. Holt, of Loudon. They have two children: Helen, now a student at Vassar College; and Benjamin, a student in the Concord high school.

(IV) Captain Nathaniel, youngest child of Abraham (2) and Sarah (Hobbs) Drake, was born May 7, 1695, at "Drake Side," in Hampton, and lived through life in his native town. He was married (first) June 1, 1716, to Jane Lunt, who died December 2, 1743, at the age of fifty-one years. He was married (second), November 22, 1744, to Abigail Foss, a widow, of Rye. His children, all born of



Fred Smalley

the first marriage, were: Robert, Nathaniel, Jane, Abraham, and Sarah and Mary (twins).

(V) Abraham (3), third son and fourth child of Nathaniel and Jane (Lunt) Drake, was born March 1, 1726, in Hampton, and settled in what is now Brentwood. He was married, March 5, 1752, to Martha Eaton of Salisbury, Massachusetts.

(VI) Abraham (4), son of Abraham (3) and Martha (Eaton) Drake, was born June 7, 1758, in Brentwood, New Hampshire, and died in New Hampton. He was married, January 27, 1782, in New Hampton, to Anna Burnham, who was born July 26, 1756, in Lee, New Hampshire, daughter of Joshua Burnham, and died February 1, 1805. They resided in New Hampton, where all their children were born, namely: Polly (died young), Abraham, Polly (died young), Joshua B., Joseph, Nancy, Betsey S., Jeremiah M., Thomas, Polly and Simeon D.

(VII) Joseph Burnham, third son and fifth child of Abraham (4) and Anna (Burnham) Drake, was born December 13, 1789, in New Hampton, and married Polly (or Mary) Thompson. They resided in New Hampton, where they had the following children: Louisa, Nancy, John A., Betsey Dow, Joseph Thompson, Francis M. and Abraham.

(VIII) Betsey Dow, third daughter and fourth child of Joseph B. and Polly (Thompson) Drake, was born November 4, 1822, in New Hampton, and became the wife of Hiram Clark. (See Clark, IV).

George Allen Drake, business man of

DRAKE Dover, New Hampshire, is perhaps one of the best examples of the purely self-made man that can be found in Strafford county, where he has lived something less than fifteen years. He is a native of Illinois and was born at Chatsworth in that state, April 10, 1868. His father, Charles W. Drake, died when George was seven years old, and within the next year he was left an orphan by the death of his mother. During the next five years he lived with the family of his brother and went to school when it was possible for him to do so, but in that respect his opportunities for obtaining more than an elementary education were very limited, at the age of thirteen years he started out to make his own way in life, turning his hand to whatever he could find to do and often doing the work of a boy much older and stronger than himself. At the age of eighteen he secured employment on the Union Pacific railroad, where he worked about two years, then went out to work on a ranch, and also for a time was in the service of the T. & S. railroad. In 1894 Mr. Drake came east and located in Dover, New Hampshire, having saved the money he had earned in railroading and ranching in the west, and with that as a capital he was able to start a general livery business in the city. This he continued successfully about ten years, and in July, 1905, purchased the steam carpet cleaning works formerly carried on by Daniel Page, and is still its proprietor.

Mr. Drake married, Carrie E., daughter of Timothy Hussey, and has one son, Charles W. Drake, born in Dover, December 18, 1899.

The only head of a family of this name early in New England was John Smalley, who came from London in 1632, in the "Francis and James" with Winslow, arriving at Boston, June 5. He removed to Eastham with the first settlers. His children were: Hannah, John, Isaac and Mary. From John Smalley has probably descended the family of this article.

(I) David Smalley, probably born in Harwich, Massachusetts, January 29, 1745, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Weeks) Smalley, died 1796-97. He was a Revolutionary soldier as stated in "New York in the Revolution." He removed to Gilford, Vermont, and later to Rockingham and settled in Bartonsville (village). In the Vermont Gazetteer he is stated to have been elected surveyor of highways, March 31, 1783; tithingman, March 13, 1786, and surveyor of highways, March 5, 1787. He married Mary Gaines and they had children: Jonathan, David, Olive and Mercy.

(II) David, second son of David and Mary (Gaines) Smalley, born in Gilford, Vermont, 1780, was a shoemaker, and later removed to Grafton. He married, January 13, 1799, Electa Coates, died 1852. Children: Erastus, Darius, David, Harrison, Charles, Horace, Electa, Eliza and Sarah.

(III) Erastus, eldest son of David and Electa (Coates) Smalley, was born in Grafton, Vermont, January 21, 1800, died October, 1872. He was a farmer and lived in Grafton until about 1868, when he removed to Rockingham, where he settled on a farm south of Saxtons river on the road to Bellows Falls. He sold in a few years and bought near Bartonsville, and there his death occurred. He married Sally Beaman, and they had six children: Otis B., Philena, William, Sarah, Orren E. and Frank.

(IV) Orren Erastus, fifth child and third son of Erastus and Sally (Beaman) Smalley, was born in Grafton, Vermont, July 29, 1826, and died in Rockingham, August 16, 1900. He was brought up a farmer, but learned the blacksmith trade, and followed that occupation the greater part of his life. After his marriage he moved to Rockingham, where he lived until 1879, when he removed to Walpole, New Hampshire, where he resided on the Track farm seven years and cultivated the soil. In 1886 he removed to Putney, resided on the twin farms owned by Parker for two years, then returned to Bartonsville and worked at his trade till he died. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a believer in spiritualism, and took an active interest in the church of that faith.

He married (first), at Rockingham, March 4, 1850, Elizabeth Roundy, who was born in Rockingham, and died there in 1874. She was a daughter of Ralph Griswold and Atlanta (Gilson) Roundy, of Rockingham, who was married March 23, 1830. He married (second), Maloney Sherwin, widow of

Davis, of Springfield, Vermont. The children of the first wife were: Ella, Sarah, Fred Orren, William G., Lemuel W., Helen M. and May. One child, Addie, was born of the second wife. Ella married La Forrest Lawrence, and lived and died in Northfield, Vermont. They had two children: Leon F. and Frank. Sarah married Will Hardy, of Haverhill, New Hampshire. She resided in East Haverhill, New Hampshire, where she died in 1887, leaving two children. Fred Orren is mentioned below. William G. lives in Marlborough, New Hampshire. Lemuel W. died in Walpole, in 1886. Helen M. married Frank Hardy, of East Haverhill, New Hampshire, and died in 1885. May married Will Cady, and they live in South Walpole, Massachusetts. Addie married Louis Gammel, of Rockingham, Vermont.

(V) Fred Orren, third child and eldest son of Orren E. and Elizabeth (Roundy) Smalley, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, December 9, 1857. After leaving the common schools he was employed in a flour mill in Rockingham, Vermont, conducted a livery stable at Galva, Illinois, ran on the Rutland

railroad as a brakeman, again worked in the flour mill, and in April, 1884, moved to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he carried on a farm until 1886, when he removed to Walpole, New Hampshire, and bought a farm on the river road, three miles south of the village, where he has since resided. In addition to this farm he has leased and cultivated for the past nine years an adjoining farm of eighty acres. He carries on general farming and makes a specialty of boarding horses through the winter. Starting with two boarders he has increased the business to the present time, when he has now about eighty each winter. He keeps a herd of twenty Holstein cattle. He also raises sweet corn for canning to the value of about \$500 annually. In 1896, seeing the advantage to himself and to his neighbors of sending their milk to Boston, he gave his time to the Boston Dairy Company for a year, and organized milk routes in New Hampshire and Vermont. He also organized for the company a branch station in Walpole called Halls Crossing, where milk is loaded on the train for Boston. He has been surveyor of roads for seven years, and in the year 1906 built a mile of state road. He is a lifelong Republican, and was elected selectman on the Republican ticket in 1904 and 1906. He is a member of Walpole Grange, No. 125, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was master in 1905. He is also a member of Mount Kilburn Lodge, No. 102, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Walpole, and of Rebekah Lodge, No. 89, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Fred O. Smalley married in Springfield, Vermont, December 20, 1883, Nora E. Lawrence, who was born in Rockingham, Vermont, March 11, 1864, daughter of Martin S. and Laurenza E. (Davis) Lawrence. Martin Lawrence was born in Windham, Vermont, March 14, 1836, and has been state senator one term, 1902-04, from Windham, Vermont, and selectman in Rockingham for twenty-five years. He died October 15, 1904. Laurenza E. Davis was born in Grafton, Vermont, October 6, 1836, and is the daughter of Josiah Davis who resided in Grafton, Vermont, and was the son of Daniel Davis. Mrs. Smalley is a graduate of Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vermont, class of 1883. She has been lecturer of the Walpole Grange one year. The children of Fred O. and Nora E. (Lawrence) Smalley are: Dean Fred and Lee Lawrence. Dean Fred was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, July 22, 1885, and is now a student in engineering department at the New Hampshire State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, class of 1908. He was master of Walpole Grange in 1904, and was the youngest master in the state at that time. Lee Lawrence was born in Walpole, April 23, 1887, and is a student at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, class of 1909, engineering department.

SMALLEY Jonathan Smalley was born at Piscataway, Middlesex county, New Jersey, April 10, 1683. In 1707 he married Sarah Fitz Randolph, born Piscataway, April 25, 1682-83. They had ten children: Isaac, born October 5, 1708, John, Jonathan, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Andrew, Martha, Elizabeth and Anna. The family has been prominent in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. Dr. John Smalley was settled over the First Church in New Britain, Connecticut, at its organization in 1758, where he remained till his death, June 1, 1820. "For more than sixty years he had helped to form character and to mould society." He was the son of Benjamin

and his second wife Mary. He was the only son of his mother, and was born June 4, 1734, at Lebanon, Connecticut. His father was English, and a weaver. Dr. Smalley was fitted for college by his pastor. Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, afterwards the founder of Dartmouth College. He was graduated from Yale in 1756. The Smalley family has lived at Harwich, Massachusetts, for four generations. The first one was Benjamin, the son of Edward, of Portland, Maine. Benjamin married Patience Baker, June 29, 1728. In Vermont there have been several notable names; David A. Smalley, of Burlington, was judge of the United States district court for the district of Vermont; he was appointed under the administration of President Pierce. E. Marvin Smalley published the *Burlington Sentinel* from 1859 to 1861; the paper was previously owned by John G. Saxe. Colonel H. A. Smalley mustered the Fifth Vermont Volunteers at Saint Albans, in September, 1861.

Fred C. Smalley, son of Christopher and Virginia (Guard) Smalley, was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, November 18, 1866. He was educated in the common schools, and at the Black River Academy of Vermont, and at the Albany, New York, Business College. After he had completed his education he taught school for seven years in his native town. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Vermont Marble Company as bookkeeper, where he remained for five years. He then worked for a Boston firm for two years as traveling salesman. In 1896 he went into the marble and granite business at South Berwick, Maine, where he was president of the S. J. Nason & Company business, which he continued until 1902. During this time, in 1898, he went into partnership with his brother, Henry C. Smalley, and Mr. White and purchased the granite business of Solomon Foye at Dover, New Hampshire. Under the firm name of Smalley & White they established branches at Rochester, New Hampshire, and Waterville, Maine. In 1903 he sold out his interests in Rochester and Waterville. In 1906 he purchased his partner's interest in Dover, and also bought out Thomas G. Lester, of Portsmouth. He is now conducting the two plants, and has the largest marble and granite business in Strafford county. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, belongs to the Royal Arcanum, and is a Republican. He married, August 9, 1899, Grace Hanson, daughter of Lewis B. and Nancy (Thurston) Hanson. They have three children: Virginia G., born May 29, 1900; Elizabeth M., September 18, 1905; and Frederick Christopher, August 22, 1906.

This is one of the families who
DEARBORN do enjoy the distinction of being among the early colonists and founders of the commonwealth of New Hampshire. The Dearborns have always maintained the reputation of being an intelligent, energetic and progressive race, and some of them have been persons of distinction.

(1) Godfrey Dearborn, the patriarch of the Dearborn family in the United States, was born in England, and Exeter, in the county of Devon, is said to have been the place of his nativity, but the date of his birth and the time of his advent in America are unknown. He died in Hampton, New Hampshire, February 4, 1686.

In 1639 Rev. John Wheelwright, with a company of his friends, removed from the colony in Massachusetts Bay to Exeter, in the province of New Hampshire, and founded a settlement. Supposing themselves to be out of the jurisdiction of any existing company or government, they formed and signed amongst themselves a kind of social com-

pact, which bore the signatures of thirty-five persons, of whom Godfrey Dearborn was one. His signature to this document, like that attached to his will more than forty years afterward, he executed by making his mark. He seems to have been a man of considerable standing and importance among the colonists, which is proved by his being elected one of the selectmen both of Exeter and Hampton. His farm is said to have been situated within the present limits of the town of Stratham. He had in 1644 a grant of meadow land "on the second run, beyond Mr. Wheelwright's creek, toward Captain Wiggins." In 1645, in connection with two other persons, he had a grant of meadow "at the head of the Great Cove Creek, about six acres, if it be there to be found." Other land is mentioned as joining his "on the east side of the river." In 1648 he was elected one of the "Townsmen" or "Selectmen."

Between 1648 and 1650 he removed to Hampton, where he spent the remainder of his life. March 4, 1650, seats in the Hampton meeting house were assigned to "Goodman and Goody Dearborn." On his arrival in Hampton, Godfrey Dearborn settled at the "West End," so called, on a farm ever since occupied by his descendants. One house, built between 1650 and 1686, is still standing and constitutes a part of the present dwelling. On his removal to Hampton, Godfrey became a considerable landholder, and a man of some importance in the affairs of the town. In 1651 he drew share number one in the great ox pasture, though he voted against the division and entered his protest upon the record of the town. In 1670 he had a grant of eighty acres in addition to the extensive farm which he already possessed in the vicinity of his dwelling. His tax in 1653 was 15s. 10d., and he was one of the selectmen in 1655, 1663 and 1671. He made his will in 1680. He married first in England, but the name of his wife is unknown. She died some time between May 4, 1650, and November 25, 1662, at which date Godfrey married Dorothy, the widow of Philanon Dalton. She died between 1680 and 1696. The children, all by the first wife, were: Henry, Thomas, John, Sarah, and two other daughters whose names are not known. (Thomas and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(II) Henry Godfrey, eldest son of Dearborn, was born in England about 1633, and came to this country with his father when about six years old. The record of Hampton states: "Henry Dearborn, deceased, January ye 18, 1724-25, aged 92 years." He was one of the selectmen of Hampton in 1676 and 1692. He was also a signer of the petition to the king in 1683, usually called "Weare's petition." He married, January 16, 1666, Elizabeth Marrian, who was born about 1644, and died July 6, 1716, aged seventy-two years. She was a daughter of John Marrian, one of the first settlers of Hampton. The children of Henry and Elizabeth Dearborn were: John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Henry.

(III) Samuel, second son and child of Henry and Elizabeth (Marrian) Dearborn, was born January 11, 1670. He has been called the pioneer of North Hampton, and is said to have built the first house in that town "north of the brook." He purchased a large tract of land, selected a farm for himself in the center, and sold out the remainder to his brother John in such a manner as to leave himself entirely shut out from the highway, excepting a lane which passed his brother's door. This farm was at last account in the possession of a lineal descendant. He was one of the petitioners for act incorporating the town, but appears to have

kept himself, like his farm, very much retired from the public, enjoying only domestic relations. He married, July 12, 1694, Mercy Bachelder, who was born December 11, 1677, daughter of Nathaniel Bachelder and his second wife, Mary Carter Wyman, a half sister to the wife of John Dearborn. Their children were: Mary, Mercy (died young), Mehitable, Sarah, Mercy, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Henry, Samuel and Abigail.

(IV) Nathaniel, eighth child and second son of Samuel and Mercy (Bachelder) Dearborn, was born in North Hampton, January 21, 1710, and died in Kensington about 1751. He moved to Kensington, where one line of his descendants still resides. He married, December 2, 1731, Mary Bachelder, who was born October 30, 1711, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Bachelder. Their children were: Mary (died young), Samuel, Henry, Mary, Nathaniel, Jeremiah, Elizabeth, Nathan, Edward and Rebecca.

(V) Edward, sixth son and ninth child of Nathaniel and Mary (Bachelder) Dearborn, was born February 13, 1749, and died in Deerfield, June 16, 1792. He settled in Deerfield, but married in Kensington, in 1770, Susanna Brown, who was born October 15, 1751, and died December 8, 1813. The names of the male children of this couple are: Sewall, Nathaniel, Samuel, Henry and Edward.

(VI) Sewall, eldest son of Edward and Susanna (Brown) Dearborn, was born in Deerfield, February 26, 1773, and died March 9, 1854. He was a farmer, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married, April 14, 1801, Sarah Dow, who was born in Brentwood, April 22, 1781, and died in Deerfield, October 31, 1878. She was the daughter of Jabez and Anna (Jewell) Dow, of Kensington. Their children were: Melinda, Samuel, Mary, Joseph Jewell, and Edward Harrison.

(VII) Joseph Jewell, fourth child and second son of Sewall and Sarah (Dow) Dearborn, was born in Deerfield, March 18, 1818, and died there February 19, 1890, aged seventy-two years. He was a shoe dealer and did a prosperous business. He was a man of fine executive ability, and was elected to various positions of trust by the citizens of his town. He was a Republican in politics, and filled the offices of selectman, treasurer, and representative. In religious faith he adhered to the Congregational Church, to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. He married (first), September 4, 1843, Sarah Jenness, of Deerfield, who was born September 13, 1815, and died April 9, 1865. He married (second), October 3, 1867, Hannah Gookin Chadwick, who was born February 12, 1832, and died October 14, 1878. She was a daughter of Colonel Gilbert Chadwick, of Deerfield. He married (third), September 16, 1880, Phebe Libbey McIntire, who was born March 16, 1841. The children by the first wife were: Isabel, Anna St. Clair, Joseph Henry, and Sarah Elizabeth Whitehouse. The children by the second wife were: Annie Josephine Chadwick, and Gilbert Chadwick.

(VIII) Joseph Henry, third child and only son of Joseph J. and Sarah (Jenness) Dearborn, was born in Deerfield, April 10, 1840. He prepared for college at Pembroke, Phillips Exeter, and Phillips Andover Academies, and went thence to Harvard University, where he graduated in the class of 1871. For some years he was a manufacturer of shirts in Boston, but in 1881 he removed to Pembroke, New Hampshire, and settled on what is known as the Whitehouse place, where he has an elegant residence, and is employed in farming. He is also a large owner of real estate in Manchester, and is the builder of the "Pembroke Block" in that city.

Mr. Dearborn is a Republican in politics, and a Unitarian in religion. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Dearborn is an enterprising and successful business man, a kind, obliging and useful citizen. He has been concerned in the advancement of the interests of Pembroke and Manchester since his settlement in the former place, where he has served on the board of selectmen, the school board, and represented the town in the legislature. In Manchester he is an influential property holder.

He married, November 9, 1880, Sarah Frances Stevens, who was born in Concord, January 23, 1854, daughter of Colonel Josiah and Anne (Head) Stevens, of Manchester. They have three children: Jenness S., Joseph Jewell, and Sarah Elizabeth.

(II) Thomas, second son and child of Godfrey and Dorothy Dearborn was born about 1633, and lived at "Drakeside," in Hampton. He was married December 28, 1665, to Hannah, daughter of Edward Colcord, and their children were: Samuel, Ebenezer, Thomas and Jonathan. (The last named receives mention, with descendants, in this article).

(III) Ebenezer, second son and child of Thomas and Hannah (Colcord) Dearborn, was born October 3, 1679, in Hampton, and lived in North Hampton until 1729-30, when he removed to Chester, being among the earliest settlers of the town. He was married October 7, 1703, to Abigail, daughter of Joseph Sanborn, of Hampton. Their children were: Ebenezer, Hannah, Mehitabel, Peter, Benjamin, Thomas, Michael, Abigail and Mary.

(IV) Peter, second son and fourth child of Ebenezer and Abigail (Sanborn) Dearborn, was born November 14, 1710, and resided in Chester, where he died October 28, 1781. He was married December 2, 1736, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph Fifield, of Kensington, and they were the parents of eight children, namely: Hannah, Peter, Joseph, Mary, Josiah, Asa, Sherburne, and Sarah.

(V) Josiah, third son and fifth child of Peter and Margaret (Fifield) Dearborn, was born November 16, 1757, in Chester, and removed from that town to Weare in 1790. He settled on the edge of New Boston, and also bought a small farm one and one-half miles from South Weare village, and lived there for a time. He returned to his original location in the town of New Boston, and died there April 28, 1830. He was married August, 1779, to Susannah, daughter of Samuel Emerson, of Chester. She was born April 13, 1762, and died August 13, 1847. Their children were: Nehemiah, Susannah, Henry, Josiah, Edmund, Samuel, David, Jonathan, Peter, John, Moses and Sarah. (Moses and descendants receive notice in this article).

(VI) Josiah (2), third son and fourth child of Josiah (1) and Susannah (Emerson) Dearborn, was born August 28, 1785. After his marriage he removed to Croyden, New Hampshire, and followed farming till 1825, when he returned to South Weare and bought of the heirs the home and farm of his father-in-law, then deceased, on which he lived happily until his death, September 17, 1840. He had one of the finest farms in the town, the major part of it under cultivation and was very successful as a farmer. He was an old line Democrat in politics, and was frequently honored with various offices, serving three terms as selectman and also as assessor. He was a member of the Universalist Church. He was married September 13, 1818, to Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Abigail (Perkins) Green. She was born January 4, 1807, and died June 9, 1885. Their children were: Josiah Green, Heman Allen and Armena.

(VII) Josiah Green, eldest child and only one living of Josiah (2) and Sarah (Perkins) Dearborn, was born March 20, 1829, on the farm on which he now resides in South Weare. He attended the common schools of his native town, and was subsequently a student at Fracestown Academy and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1867. He early began to teach and while pursuing his collegiate course he defrayed his expenses by his earnings as a teacher, being employed in the public schools of Manchester and the city of Boston. Subsequent to graduation he went to Boston as sub-master of one of the grammar schools, and shortly afterwards he took an examination and was as a result at once appointed one of the masters in the Boston Latin School, which position he held for five years. He took up the study of law, and in 1879 was admitted to the bar. For about two years he served as superintendent of schools in Manchester, and after his admission to the bar practiced law in that city for some years, and during this time was past master four years. He is a trustee of the Merrimack River Savings Bank of Manchester, having served since 1889, and was one of the incorporators of the Weare Mutual Insurance Company. Mr. Dearborn adhered to the Republican party in national contests until the close of the war, was later a Democrat, but the issues of recent years have tended to alienate him from that party and he does not now give allegiance to any political organization. He is now serving his third year as a member of the school board of Weare, and represented that town in the legislature in 1853-54. From 1860 to 1865 he was registrar of probate of Hillsboro county, and has been for the past seven years county auditor. In 1874-75, the last years during which the Democratic party was in power in New Hampshire, he was state treasurer, and the fine condition of the records which he left and his thoroughly upright and satisfactory management of the office are matters of history. That Mr. Dearborn enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens is plainly indicated by this record. He was married October 16, 1851, to Sabrina L. Hayden of Sharon, Vermont. She was the daughter of Eli Hayden of Sharon, Vermont. She died August 14, 1880, having been the mother of four children, namely: Adelaide S., the first died at the age of eleven years; Julia A., became the wife of Luther C. Baldwin of Providence, Rhode Island; Cora M. is a teacher residing in Providence, and Josephine G. is the wife of G. F. Russel, a paper manufacturer of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

(VI) Moses, tenth son and eleventh child of Josiah (1) and Susannah (Emerson) Dearborn, was born February 6, 1805, in New Boston. He attended the common schools, and learned the trade of shoemaker. He worked at that trade, and at the same time carried on farming in a small way. He was a public spirited citizen, and always took an intelligent interest in local affairs and the progress of the nation. Politically, he was a firm Democrat and held the office of postmaster during Buchanan's administration. Later he moved to Weare and bought a small place one mile south of the village, where he died in May, 1888. He was a member of the Universalist Church. He was married in 1827, to Betsey Philbrick, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Evans) Philbrick of Weare. She was born October 18, 1810, and died August 6, 1866. Mr. Dearborn was married (second) to Olive C. Evans, daughter of Osgood and Judith (Cilley) Evans. She was born in 1810, and died June 4, 1880, without issue. The children of Moses and Betsey Dearborn, were: Jonathan P., J. Harvey, Alva E.



J. G. Dearborn.



D. S. Dearborn M. D.

(died young) Susan E., Elsie J., Alva E., Horace P., Hiram, Henry P., Clara T., William H., Mary A. B. and Sabrina P. The first of these resided for a time in Manchester, and now makes his home in South Weare. The second son resided for a time in Provincetown, Massachusetts, and is now in Providence, Rhode Island; he was a soldier of the civil war, in the Sixteenth New Hampshire regiment, and was at New Orleans under General Benjamin F. Butler, and at the battle of Port Hudson; he saw much active and hard service during the war. The third and fourth children died young. Elsie J. became the wife of George Simons, fruit raiser and farmer at Weare Center. Alva E. is a resident of Seattle, Washington; he saw much severe fighting in the Indian campaigns in Minnesota during the civil war, and altogether served three years in the army. Horace P. was a soldier in the civil war, serving in the Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, and died at Falmouth, Virginia, January 27, 1863, as the result of wounds received in the service. Hiram died in his twenty-seventh year. Henry P. resides at Newtonville, Massachusetts. The tenth died in infancy, as did also the twelfth and thirteenth.

(VII) William Hooper, eighth son and eleventh child of Moses and Betsey (Philbrick) Dearborn, was born May 8, 1847, in South Weare. After the usual period of youthful study in the district schools he became a student of Tilton and Francestown academies, and subsequently entered Tufts College, from which he graduated in 1873 with the degree of B. D. In 1904 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. His first pastorate was with the Universalist Church at Jamaica, where he continued two years, and was subsequently stationed for the same period at Augusta, Maine. For the succeeding period of sixteen years he was pastor at Hartford, Connecticut, and from there went to Medford, Massachusetts, where he continued five years. His last pastorate was in New York City. He is retired from the active labors of the ministry. He was married, in 1877, to Sarah H. Cushing, of Augusta, Maine, daughter of John Cushing. Her father was treasurer of the Maine Central railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Dearborn had two children, Elsie N. and Harold, both of whom are now deceased.

(III) Cornet Jonathan, youngest child of Deacon Thomas and Hannah (Colcord) Dearborn, was born at "Drake Side," in Hampton, November 18, 1686, and died September 10, 1771, aged eighty-five. He lived on his father's homestead. He married (first) Mary, who died April 1, 1744, aged fifty-eight years; (second), April 24, 1746, Sarah Waite, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, who died October 22, 1762, aged seventy-three years. His children, all by the first wife, were: Jonathan, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, Daniel, Shubael, Abraham and Mary.

(IV) Shubael, fifth child and fourth son of Cornet Jonathan and Mary Dearborn, was baptized January 30, 1710. He was a farmer and shoemaker, and lived in Hampton until about 1770, when he removed to the north fields of Canterbury. He owned a homestead and also had land on and around Bay street, which he sold in 1793 to Joseph Hancock for three pounds. He was a soldier in King George's war, and went out under Sir William Pepperell, and was one of the three thousand men in the expedition to Louisburg. At the close of the war he brought home with him a French musket which he has obtained at Louisburg and used till the war was over. He married, March 25, 1730, Sarah, daughter of James Fogg, of Hampton. She was born in 1731. Their children, all but the youngest, born in Hamp-

ton, were: Nathaniel, Shubael, John, Elizabeth, Abraham, Jonathan, Mercy, Sarah and Mary.

(V) Shubael (2), second son and child of Shubael (1) and Sarah (Fogg) Dearborn, was born in Hampton, July 12, 1753, and died in the north fields, February 19, 1802, aged forty-nine. He and his wife were married in homespun and began housekeeping in the north fields in a house with but one pane of glass. A few years later he built a new house, drawing the material, except the frame, boards, and shingles, from Portsmouth with an ox team. When he was twenty-one years of age the Revolution began. His father, who was too old to go to the war, presented the son with the gun he had brought from Louisburg, and told him to use it for his country and, should he return, to bring it back in good order. The son went through the war and brought back the musket as good as new. Later it went into the service in 1812 in the hands of Benjamin Glines, the father of Mrs. Shubael Dearborn. The gun came back and is now in the possession of Shubael Dearborn, of Concord. Shubael Dearborn married, in 1779, Ruth Leavitt, of Hampton, who died April 19, 1854. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Ruth Leavitt. They had two children: Jonathan and Shubael (the latter receives mention, with descendants, in this article).

(VI) Jonathan, the elder of the two sons of Shubael and Ruth (Leavitt) Dearborn, was born in Northfield, in 1781, and died July 16, 1852, aged seventy-one. He was rocked in a sap trough for a cradle. He was a farmer, surveyor and civil engineer, and was also surveyor to the town's poor. He married Elizabeth Kenniston, of Northfield, who was born in 1783, and died in 1866, aged eighty-three. They had seven children: David, Ruth, Shubael, Eliza, Cynthia, Emily and Jonathan.

(VII) Captain David, eldest child of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Kenniston) Dearborn, was born in Northfield, April 14, 1804, and died November 3, 1880, aged eighty-five. He was a blacksmith, and resided on the paternal acres, where he erected a new house near the old one. For some years he was captain of the militia company in Northfield. He and his wife went west and lived with their son for some years, and then returned to the homestead where they died. She was Nancy (Clay) Dearborn, of Wilmot, who was born at Wilmot, 1807, and died November 23, 1892, aged eighty-five years. She was the daughter of Jonathan Clay. Two children were born of this marriage: Darius S. and Oliver Dearborn.

(VIII) Dr. Darius Stearns Dearborn, the elder of the two sons of Captain David and Nancy (Clay) Dearborn, was born in Northfield, January 4, 1834. He attended the common schools from which he went to Tilton Seminary and Francestown Academy. He taught school in Illinois for some years, and then returned to Northfield, and read medicine in the office of Dr. Luther Knight, of Franklin. Having thus laid the foundation for a medical education, he became a student at Dartmouth, and attended the first course of medical lectures ever delivered there (1857). He attended the New York Medical School in 1859, and then went to Illinois a second time, and after practicing for a time in that state removed to Brookline in 1875, and practiced there for the four years next following. He then went back to the west, but later returned to New Hampshire, and settled in Milford, where he has been a successful practitioner of medicine for twenty-six years. He married, September 8, 1875, Marion Janette Adams, daughter of Joal Adams, of Barry, Massachusetts. She was a member of the Woman's Club. During

the time of the Civil war she was active in relief work. She died October 19, 1899.

(VI) Shubael (3), son of Shubael (2) and Ruth (Leavitt) Dearborn, was born in 1783. He lived in the house his father built and kept things up in the same prosperous style as his ancestors had done, and was a thriving farmer who gave his large family of children a good education and trained them up to know how to do things and be industrious and worthy men and women. He married (first), Nancy Dearborn, who had one child Mary, who married Stephen Haynes; married (second), Sally Glines, daughter of Benjamin Glines. She died in 1869, aged eighty-six years. Her children were: Charlotte, who married David Fowler; Stafia, Abraham, John Smith, who is mentioned below; Harriet, who married David Clay; Josie, Frank B. and Eliza.

(VII) John Smith, eldest son and fourth child of Shubael (3) and Sally (Glines) Dearborn, was born September 8, 1824. He inherited the fine old homestead of his grandfather. He died December 2, 1896, in Dover, having given up farming, and removed there a few years before that. In 1900 the farm was sold and passed out of the possession of the Dearborn family, which had owned and occupied it for one hundred and thirty years, four generations. Mr. Dearborn was buried in the Northfield cemetery in which lies the ashes of the three Shubaels who preceded him. He was an industrious and successful farmer; a good citizen in every way; he never sought or held public office. He married, December 30, 1850, Hannah Haines, widow of Darius Winslow. She was born May 20, 1824, and married her first husband September 26, 1843. John Smith and Hannah (Haines) Dearborn had two sons: Mark Wilson and Thomas Haines. Mark Wilson was born January 19, 1852, and married Elva Manson. To them were born two children: Ethel and Henry. Thomas Haines is mentioned below. Mrs. Dearborn is still living, at the age of eighty-three years, healthy and active, and a pleasing conversationalist.

(VIII) Thomas Haines, second son of John Smith and Hannah (Haines) Dearborn, was born in Northfield, August 21, 1860. He was educated at Tilton and at Exeter, besides the good training his parents gave him at home on the farm which four generations of his ancestors had cultivated, and thrived on and made it one of the most productive in that county. He is proud of the success of his ancestors as farmers, and maintains an interest in agriculture and stock raising, but somehow he did not fancy farming as a vocation for himself, so when he was sixteen years old his father consented for him to go to Exeter and enter the employ of his brother-in-law, W. H. C. Follansby, then a leading dry goods merchant in that town. There he worked as a clerk for four years, learning the business thoroughly from sweeping the sidewalks and washing the windows in the morning, up to judging of the quality and price of goods and what the popular demand was likely to be. That four-years' course of study with Mr. Follansby was better than any commercial school could have afforded; it was all practical from A to Z. He enjoyed the work, and has profited from it in his later years. Being clerk and confidential assistant to Mr. Follansby was all right and satisfactory, but young Dearborn was ambitious to achieve fame and fortune on his own account; this ambition led him, in 1880, when he was not quite twenty-one, to go west and try his luck with those wide-awake New England people who had gone before and were sending back glowing

reports about opportunities in the "Great West." He went to Texas and engaged in stock raising, making a specialty of sheep on a large ranch. Here the granger traits of his ancestors had full play. He enjoyed life on the ranch, and prospered for two or three years, as the price of wool was sufficiently high to make sheepraizing profitable; but when the election of Grover Cleveland came in sight in 1884, the wool business in the west made a tremendous slump; prices ceased to be profitable, and Colonel Dearborn packed his trunk and started for the east. He arrived in Exeter, rich in experience, if not so rich as he expected to be otherwise, when he obeyed Horace Greeley's advice "go West young man, go West." It gave him broader views and a knowledge of human nature which has profited him much in business since 1884. In September of that year he entered into two partnerships with the family of the famous schoolmaster of Exeter, Professor Sperry French. On the 15th of that month he was united in marriage with Mr. French's daughter, Mary Robinson French; shortly after that he entered into a business partnership with Mr. French's son, Frank Newell French, and they opened a dry goods store in Dover, under the firm name of Thomas H. Dearborn & Company. Both partnerships have remained in tact, happy and prosperous to the present day; from the former have grown a beautiful home and a lovely family of children; from the latter a good degree of wealth and a business reputation of honesty, honor and truth. Colonel Dearborn attended strictly to business without meddling in political affairs up to 1900; that year he was urged to serve as alderman from ward four, and consented to occupy a chair in that branch of the city councils two years, and was one of its most valuable and level-headed members. When Governor Batchelder was inaugurated in January, 1903, he appointed Mr. Dearborn colonel of his staff. In 1902 he was appointed one of the state Republican committee of Dover, which office he has continued to hold to the present time. When the police commission was established for Dover, Colonel Dearborn was appointed one of its number, which office he still holds. These various political positions have brought Colonel Dearborn to the front as one of the leaders of the Republican party. He has not neglected his dry goods business during these later years; not at all; business first, and politics afterward; but he has shown marked ability as a party leader. In society matters he has membership in various orders. He is a member of the First Church; member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Moses Paul Lodge of Masons; Wecohammet Lodge of Odd Fellows; Wonalancett Tribe of Red Men; thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; the Mystic Shrine; Lodge No. 184, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler. He is also a member of the Bellamy Club, the leading social club in Dover, having spacious quarters in the Strafford Bank building.

Colonel and Mrs. Dearborn have four children, namely: John Sperry, born January 13, 1887, died June 5, 1896. Ruth French, August 28, 1889. Thomas Arnold, April 13, 1897. Eleanor Follansby, May 12, 1899.

(I) Jonathan Dearborn resided in Danville, New Hampshire, where he married a Miss Hill, of Chester, and reared a family.

(II) James, son of Jonathan Dearborn, was born in Danville.

(III) George W., son of James Dearborn, was born in Danville, February 22, 1840, and died March

11, 1900, aged sixty years. April 8, 1864, he went to Manchester to live and there spent the remainder of his life. He was employed in the grain store of Horace Watts for three years, then in the hardware store of Deacon Daniels, and finally in the store of John B. Varick & Company, where he remained until a short time before his death. He was an honest, straightforward citizen, well known and popular and noted for his amiable disposition and acts of charity. He took an active part in politics and was a member of the city government and served in the legislature in 1887-8. He was a trustee of St. Paul's Church, and Elliott Hospital. He married January 4, 1863, Lydia A. C. Blair (or Bean), daughter of a Methodist minister. She died April 5, 1906. They had one child, George, died February 20, 1905.

This is among the noted Scotch-DINSMOOR Irish families which have contrib-

uted many prominent citizens to New Hampshire as well as to other states. It has been one of the most prolific of New England families, and many jurists, poets and other professional men have been numbered among the descendants. The first of whom we have any account in family tradition was a landed proprietor of Auchen Mead, in Scotland. His name has not been preserved, but the accounts of him indicate that he was a man of independent means and aristocratic nature.

(I) John Dinsmoor, a younger son, became offended because his father required him to hold the stirrup while an older son mounted his horse. Considering this a great indignity, he ran away from home at the age of seventeen years, and proceeded to county Antrim, Ireland, where he lived to the great age of ninety-nine years, and was noted for his piety and strength of character. He had four sons, the elder of whom, John, emigrated to America, the first one of the name to come to this country. He was probably among the company that arrived late in 1718, and was scattered along the coast through the succeeding winter. Of his brothers we have no account. He proceeded ultimately, after great hardships and a narrow escape from burning by the Indians, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he received a grant of sixty acres of land.

(II) David, a grandson of John (I) Dinsmoor, was born in 1714, and was a tailor by occupation, which he followed in northern Ireland before coming to this country. His employer, one Kennedy, died, and David subsequently married the widow. About 1745 they sailed from Londonderry, Ireland, and landed in Boston after a voyage of three months, during which they were put upon short rations. They brought with them a flax and linen wheel, and the wife immediately began the manufacture of linen thread for sale. They soon moved to Londonderry, and here the husband worked at his trade. On May 8, 1747, he received a deed of lot number twenty-two, fourth division of Chester, which was in Derryfield. Eleven years later he purchased the west half of lot number eighty-four, second part of the second division of Chester, on which he settled. His wife lived to a great age, dying in 1807 at the age of ninety-seven. The children of David and wife were: Samuel, James, David, Thomas, Arthur, Robert and Mary.

(IV) James, second child of David and Elizabeth Dinsmoor, was born, 1743, probably in Londonderry, and resided in what is known as the English Range in that town. He married Mary Anderson, and they were the parents of David, Robert,

James, Samuel, Agnes, John, Mary and William. (V) Robert, second son and child of James and Mary (Anderson) Dinsmoor, was born June 6, 1774, in Londonderry, and settled soon after attaining his majority, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire. He married Betsy Jameson, and they were the parents of: Alonzo, Daniel Jameson and Mary Jameson.

(VI) Daniel Jameson, son of Robert and Betsey (Jameson) Dinsmoor, was born in Dunbarton, March 4, 1811, and died in Laconia, February 11, 1889, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a harness maker by trade, and lived in Laconia until the time of his death. He was a Republican, and attended the Unitarian Church. He married Caroline Stark.

(VII) Daniel Stark, son of Daniel J. and Caroline (Stark) Dinsmoor, was born in Laconia, September 23, 1837; and died in Laconia, March 24, 1883. He received his early education in the village schools, and, Gilford Academy, where he exhibited, among other qualifications, a marked ability in declamation. After completing the course at the academy he went to the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, from which he graduated with high honors in 1860. For some time after graduating he read law in the offices of Honorable William Blair, George W. Stevens, Esq., and Honorable A. J. Vaughn, and was admitted to the bar in 1864. Upon the organization of the Laconia National Bank, in 1865, he was chosen as its cashier, and filled this position up to the time of his death. He was frequently selected for political honors, and held many important offices, such as county treasurer, register of probate, representative to the legislature in 1875, and many minor offices. He was a member of Governor Cheney's staff, and in November 1882, was elected senator from the Laconia district. He was prominent in Masonic circles, being a past master of Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 32, and a member of Union Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. He was a man of forceful character, and influential in town affairs, much loved, and respected by the early settlers, and even by the Indians, for his honesty and uprightness. He was a descendant of General John Stark of revolutionary fame, "The Hero of Bennington," whose family name he bore. He married in 1865, Amelia M. Whittemore, of Bennington. The record gives their ages as twenty-eight and twenty-five respectively. She was born April 18, 1840, and now resides with her son. Two children were born of this marriage: Amos Jameson, and Arthur Walker.

(VIII) Amos Jameson, second son of Daniel S. and Amelia M. Dinsmoor, was born in Laconia, January 3, 1874. His education was obtained in the Laconia common schools, at the Moody school at Northfield, and at New Hampton Academy. He is an expert bookkeeper, and has kept the books of several large firms of Laconia. In 1902 he became a partner in the firm of Longee, Dinsmore & Parent, the largest dry goods store in Laconia. He follows in the political path his father and grandfather trod, and is a staunch Republican, and takes a lively interest in politics. He has been ward clerk three terms, and a member of the city council four years. He married, June 14, 1899, Mabelle Jackman Smith, adopted daughter of John P. Smith, of Laconia. They have two children: Harold J. and Francis J.

(I) Captain Thomas Dinsmore, a descendant of John Dinsmore, of Londonderry, perhaps a son of Thomas, who was a son of (III) Davis, was born November 20, 1789. It is possible that he was a grandson of the John Dinsmore who was killed by

the Indians at Peterborough, New Hampshire, in 1754. He resided in Montpelier, Vermont, prior to 1814, in which year he came to Jaffrey, this state, and he settled on what is known as the turnpike, his property being designated as lot 4, range 6. He was a carpenter by trade and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred August 5, 1839, at the age of fifty years. On July 17, 1810, he married Polly Moore, who was born in Whately, Massachusetts, December 1, 1793, daughter of John and Belinda (Bardwell) Dinsmore. She survived her husband many years, her death having occurred February 15, 1875, at the age of eighty-one. Their children were: John, Austin, Jane, Mary, Lucy, Martha and Nancy.

(II) John, eldest child of Captain Thomas and Polly Moore (Dinsmore) Dinsmore, was born in Jaffrey, October 6, 1811. For a number of years he followed the tanner's trade in Hancock, New Hampshire, and in 1852 removed to Petersborough, where he found employment in a cotton factory. In 1875 he removed to Munsonville, New Hampshire, and was residing there in 1889. He was married October 11, 1836, to Rowena M. Johnson, of Hancock, who died May 1, 1884. She was the mother of eight children: Martha A., who became the wife of George S. Petts, Emily F., who became the wife of Allen W. Nay, of Petersborough, and afterwards of Rochester, New York. Ellen M., wife of Charles Wilson of Petersborough. John E., who will be again referred to. Jane E., twin of John E., is the wife of James C. McDuffee, of Hooksett, New Hampshire. Arvilla A. Alvin A. Willis J.

(III) John E., fourth child and eldest son of John and Rowena M. (Johnson) Dinsmore, was born in Hancock, May 3, 1845. Having learned the machinist's trade he followed it in Worcester and Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and in Petersborough, this state. From 1875 to the present time he has resided in Manchester, where he is known as a skilled mechanic. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he acts with the Republican party. October 1, 1868, he married Sarah Frances McDuffee, of Hooksett, and has two sons: Clinton E., who is now state inspector of electricity, residing in Nashua, and Dr. Herman H., mentioned below.

(IV) Herman H. Dinsmore, M. D., youngest son of John E. and Sarah F. (McDuffee) Dinsmore, was born in Petersborough, November 10, 1873. He attended the public schools of Manchester, was for three and one-half years a student at Dartmouth College, but withdrew during his senior year to enter the medical department of the University of Vermont, and was graduated in 1897. Having concluded his professional preparations with a six months course of practical experience and observation in the hospitals of New York City, he first located for practice in Brattleboro, Vermont, and some five years ago removed to Enfield, New Hampshire, where he is now residing. Possessing much natural ability he applies it with excellent results and is rapidly attaining high rank in the medical profession. In politics he is a Republican, and although not active in public affairs has rendered his share of service to the town as a member of the board of health. He is a member of Titigaw Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Enfield, and of Golden Rule Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Manchester. On September 8, 1896, Dr. Dinsmore was united in marriage with Martha L. Seaver, of Malone, New York, daughter of O. Seaver.

This name is probably a variation DENSMORE of Dinsmore or Dinsmoor, the more common forms. The Dinsmoors of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1719, are descended from Achenmead near the river Tweed in Scotland. Stratton upon Dunsmoor is not far off in Cumberland, whence the name originated. Governor Samuel Dinsmoor, of Keene, New Hampshire (1766-1835), and Governor Samuel (2) Dinsmoor, also of Keene (1799-1869), were descended from the Londonderry stock.

(I) Joel Densmore was born in 1802-03. He married and became the father of eight children: Harry, George, Azro, John, William, mentioned below: Carrie, Fannie and Alma, who married George Allen. Joel Densmore died in 1885.

(II) William, fifth son of Joel Densmore, was born at Vershire, Vermont. He had a common school education, and for several years was a farmer in Chelsea, Vermont. He afterwards bought a hotel in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, where he remained till his death, about the year 1854. Mr. Densmore attended the Free Will Baptist Church, and was a Republican in politics. He married Lydia Ann Davis, and they had three children: Milton, Jason, whose sketch follows, and Edson.

(III) Jason, second son and child of William and Lydia Ann (Davis) Densmore, was born in Chelsea, Vermont, October 10, 1843. He was educated in the common schools of Washington, Vermont, and at the age of eighteen entered the army for the defense of the Union. He enlisted as a private and was subsequently promoted to corporal of Company G, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, and was sergeant upon his return. He served three years, and was in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Antietam, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. After the close of the war he returned to Washington, Vermont, and went to farming. In 1867 he moved to Hanover, New Hampshire, and during 1870-71 carried on the Hanover town farm. He then came to Lebanon where for thirteen years he ran a truck team. In 1884 he began the manufacture of brick, making a specialty of diamond and round-cornered brick. He attends the Congregational Church, and is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Order of the Eastern Star; Mount Support Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and James B. Perry Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, all of Lebanon. He is a Republican in politics, and was special police of the town for several years. On February 18, 1869, Jason Densmore married Maria E. Dimick, daughter of Alfred B. and Lydia Dimick, of Lyme, New Hampshire. There are two sons: Alfred J., born July 5, 1885, and George A., born November 4, 1886, both of whom are now (1907) students at Brown University. Mrs. Densmore died January 16, 1907, at Lebanon, New Hampshire.

The ancient family of Shepardson is descended from Daniel Shepardson, who is the only immigrant of that name mentioned by Savage in his account of the early families of New England. As he settled in New England before 1650 he is entitled to be called a pioneer.

(I) Daniel Shepardson, who may have come from Yorkshire, England, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in the year 1629. He moved with other immigrants to Charlestown, and there he is recorded as a citizen in 1632. He was a blacksmith, and



Reuben Sheppard

signed his will with a cross, which was not an unusual thing in those days. He had a comfortable home with three acres of ground around it, his blacksmith shop, and fifty acres of pasture and meadow land in various parcels so that his widow, who had the use of the property during her lifetime, was quite well provided for as far as property was concerned in those days. Like most Puritans he was intensely superstitious, a believer in signs and omens, and when one day, as he was working at his forge, a stone fell from it and crumbled to powder, he recognized the evil portent and gave to his wife the nails he was then making, saying, "They will come in handy some day." The nails were kept, and when he died they were used in making his coffin. He was admitted to the church in Charlestown, June 8, 1633. He resided for a time in Malden, where he died July 26, 1644. His wife's baptismal name was Joanna. Her ante-nuptial surname and the date of marriage are unknown. The widow of Daniel Shepardson married (second) Thomas Call, Sr., and died January 30, 1661. The children of Daniel and Joanna Shepardson were: Lydia, Daniel and Joanna.

(II) Daniel (2), only son of Daniel (1) and Joanna Shepardson, was baptized June 14, 1641, and succeeded his father as blacksmith at Malden. He was made a freeman of Middlesex county, May 29, 1674, and took the oath of fidelity December 15, of the same year. His name appears among the names of those who signed a petition to Sir William Phipps, October 17, 1694, praying to be permitted to establish a settlement at Attleboro, Massachusetts. He removed to that place, where he seems to have had land as early as 1660. He was the owner of fifty acres of land about half a mile from "Old Town" on the Bay road. He was a man of good character and business ability, and took a prominent part in the town's affairs. With his removal from Malden the Shepardson family found its home in a tract of land called "Rehoboth North Purchase," which included what later became the towns of Cumberland, Rhode Island, and Attleboro, Norton and Mansfield, Massachusetts, places in which the family had been represented almost continuously for more than two hundred years. He lived to an advanced age and was long called "old Goodman Daniel Shepardson." He married, April 11, 1668, Elizabeth Call, daughter of Thomas Call, Sr., and widow of Mr. Samuel Tingley, of Malden. This Thomas Call, Sr., was the second husband of the widow of Daniel (1) Shepardson, and his son, Thomas, Jr., married Lydia Shepardson, daughter of Daniel (1). The children of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Call) Shepardson were: Daniel, John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Mary and Joanna.

(III) John, second son and child of Daniel (2) and Elizabeth (Call) Shepardson, was baptized January, 1671. He lived in Attleboro until about 1697, when he removed to Rehoboth. He married, April 9, 1694, Elizabeth Fuller, who was born May 12, 1678, and baptized May 30, 1679, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wilmarth) Fuller, of Attleboro. Their children, recorded in Attleboro, were: Ruth, Mehitable, Sarah, Daniel, Amos and John.

(IV) Daniel (3) fourth child and eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Fuller) Shepardson, was born in Attleboro, March 16, 1700. He married in Attleboro (first) Hannah Richardson, December 9, 1725. She died September 26, 1726, and he married (second) Mary Washburn, May 9, 1728. Several of the sons of this family removed to Guilford, Vermont. Daniel Shepardson had by his first wife one

child, Daniel; by his second wife four: John, Hannah, Zephaniah and Stephen.

(V) Lieutenant Zephaniah, second son of Daniel (3) and Mary (Washburn) Shepardson, was born in Attleboro, May 6, 1733, and died in Guilford, Vermont, October 16, 1804. He resided in Attleboro until about 1770, and then removed to Guilford, Vermont. He attended the first town meeting there, May 19, 1772, and subsequently served as constable, overseer of highways and overseer of the poor. In the records he is referred to as "Lieutenant." He married (first) Ruth Hills, who was born July 1, 1733, and died October 16, 1782; (second) Demaris, widow of David Church; she died July 28, 1787, aged fifty-four. He married (third), June 1, 1798, Lucinda Chase, of Halifax, Vermont. She died in the "Chinesee" country, September 30, 1809. His children, all by the first wife, were: Zephaniah, William, Ruth, Joseph, Jared, Demaris and David. Two of these reached great age, one living to be one hundred and five years old, and the other to one hundred and ten.

(VI) Colonel William, second son and child of Zephaniah and Ruth (Hills) Shepardson, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, July 25, 1756, and died in Guilford, Vermont, February 18, 1804. He resided in Guilford and was spoken of as "Colonel Shepardson." His title probably came from service in the militia. He married Grace, whose surname is unknown. In a little graveyard at Guilford are two stones side by side; on one is cut the following: "Colonel William Shepardson; died Feb. 18, 1804, aged 48; on the other: "Widow Grace Shepardson, died Feby. 1, 1808, aged 48."

(VII) William (2), son of Colonel William and Grace Shepardson, was born in Guilford, Vermont, December 21, 1787, and died in Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1830. He married, in Guilford, December 15, 1808, Harriet Cambridge, who was a daughter of John Cambridge, an Englishman, who came to America before the Revolution and was sergeant in a Rhode Island regiment during that struggle. He accompanied Benedict Arnold through Maine in the terrible winter expedition against Quebec in 1775-76. After the war he resided in Westminster, Vermont, and Lempster, New Hampshire, dying at the latter place in 1829, aged seventy-one. He was buried in the East Lempster cemetery. His name is on the United States pension rolls after 1818. His wife died at the age of seventy-three years. They had nine children, all living above sixty-four years, and two living till ninety-three and ninety-eight respectively. William and Harriet (Cambridge) Shepardson had eleven children: William, Mary, Reuben, Eliza, Simeon, Hart, Grace, Charles, George, Harriet and Lucy.

(VIII) Captain Reuben, second son of William and Harriet (Cambridge) Shepardson, was born in Guilford, Vermont, November 18, 1813. At the age of nine he was taken to West Claremont, New Hampshire. His father died and left him at sixteen years of age to be the main support of his mother and her other younger children. For several years he worked in Hartford, Vermont, and later went to Cambridge Hollow, Lempster, New Hampshire, where he carried on business for himself till 1866. There he developed those qualities of business shrewdness and enterprise which characterized his after life. At the age of twenty-four he bought mills which became under his control extensive carding, cloth coloring, finishing and hat dressing works. To these he added lumber and grist mills. In 1853 he built a residence in Clare-

mont, where he lived part of the time until 1866, when he took up his permanent residence there. About this time he bought the old slate stone mill property, which is now the site of the Claremont Electric Light plant. Here he erected large buildings and carried on lumber and tub manufactures and carding. For several years prior to 1884 this property was under litigation, which ended in Mr. Shepardson's favor and established some very important points in law, and it will be found upon the statute law books of today as the noted Shepardson case. In 1871 he added the file business, and about 1880 purchased the Round Building, which he used for carding and shoddy mills, selling the lower mills or slate stone property shortly afterward. He continued in active manufacturing until eighty years of age when, although his eye did not seem dimmed nor his natural force abated, he retired from business and for eleven years enjoyed the quiet of a ripe old age in his home on Sumner street, where after a short illness he died September 9, 1904, having attained the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. In personal appearance Mr. Shepardson was a noticeable man, being over six feet in height and of erect figure. The title of captain, which he carried from his earlier militia days, was appropriate in his military bearing. Although he would accept no political office, he took a commanding part in civic and educational affairs. His successful business career and recognized integrity, together with his many years of active life, made him a trusted adviser and a foremost citizen. In politics he was a staunch Republican from the founding of the party, and always read with great interest the workings of the government, taking the *Boston Journal* from the time of its creation until his death. In early life he attended the Episcopal Church, but in later years his sympathies were more with the Universalist Church. He married (first), December 28, 1837, Dorothy (Barnard) Miller, a widow, who died January 5, 1844, leaving two children: Emily M., born February 6, 1839, married Bela Graves, of Unity, died November 30, 1872, buried at East Lempster, leaving four children: Stella M., Willie D., Frank J. and Fred D. Frances J., born July 15, 1841, died unmarried December 6, 1868, buried at Claremont, New Hampshire. Mr. Shepardson married (second), March 4, 1845, Hannah P. Eastman, who died July 24, 1858. She was a daughter of James Eastman of Weare (see Eastman, VI). Their children were: (1) James W., born January 21, 1846, died September 11, 1847. (2) Elsie Eastman, born July 10, 1848, married Levi R. Dole and has five children: Lemuel, Ina, Herman, Guy and Levithu; they reside in Cornish. (3) Mary Eliza, born September 10, 1850, married Bela Graves (his second wife), has three living children: Grace, Richard and Helen Lucy. (4) Luella Armenia, born April 5, 1852, married Henry A. Eaton, of Springfield, Vermont. They resided most of the time in Claremont, New Hampshire; she died February 13, 1906. They had one son, Carl Henry, who died in 1900, aged twenty-one; both he and his mother are buried in Claremont. (5) Fred L., born July 9, 1854, died February 23, 1875. (6) Clara Belle, born February 9, 1856, died March 13, 1863. (7) Cora Nell, the youngest, was educated in the public schools and high school of Claremont, worked at photography for five years and afterward studied art and music in Boston, Massachusetts, for a time. She resided at home with her parents, caring for them in the declining years of their lives. She is unmarried and still resides in the old Claremont homestead on Sumner street. Since the death of her parents she has

taught art and music in the public schools of Walpole, and is also a teacher in the art of painting on china.

Mr. Shepardson married (third) a widow, Lucy (Ball) McClure, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Gould) Ball, of Acworth, New Hampshire. She was born August 5, 1829. Thomas Ball was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was the son of Samuel Ball, a revolutionary soldier, who in turn was the son of Thomas Ball, a soldier in the Indian wars.

Mrs. Shepardson was a person of *exceptional* ability and refinement, with keen wit and possessing tact and cheerfulness in a remarkable degree. She was a home-maker in the best sense of the term, and became an ideal mother to the bereft children, who to this day hold her in fond remembrance. She survived her husband but five months, dying February 2, 1905, after weeks of intense suffering.

BROOKS The Brooks family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, and the ancestral home at Medford has been occupied for many generations. Governor John Brooks was born there about 1752. The family is less numerous in New Hampshire, but representatives of two of its branches came here in the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries.

(I) Thomas Brooks came from London and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted freeman, December 7, 1636. He soon moved to Concord, that state, where he was captain, constable and representative for seven years beginning in 1642. In 1657 he purchased of the commissioners for five pounds the right of carrying on the fur trade, and died in the same year. In 1660 Captain Brooks and his son-in-law, Timothy Wheeler, bought four hundred acres in Medford. Captain Thomas Brooks married Grace _____, whose family name is unknown, and they had five children: Joshua, Caleb, both of whom are mentioned below; Gershom, Mary, who married Captain Timothy Wheeler; and Hannah, who married Thomas Fox. Mrs. Grace Brooks died May 12, 1664, and Captain Thomas Brooks died at Concord, Massachusetts, May 11, 1667, leaving an estate whose inventory amounted to about four hundred and fifty pounds.

(II) Deacon Joshua, son of Captain Thomas and Grace Brooks, was born in Watertown 1636 and died at Concord. In 1663 he married Hannah Mason.

(III) Noah, son of Deacon John and Hannah (Mason) Brooks, was born at Concord in 1665 (?), and died there in 1738. His wife was before marriage Dorothy Wright, born 1662 and died 1752.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of Noah and Dorothy (Wright) Brooks, was born at Concord in 1691-2. He came to Grafton, New Hampshire, and died in that town in 1770. In 1714 he married Sarah Fletcher, who was born at Concord, in 1690, daughter of Corporal Samuel and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Fletcher (see Fletcher).

(V) Deacon Simon, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Fletcher) Brooks, was born at Concord in 1722, and died at Alstead, New Hampshire, in 1808. The maiden name of his wife was Rachel Drury. She was born in 1728, in Grafton, Massachusetts.

(VI) Jonah, son of Deacon Simon and Rachel (Drury) Brooks, was born at Alstead, in 1767. He married Anna Kidder, who was born 1772, in Scotland.

(VII) Lyman Brooks, M. D., son of Jonah and Anna (Kidder) Brooks, was born at Alstead in

1796. When eleven years old he went to reside on a farm in Lunenburg, Calendonias county, Vermont, and remained there until attaining his majority. His preliminary preparations for the medical profession were begun under the direction of Dr. Dewey, of Keene, continued under Dr. Adams, of Keene, and completed in the medical department of Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1821. Locating in Marlow he remained there two years, and removing to Acworth, he practiced his profession successfully in that town for the rest of his life, which terminated in May, 1865. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Graham. She was born 1807, in Rutland, Vermont, and died in Acworth 1890. (Their son, Dr. Nathaniel, receives extended mention in this article).

(VIII) Lyman James, son of Dr. Lyman and Mary (Graham) Brooks, was born in Acworth, June 28, 1832. After concluding his attendance at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, this state, he entered the law department of the University of Albany (New York), from which he was graduated May 25, 1860, and was immediately admitted to the bar of that state, later becoming a member of the New Hampshire bar. He was associated in practice with Ira Colby in Claremont for about three years, or until appointed clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Sullivan, and he retained that position for nine years. He then went to Michigan, and acquiring an interest in the East Saginaw Manufacturing company, he held the responsible position of manager of that enterprise for the succeeding ten years. Upon his return to New Hampshire he assisted in organizing an industrial enterprise at Charlestown, which was removed to Keene some four years later, and became known as the Impervious Package Company. This concern, of which he is treasurer, is now engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware and transacts an extensive business. Mr. Brooks is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Masonic bodies at Claremont. On February 11, 1879, he married Louise Morrison, who was born in Roxbury, New York, May 17, 1847, and died April 9, 1907.

(IX) Clarence Morrison, son of Lyman J. and Louise (Morrison) Brooks, was born in Charlestown, March 29, 1881. He was educated in the Keene public schools, and after graduating from the high school he turned his attention to civil engineering, joining the New York State Engineer Corps, being engaged in laying out and constructing improved highways. After spending a year in that occupation, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point as a cadet, but withdrew at the conclusion of his freshman year and returned to Keene. He was for a time assistant superintendent of the Impervious Package Company's plant, and is at present connected with the New Hampshire State Highway Department. Mr. Brooks is a Free Mason, being a member of the Social Friends' Lodge, Hugh de Payens Commandery, and the Mystic Shrine. He is interested in ornithology, and is an associate member of the American Ornithologists' Union, and a member of the Wilson Ornithologists' Society.

(VIII) Dr. Nathaniel Grout, fourth son and sixth child of Dr. Lyman and Mary G. (Graham) Brooks, was born at Acworth, New Hampshire, October 13, 1838. He attended the common schools of his native town, also a private school and Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and was graduated from the Albany Medical School at Albany, New York, in 1861. He then served for six months in the Albany City Hospital. Upon the breaking out

of the Civil war he enlisted as assistant surgeon in the Sixteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and served through the entire war, being discharged in March, 1865. At first he served under Colonel Vesey, but after a year he was transferred to the hospital at Brattleboro, Vermont, where the wounded soldiers were brought. After the war he settled in Acworth, his old home, where he practiced for ten years, removing in 1874 to Charlestown, where he was an extensive general practitioner for thirty years, or until increasing infirmities began to limit his activity. Dr. Brooks is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society and the Connecticut River Valley Medical Society, having been president and vice-president of the latter organization. Notwithstanding the demands of a busy professional life, Dr. Brooks has found time to serve the public well in many other ways than as a physician. He held the office of town clerk in Acworth; and after his removal to Charlestown he was superintendent of schools, member of the Board of Health, and trustee of the Silsby Free Library for many years. Dr. Brooks is a Republican in politics, and was representative in 1896-97, serving as chairman of the committee on public health. In 1900-01 he was elected to the state senate from the seventh district. He served on the railroads and various other committees, and was chairman of the committee on the New Hampshire State Hospital. When the Savings Bank of Charlestown failed he was appointed a commissioner to adjust its affairs. He is interested in fraternal organizations, and belongs to Faithful Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Charlestown, and has been through the chairs. He also belongs to Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Claremont, and to Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, of the same town. He attends St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Charlestown. On December 5, 1876, Dr. Nathaniel G. Brooks married Emma Preston, daughter of Thomas and Adeline (Piper) Preston, who was born in Baltimore, Vermont, November 12, 1849. They had three sons: Lyman, whose sketch follows; Nathaniel Preston, and Philip Preston. Nathaniel P. Brooks was graduated from the Vermont Academy, where he fitted for college, graduating from the University of Vermont in 1903. He was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Society in college, and also of a medical fraternity. In 1907 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Philip P. Brooks is a graduate of the high school at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and is a member of the class of 1910, Dartmouth College.

(IX) Lyman (2), eldest of the three sons of Dr. Nathaniel C. and Emma (Preston) Brooks, was born at Charlestown, New Hampshire. He attended Vermont Academy, and studied two years at the University of Vermont, taking the course in mechanical engineering. He then went into the grain business, which he conducted at Charlestown, up to the spring of 1907, when he went to Boston, where he is engaged in business as manager of the Popcorn Produce Company. He is a Republican in politics, and has been president of the local Republican Club for three years. He was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1902. He belongs to Faithful Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Charlestown; Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Claremont; Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, of Claremont, and Mt. Sinai Shrine, of Montpelier, Vermont. In college he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Society.

(11) Caleb, second son and child of Captain Thomas and Grace Brooks, was born in 1632. He

lived in Concord till 1680, when he moved to Medford, and occupied the land bought by his father, which is still held by his descendants. On April 10, 1660, he married (first) Susanna Atkinson, daughter of Thomas Atkinson, of Concord, Massachusetts, who was born April 28, 1641, and died in Concord, January 19, 1669. They had five daughters: Susannah; Mary, who died young; Mary, Rebecca and Sarah. The second Mary was the only one who lived to marry, and she became the wife of Nathaniel Ball. Caleb Brooks married for his second wife, Hannah ———, supposed to have been a sister of his first wife, who was born March 5, 1643-44. They had two sons: Ebenezer, whose sketch follows; and Samuel. Caleb Brooks died at Medford, July 29, 1696, aged sixty-four years, and the inventory of his estate amounted to six thousand, three hundred pounds and fourteen shillings, a considerable fortune for those days.

(III) Ebenezer, elder son of Caleb and Hannah Brooks, of Medford, was born February 24, 1670-71, and inherited his father's house and homestead. About 1693 he married Abigail Boylston, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Gardner) Boylston, of Muddy River (Brookline), and granddaughter of Thomas and Ann Boylston, of Watertown. She was dismissed from Cambridge Church to Medford, in 1713. Ebenezer and Abigail (Boylston) Brooks had eight children: Caleb, Ebenezer, Thomas, Samuel, Abigail, who married Thomas Oakes; Mary, Hannah, who married Nathaniel Cheerer; and Rebecca, who married Samuel Pratt. Caleb, the eldest son, was the father of Governor John Brooks. Ebenezer Brooks, the father, died February 11, 1742, aged seventy-two; and his widow died May 26, 1756, aged eighty-two.

(IV) Samuel (1), fourth son and child of Ebenezer and Abigail (Boylston) Brooks, was born at Medford, in 1709, and lived at the homestead of his grandfather, Caleb. On April 2, 1747, he married Abigail Hastings, of Waltham, and they had eight children: Abigail, Anna, Mary, Samuel, Abigail (2), Thomas, whose sketch follows: Abijah, Philemon, who died young. The second Abigail married Nathaniel Rand (2), and Anna married David Wyer. Samuel (1) Brooks died in 1766, and his widow survived him.

(V) Thomas (2), second son and fifth child of Samuel (1) and Abigail (Hastings) Brooks, was baptized June 5, 1756. He moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he owned a brick yard and acquired a substantial property. He and his family attended the Congregational Church, whose pastor was Dr. Jedediah Morse, father of S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph. Mr. Brooks during his later years bought an estate at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, where he lived for a time. On May 9, 1786, Thomas (2) Brooks married Parnell Boylston, daughter of Richard and Parnell (Foster) Boylston, of Charlestown, who was baptized December 23, 1764. They had ten children: Thomas, Parnell, Hannah, Abijah, Mary, Samuel (2), whose sketch follows: Sarah, Foster, Ann, and John Boylston.

(VI) Samuel (2), third son and sixth child of Thomas and Parnell (Boylston) Brooks, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 6, 1795. He attended the schools of his native town, but his education was largely supplemented by reading the best books, a habit he kept up till the end of his life. He was a keen observer, and possessed a singularly philosophical and truth-loving mind. In his youth he served an apprenticeship to Gerry Fairbanks, a hater, and the engraved certificate of his admission

to the Massachusetts Mechanic Association, August 7, 1816, consequent upon the acquirement of his trade, is still preserved by his granddaughter. But young Brooks had no desire to follow the latter's vocation; and, upon the completion of his training, his eager desire to see and know led him to make an extensive tour of the country. He visited all of the nineteen states in the Union at that time, 1816, spent the winter in Kentucky with his uncle, Abijah Brooks, who had settled near Frankfort, and went down the Mississippi to New Orleans. This year of travel, unusual in those days, gave Mr. Brooks a breadth of view and a knowledge of the South, which most of his Northern associates never attained. For some years after his return to Charlestown, he was employed as accountant in Nathan Adam's hide store. In July, 1835, he moved with his family to Warner, New Hampshire, where he bought a farm which he named Waterville, where by means of modest patrimony he was enabled to lead the independent life suited to his tastes. In the fall of 1857 Mr. and Mrs. Brooks moved to Concord, New Hampshire, to make their home with their only surviving child, Mrs. John Abbott. Mr. Brooks was a man of the highest ethical standards, of liberal theological views, and with ideas far in advance of his time. He possessed a cheerful temperament and a large heart, and was very fond of the game of whist. During most of his life he kept a diary, which bears witness to his methodic habits and fine penmanship. In politics a staunch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, he would never be hampered by office-holding. On September 10, 1826, Samuel Brooks married Hannah Cogswell, daughter of Emerson and Ann (Learnard) Cogswell, who was born January 7, 1791, in Concord, Massachusetts. They had two children: Hannah Matilda, mentioned in the next paragraph; and Thomas Emerson, born July 8, 1831, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, died October 18, 1838, at Warner, New Hampshire. Mrs. Samuel Brooks was skillful in needlework, thorough in housekeeping, fond of gardening, rigid in her standards of conduct, given to hospitality and devoted to visiting the sick and distressed. She died at Concord, New Hampshire, January 13, 1869, aged seventy-eight years. Samuel Brooks died at the same place, March 22, 1872, aged seventy-seven.

(VII) Hannah Matilda, elder child and only daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Cogswell) Brooks, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, March 14, 1828. She was always called by her middle name, and in later years she dropped the "Hannah" entirely. On November 12, 1856, she married John Abbott, of Concord, New Hampshire. (See Abbott, VI).

This family is of sturdy Puritan origin. PIPER and its founder in America was forced to seek refuge on this side of the ocean in order to escape religious persecution in England.

(I) Nathaniel Piper, who was born about the year 1630, came from Dartmouth in Devonshire as early as 1653, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he died in 1676. His children were: Sarah, Nathaniel, Mary (died young); Josiah, John, Mary, Thomas, Margaret, Samuel, Jonathan and William. (Jonathan and descendants receive mention in this article). His widow, whose christian name was Sarah, married for her second husband Ezekiel Woodward, of Wenham, Massachusetts, and she was living there in 1696.

(II) Nathaniel (2), eldest son and second child of Nathaniel (1) and Sarah Piper, was born



Loring G. Piper

June 25, 1658, in Ipswich, and inherited land there from his father. He was among the commoners of that town February 13, 1678. He had three sons, Nathaniel, Thomas and Samuel, one of whom died young and the other two settled in Stratham, New Hampshire..

(III) Thomas, son of Nathaniel (2) Piper, settled in Stratham and had a wife, "Tabitha," and had probably two sons, Samuel and John. But little is known of the remainder of the family as the records give no account of his marriage or family.

(IV) Captain Samuel, son of Thomas Piper, was born at Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, February 2, 1771, and married Rebecca Copp, who was born August 10, 1769. They had six children, Patty, born July 1, 1795, married Nathaniel Chase. Thomas (see below). Polly, born May 11, 1801, married Luther F. Hall. Sukey, August 6, 1803, died March 13, 1805. Susan, November 7, 1807, married Howard Blodgett. Josephine, March 18, 1810, married Thomas B. Blodgett.

(V) Thomas, son of Captain Samuel Piper, was born in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, May 8, 1798. He removed with his parents to Stewartstown, New Hampshire, and married (first) Emily Williams, by whom he had one child, William Piper, born December 13, 1825, died September 11, 1896. He married (second) Esther Beecher, December 28, 1826, by whom he had five children: Loring Gilbert (see below). Emily W., married Frank Hodgdon, of Lancaster, New Hampshire. Hiram M., who married Mary Carleton, of Stewartstown. Esther P., who married (first) James Hibbard, and (second) Stephen Carleton, of Stewartstown. Arvilla P., who married (first) Samuel P. Pitkin, and (second) Seneca S. Merrill, of Colebrook.

(VI) Loring Gilbert, son of Thomas and Esther (Beecher) Piper, was born at Stewartstown, New Hampshire, February 19, 1828. He married, May 10, 1863, Phebe A. Tibbetts, daughter of Joseph Y. Tibbetts, of Stewartstown. Her mother was Apha Pickard, who was born May 28, 1809, and is still living at the age of ninety-eight years, strong and vigorous both in body and mind. Loring G. Piper was educated at the common schools, and at an early age engaged in buying and selling cattle. His principal business was farming, at which he was very successful. He became the owner of a large river farm in Colebrook and managed it in a model manner. He bought large herds of cattle and sheep and took them to market, and in the early sixties became engaged in the manufacture of potato starch in Colebrook and later in Aroostook county, Maine. He was a Democrat in politics and was one of the strong men of Coos county. He was one of the selectmen both in Stewartstown and Colebrook, was county commissioner for three years and a member of the legislature in 1883. He was a man of strong common sense and much more than ordinary ability, and his financial condition testified to his success. He died November 4, 1896, respected by all the community. He had two children: Esther Apha, born August 15, 1864, who married, May 25, 1887, Charles E. Clark, merchant, starch manufacturer and lumber dealer at North Stratford, New Hampshire. They have one child, Harriet Phebe, born April 16, 1888. Joseph Thomas (see below).

(VII) Joseph Thomas, son of Loring and Phebe A. (Tibbetts) Piper, was born in Colebrook, on the farm where he now lives, July 21, 1873. He was educated at the common schools, at Colebrook Academy, and at Shaw's Business College at Portland, Maine. During the later years of his life his father, Loring G. Piper, was in poor health, and the

son, Joseph T., with ease and skill took upon himself the care of the farm, starch business and other interests of his father and carried them along and still carries them along with fidelity and wisdom. He has recently been engaged quite extensively in the manufacture and sale of lumber. He is unmarried and lives at the home of his birth, looking after his various interests and caring for his mother and venerable grandmother.

(II) Jonathan, sixth son and tenth child of Nathaniel and Sarah Piper, was born in Ipswich (probably) in 1672. He went to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1731, and his death occurred there May 11, 1752. He married, May 7, 1695, Sarah Leach, of Boxford, Massachusetts, who died in Ipswich, May 6, 1700, and on or about October 9 of that year he married Alice Darby, of Beverly. She died in Concord, April 23, 1758. Jonathan Piper was the father of nine children: Samuel, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Josiah, John, Alice, Sarah, Mary and Joseph.

(III) Joseph, youngest child of Jonathan and Alice (Darby) Piper, was born at Ipswich, in 1718. He married, November 18, 1743, Esther Wright, daughter of Henry Wright, of Westford, Massachusetts. He died in Acton, whither he had removed from Concord, December 19, 1802, and his wife died April 7, 1808, aged eighty-seven years. Their children were: Joseph, Philip, Esther, Sibyl, Jonathan, Solomon, Rachel, Alice, Mary, Thomas, Silas and Submit.

(IV) Solomon, fourth son and sixth child of Joseph and Esther (Wright) Piper, was born in Concord, October 20, 1754. He was living in Acton when that quiet neighborhood was thrown into excitement by the Lexington alarm, and he was one of the patriots of that town who marched to Concord. He subsequently participated in the campaign which resulted in the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, and he also served in the Rhode Island expedition under General Sullivan. In 1785 he went to Temple, New Hampshire, but removed to Dublin in 1794, and he died in the last named town, December 20, 1847. He married, September 28, 1788, Susanna Pratt, who was born in Greenwich, Massachusetts, November 3, 1768, daughter of Rufus Pratt. She died June 27, 1844. The children of this union were: Solomon, Rufus, Cyrus, Jonas, John, Susanna, died young; another Susanna, Artemas, James, Emily, Hannah and Elvira.

(V) Cyrus, third son and child of Solomon and Susanna (Pratt) Piper, was born in Temple, December 30, 1792. He resided in Dublin, where in early life he followed the shoemaker's trade, but he later kept a general store. He was succeeded in business by his son, and his death occurred February 25, 1877. He married Catherine Greenwood, who died in July, 1877. She bore him six children, namely: Catherine, who married Henry Morse; Martha, who became the wife of Leonard Snow; Cyrus, who will be again referred to; Calvin, Elizabeth Jane, who married Everett M. Eveleth; and Ellen, who married Thomas S. Corey.

(VI) Cyrus, third child and eldest son of Cyrus and Catherine (Greenwood) Piper, was born in Dublin, November 23, 1819. He completed his education at the Peterborough (New Hampshire) Academy and immediately thereafter was engaged in teaching school. Entering the grocery business in Boston as a member of the firm of Bliss & Piper, he remained there some five or six years, whence he returned to Dublin to purchase the general store which had been carried on by his father for many years. He later went to reside in Marlboro, this state, and still later removed to the old Hastings

place in West Keene, where he followed agriculture some four or five years. He finally erected a residence on Washington street, Keene, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement. He died in Northampton, Massachusetts, January 10, 1888. His first wife, whom he married September 12, 1844, was Eliza Gleason, daughter of Phineas Gleason. She died February 4, 1845. He was married a second time, February 26, 1846, to Abigail, daughter of John Wight, and she died in 1860. His third wife was Jerusha Allison, and they were married December 22, 1863. The Allisons are an old and highly reputable New Hampshire family of Scotch descent.

(I) Samuel Allison, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1690, and was descended from Scotch Covenanters, emigrated in 1718 and settled in Nutfield (now Londonderry), New Hampshire. He was called "Charter Samuel" on account of having been one of the original incorporators, and his farm was located in East Derry, January 13, 1760. Their children were: Janet, Rebecca, Martha and Samuel.

(II) Captain Samuel, son of Samuel and Katherine (Steele) Allison, was born in Londonderry, 1722, and died there June 5, 1792. He served in a local military company raised for the defence of the town against the French and Indians in 1744-45. For a number of years he was a selectman and also served as coroner of Rockingham county. He signed the test in 1776. He married Janet McFarland, who was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, daughter of Andrew and Betty (Christy) McFarland. She died in Weathersfield, Vermont, October 16, 1809. The children of this union were: Katherine, died young; Samuel, Janet, Andrew, Margaret, Susanna, died young; Susanna, Katherine, John, James, Sarah and Stephen.

(III) James, fourth son and tenth child of Captain Samuel and Janet (McFarland) Allison, was born in Londonderry, February 22, 1767. He located in Wheatfield, Vermont, and died there February 23, 1805. He married Anna Moore, who was born in Londonderry, April 23, 1765, and died in Weathersfield, October 26, 1834. She was the mother of three children: Janet, John and Samuel.

(IV) John, eldest son of James and Anna (Moore) Allison, was born in Weathersfield, February 26, 1790, and died there July 29, 1863. He married, January 1, 1824, Jerusha Sweet, of Hanover, New Hampshire, who was born in 1795, and died in 1829. In 1832 he married for his second wife Mrs. Anna Porter, who was born in Bradford, Vermont, December 16, 1800, and died Feb. 20, 1845. The children of his first union were: Bolivar, James Stockman and Jerusha. Those of his second marriage are: Letitia, John Quinton, Almira, De Forest and Cynthia Allen.

(V) Jerusha, youngest daughter of John and Jerusha (Sweet) Allison, was born in Weathersfield, July 23, 1829, and became the wife of Cyrus Piper, Jr., as previously stated. She had two children: Mabel Elizabeth, born February 2, 1865, died while a member of the sophomore class. Smith College, October 16, 1885; and Louis Allison Piper.

(VI) Louis Allison, youngest child of Cyrus and Jerusha (Allison) Piper, was born October 14, 1866. From the public schools of Keene he went to a preparatory school in Northampton, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1890. He acquired his early business training in the Holbrook (retail) grocery store, Keene, and was later transferred to the wholesale department of the same firm as head bookkeeper, and still occupies that position, and is a member of the firm, the Holbrook

Grocery Company. He is one of the progressive young men of Keene and his future prospects are practically assured. In his religious belief he is a Unitarian. In 1891 he married Mary L. Nims, daughter of Lanman Nims, of Keene. Their children are: Elizabeth A., Allison N., and Winthrop De Forest Piper.

It has not been possible to trace the history of this branch of the family for more than two generations.

(I) Dayton G. Piper was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, May 29, 1824. He was a shoemaker in early life, and afterwards moved to Stratford, in the north part of the state, where he conducted a store until his death. He married Phebe Ann Crown, daughter of John B. and Olive Crown, of Stratford. There were two children: Julia Ann, and Frank Nathaniel, whose sketch follows. Dayton G. Piper died at Stratford, in 1860, at the early age of thirty-six, and his widow died in 1862.

(II) Frank Nathaniel, son of Dayton G. and Phebe Ann (Crown) Piper, was born at Stewartstown, New Hampshire, September 10, 1854. His father died when he was six years old, and his mother two years later, and the orphan boy was cared for by his maternal grandfather, John B. Crown, a well-known citizen of Stratford, and later by an uncle in Hopkinton. Frank N. was educated in the common schools of the towns where he lived, and afterwards went to the Literary and Scientific Institution at New London, and also to the Institute at New Hampton. For several years he was engaged in bridge construction for the Boston, Maine & Eastern railroad. In 1875 he returned to Stratford, where he taught school and engaged in farming for a few years. He then bought a farm and grist mill at Stratford Hollow, which he carried on for four years. In 1895 he bought his present place, a fine farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, half a mile below Northumberland station. Mr. Piper keeps thirty head of cattle, including ten cows and five horses. Mr. Piper is a progressive farmer, familiar with the most modern agricultural methods, and his help have the assistance of the latest improved machinery. In 1889, under President Harrison, he received an appointment as mail agent from Island Pond, Vermont, to Portland, Maine, which position he held for six years. His valuable farm has since taken the bulk of his time. Mr. Piper is an energetic man of business, and an esteemed citizen. He has been a member of the school board, both at Stratford and Northumberland, and was one of the supervisors at the latter place. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the legislature from Northumberland in 1903. He is justice of the police court at Groveton. He was made a Mason in Island Pond Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is now a charter member of Benton Lodge, Guildhall, Essex county; was district deputy grand master; is also past master of Blue Lodge, and also a past grand of Ammonoosuc Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Groveton. At the organization of Cape Horn Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Mr. Piper was a charter member, and was its popular master for a year.

January 22, 1879, Frank Nathaniel Piper married Isabella, daughter of James P. and Eliza Ann Hayes, of Northumberland. They had five children: Olive Crown, born March 10, 1880, died July 23 of that year; Erwin James, born June 25, 1881, died March 2, 1882; Ethel Ann, born November 8, 1887, died February 20, 1889; Ruby Mildred, born August 13, 1889; Ruth E. B., born October 29, 1898. Mr. Piper and his wife are members of the Eastern Star,

Olive Branch Chapter, No. 1, Lancaster; Thirty-second degree Lodge of Perfection, St. Johnsbury, and the Consistory at Burlington.

Several centuries ago when men, in order to distinguish themselves more readily, took surnames, many assumed the name of the art or craft at which they worked. "Wright" originally denoted a workman, an artificer, a maker, and was a designation usually applied to those who wrought in wood, as smith was applied to those who worked in metal. It is highly probable that almost every person bearing the name Wright as his original surname is descended from an English ancestor who was an artificer. As the name could have been and was assumed by any artificer who chose to do so, it follows that there may be numerous families whose origin is not identical. Hence in this country there are several lines of this name not of the same descent. The name appears early in the Colonial records, and has been borne by many distinguished citizens both in Colonial and recent times.

(I) John Wright, emigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1601, and died in Woburn, Massachusetts, June 21, 1688, aged eighty-seven. He was one of the first settlers of Woburn, and a subscriber to the compact of 1640. He was a selectman except two years, from 1645 to 1664, a representative in 1648, and a deacon of the First Church of Woburn. His wife Priscilla died April 10, 1687. Their sons were: John and Joseph.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Priscilla Wright, was born in 1630, and died April 30, 1714, aged eighty-four. He lived a few years in Chelmsford, but returned to Woburn. He and his brother Joseph were presented to the grand jury for withdrawing from the church, and in other ways giving encouragement to the Baptists. He married, May 10, 1661, Abigail Warren, daughter of Arthur Warren, of Weymouth. She died April 6, 1726, aged eighty-four. Their sons were: John, Joseph, Ebenezer, and Josiah. (Ebenezer and descendants receive mention in this article).

(III) John (3), oldest son of John (2) Wright, was born in Chelmsford in 1662. He married (first) Mary Stevens, and (second) Hannah Fletcher. The children of the first wife were: Jacob, died young; Ebenezer, Jacob, Henry, John and Mary; and by the second wife: Hannah, Thomas, and Simeon. (Mention of Thomas and descendants appears in this article).

(IV) Jacob, fourth son and child of John (3) and Mary (Stevens) Wright, was born in Chelmsford in 1698. He settled in the north part of Chelmsford. By his wife Abigail he had: Sarah, John, Ephraim, Mary, Sarah, Jacob, Pelatiah, Joseph and Benjamin.

(V) Ephraim, third child and second son of Jacob and Abigail Wright, was born in Chelmsford in 1726, and lived in Westford, a part of ancient Chelmsford. He married, May 2, 1751, Abigail Whittemore, of Dunstable. She was born in 1730 and died March 24, 1814. They had ten children: Abraham, Abigail, Ruth, Sarah, Ephraim, Nathan, Lydia, Jotham, Hannah and Jacob.

(VI) Nathan, third son and sixth child of Ephraim and Abigail (Whittemore) Wright, was born in Westford in 1763. He lived until aged in Westford, and died in Lowell, in 1846. He married, October 21, 1788, Betsey Trowbridge, who died July 16, 1835. They had nine children: Nathan, Parker, Jotham Bruce, Edmond (died young), Edmond, John, Walter, Martin and George Sumner.

(VII) John (4), seventh son and child of Nathan and Betsey (Trowbridge) Wright, was born in Westford, November 4, 1797, and died in Lowell, March, 1869. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1823; was preceptor of Westford Academy from 1823 to 1825; was subsequently principal of a flourishing school in Worcester, and while there became interested in business. He was also educated in the law, admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and practiced in Worcester. In 1842 he became agent of the Suffolk Mills in Lowell, and was in successful management of that large corporation twenty-six years. His responsibility was great, and his cares were continuous. His heart failed, and he resigned in 1868, and died in 1869. He was a Whig in early life, and after the formation of the Republican party he was one of its ardent supporters. He was a state senator, and an earnest promoter of the schools of Lowell. He professed the Unitarian faith, and was a generous supporter of the church of that order, which he attended. He married Susan Prescott, daughter of Judge Prescott, a Harvard graduate, of Groton, Massachusetts. They had three children: Mary Jane, born in Groton, April 30, 1830, residing in Lowell, unmarried; William P., is mentioned below; Samuel P., born in Lowell, July 9, 1839, married George D. Noyes, a patent attorney of Boston, son of Professor Noyes, of Harvard University.

(VIII) William Prescott, only son and second child of John and Susan (Prescott) Wright, was born in Groton, March, 1832, and died in Chicago, Illinois, May 9, 1896, aged sixty-four. He graduated from the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, and for a time was a clerk in the office of Judge Crosby, in Lowell. In 1856 he went to Chicago, where he became a partner with his cousins, George S. and Wallace Wright, brokers, who had established themselves there some time before. He afterward succeeded to the entire business of the firm, which he carried on alone for some years. In the latter sixties and before the great fire in Chicago, he relinquished the banking and brokerage business, and engaged in the negotiation of loans, in which line he continued the remainder of his life. He was a man of ability, possessing good judgment and a vigorous mind. In manner he was quiet and dignified, but in the home circle and among his intimate acquaintances he was much loved for his social and agreeable manners. He was a Unitarian in religious faith, a Republican and a member of the Masonic order, in which he attained the Scottish Rite degrees. He married, April 7, 1858, Lydia A. Keyser, born in Bristol, New Hampshire, September 20, 1835, daughter of John and Abbie C. (Hall) Keyser, of Rumney. Four children were born of this union: Susan Prescott, born in Lowell, in 1862, died in infancy; Herbert Hamilton, born in Lowell, September 21, 1868, educated in the common schools of Concord, was a clerk in the freight department of the Boston & Maine railroad, at Concord, until August 27, 1899, when he enlisted for the Spanish war, in Company F, Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, and served as quartermaster-sergeant until he was discharged, May 13, 1901. His service was in the Philippines, and he was stationed at Iloilo, and participated in the following named engagements and expeditions: engagement at San Blas, November 26, 1899; Mount Butuan, December 26, 1900; expedition under General Hughes, November 9 to 30, 1899; Panay, December 21, 1900, to January 4, 1901. Returning to Concord, he has since been in the employ of the Durgin Silver Plating Company. John Prescott

Wright, born in Chicago, July 12, 1873, was educated in the public schools of Concord. After some years as a clerk in the railroad offices of that city, he went to South Africa and spent three years at the mining camp of Germiston, six miles from Johannesburg. He returned to New Hampshire, and after completing the course in the Boston University of Law was graduated and admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1905, and immediately began the practice of law in Boston. Mrs. Wright was unable to live in Chicago on account of the climate, and since 1878 has resided in Concord.

(IV) Thomas, elder son and second child of John Wright and his second wife, Hannah Fletcher, was born at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1707. He was the ninth of his father's children, as there had previously been seven others by the first marriage. He married Elizabeth Parker, and they had twelve children: Thomas, born in 1734; Abel, William, Oliver, Reuben, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ebenezer, Peter, who died at four; Hannah, Peter, mentioned below; and Jonas. Thomas (2), Abel and Oliver Wright moved to New Ipswich, Massachusetts. Reuben Wright, born in 1740, died in the army in 1759.

(V) Peter, eighth son and eleventh child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Parker) Wright, was born at Westford, formerly a part of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, in 1752. He was a farmer all his life, and a commissary officer during the Revolution. Some time after 1790 he moved to Stoddard, New Hampshire, and his name first appears on the tax list of that town in 1800. On September 13, 1781, as recorded by Rev. Matthew Scribner, Peter Wright married Abigail Read, of Westford, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Lieutenant Thomas and Susanna (Dutton) Read, and was born in 1757. They probably reared a goodly family of children, but the names are not recorded. Several of the Wrights and Reads moved to New Hampshire toward the close of the eighteenth century, settling in Nelson, Stoddard and Fitzwilliam.

(VI) Jonathan H., son of Peter and Abigail (Read) Wright, was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, probably about 1800. He was a farmer in Cheshire county all his life, and attended the Universalist Church. He married his cousin Rhoda, daughter of Benjamin Wright, and grandson of Peter Wright. They had four children, three of whom are living: Rhoda, wife of B. Brooks Akenton, who lives in Stratford, New Hampshire; Hiram H., whose sketch follows; and Jefferson Van Buren, who lives at Newport, Vermont. Jonathan H. Wright died at Stoddard.

(VII) Hiram Hartwell, elder son and second child of Jonathan H. and Rhoda (Wright) Wright, was born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, March 7, 1823. He was educated in the common schools, and was a farmer, drover and lumberman for years. He moved from Stoddard to Stratford in 1850, and was station agent on the Grand Trunk Railroad for ten years. He has served as selectman and moderator, and was a member of the legislature in 1883-84. He is a Democrat in politics. On June 21, 1854, Hiram H. Wright married Ellen M., daughter of David and Roxanna (Brown) Platt, of Stratford. There were three children: Jessie V., born November 27, 1855, married George W. Bond, of Newtonville, Massachusetts. Fremont Hartwell, born April 14, 1860, died September 28, 1906; he resided in Auburndale, Massachusetts. He married Jennie M. Waters, and their children are: Jessie Bond born August 17, 1888, in Tonawanda, New York; Ellen Byron, born September 11, 1890, in Strafford, New Hampshire; H. Hartwell, born December 9, 1892, in West Milan, New

Hampshire. Nettie J., born February 19, 1864, died at the age of eight years

(III) Ebenezer, third son and child of John (2) and Abigail (Warren) Wright, was born in 1693, and lived in that part of Chelmsford which is now Westford, Massachusetts. He was married May 25, 1730, to Deliverance Stearns, and their children were: Abigail, Hannah, Ebenezer, Caleb, Joshua, Zaccheus, Joel, Silas, Amos, Lydia, Phineas and Olive. The youngest son became a well known clergyman of Bolton, Massachusetts.

(IV) Ebenezer (2), eldest son and third child of Ebenezer (1) and Deliverance (Stearns) Wright, was born January 29, 1734, in Westford, and resided in Hubbardston and Templeton, Massachusetts, dying in the latter town October 2, 1811. He was engaged in agriculture. He married Lucy Barrett, who was born April 17, 1732, and died February 23, 1804. Their children were: Joel, Ebenezer, David, Thomas, Lucy, Zaccheus and Moses.

(V) Thomas, fourth son and child of Ebenezer (2) and Lucy (Barrett) Wright, was born May 17, 1766, probably in Hubbardston. He settled in Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, purchasing from his brother Joel lot number fourteen, in range twelve. He continued to reside upon and till this until his death, June 18, 1796, at the age of thirty years. He was married February 7, 1792, to Jemima Knowlton, of Templeton, who was born February 28, 1771, a daughter of Ezekiel and Anna (Miles) Knowlton, of Templeton. After the death of her husband she married (second), Bartlett Bowker, of Fitzwilliam. To her first husband she bore two children, Lyman and Betsey.

(VI) Colonel Lyman Wright, elder child and only son of Thomas and Jemima (Knowlton) Wright, was born March 8, 1793, in Fitzwilliam, and died in Troy, New Hampshire, December 1, 1866. He learned the trade of tanner and currier in Templeton, and settled in Troy in 1815, purchasing the Warren stand and Winch tanyard of David White and Joshua Harrington. He soon built a new tannery. Some years after he moved his building a little and put on an addition which was afterward burned. He carried on the tanning business for several years, selling out to Francis Foster. In 1836 he built a saw mill which stood near the site of the present Troy Blanket Mills, and also a dwelling house. He resided in what was the Warren tavern, and in 1841 covered the frame with brick walls, and remodeled it. Colonel Wright was an active and enterprising man, and besides attending to his private affairs he filled a remarkably large number of civil offices, and for over thirty-five years was at all times the incumbent of one or more offices. He was moderator from 1822 to 1855, both years inclusive, continuously with the exception of four years, his whole term of serving aggregating thirty-one years. He was representative in the New Hampshire legislature in the years 1832-33-55-56; selectman 1827-28-45-46; town treasurer 1824-27; member of the school committee 1823; sexton, 1825; constable, 1859. He also had various military offices. He married, April 16, 1817, Betsey Bowker, born August 29, 1794, who died June 21, 1880. She was the daughter of Charles and Beulah (Stone) Bowker, of Fitzwilliam. Their children were: Harriet Mellen, Faustina Miles, Melancia Bowker and Leonard, the subject of the next paragraph.

(VII) Leonard, youngest child and only son of Colonel Lyman and Betsey (Bowker) Wright, was born in Troy, June 28, 1832, and died in Keene, August 11, 1897. He was educated in the public schools of Troy and Fitzwilliam, and at Ludlow (Vermont) Academy. He learned the tanner's trade of his



Leonard Wright.



Charles Wright - 2nd

father, whose business he bought out in 1853, and carried on until 1865, when he sold out and removed to Keene. There he bought an interest in the store of Gates & Randall, dealers in boots, shoes, hats, caps, and clothing, the firm becoming after his admission, Randall & Wright. This store was in the building now known as Wright's block. Later he formed a co-partnership with Solon S. Wilkinson, the firm being Wright & Wilkinson, and dealing in boots, shoes, harness, trunks, etc. After six years Mr. Wilkinson withdrew from the firm, and took the harness department. Mr. Wright continued the business alone for some time, but afterward took his son, Frank H., into partnership. The firm of F. H. Wright & Company was one of the largest dealers in its line in Keene, carrying on both a wholesale and a retail business. Mr. Wright was town clerk of Troy in 1856, and councilman from ward five in Keene in 1883. He was averse to accepting public positions, and as a rule declined to be a candidate for any political office. He was for many years one of the leading Republicans of Keene. He was a successful business man, being enterprising and diligent in conducting his business, and was interested in the growth and prosperity of his place of residence. He was an attendant of the Congregational Church, and was a liberal supporter of his church in Keene. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, entering the Lodge Temple in Keene in 1872, and also being a member of Cheshire Royal Arch Chapter and Hugh de Payen Commandery of Knights Templar. He married, October 23, 1855, Mary Jane Bemis, born April 9, 1835, daughter of Calvin and Deborah (Brewer) Bemis, of Rindge. Mrs. Mary Jane (Bemis) Wright is great-granddaughter in the maternal line of James Brewer, who was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war, being one of the famous Boston tea party, and rendering subsequent service of distinction. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Ashuelot Chapter, being one of its earliest members. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard (Bemis) Wright had one child, Frank H. Wright.

Calvin, son of Jonathan Bemis, of Marlboro, was born in that town January 27, 1798, and died in Troy, August 9, 1872. He removed to Rindge in 1831, and had a farm near the Fitzwilliam line, on the road to that town, where he lived about twenty years. He also conducted an old time inn called the Bemis Tavern. He removed to Troy, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married, March 14, 1822, Deborah Brewer, daughter of Asa and Deborah (Sargent) Brewer, of Fitzwilliam, now included in Troy. They were the parents of three children: Eliza, Maria, and Mary Jane. Eliza, born October 10, 1823, married, May 8, 1845, Calvin Hastings; Maria, January 24, 1826, married, March 31, 1847, Charles Perry; Mary Jane is mentioned above.

(VIII) Frank H. Wright, only son of Leonard and Mary Jane (Bemis) Wright, was born October 10, 1858, in Keene, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his business career as a clerk with his father, and so continued for about five years. Thereafter, until 1888, a business was conducted under the style of Leonard Wright & Son. At the end of that time the business was conducted under the name of F. H. Wright & Company, with Frank H. as sole manager, and it has thus continued to the present time. Mr. Wright is a member of the First Congregational Church, and is a Knight Templar Mason. He has served as councilman for Ward 3 of Keene. He was married June 18, 1885, to Mary E. Dort, who was born January 27,

1860, daughter of Eli and Caroline (Cummings) Dort. Their children are: Bertha Carolyn, Willard Lyman, and Mildred Dort.

(Second Family.)

The Wright family of Keene had its American origin in Massachusetts, but a diligent research of the records has thus far failed to reveal with certainty the name of its emigrant ancestor.

(II) Nathaniel Wright was residing in Lancaster in the middle of the eighteenth century. The christian name of his wife was Martha, and he was the father of eight children: Martha, James, Nathaniel, Thomas and Ephraim (twins), Joseph, Lucy and Anna.

(III) Licutenant James, son of Nathaniel and Martha Wright, was born in Lancaster, March 22, 1749-50. In 1769 he settled in Keene, where he became a prosperous farmer and an extensive real estate owner. His descendants in the fifth generation are still occupying land which originally belonged to him. He lived to be sixty-one years old, and his death occurred at Keene in 1811. His first wife was Elizabeth Rugg, of Massachusetts, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Jemima P. Blake. His children were: James, born 1776, married Lucy Nims, of Keene, in 1803, and died in 1851; Betsey, born 1779, married Amos Towne, of Littleton, New Hampshire; Martha, born 1784, married a Mr. Wilder; Polly, born 1788, remained single; and Ephraim, the date of whose birth will be found in the succeeding paragraph.

(IV) Ephraim, youngest son and child of Licutenant James Wright, was born in Keene in 1792. He succeeded to the possession of the homestead farm, located on Beech Hill, some two miles from Keene Center, on the road to Hillsboro, and the original dwelling house, which was destroyed by fire in 1817, was immediately replaced by the present residence. He was an able and useful citizen, taking an earnest interest in all matters relating to the general welfare of the community, and he died respected and esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. He married Sarah (or Sally) Allen, of Surrey, who bore him eight children: George K., born in 1817; Henry, Elizabeth J., Lucius, Bradley E., Joseph, Luther K. and Charles. George K. Wright, who resides upon the home farm, married Nancy E. Leonard.

(V) Charles, youngest son and child of Ephraim and Sarah (Allen) Wright, was born at the present homestead in Keene, October 25, 1835. He was educated in the public schools, and in early life assisted his father in carrying on the home farm. In company with his brother, George K. Wright, he was engaged in lumbering to some extent, and in 1867 they felled and cut into fourteen logs a mammoth white pine tree which they hauled to Faulkner & Colony's saw-mill, receiving for them the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars. These logs contained nine thousand feet of lumber. The tree, which was one hundred and twenty-one feet high and measured eighteen and one-half feet in circumference four feet from the ground, was estimated by its ring to be about three hundred years old, and "considered the oldest inhabitant in town." In 1870 Mr. Wright engaged in the retail meat business in Keene as a member of the firm of Jackson & Wright. Two years later he purchased his partner's interest, and shortly afterwards became a member of the firm of Nims, Wyman & Wright. The latter was succeeded by that of Nims & Wright, which transacted an extensive business for the ensuing ten years, at the expiration of which time the firm went out of existence. In 1882 he became local

manager for Swift & Company, the well-known Chicago packers and dealers in dressed beef, and under the name of the Keene Beef Company he had directed the business in that city continuously up to the time of his decease, December 26, 1906. In his younger days he took an active interest in the training of oxen, and when sixteen years old was awarded first premium at the Cheshire county fair for the best yoke of oxen trained by a boy. He also received the first prize for the best plowing in the same class. At the United States fair held in Boston he was awarded a diploma for a pair of oxen weighing four thousand three hundred pounds. He was chosen by the governor and council to represent New Hampshire at the national convention of Live Stock Associations held at Chicago in 1902; was in the succeeding year a delegate to the National Live Stock Association meeting at Kansas City; and in 1904 he was appointed by Governor Batchelder a delegate to the gathering of the same body at Portland, Oregon. At the last meeting he was chosen a member of the executive committee, and as one of the speakers he took for his subject "New Hampshire's Connection with Live Stock Industry," which he treated in an able and interesting manner. As a member of the common council for two years and of the board of aldermen for three years he labored diligently and effectively in behalf of sound municipal government and as representative to the state legislature from each of the two wards, two and three, of the latter in 1889-90, and the former 1901 and 1902; he has performed his duties with marked ability along the same lines. He was also a delegate to the constitutional convention held at Concord in 1902. Politically he acts as a Republican of the stalwart type. For eleven years he served as a trustee of the Elliott City Hospital. He was a trustee of the Keene Savings Bank, and a director of the Ashuelot National Bank. In his religious belief he was a Congregationalist, and served as chairman of the board of trustees of the Court Street Church, Keene. For his first wife Mr. Wright married, in 1869, Sarah Labaree, daughter of James and Harriet (Grout) Labaree, of Charlestown, New Hampshire. She died in 1874, and he subsequently married her sister, Katharine Labaree, September, 1875.

The principal subjects of the following sketch are of Scotch birth, and as the name shows descended from a forbear who was so skilled in his calling that he was referred to as "the wright."

(I) Wylie Wright, son of William and Grace (Forrester) Wright, was born at Barrhead, six and one-half miles southwest of Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1871 he came to the United States, and in the same year, settled in Rochester, New Hampshire, with his wife and two children, both born before the parents came to America. While in Scotland, Mr. Wright had been employed in the iron industry, near Glasgow. On settling in Rochester he took employment in the Norway Plains Woolen Mills there, and by faithful and efficient service worked up to the position of foreman of the carding and spinning department, and held that position until 1893. Since that time he has filled different positions in the mills at Rochester. He is very fond of music, and holds a member's certificate in the Tonic Sol-Fa College of Music, London, England. In order that those who desire might have the benefit of his musical knowledge and training, he taught a free singing class for years in Rochester. He married, in Scotland, in 1866, Jane B. McPherson, who was born in

1846, died 1884, daughter of Douglas and Wilhelmina D. McPherson, of Bathgate, Scotland. They have had three children born to them: William, the subject of the next section; Wilhelmina, who died young; and Wilhelmina G., who was born in Rochester, June 30, 1880, and married Claude M. Calvert, and now resides in Waterbury, Connecticut. Wylie Wright married (second), Hannah Lowe, of Rochester. They have five children.

(II) William Wright, eldest child of Wylie and Jane B. (McPherson) Wright, was born in East Vale Cottage, Kelvinhaugh, Scotland, May 16, 1867, and educated in the public schools of Rochester, New Hampshire, from which he graduated in 1885. He then entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. The seven years following he was first assistant principal in the Rochester high school, and a portion of that time he devoted to the study of law, having for his preceptor Elmer J. Smart, Esq. In December, 1897, he was admitted to the bar of New Hampshire, and has since practiced in the courts of the state. He is a bright, active, popular young man, a Republican in politics, and in 1905 was a candidate for mayor of Rochester on a reform ticket, and failed of an election by only eighty-six votes, while running in opposition to one of the best known and staunchest business men of the place. He inherits a love of music, was a member of the Handel and Haydn Club while in college, and is first tenor in the choir of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and is treasurer of the Rochester Oratorio Society. He married, January 1, 1895, Adeline Estes, who was born in Rochester, April 23, 1867, daughter of Charles and Mercy (Varney) Estes, of Rochester. They have one child, Wallace, born October 19, 1897.

This name is of Scotch origin, but SANDERS has been long established in New England and comes to New Hampshire by way of Rhode Island. It has been identified with the pioneer development of western New Hampshire, and is worthily associated with the more recent history of the state.

(I) The first of whom we can find definite account at present, was Tobias Sanders, an early resident of Taunton, Massachusetts, who soon removed to Westerly, Rhode Island. He received a grant of land in that town in 1661, and represented the town as Deputy to the General Court in 1669, 1671-2, 1680-1, 1683 and 1690. He died in 1695 and his wife died the same year. She was Mary Clarke, daughter of Joseph Clarke. Their children were: John, Edward, Stephen, Benjamin and Susanna.

(II) Benjamin, fourth son of Tobias and Mary (Clarke) Sanders, was born about 1680, and resided in Westerly, where he died 1733. His widow, Ann subsequently removed to Charlestown, Rhode Island, where she died in 1767, having survived him about thirty-four years. Their children were: Mary, Joshua, Daniel, Lucy, Tacy, Nathan and Ann.

(III) Daniel, second son and third child of Benjamin and Ann Sanders, was born November 1, 1719, in Westerly, Rhode Island. No record has been preserved of his marriage, but his children are known to have included: Anne, Joshua, Nathan, Augustus and Daniel. He lived in Westerly, until after 1767. There are abundant evidences that the family lived at some time in the extreme southern portion of New Hampshire, or northern Massachusetts. The vital records of Salem, New Hampshire, show the birth of children there and there were connections of the family in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(IV) Daniel (2), youngest child of Daniel (1)



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Sanders, was a pioneer resident of Grafton, New Hampshire, where he cleared up a farm in the wilderness and built a house. The vital records of the state give no mention of any point concerning him, not even his death being on record. The family tradition claims that he was born in Grafton which, of course, is impossible, as there were no settlements there early enough to bring about that condition.

(V) Daniel (3), son of Daniel (2) Sanders, was born and lived and died in Grafton, New Hampshire.

(VI) Jason, son of Daniel (3) Sanders, was born June 9, 1808, in Grafton and continued to reside through life in that town. He cleared up new land and developed a farm and also operated a saw mill, was an industrious and successful man. He was an old line Democrat and adhered consistently to the principles of his party throughout life. He was married, December 12, 1830, in Grafton, to Betsy Stevens, native of Rumford (formerly Peru), Maine. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Elliott) Stevens, the latter born in Concord, New Hampshire. Jason Sanders' birthplace is on Prescott Hill, in Grafton, and the house in which he was born was that in which his father and grandfather were born in which he lived a short time after his marriage. After the birth of his first child, he tore down the old house and built a new one. His wife, Betsey Stevens, was born September 14, 1809, and died September 23, 1888. Their children were: Sarah B., Polly A., George S., James S., Betsy A., Abby A., Oscar, Lucrecia, Jason, Emma and William.

(VII) George Sullivan, eldest son and third child of Jason and Betsy W. (Stevens) Sanders, was born January 26, 1835, in Grafton, New Hampshire, and died November 19, 1879. He attended the common schools of his native town and in early youth abandoned the school room for employment in the saw mill and on the farm. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was occupied part of the time with this calling, giving his attention also, to some extent to farming. He remained on the home farm for a time and subsequently purchased another, near the Springfield line, on which he resided until his death. He was a consistent Democrat, but shunned any official station. He was married, July 18, 1869, to Prudence Sargent Parker, daughter of Amos and Ruth (Sargent) Parker. She was born in New London, October 13, 1838, and died in Wilmot, December 25, 1893. When she was seven years of age her parents removed to the adjoining town of Wilmot, where she resided until her marriage. Four years after the death for her first husband she was married to James Smith, of Bradford, New Hampshire; soon after, they purchased the old Parker homestead, and resided there until her death. Very early in life she became a member of the Baptist Church. Her father Amos Parker, was born August 4, 1788, and died March 2, 1864. His wife Ruth Sargent, was born April 30, 1797, daughter of Ebenezer and Prudence (Chase) Sargent of New London, New Hampshire, and sister of the late Judge J. Everett Sargent of Concord, New Hampshire. (See Sargent).

(VIII) Loren Addison, only child of George S. and Prudence S. (Parker) Sanders, was born July 5, 1874, in Grafton, where he began his education. Later removing to Wilmot, he attended the public schools there and at New London. In 1892, when eighteen years of age, he went to Concord, where he entered the employ of the Abbott-Downing Company. The same ambition that caused him to leave his country home for a larger field of service led him after a year and six months residence to de-

side upon the practice of medicine as a life work. In 1893, to prepare himself for his chosen profession, he enrolled as a student in Tilton Seminary. Here he applied himself diligently to his studies, utilizing his spare time in earning money to defray school expenses. After graduating from this institution he continued his studies in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, which about this time became merged with the medical department of New York University. This college, by reason of its excellent equipment and metropolitan location, afforded exceptional opportunities for hospital and dispensary work and student practice. The training here secured in surgery and dispensary work later proved invaluable. He graduated from the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College May 16, 1899, and on July 15, following, entered upon the practice of his profession at Concord, New Hampshire.

Dr. Sanders at once became associated in practice with one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in this state, Dr. Grenville P. Conn. His early and continued success won him the confidence of his professional associates as well as of a large patronage, and he has enjoyed a lucrative general practice. From the first he gave special attention to surgery, in which department he has performed many difficult and skillful operations, and is today considered one of the ablest surgeons of the state. He is one of the attending surgeons on the staff of the Margaret Pillsbury General Hospital. He is a member of the State Medical Association, of which he was for some years assistant secretary, and for the last eight years has been secretary and treasurer of the Merrimack County Medical Society. Before both of these associations he has read several papers which have been published in their transactions and also in other medical journals. He is a member of the New York and New England Association of Railway Surgeons and of the New Hampshire Surgical Club.

Dr. Sanders is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons, of Concord, and in religious affiliations is a Baptist. He takes an active interest in local political and municipal affairs. While a member of the Board of Health he vigorously enforced the vaccination laws throughout the schools. In politics he is a Republican. He has served for two terms in the city common council and is at present a member of the board of aldermen from ward seven.

Dr. Sanders married, September 29, 1898, Margaret A. Clough of Warner, New Hampshire, daughter of Reuben and Mary Elizabeth (Clark) Clough.

The Kendricks are descended from KENDRICK an early settler in Boston. They were devout Puritans and intermarried with sturdy Puritan families. Included among the latter is the well known Pierce family, and Anna (Kendrick) Pierce, the mother of President Franklin Pierce, was a lineal descendant of John Rogers the martyr.

(I) John Kendrick, born in England in 1605, was a member of the church in Boston as early as 1639, and took the freeman's oath in 1640. In 1658 he purchased two hundred and fifty acres of land in Cambridge Village (now Newton), and appears to have settled there. He died August 20, 1686. His first wife, whose christian name was Ann, died in Boston, in 1656, and his second wife, Judith, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 23, 1687.

(II) John (2), son of John and Ann Kendrick, was born in Boston, October 3, 1641. He became

a resident of Cambridge Village, March 1, 1659, and in 1677 he went to England, returning the following year. He died September 30, 1721, and was buried on his eightieth birthday. October 23, 1673, he married Esther Hall, who died September 14, 1723, aged about seventy years. They were the parents of twelve children, whose names are not at hand.

(III) Caleb, son of John and Esther (Hall) Kendrick, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, March 8, 1694, and died there March 31, 1771. He married Abigail Bowen, of Roxbury, September 14, 1721, and her death occurred in Groton, Massachusetts, September 16, 1775. Their children were: John, Benjamin, Esther, Abigail, Sarah, Caleb (who died in infancy), Daniel, Caleb and Anna.

(IV) Benjamin, second son and child of Caleb and Abigail (Bowen) Kendrick, was born in Newton, January 30, 1723-4. In 1749 he located in Monson, Massachusetts, and resided there until September, 1770, when he removed to Amherst, New Hampshire, where he died November 13, 1812. On March 1, 1750, he married Sarah Harris, of Hollis, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Stephen Harris, a granddaughter of Timothy Harris, of Rowley, Massachusetts, and great-granddaughter of John Harris, an English emigrant who settled in Rowley. John Harris married a granddaughter of John Rogers, the first martyr of the reign of Queen (Bloody) Mary, that was burned at Smithfield, February 4, 1555. Mrs. Sarah Kendrick died May 27, 1818, at the age of eighty-seven years. She was the mother of six children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were: Stephen, Sarah, Abigail and Anna.

(V) Anna, youngest child of Benjamin and Sarah (Harris) Kendrick, was born in Amherst, October 30, 1768. On February 1, 1790, she became the second wife of General Benjamin Pierce, and was the mother of President Franklin Pierce. She died December 7, 1838. (See Pierce, VI).

The name of Tuck is one of the oldest in this country, and it has been borne by men eminent in politics, banking and philanthropy. The family has never been a numerous one; in fact, the first three generations in America hung on a single thread, having but one male representative to continue the line. The ancestral home of the Tucks was at Gorleston, England, a village of about four thousand inhabitants, immediately adjoining Yarmouth, although the two are in separate counties. The Honorable Amos Tuck, of Exeter, who visited the place in 1872, was struck by its resemblance to Hampton, New Hampshire, where the first immigrant settled, and thinks that he may have been influenced in his choice of location by that circumstance. He says that "one looks out easterly on the sea, and westerly on marshes, as at Hampton; and you hear the beach spoken of as at Hampton, with its public houses, in which summer boarders are accommodated. The people live partly by fishing and partly by farming. * * * The fishermen ply their business in larger vessels than at Hampton, and go largely to the 'Dutch Coast,' as they call it, ninety miles distant. May it not be that familiarity with that coast acquired by fishermen, led Robinson with his flock first to Holland? I suggested this to Doctor Palfrey, the historian of New England, who regarded it as highly probable. I observed, on my return from Yarmouth to London, that for generations the people have been damming back the tide-water from the marshy land, with very great advantage and success. Many thousand acres, once salt marshes, have been converted into fertile, arable

land, and the finest south-down cattle were pasturing in large herds upon the richest grass on these meadows. I believe it practicable to create immense agricultural wealth in New England by similar defences against the sea, and that at some time in the future the work will be done."

(I) Robert Tuck, the first American ancestor, came from Gorleston, Suffolk county, a town one hundred and twenty-five miles northeasterly from London, whose situation has been graphically described in the preceding paragraph. The date of his birth is not known. With his wife and four children he came to New England about 1636, and lived a short time in Watertown and Salem, Massachusetts. In 1638 he was a petitioner, with others, for leave to settle at Winnacunnet, afterwards Hampton, this state. The petition was granted in September, and Robert Tuck, according to tradition, was one of those who began immediate settlement. On September 7, 1639, he was made freeman. Robert Tuck owned several hundred acres in different parts of Hampton, but his dwelling was located near the meeting-house, about the center of the new settlement. Here for many years he kept a tavern or ordinary, as it was known then, being the earliest public house in town. To keep a house of this sort required a license from the county court, and it was stipulated that the landlord, or vintner, as he was styled, should furnish food and lodging for travellers, and stabling for horses at reasonable prices; and in Hampton (then a half-shire town) entertainment for the court and juries, and clients attending the court.

After living in Hampton fifteen years or more Goodman Tuck had occasion to visit England on business, and was gone a year. Meanwhile another person was licensed to carry on the tavern. Upon his return to America Robert Tuck re-opened his ordinary without waiting for a new license, and for so doing he was fined five pounds. Three pounds of this was afterwards remitted upon his petition to the general court, stating that he had broken the law through ignorance, and from that time till the close of his life Goodman Tuck kept the ordinary in Hampton. Besides being a vintner, he carried on other occupations. By trade he was a tailor, though it is not known that he worked as such after coming to New England. He was also styled a chiurgeon, the primitive title for one who practiced primitive surgery. The town records, under date of May 15, 1658, mention a "seaman lying in Town under (Goodman) Tuck's hands at surgerie." At a term of court held in Hampton, October 5, 1652, Robert Tuck sued Thomas Davis and Steven Kent, defendants, "for refusing to pay him for the cure of an Indian to ye value of twelve pounds." Judgment was awarded in favor of Tuck to the amount of "tenn pound damage and cost of court." Robert Tuck held several town offices. He was selectman in 1648-49-52-57. He held the office of town clerk for three years and two months, or until May 15, 1650. On October 2, 1649, he was appointed "ye clarke of ye writts for the Town of Hampton," which meant clerk of the commissioners for small causes. Although he seems to have been a man of considerable prominence, Robert Tuck was not a large taxpayer. In 1653 seventy-three persons paid taxes to the amount of fifty-five pounds, five shillings and ten pence, of which Tuck's portion was fourteen shillings and six pence, almost precisely the average.

When he came to this country Robert Tuck had a wife, Joanna, whose maiden name is unknown, and four children, all of whom he brought with him except the eldest son. There is no record of the dates

of birth of any of the family. The children were: Robert, Elizabeth, Mary and Edward. Robert remained in England, where he married and had a son William, who afterwards settled in Essex, Massachusetts, and became the ancestor of the Tucks of that county. Elizabeth Tuck married John Sherburne, of Portsmouth, this state, and had four children. Mary Tuck married Lieutenant John Samborne, of Hampton, a man of considerable prominence, who had ten children. The sketch of Edward Tuck follows in the succeeding paragraph. Goodman Robert Tuck died intestate, October 4, 1664, and administration upon the estate, which amounted to three hundred and eighty-five pounds, seventeen shillings and two pence, was granted to Joanna Tuck, his widow, and to John Samborne, his son-in-law. About four years later John Samborne was made sole administrator, on consideration that he "doe engage to pay unto ye aforesaid widow Johannah Tuck the full sum of futeeten pounds pr yeare during ye terme of her naturell life & yt she shall enjoy out of ye aforesd Estate the use of two cowes & three acres of meadow duering her life * * * & other necessary things for her house-keeping." Evidently this contract was too indefinite or was not faithfully carried out, for at the court in Hampton on October 14, 1673, "the aged widow Joanna Tuck complained that she wanted necessary comforts which John Samborn * * * did not take due care to furnish, though there was sufficient estate in his hands to do it." The court ordered the selectmen to make appropriate relief, the payment to come out of the estate; but the widow Tuck did not long profit by this decree, for she died just four months later, February 14, 1674. An inventory of the goods and chattels left from her husband's estate, after her decease, amounted to twenty-nine pounds and eleven shillings. There remained of his real estate the value of two hundred and fourteen pounds and eighteen shillings, showing that Mrs. Tuck during the more than nine years of her widowhood had absorbed about one hundred and forty-one pounds, not an enormous sum for the support of an elderly woman, even in those times.

(II) Edward, younger son and one of the four children of Robert and Joanna Tuck, was born in England, probably at the family home in Gorlston, and came to this country with his parents and two sisters about 1636. The date of his birth cannot be ascertained, but judging from his marriage, he might have been not far from ten years old upon his arrival in America. The record of his life is brief, for he died only four years after his marriage, having lived probably not more than thirty years. By such a slender link was the Tuck name perpetuated in this country. Edward Tuck lived in Hampton, New Hampshire, either with his parents or on some part of his father's estate, and in 1648 married Mary Philbrick, daughter of Thomas Philbrick (1), who had settled in that town not long before. There were two children: Edward, born September 8, 1648, who died young; and John, whose sketch follows. Edward's death occurred somewhere between his fourth and sixteenth year, because he was living on April 12, 1653, when a decree was made for the distribution of his father's estate, but had died before April 11, 1665, when a decree was made in regard to his grandfather's estate. Edward Tuck, the father, died intestate, April 6, 1652, leaving an estate amounting to twenty-seven pounds and ten shillings, according to the inventory. About 1655 his widow married a second husband, James Wall, a widower of Hampton, whose house lot adjoined Robert Tuck's on the north. Like her first husband, he lived only about

four years, dying October 3, 1659; she outlived him more than forty years. By the second marriage there were also two children, both daughters: Mary, born January 8, 1656, who married John Marston; and Hannah, born March 17, 1658, who married Benjamin Moulton. The two sons of Edward Tuck appear to have been under their mother's care—the elder until his death and the younger till he was apprenticed to a trade. About the time that John Tuck came of age, he had a lawsuit with John Samborne, the administrator of his grandfather's estate, which was tried at the Salisbury term of county court, held April 8, 1673. According to the records, Robert Tuck had promised to Mary Philbrick, at the time of her marriage to his son Edward, that he would give the latter half his lands in Hampton, "weh prmise was made as an encouragement, or Joynture for to moue & prswade ye sd Mary, ye mother of ye sd plaintiff, to marrie wth ye sd Edward, ye plaintiff's father." John Tuck further states that the said marriage took place, but the land has never been received from his grandfather's estate, according to agreement, "by ye non-performance whereoff, both ye plaintiff & his mother are much damnified." It is a satisfaction to know that the jury allowed the plaintiff full damages, but the defendant, John Samborne, appealed to the next court, and subsequent records have been lost.

(III) Deacon John, younger of the sons of Edward and Mary (Philbrick) Tuck, was born in 1652, probably at the family home in Hampton, New Hampshire. He lived to be ninety years of age, and filled a considerable place in his day and generation. He owned much land, which he cultivated, but he was by trade a carpenter. He also built and operated two mills, and perhaps this business was his chief occupation. At a meeting held on September 17, 1686, the following vote was passed: "Upon the motion of John Tuck to the Town, the Town have acted by vote to grant him liberty to set up a grist and fulling mill upon Nilus River." The stream, thus classically designated, has its principal source in Alder Meadow situated in the northly part of Hampton, and flows into a pond caused by an inundation of the sea in February, 1724. Deacon Tuck dammed the river and built his grist-mill, but finding the flow of water insufficient for two mills, asked permission in 1689 to build another dam, a mile farther up the Nilus. Even this proved insufficient in some seasons, and in 1729 Deacon Tuck obtained permission to build two more dams, one across the outlet of some springs, and the other to confine the waters of "Nook Run," which by ditching could be made tributary to the Nilus. Traces of these dams can be seen to this day.

Mr. Tuck and his wife united with the church on February 28, 1697, about seven weeks after their marriage. On June 19, 1715, he was chosen deacon of the church, which office he held until his death, more than twenty-seven years later. On May 22, 1715, he writes that he is beginning to read the Bible through for the thirteenth time. Deacon Tuck was highly esteemed both for his ability and integrity, and was often chosen to fill office. He was ten times elected selectman of Hampton—in 1680, 82-87-88-94-98 and in 1700-11-16-17. On July 5, 1714, he was chosen town clerk, which office he held about fifteen years and eight months. He was twice elected a deputy to represent the town in the general assembly of the Province, which included both Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The first time the assembly met at Newcastle, this state, and after adjournment to Hampton, was dissolved by Lieutenant-Governor Usher, having been in session only five

days. The second time that Deacon Tuck was a member the assembly met at Portsmouth on May 13, 1717. Governor Samuel Shute, of Boston, presided at the meeting, which lasted seven days, being prorogued to September 24. On the latter date Lieutenant-Governor George Vaughan, of New Hampshire, presided. There arose some contention between the governors as to their respective rights in dealing with matters in New Hampshire, and it is noteworthy that the three Hampton delegates stood out for their own section, even to the extent of being brought before "the Council board," and giving bonds to keep the peace. Thus early did the name of Tuck stand for the right of private judgment.

On February 28, 1659, (Deacon) John Tuck married Bethia Hobbs, daughter of Morris and Sarah (Eastow) Hobbs, who was born in Hampton, February 28, 1659. There were nine children: Bethia, born July 28, 1682, married John Marston. Mary, born January 27, 1684, married Deacon Samuel Shaw, of Hampton Falls. John, born April 19, 1687, died the next year. Samuel and Sarah (twins), born April 30, 1689. Hannah, born April 10, 1692, married Jonathan Dearborn. Edward, born February 7, 1694. Jonathan, whose sketch follows. John, born August 23, 1702, was graduated from Harvard College in 1723, and was pastor at the Isles of Shoals more than forty years. Mrs. Bethia (Hobbs) Tuck, the mother of this family, died May 29, 1738, in her eightieth year. Deacon Tuck outlived his wife nearly four years, dying January 4, 1742, aged ninety years.

(IV) Deacon Jonathan, fourth son and eighth child of Deacon John and Bethia (Hobbs) Tuck, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, September 11, 1697. He was a farmer and miller and lived on the paternal homestead. He carried on the grist-mill at Nilus Brook, built by his father, and he used to walk the distance, two and one-half miles from his house, accompanied by an old white horse, which carried the neighbor's bags of corn and grain to be ground. Deacon Tuck was a well informed and influential man, and is said to have been distinguished for his extensive and accurate geographical knowledge. He served as selectman of Hampton for eight years, 1734-39-42-45-48-63-64-65. He was twice chosen to the general assembly—the first time on February 12, 1753, to fill out an unexpired term of somewhat more than two years; and the second time for the regular term of three years. He was a man of mark in the town, though somewhat noted for his eccentricities. He was chosen deacon to succeed his father, and held the office till his death, nearly thirty-nine years later. The office in those days was next in dignity to that of the minister, and the Tucks, father and son, filled it continuously for a period of sixty-seven years. It is said that Rev. Ward Cotton, who was pastor during part of that time, was a very excitable man, whose fervor sometimes became alarming. It was then the custom of Deacon Jonathan Tuck to strike his shoe against the pew in front, which signal never failed to calm the clerical zeal.

On February 22, 1721, (Deacon) Jonathan Tuck married Tabitha Towle, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Borden) Towle, who was born at Hampton, May 1, 1697. There were ten children: John, born December 15, 1721. Bethia, born March 17, 1723, married (first) Anthony Taylor; (second) Jonathan Garland. Benjamin, born July 29, 1724. Mary, born July 26, 1727, married James Taylor, brother to Anthony. Jonathan, born May 19, 1729, died young. Sarah, baptized May 16, 1730, died young. Samuel,

born March 20, 1731. Abigail, baptized June 23, 1734, died the next year. Jonathan (2), the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Tabitha, baptized April 15, 1739, married Philemon Blake. Mrs. Tabitha (Towle) Tuck died August 12, 1766, in her sixty-ninth year. Her husband, Deacon Jonathan Tuck, outlived his wife nearly fifteen years, dying February 3, 1781, aged eighty-three.

(V) Jonathan (2), fifth son and ninth child of Deacon Jonathan (1) and Tabitha (Towle) Tuck, was baptized October 10, 1736, at Hampton, New Hampshire. He inherited one-half of the paternal homestead, and occupied the south half of the dwelling-house. On October 30, 1766, he married his first wife, Betsey, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Moulton) Batchelder, who was born September 1, 1742. She died April 3, 1772, in her thirtieth year, leaving one daughter, Betty, born April 8, 1768. Betty Tuck married (first) Simeon Leavitt, of Kensington, New Hampshire, and (second) John Parker, of Exeter, an Englishman by birth. Jonathan Tuck's second wife was Huldah Moulton, daughter of John and Mary (Marston) Moulton, who was born in Hampton, September 11, 1746. There were four children by this marriage: Josiah, born April 19, 1773. Jonathan, January 30, 1776. Samuel, September 18, 1778. John, a posthumous child, born August 23, 1780, one month and three days after the death of his father. Of these children, Jonathan was thrice married, and lived at the Isles of Shoals, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Parsonfield and Portland, Maine. He died at Effingham, this state, at the age of eighty-three. Jonathan Tuck, the second son, was by trade a carpenter, but followed the sea the last ten years of his life. He never married, and died at Saint Bartholomew, West Indies, August 2, 1809, in his thirty-fourth year. Captain Samuel Tuck married Abigail Carter, of Exeter, and spent most of his life in Parsonfield, Maine, where he was engaged in farming, dying at the age of eighty-two. The sketch of John Tuck, the youngest child, is given in the following paragraph. Jonathan (2) Tuck, the father of this family, died July 20, 1780, at the early age of forty-three. His widow outlived him nearly forty-five years, removing some time after her husband's death to Parsonfield, Maine, where she died February 6, 1825, in her seventy-ninth year.

(VI) John (2), youngest of the four sons of Jonathan (2) Tuck and his second wife, Huldah (Moulton) Tuck, was born August 23, 1780, probably at the family home in Hampton, New Hampshire. He was a posthumous child, born thirty-four days after the death of his father. John (2) Tuck continued to live in Hampton some years after his marriage, and his two eldest children were born there. In 1807 he removed with his family to Parsonfield, Maine, where his mother and some of his brothers were already living, and he continued to make that place his home till his death, being principally engaged in farming. About 1800 John (2) Tuck married Betsey Towle, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Nudd) Towle, of Hampton, who was born August 5, 1783. There were six children by this marriage: Jonathan, born September 21, 1801. Sarah, December 14, 1804, married John Hodgdon, of Effingham, New Hampshire, and died of consumption at the age of twenty-five. Betsey, born at Parsonfield, August 25, 1807, married John Hodgdon, her deceased sister's husband. Amos, whose sketch follows. Mary, October 12, 1814, married Daniel Wiggin, of Parsonfield. John, April 8, 1819. The eldest son, Jonathan Tuck, was educated at Hampton Academy, taught school winters, lived at Parsonfield about twenty years where he was



Amos Tucker -

representative to the legislature, and about 1846 moved to Biddeford, Maine, where he was the first postmaster, and Mayor of the city at the time of his death, in January, 1861. The youngest son, John Tuck, fitted for college at Hampton Academy, but was unable to continue his studies on account of ill health. He lived for a time in Parsonsfield where he married Harriet A. Wiggin, in 1844, and then followed his eldest brother to Biddeford where he engaged in business and farming. John (2) Tuck, the father of this family, died suddenly at Parsonsfield, April 27, 1847, in his sixty-seventh year. His widow, Mrs. Betsey (Towle) Tuck, died at the same place on her seventy-seventh birthday, August 5, 1860.

(VII) Amos, second son and fourth child of John (2) and Betsey (Towle) Tuck, was born at Parsonsfield, Maine, August 2, 1810. His father, John (2) Tuck, had moved from Hampton, New Hampshire, where six generations of the family had lived, because the elder brother Josiah had spent so much of the family property that all that was left for the younger brothers, Samuel and John, was two farms of moderate size in the unsettled region of Maine. The farm of Amos Tuck's father was in the extreme southwestern part of Parsonsfield, bordering on Province Lake, and there the boy early became inured to toil and hardship. At the age of seventeen Amos entered the academy in the neighboring town of Eppingham, New Hampshire, where he began to prepare for college, meanwhile teaching during the winters. Two years later he went to Hampton to continue his studies, keeping on with his teaching till the winter of 1831, when he became a member of the freshman class of Dartmouth College. He was graduated in 1835 at the age of twenty-five. Among Mr. Tuck's classmates was Harry Hibbard afterwards his contemporary in congress, and in the next class, 1836, was another congressional contemporary, "Long" John Wentworth, of Chicago, also Samuel C. Bartlett, afterwards president of the college, and James Wilson Grimes, subsequently United States senator from Iowa. Upon graduation Amos Tuck taught one term in the academy at Pembroke, New Hampshire, and during the following winter became preceptor of Hampton Academy where he remained, meanwhile pursuing the study of law, until the spring of 1838. At that time he resigned his position to complete his studies with Hon. James Bell, of Exeter, subsequently United States senator. Mr. Tuck was admitted to the bar in November, 1838, and shortly afterward became a partner of Mr. Bell, then one of the leading lawyers of the state. This connection continued for eight years, during which time the firm enjoyed an extensive practice.

In 1842 Mr. Tuck was chosen representative to the New Hampshire legislature, and took an active part in the revision of the statutes enacted that year. Mr. Tuck was a Democrat at that time, but events were ripening which soon put him out of accord with the leaders of his party. It was in 1844 that Franklin Pierce, afterward president, decided that John P. Hale, who had boldly dissented from President Tyler's proposal to annex Texas, should be deprived of a re-nomination to congress. This determination to sacrifice Hale aroused Mr. Tuck, who said that if Hale was read out of the party on account of his Anti-Slavery sentiments, he (Tuck) would go with him. The crisis came when it was determined to organize an independent sentiment in the party. At the February term of court held in Exeter in 1845, Mr. Tuck with the assistance of John L. Hayes, of Portsmouth, a lawyer whose

political opinions accorded with his own, issued a call for a convention to be held on Washington's birthday to form an independent movement to support Mr. Hale. Between two and three hundred signatures were secured for this petition, and on February 22, 1845, in the vestry of the old First Church in Exeter, was formed the first crystallized opposition to the extension of the slaveholders' rule in the land. The company called themselves Independent Democrats, and with the help of George G. Fogg, they subsequently established a newspaper of that name, published for many years at Concord. Mr. Fogg, a native of Gilmanton, this state, who afterwards became minister to Switzerland, was the editor and proprietor of the paper. Without doubt the Exeter convention became the nucleus of the Republican party.

At this day, when the principles for which they fought, have so long been established, it is difficult to realize what courage and zeal must have animated that little band of reformers, who journeyed over snow-blocked roads to the convention at Exeter in February, 1845. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, afterwards preacher to Harvard College, said of them: "I well remember the utter hopelessness with which the great public viewed this little band of Independents in New Hampshire. They were thought to have destroyed their political future beyond all retrieve."

The poet Whittier, between whom and Mr. Tuck existed an intimate sympathy and friendship, broke forth into a paean of joy when New Hampshire, until then the strongest Democratic state in the north, escaped from party control and placed in the senate of the United States its first Anti-Slavery member. The poem begins:

"God bless New Hampshire! From her granite peaks
Once more the voice of Stark and Langdon speaks.
The long-bound vassal of the exulting South
For very shame her self-forged chain has broken;
Torn the black seal of slavery from her mouth,
And in the clear tones of her old time spoken!
Oh, all undreamed-of, all uphoped-for changes!
The Tyrant's ally proves his sternest foe;
To all his biddings, from her mountain ranges,
New Hampshire thunders an indignant No!"

There is another poem of Whittier's, little known, but found in the complete volume of his works, which was originally published in the *Boston Chronotype* during 1846. There are some seventeen stanzas of eight lines each, and it is simply headed "A Letter," supposed to have been written to Honorable Moses Norris, then representing New Hampshire in the senate at Washington. It is crammed full of local allusions, and as one of the rare humorous effusions of the poet, as well as for the reference to Mr. Tuck and the times, a few lines may be worth quoting:

We're routed, Moses, horse and foot,
If there be truth in figures,
With Federal Whigs in hot pursuit,
And Hale, and all the "niggers."

* * * * *

"I dreamed that Charley took his bed,
With Hale for his physician;
His daily dose an old "unread
And unreferr'd" petition.
There Hayes and Tuck as nurses sat,
As near as near could be man;
They leech'd him with the "Democrat,"
They blistered with the "Freeman."

"Charley" was Charles G. Atherton, of Nashua, who had introduced the gag-law, so called, into the New Hampshire legislature: "Papers and memorials touching the subject of slavery shall be laid on the table without reading, debate or reference."

The Independent movement, which seemed so hopeless at first, resulted in the election of John P. Hale to the United States senate in 1846, and of Mr. Tuck to congress in 1847. Each was the first Anti-Slavery sentiment—Joshua R. Giddings, of elected to his branch of the government. When Amos Tuck took his seat in December, there were but two other men in the house holding distinctly Anti-Slavery sentiment—Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, and Dr. John G. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, and both of these had been elected as Whigs. Another colleague in that congress with whom Mr. Tuck formed a strong friendship was a plain, awkward man from Illinois—Abraham Lincoln, whose future greatness no one could have presaged at that time. Mr. Tuck was twice re-elected to congress, closing his term of service there in 1853. That was the year when he called a meeting of Anti-Slavery men of all parties with a view to better co-operation and united action. The meeting was held, October 12, 1853, at Major Blake's hotel, later the Squamscott House, in Exeter, and on this occasion Mr. Tuck proposed the name Republican for the new party. The credit for the christening is usually given to Horace Greeley; but his suggestion was not made till the next year; and the great honor of the name belongs to Amos Tuck.

Mr. Tuck was a member of the presidential conventions of 1856 and 1860, helping to nominate both Fremont and Lincoln, and he took an active part in the Peace Congress of 1861. President Lincoln, tendered a foreign mission to Mr. Tuck which was declined, and later offered him the appointment of naval officer at Boston, which was accepted. Mr. Tuck held the latter position until removed by President Johnson in the fall of 1865. Subsequently he was appointed to the office of land commissioner of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in Missouri, which caused him to make his home in St. Louis for a number of years. Between 1847 and 1857 Mr. Tuck was associated in legal partnership with Hon. William O. Stickney, of Exeter, and afterwards with his own son-in-law, Francis O. French. Mr. Tuck traveled abroad several times, and in his later years was engaged with Austin Corbin of New York City, a native of Newport, this state, in railroad construction on Long Island.

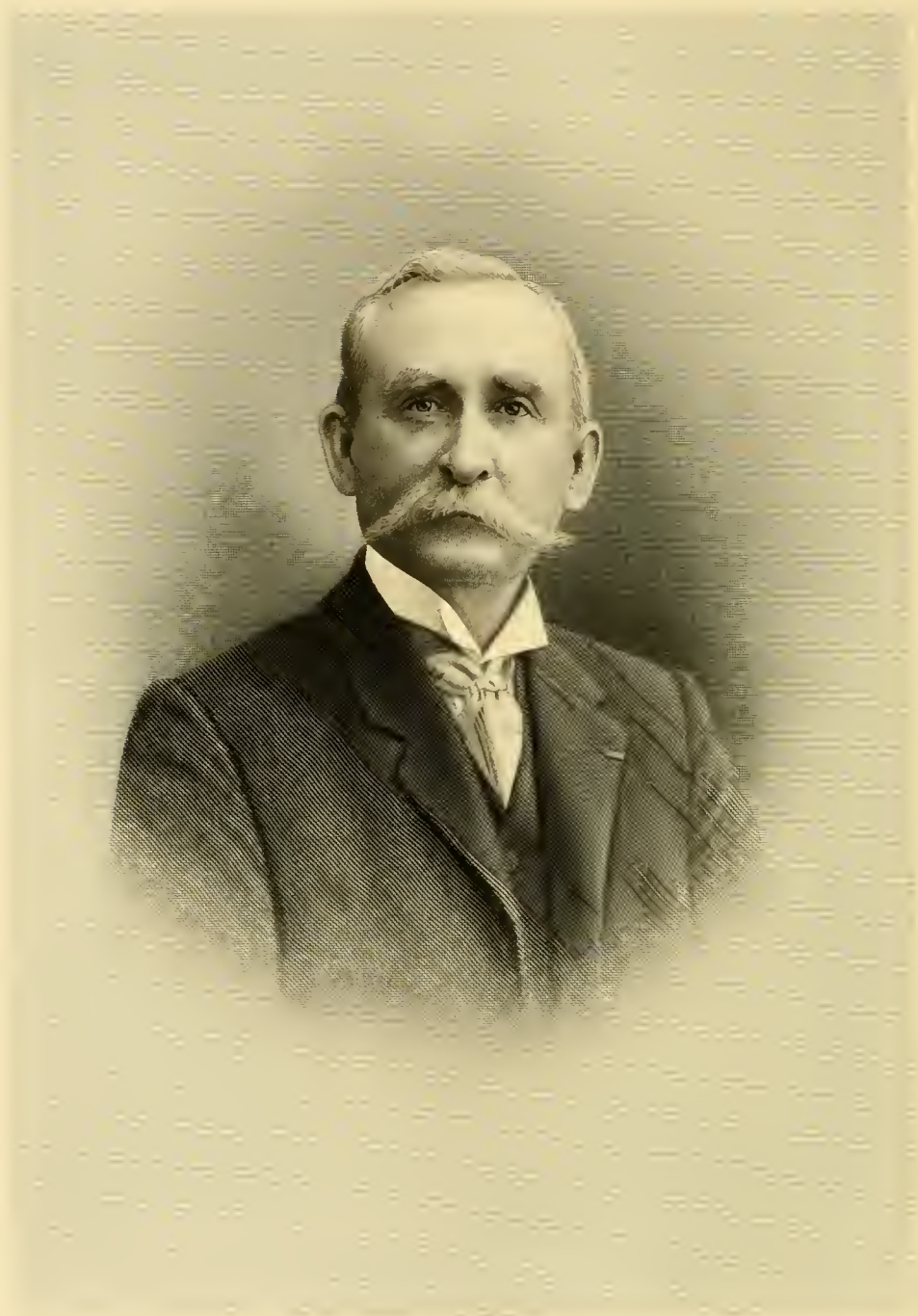
Amos Tuck was always greatly interested in the cause of education. He served as trustee of Dartmouth College for ten years, of Phillips Exeter Academy nearly thirty years, took an active part in the organization of Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter, and was president of the board of trustees for several years. An old student of the Seminary writes in grateful appreciation as follows: "Exeter is deeply and lastingly indebted to Mr. Tuck's wisdom and sagacity in the work of establishing Robinson Female Seminary. He was elected president of the first board of trustees, and spared neither time nor pains to carry out the will of the founder to supply 'such a course of education as would enable its scholars to compete and successfully, too, with their brothers throughout the world when they have to take their part in the actual duties of life.' Forty years ago the idea of the equal education of the sexes was new to many. Mr. Tuck's aim was 'to make the Seminary do for girls what the Phillips Academy does for boys;' and to this end he planned,

with his co-adjutors, the course of study and selected the corps of instructors; and the more closely his precedents have been followed, the greater has been the genuine prosperity of the school. When the present edifice was dedicated, in September, 1869, many and flattering were the encomiums showered upon the wisdom, judgment and indefatigable labors of Mr. Tuck. When called upon to speak, he modestly disclaimed the power attributed to him, but could not deny the ceaseless industry; ending by saying, 'The only reward I desire is the success of Robinson Seminary and the gratitude of the graduates of the first four years.'

Amos Tuck was a man of fine personal appearance, pure and upright character and exemplary home life. A political opponent, who had business relations with Mr. Tuck, said of him: "He impressed me as no other man ever did; candid, honest, uncontaminated by contact with evil, with a high and noble purpose, magnanimous, kind, generous and deferential, but firm to his convictions of duty as the eternal hills. He was in every sense a gentleman. I never expect to meet his equal." He was generous to his friends and to every good cause, and gave liberally of his abundant means to schools, churches, missions and temperance work. Theodore Parker said of him: "His face is a benediction." A fine marble bust of Amos Tuck, presented by his daughter, Mrs. F. O. French, of New York, stands in the main hall of the State Library at Concord. The bust is the work of the noted sculptor, Daniel Chester French, a cousin of Francis O. French, and himself a native of Chester, this state.

Amos Tuck was twice married. His first wife, and the mother of his eight children, was Sarah Ann Nudd, daughter of David and Abigail (Emery) Nudd, who was born October 13, 1810, at Hampton, New Hampshire, and died February 21, 1847, at Exeter. The children, all but three of whom died in infancy, were Abby Elizabeth, born November 4, 1835. Charles, December 26, 1836. Ellen, April 4, 1838. Edward, June 6, 1841. Edward, August 25, 1842. Isabella, April 25, 1844. Charles, July 10, 1845. Amos Otis, August 26, 1846. The children who lived to maturity were Abby Elizabeth, Ellen and the second Edward, whose sketch is given in succeeding paragraphs. Abby E. Tuck, the eldest child, married William R. Nelson, of Peekskill, New York, and had three children: Laura, Ellen Tuck and Mary Delavan. Ellen Tuck Nelson married Henry W. Stevens, son of Lyman D. Stevens, of Concord. (See Stevens, VII). Mary Delavan Nelson married Rev. George Brinley Morgan, son of Henry K. Morgan, of Hartford, Connecticut. After the death of her first husband, Abby E. (Tuck) Nelson married Orrin F. Frye, member of the firm, Rand, Avery & Frye, of Boston. Ellen, the second daughter of Amos and Sarah (Nudd) Tuck, married, March 5, 1861, Francis O. French, grandson of Chief Justice William M. Richardson, of New Hampshire. (See Richardson, VI). Mr. French was graduated from Harvard College in 1857, became a lawyer, and afterwards a distinguished banker in New York City. The children of Mr. and Mrs. French were: Elizabeth R., who married General Eaton, of England. Amos Tuck, who married Pauline LeRoy, of Newport, Rhode Island. Benjamin B., who died young. Elsie, who married Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, of New York.

Amos Tuck married for his second wife, October 10, 1847, Mrs. Catherine P. Shepard, widow of John G. Shepard, and daughter of John Townsend, of Salisbury, New Hampshire. She was born January 20, 1815, and died without issue October 10, 1876,



Edward Tuck

the twenty-ninth anniversary of her marriage. Amos Tuck died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Exeter on December 11, 1879, at the age of sixty-nine years. He is buried in the cemetery of the town he loved so well, where he spent most of his life, and where he organized political movements that have helped to make history.

(VIII) Edward Tuck, the fifth child of Amos and Sarah Ann (Nudd) Tuck, was born in Exeter, August 25, 1842. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy (Exeter), entering Dartmouth in the fall of 1859 as a sophomore. The training which he had received at Phillips Academy not only enabled him to enter college upon advanced standing, but also qualified him for a high grade of work throughout his course. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1862 among the first men of his class. During one or more of the long winter vacations, then allowed for teaching, he studied French in a French family of culture residing in Canada.

After graduation he began the study of law in his father's office at Exeter, but owing to trouble with his eyes he went abroad for travel, continuing, as he was able, the study of French. At about this time the United States government entered upon a short experiment in examinations for the diplomatic service. Mr. Tuck took the examinations, passed with high credit, and was assigned to the Consulate in Paris. The Hon. John Bigelow was at the time consul general and the Hon. William L. Dayton, minister. Within the year of Mr. Tuck's appointment Minister Dayton died, and Mr. Bigelow returned to this country with the body, leaving Mr. Tuck in charge of affairs at the Embassy. Upon Mr. Bigelow's appointment as minister Mr. Tuck was appointed vice-consul, and became acting consul at Paris. In 1866 Mr. Tuck resigned to accept a position, to which he had previously been invited, in the banking house of Munroe & Company, New York and Paris. While serving in subordinate relations he spent a part of his time in this country and a part of the time abroad. In 1871 he was made a partner in the company, retaining this connection till 1881, when he retired from active business.

Mr. Tuck was married in 1872 at St. George's Church, London, to Julia Stell, daughter of William Shorter Stell, Esquire, of Philadelphia, but then residing at Manchester, England.

The career of Mr. Tuck both in the diplomatic service and in banking has been remarkable for the rapidity of his advancement—within two years from his graduation from College vice consul at Paris, and within twelve years head of the New York branch of one of the largest and most honorable of the international banking houses of the time, able at the age of thirty-nine to retire from active business. The brilliancy of his career has in it, however, no trace whatever of "high finance," but has been at every point the result of great mental alertness combined with moral courage, of sagacity always touched with a fine sense of honor, and of undeviating integrity. No words can better describe his own business principles and methods than the words in which he set forth the principles and methods which he wished to have adopted in the conduct of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, which represents a part of his benefaction to Dartmouth College.

"In the conduct of the School to which you have done my father's memory the honor of attaching his name, I trust that certain elementary but vital principles, on which he greatly dwelt in his advice to young men, whether entering upon a professional or business career, may not be lost sight of in the va-

riety of technical subjects of which the regular curriculum is composed. Briefly, these principles or maxims are: Absolute devotion to the career which one selects, and to the interests of one's superior officers or employers; the desire and determination to do more rather than less than one's required duties; perfect accuracy and promptness in all undertakings, and absence from one's vocabulary of the word 'forget'; never to vary a hair's breadth from the truth nor from the path of strictest honesty and honor, with perfect confidence in the wisdom of doing right as the surest means of achieving success. To the maxim that honesty is the best policy should be added another: that altruism is the highest and best form of egoism as a principle of conduct to be followed by those who strive for success and happiness in public or business relations as well as in those of private life."

Although Mr. Tuck has withdrawn from active business he retains his personal interest in financial affairs, as evidenced by his frequent contributions to the *London Economist*, and *Statist*, as well as to *The Nineteenth Century*. He is an intimate friend of Mr. James J. Hill, with whose projects he is identified, in the way of financial support. Naturally his advice is much sought by foreign capitalists in reference to investments in American securities.

The most noticeable characteristic of Mr. Tuck is his desire that those within the range of his friendship should share in the good fortune which has attended his efforts. His private benefactions are constant and generous, though discriminating. Of his public benefactions the most marked has been the gift of \$500,000 to his "Alma Mater" for purposes of instruction, followed by the gift of \$135,000 for a recitation hall. This gift, made in 1899, bears the name of the Amos Tuck Endowment Fund, and is a memorial to his honored father, who was a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1835, and a trustee of the College from 1857 to 1866. The gift is significant of Mr. Tuck's thoughtful generosity, in that it was altogether unsolicited, the expression of his loyalty and affection both for his father and for his "Alma Mater."

In the celebration of Old Home Week at Stratham, New Hampshire, in 1905, the pleasantest feature of the celebration was the unexpected presentation by Mr. Tuck through Dana W. Baker, Esquire, of Stratham Hill, as a public park. The desire of the people in the vicinity to set apart this high landmark having become known to Mr. Tuck he wrote to Mr. Baker: "It would be a misfortune if this beautiful hill with its grand views of the surrounding country and of the ocean, to which the people have had access from time immemorial, should be closed to the free use of the public, or stripped of its fine growth of timber. I fully share in the sentiments of affection with which the inhabitants of the neighboring towns always regarded it, and I should be glad to ensure its preservation as a historic landmark and public resort by presenting the property to the town of Stratham. I will therefore be obliged if you will have a deed of the property prepared in the legal form and will deliver the same to the selectmen of the town in my behalf."

Mr. Tuck is in various ways concerned with the efforts which are being made to recall in fitting terms the history of New Hampshire. He is an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and is very much interested in the proposed new library building for the Society which is about to be erected in Concord—the building to be of granite, fireproof, and of Greek architecture. It may properly be added that Mrs. Tuck, who is in hearty

sympathy with her husband in his benefactions, is actively identified with the charities of Paris, and maintains at Rueil, where their country home "Vert-Mont" is located, a beautiful hospital, with extensive grounds, for the benefit of the town.

Mr. Tuck has kept alive his early interest in literature and art. His leisure, if such it may be called, is only the larger opportunity for the exercise of a well trained mind. Though for many years a resident of Paris, Mr. Tuck keeps his house in New York, and is a member of the Metropolitan and the Union League clubs. Few men are better informed in regard to political as well as economic and financial conditions in this country. Through his long residence in Paris Mr. Tuck's home is one of the social centers in the American Colony, and no less recognized in the social life of the city. In 1906 he was made Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

This name is sometimes spelled
KENDRICK Kenrick and Kenerick in the early records. Several of the family settled in or about Boston during the first half of the seventeenth century. George Kendrick was at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634; John was at Boston in 1639, and Caleb was at Boston in 1652.

Stephen Kendrick was born February 24, 1770, in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and was married there, October 8, 1797, to Thankful Howe. Their children were: Stephen, James Howe, Egbert Benson, John Benson, Mary Lowell, George Samuel, Henry Lane, Martha Thankful and William Lowell.

(I) Egbert Benson, son of Stephen and Thankful (Howe) Kendrick, was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, May 4, 1802. He was educated in the common schools of that place, and became a carpenter and painter. He was a Republican in politics, attended the Congregational Church, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. On January 1, 1828, Egbert Benson Kendrick married Emma Wood, daughter of Captain Joseph and Sarah Wood. She was born October 22, 1805. There are seven children: Joseph Wood Kendrick, born September 23, 1829, died August 28, 1848; Sarah Wood Kendrick, born February 14, 1831, died August 30, 1870; Emma Jane Kendrick, born January 27, 1835, deceased; Clarissa Royce Kendrick, born December 14, 1836, died September 4, 1902; Richard Henry Kendrick, born July 14, 1840, died April 16, 1867; Francis Brown, born June 27, 1842, died January 8, 1843; Frank Brown, whose sketch follows; Harlan Page Kendrick, born October 29, 1848, died about 1900.

Egbert B. Kendrick died February 15, 1887, at the goodly age of eighty-five, and wife died September 30, 1877.

(II) Frank Brown, third son and sixth child of Egbert Benson and Emeline (Wood) Kendrick, was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, March 25, 1845. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and learned the jeweler's trade, at which he worked for twenty years. In 1867 he started in business for himself, manufacturing watch keys and watchmakers' tools, of which there are over three hundred different kinds. The establishment also makes electric motors and electric novelties. It is one of the largest manufacturing plants of its kind in the world, and employs over eighty people the year around. Mr. Kendrick has a partner, W. F. Davis, associated with him, and the firm name is Kendrick & Davis. Besides his own factory Mr. Kendrick has contributed much to the business prosperity of Lebanon. He built the mill for the Mascoma Flannel Company, of which Dr. George G.

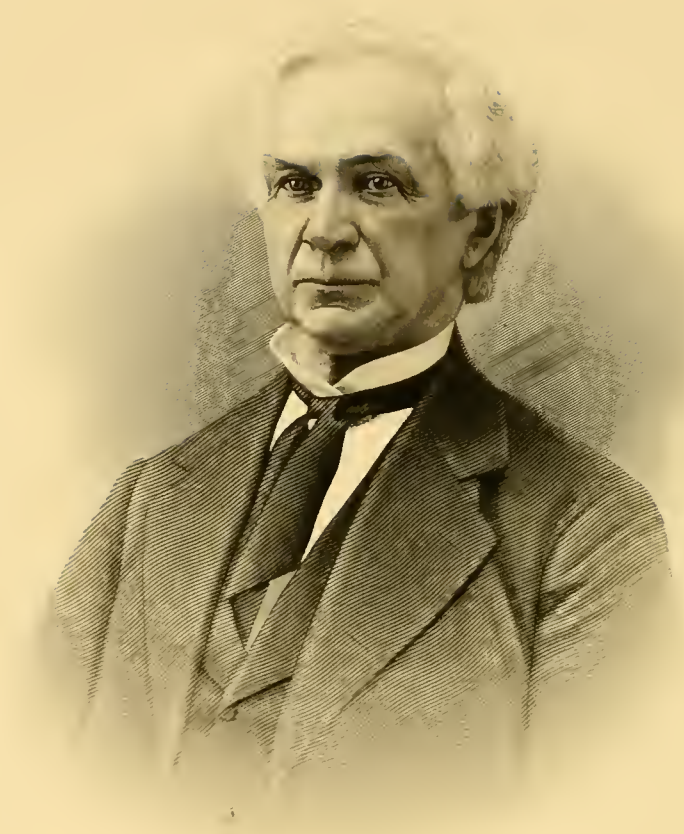
Kennedy, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, was president, and Mr. Kendrick himself was manager and treasurer. He was also one of the builders of the Everett Knitting Mill, of which he is president and director. He is also vice-president and director of the National Bank of Lebanon. Mr. Kendrick is a Republican, and represented the town in the legislature in the year 1889. On February 3, 1868, Frank Benson Kendrick married Belle Mary Goff, daughter of William Harrison and Eliza (Barker) Goff, who was born in Barnard, Vermont, April 25, 1845, and died at Lebanon, November 28, 1906. There are no children, but they have adopted two—Leon W. Kendrick and Christine E. Kendrick. Mr. Kendrick lives in a substantial brick mansion built by his grandfather over one hundred years ago, which faces the square in Lebanon.

(I) John Kenrick was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, December 17, 1764, and was killed by accident in 1806. He married Sarah Colby, born in Amesbury, January 25, 1771. They were the parents of nine children. After the death of her husband, Sarah married David Marsh.

(II) Stephen, ninth and youngest child of John and Sarah (Colby) Kenrick, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 15, 1806, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, August 4, 1884, aged seventy-eight years. John Kenrick dying the year of Stephen's birth, he never knew what it was to have the advice and counsel of a father, but he was not without true and helpful friends. His stepfather was a kind man and took an interest in the child and saw that he went to the best schools until he was fifteen years old. Stephen then went to Franklin, New Hampshire, where he remained a short time and then to McIndoe's Falls, Vermont, where his brother Timothy was a prominent citizen and prosperous merchant. There Stephen was employed in his brother's store and received valuable and systematic instruction which proved of value to him in after life. From that place he went to Bangor, Maine, and then to Barnet, Vermont, where he engaged in trade as a partner with James Howe. Then after a short time he removed to Boscawen Plains, New Hampshire. In 1831 he formed an advantageous partnership with Mr. Brewer of McIndoe's Falls, where he continued in business until 1836, when he removed to Franklin, New Hampshire, which he made his permanent place of residence during the remainder of his life. For many years he was largely interested in various railroad projects and contracts, in connection with Joseph A. Gilmore, afterwards governor of New Hampshire, and John A. Lyon. From those enterprises he derived much profit, and became largely interested in the ownership of several railroads. He was president of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad from about 1861 until the time of his death. For many years before his demise he was president of the National Bank at Hillsborough Bridge, of which he was a large stockholder. He was also trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. In the financial and prudential affairs of Franklin he felt a deep interest, and occupied various official positions, gifts of his fellow citizens. He was elected selectman of the town and filled that office during the years 1849-50-51-54 and 1872. In 1859 and in 1861 he filled the office of representative in the New Hampshire legislature. For many years he was a member of the Congregational Church in Franklin, and was one of the most influential and generous supporters. While Mr. Kenrick was a citizen of Franklin he was concerned and well informed in the important interests of the town, state and nation. He had leisure and opportunity



F. B. Kendrick



Stephen Kurick.



E C Kenrick

to inform himself so as to discharge intelligently, his own private trusts and duties, as well as those belonging to the good citizen. The knowledge and experience acquired by him in trade, banking and railroad affairs, were of much value to himself and useful to others.

He married, December 29, 1833, Clarissa A., youngest daughter of Captain Ebenezer Blanchard, of Franklin, who survived him and died October 12, 1893. Seven children were born to them: Ebenezer B., died young; Ebenezer B. (2), died young; Stephen B., Charles C., John Smith, Dr. Timothy Francis and Clarissa Ann. Four of these died young; three, Stephen B., Charles Colby and Dr. Timothy F., are mentioned below.

(II) Stephen B., third son and child of Stephen and Clarissa A. (Blanchard) Kenrick, was born in Franklin, April 9, 1842, and died at his home in Clinton, Iowa, January 30, 1896. He went west when a young man and was extensively engaged in various railroad enterprises, and finally became general superintendent of the Fort Madison & Northwestern railroad. He was a prosperous citizen and a successful railroad officer. He married Lizzie A. Rowe, of Plymouth, New Hampshire, who survives him and resides in Clinton, Iowa.

(III) Charles Colby, fourth son and child of Stephen and Clarissa A. (Blanchard) Kenrick, was born in Franklin, April 8, 1844, and died October 6, 1903. He was educated in the common schools and at the academies in Boscawen and New London. He was a great lover of horses, and started out when a young man in the livery business in Franklin Falls, in which he was engaged until 1894. He also carried on the business of breeding stock, both before and after that time, making fine horses and cattle a specialty, and owning some of the finest horses in the state. His interest in farming was great and he carried on that vocation on a large scale, employing a number of men to perform the work. As a farmer he raised more hay and corn than any other person in the town of Franklin. He was a generous employer and a prompt paymaster. He was extensively and profitably engaged in the wood and lumber business for a number of years. For some time before his death he was a stockholder and director in the Franklin Savings Bank, of Franklin Falls. He was a man of good judgment and had a keen aptitude for the real estate business, and at one time had larger interests in that line than any other man in the city. He built and owned many of the finest blocks and dwellings in Franklin and Franklin Falls. In political matters Mr. Kenrick was a stalwart Republican, and always showed an active interest in political matters. He represented Franklin in the lower house of the legislature two years, and was also on the board of selectmen several years, being chairman of the board in 1886. He was elected state senator for the terms of 1897 and 1898. He was prominently identified with various fraternal orders and was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he was also a charter member. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was an enterprising, prosperous and substantial citizen, and his influence was felt in the community. He was full of activity and energy, and was decidedly one of the most widely known and successful men in Franklin. He had many and various interests, and his spirit and energy were adequate to whatever he undertook. He married, in Franklin, August 5, 1894, Arabelle Rowe Morgan, of Gilford. She was born November 26, 1849, daughter of James and Lucinda (Harper) Rowe. Mr. and Mrs. Ken-

rick have an adopted child, Florence M., born June 10, 1884.

(III) Dr. Timothy Francis Kenrick, sixth son and child of Stephen and Clarissa A. (Blanchard) Kenrick, was born in Franklin, July 8, 1849, and died in Naples, Italy, January 29, 1879, aged thirty years. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1871, and entered upon the study of medicine. He received his degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, June 1, 1874, and applied himself with much enthusiasm to the study of insanity and the best methods of treating and managing those affected with that disease. His mild temper and great power of self control, united with his skill and learning, gave him signal success in this department of his profession. He was fortunate in early securing the patronage and friendship of Dr. I. W. Barstow, the eminent manager of Sanford Hall Asylum, at Franklin, New York. Here was the field of his labors until 1876, when he became assistant surgeon in the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. There his success met the expectations of his friends, and his attainments commanded the respect and confidence of his associates and the managers of the institution. His life was sacrificed to the malarial climate of Naples, while he was traveling for the benefit of the health of one of his diseased and wealthy friends. His early and premature death brought extreme sorrow to the hearts of his parents and many friends.

The Drew (Drewe) family of England descends from an early noble Norman. The line can be traced through centuries.

According to a preamble to the Drew pedigree, given by the King of Arms. "The ancient and knightly family of Drew of Devonshire are lineal descendants from Richard, Duke of Normandy, grandfather of William the Conqueror. Descendants of this line are now residents at Drewscliffe, Devon. On their escutcheon is an ermined lion, *passant, gules*, langued and armed. The quarterings show intermarriages with the Cliffords and other noble families. Crest: a bull's head erased *able*; in his mouth three ears of wheat, *or*. Motto: *Drogo, nomen et virtus arma dedit.*" Members of this family accompanied William the Conqueror to England, took part in the battle of Hastings (1066), and were granted lands in Devon, Hereford and elsewhere. The grants are enrolled in the Domesday Book.

(I) The first American ancestor of the Drew family was a grandson of Sir Edward Drew, of Drewscliffe, Devonshire, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1589. Of his descendants many may be found in New England, among them Samuel Drew, who was born at Shapleigh, Maine, about 1756. He moved to Plymouth, New Hampshire, just before the beginning of the revolutionary war. At the age of nineteen he enlisted July 11, 1775, in the company of Captain James Osgood, of Colonel Timothy Bedel's regiment of rangers, which soon joined the Northern Continental army under General Montgomery. This regiment participated in the investment and capitulation of the fortresses of St. John and Chambly; continued with the army besieging Quebec, and after an arduous and perilous service was discharged in December, 1775. While in the field, November 26th, 1775, Samuel Drew and nineteen other men of Captain Osgood's company re-enlisted in Captain Charles Nelson's company, one of the four companies forming Major Brown's detachment. This detachment was stationed on the advance line of the American army, and took part in

the attack on Quebec, in which General Montgomery was killed. Major Brown's detachment remained with this army successively under Generals Arnold, Wooster, Thomas and Sullivan. The story of its retreat in the following May and June and its arrival at Crown Point in July, 1776, is a sad and familiar page in the history of the American Revolution. Samuel Drew served as a private two years and six months, and was honorably discharged December 31, 1777. In Plymouth, January 29, 1779, he married Elizabeth (Webber) Webster, daughter of Edmund Webber, and widow of Amos Webster, who was killed at the battle of Saratoga, October 7, 1777. He removed from Plymouth to Bridgewater, New Hampshire, in 1785. The citizens of Bridgewater held their first town meeting at his residence. The children of Samuel and Elizabeth were: Amos Webster, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Samuel, Sarah, Mary and John. Samuel Drew died while visiting his son Samuel, in New York state. Elizabeth, his wife, died at the home of her son John in New Hampton, New Hampshire.

(II) Benjamin, second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Webber) Drew, was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, April 17, 1785. At Bridgewater, July 6, 1807, he married Sarah Harriman, daughter of John and Sarah Heath Harriman, of Bridgewater. He moved to New Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1811, and resided there until January, 1821, when he removed to Stewartstown, New Hampshire. "Squire" Benjamin Drew was a notable citizen. He was elected to all the offices within the gift of his fellow-townsmen; he was selectman for six years, and representative to the general court of New Hampshire in 1830-31. Charitable and generous, his superior character and ability made him an influential and useful man in the pioneer life of northern New Hampshire. Benjamin Drew died October 5, 1869. His wife, Sally Harriman Drew, died December 10, 1870. She was intelligent, strong, and was a leader in the little community in which she lived. Their children were: Amos Webster, Mary Harriman, Lucy, Sarah, Benjamin and Edwin Warren.

(III) Amos Webster, eldest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Harriman) Drew, was born at Bridgewater, April 5, 1808. He went with his father to Stewartstown in 1821. November 15, 1835, he married Julia Esther, daughter of Hubbard and Abigail (Bumford) Lovering, of Colebrook, New Hampshire. Mrs. Drew was born in Loudon, New Hampshire. She possessed great strength and nobility of character, intelligence, and an amiable disposition which endeared her to her family and many friends.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Drew settled in Stewartstown. He was a man of strong common sense and sterling integrity, and had received better than an average education, therefore he was well equipped for the busy, useful life before him. He was town clerk of Stewartstown two years, and selectman six years. In 1843 he went to live at Colebrook. In that town he was elected selectman six years and representative to the state legislature in 1847-48. In 1850 he returned to South Hill, Stewartstown, and made his home for many years on a farm near the old homestead. In these days, as in the years that followed, Garrison, Phillips, Hale and others were agitating the slavery question, and Mr. Drew, though a strong Democrat, was not a believer in Negro slavery or "States-rights," as defined by the people south of Mason and Dixon's line and their sympathizers. He voted for the anti-slavery resolutions in the state legislature, and advocated principles which for the succeeding

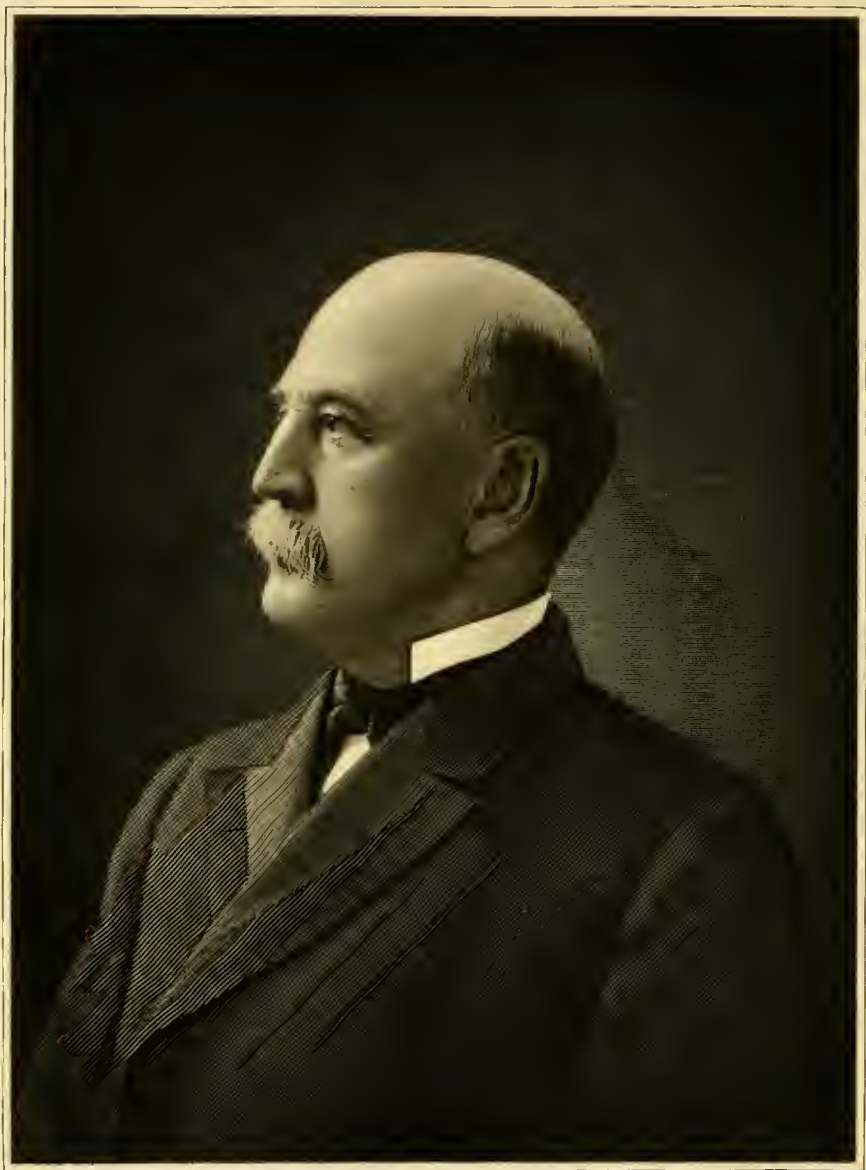
twenty years kept national politics much of the time at fever heat. When the southern states began to secede, his hand and his voice were for Union. In the spring of 1861, after Fort Sumter had been fired upon, at a meeting held in the town hall of Colebrook, swords were presented to Captain Smith and Lieutenant Hutchinson, who were to command the company that had been raised in that town. The meeting was full of good feeling and patriotic fervor, and Mr. Drew's speech for Union and Liberty made a marked and lasting impression on his auditors. From that time until the return of peace, he gave his best efforts to the Union cause. At home, he kept full the quota of his town, and November 11, 1863, he was appointed special recruiting agent for Stewartstown, Clarksville and Pittsburg.

Mr. Drew was the business man of the community in which he lived. He drew many wills, deeds and other papers, and was frequently called upon to act as commissioner, administrator or executor in the settlement of estates. In 1852-53 he was elected county treasurer; in 1862-63 he was state senator from the "Old Twelfth District;" in November, 1871, he was appointed county commissioner for the unfinished term of Isaiah N. Pickard, and afterward was twice elected to this office, serving as county commissioner until May, 1876. He was justice of the peace from 1848 to 1886, and coroner from 1842 to 1873. In all these positions he performed his duties with wisdom and judgment. In neighborhood difficulties his counsel was often sought and his advice was wise and helpful. March 25, 1834, Mr. Drew was commissioned ensign in a state militia company by Governor Samuel Dinsmore. The following year he served in the Indian Stream War, a disturbance of considerable magnitude between the residents of Canada and the people of the "North Country" over disputed boundaries. August 17, 1836, he was made lieutenant by Governor Isaac B. Hill; March 2, 1838, captain by the same authority; and July 19, 1842, adjutant of the Twenty-Fourth regiment, by Governor Henry Hubbard. He understood military tactics thoroughly, was a good disciplinarian, and made a fine reputation as an officer. His scrupulous honesty and high regard for personal integrity commanded the respect of all his associates. His public spirit and hospitality, his efforts in behalf of education and local improvements, his regard for law and order and good government, inspired the confidence of his friends and fellow citizens. He read much, and by the fireside discussed with his wife and children politics, morals, religion and other questions of the day, and his fluency in expressing his ideas made him an interesting and instructive talker and a convincing debater. In religion, though a strong believer in the ultimate salvation of all men "Through the goodness of God who makes no mistakes," he was tolerant of the beliefs of others.

Amos Webster Drew died at the age of eighty, March 22, 1888. Julia Esther (Lovering) Drew, his wife, died at the age of seventy-five, April 22, 1890. Of their children five sons and two daughters lived to maturity. 1. Lucy Abigail, born May 4, 1843, graduated at Kimball Union Academy, 1863; died at Colebrook, October 23, 1886. 2. Irving Webster (see below). 3. Benjamin Franklin, born June 29, 1848, married Alice Blodgett, August 7, 1875, at Colebrook. Their daughter Josephine, born October 5, 1877, married Frederic C. Carlton, April 30, 1903, at Colebrook, New Hampshire. 4. Edwin Warren, born June 28, 1850, married, April 23, 1884, Abby Crawford, daughter of Frank Crawford,



Amos W. Drew



Irving W. Stew

of Colebrook; their children are: Jane, born March 17, 1886; Ellen, December 30, 1888; George, October 10, 1890. 5. Julia Ellen, born August 28, 1855, married August 14, 1882, Fred N. Day, of Stratford, New Hampshire, and Auburndale, Massachusetts; their children are: Esther Janet, born May 20, 1891; Frederic Drew, August 28, 1893. 6. Holman Arthur, born August 28, 1857; graduated at St. Johnsbury Academy 1879, Dartmouth College 1883; married Mary Bedel, daughter of Colonel Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, New Hampshire. 7. Edward Everett, born September 24, 1859; married, June 24, 1890, Katherine Steible, of Dubuque, Iowa; home Omaha, Nebraska; died at Colebrook, New Hampshire, May 19, 1901; their son, Glenn Everett, born June 15, 1900, at Omaha, Nebraska.

(IV) Irving Webster, eldest surviving son of Amos W. Drew, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, January 8, 1845. He inherited from his New England ancestors strong intellectual powers and a robust constitution. He fitted for college at Kimball Union Academy, and graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1870. On the completion of his college course, Mr. Drew entered the law office of Ray & Ladd, Lancaster, New Hampshire, as a student. He was admitted to the bar November, 1871.

William S. Ladd was appointed judge of the supreme judicial court, October 31, 1871, and Mr. Drew succeeded him as a member of the firm of Ray & Drew, January 1, 1872. In May, 1873, Hon. William Heywood was received into partnership under the firm name of Ray, Drew & Heywood. Chester B. Jordan, afterward governor of New Hampshire, succeeded Mr. Heywood in May, 1876, and the firm name became Ray, Drew & Jordan. On the admission of Philip Carpenter, January 1, 1882, it was changed to Ray, Drew, Jordan & Carpenter. Mr. Ray, having been elected to congress in 1880, retired from the firm early in 1884. Mr. Carpenter removed to New York City in 1885. From this time the firm was Drew & Jordan until January 1, 1893, when William P. Buckley was taken into the partnership of Drew, Jordan & Buckley. January 1, 1901, Merrill Shurtleff came into the firm of Drew, Jordan, Buckley & Shurtleff. Mr. Buckley died January 10, 1906. The following March, George F. Morris was admitted a member of the present firm of Drew, Jordan, Shurtleff & Morris. At different times this office has given to the public service a judge, a congressman, a governor, and two state senators. But, however this law firm has been constituted, Mr. Drew has been a conspicuously useful member. His career as a lawyer has been long and successful. During thirty-six years of active practice, he has devoted his best powers to the profession which he loves and honors. All the diversions of business, all the zeal of political contention have been temporary with him. Conscientious and thorough, he prepares his cases with studious care and goes into court with a clear knowledge of the law and the facts at his command. He instinctively finds the vital point upon which he directs the weight of authorities and the eloquence of sound reason. He is skillful in examining witnesses and developing testimony, and few are more adroit in managing a swift or an unwilling one. As an advocate he is logical, analytical and persuasive. The number and importance of the causes he has managed, in and outside New Hampshire, attest his ability as a lawyer.

In politics, Mr. Drew acted with the Democratic party until free silver and other heresies took possession of that organization in 1896. Since that

time he has been an active Republican. He has a well earned reputation as an efficient organizer and a convincing exponent of party principles on the platform. He believes that politics should be considered as a means of attaining the best government, not as a means of personal profit or preferment. Mr. Drew has been a prominent figure in many campaigns; he has helped to elect many friends and associates; but only once has he held political office. Though often urged to become a candidate for representative or senator to congress, he has persistently refused. In 1883 Mr. Drew was elected to the state senate. Of his record there, one whose opinion is of weight has written, "He made a record as a judicious legislator, an astute parliamentarian, a superior debator, and an incorruptible senator."

Mr. Drew was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions held at Cincinnati in 1880, and Chicago in 1892 and 1896. In 1878 he was commissioned major of the Third Regiment New Hampshire National Guard, and served three years. He was one of the promoters and builders of the Upper Coos and Hereford railroads, and has been a director of the former since its organization. Mr. Drew is a director of the Lancaster National Bank, and has been president of the Siwooganock Guaranty Savings Bank since 1891. He has been a trustee of the Lancaster Free Library and for many years its president. He is a warm advocate of all local and state progress. The church, schools and other town and state institutions find in him an interested and generous supporter.

But Mr. Drew is distinctively a lawyer. The public speak of him, his friends think of him, and history will record him as an able lawyer and a brilliant advocate. It was the ambition of his youth to win success in the courts. The Youth saw the outline of achievement in the marble of his dreams; the Man has chiselled the living statue of celebrity and honor. Mr. Drew is recognized by the bar of New Hampshire as an able lawyer, a versatile, eloquent advocate, and a formidable opponent; and though his weapons are sometimes sharp and the temper of his steel is Damascus, he leaves no wound that his generous and genial nature does not heal. Mr. Drew is now in the enjoyment of mature manhood. Experience has added strength to his character and power to his intellect. His future is bright with the promise of continued usefulness. In his home and social circle at Lancaster he is a vivacious and charming companion.

He married, November 4, 1869, Caroline Hatch Merrill, daughter of Sherburn R. Merrill of Colebrook, New Hampshire, who by her intelligent and helpful companionship has contributed largely to his comfort and success. Of their four children, three lived to maturity.

Neil Bancroft, born at Lancaster, September 9, 1873, fitted for college at Holderness School and at St. Johnsbury Academy. He was a member of the class of 1896, Dartmouth College, and died May 7, 1905.

Pitt Fessenden, born August 27, 1875, graduated at Phillips Andover Academy 1895, Dartmouth College 1899, Harvard Law School 1902, and practices law in Boston, Massachusetts.

Sarah Maynard, born December 19, 1876, graduated at the Gilman School 1897, Radcliffe College 1901; married July 1, 1902, Edward Kimball Hall, graduate of Dartmouth (1892) and Harvard Law School (1896), a member of the law firm of Powers & Hall, Boston. Their children are: Dorothy, born March 23, 1903, and Richard Drew, May 19, 1904.

(IV) Benjamin Franklin, son of Amos W. and Julia Esther (Lovering) Drew, was born at Colebrook, New Hampshire, June 28, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. After finishing his education he went out to Wisconsin where he remained two years. He then came back to New Hampshire and farmed for several years, teaching school during the winters at Colebrook, Columbia and Stewartstown, New Hampshire, and Canaan, Vermont. Since then he has had a farm and has carried on a store with his brother, Warren Edwin Drew. Lately he sold out his interest and is now trading in phosphates and farming machinery. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, but seeks no office. He has served as postmaster of Colebrook for six years—two years under President Hayes and four years under Cleveland. Mr. Drew is a member of Evening Star Blue Lodge and Council, chapter and commandery, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has held all the chairs in Blue Lodge except that of master. He belongs to North Star Chapter and Commandery and to the Knights of Pythias. Benjamin Franklin Drew married, August 5, 1875, Alice, daughter of Thomas B. and Josephine (Piper) Blodgett, of Stewartstown, New Hampshire. They have one daughter, Josephine E., who married Fred Carleton, of Colebrook.

(IV) Holman Arthur, fourth son and sixth child of Amos Webster and Esther (Lovering) Drew, was born in Stewartstown, August 21, 1857. He prepared for college at Colebrook Academy and afterward entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1883. Following that he read law in the office of Drew, Jordan & Carpenter, at Lancaster for two years, and thence went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was admitted to the bar in 1885, and practiced until 1888. He then returned to New Hampshire and engaged in the retail hardware business in Colebrook, and has since remained in trade. Formerly a Democrat he left the party of Bryan and free silver to support McKinley and the gold standard in 1896, and has since been a staunch Republican. In 1904 he was nominated for the shrievalty of Coos county, and elected, and in 1906 was again elected to that office. Mr. Drew inherits from his paternal ancestors the quality of executive ability, and has discharged the duties of his office with promptness and commendable fidelity. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, of Colebrook; North Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 16, of Lancaster, North Star Council, No. 13, Royal and Select Masters, of Colebrook; North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lancaster; and is senior grand deacon of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. He is also a member of Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Foresters. He married, April 22, 1892, Mary Bedell, who was born March 7, 1860, daughter of Hazen Bedell, of Colebrook (see Bedell).

(111) Warren Edwin, youngest child of Benjamin and Sally H. (Harriman) Drew, was born in Stewartstown, December 10, 1827, and died on the homestead where he had spent his life, March 10, 1894. He was educated in the district and private schools of Stewartstown, receiving about the same amount of mental training that other boys of the neighborhood in similar circumstances received. Being studious and having a retentive memory he qualified himself to teach, and in the course of a few years taught eight terms of school. He had been a farmer boy, and as a man he loved to till the soil,

and while not engaged in teaching gave his attention to agriculture. There was no time in his life when he was not a farmer, and in following that vocation he made a good living and always had his farm in a fine state of cultivation; but his qualifications for other affairs were well known to those who knew him, and he was called to fill various political offices, which he did in a manner so efficient as to receive the approbation of those he served. He was superintendent of schools of Stewartstown for eight years, 1849 to 1857; town clerk three years, 1851 to 1854; selectman 1863-64-67-68-69-70-83-85; representative in 1857-58; county commissioner from 1861 to 1864; county treasurer from 1868 to 1870; a member of the state board of equalization from the time of its organization until the time of his death; and a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1876. In political faith he was a Democrat, a believer in the precepts and traditions of Jefferson and Jackson. Liberal in religious opinions and affiliating with no church, he was yet a moral man of strictly temperate habits. When the grange was instituted he saw the benefit it might bring to the farmer, and became a member of the organization and later master. He married, March 28, 1852, Marietta Hall, who was born July 7, 1833, daughter of Luther F. and Mary (Piper) Hall, of Stewartstown. Six children were born of this union: John W., Walter, Carrie, Byron, Alice and Hattie H. John W. and Walter are mentioned below; Carrie married Fred H. Noyes; Alice is the widow of Allen Dudley, and resides in Colebrook; Byron receives further mention in this article; Hattie H. married James F. Carr, and lived in Colebrook.

(IV) John Webster, eldest child of Edwin W. and Marietta (Hall) Drew, was born in Stewartstown, April 25, 1854. After leaving the common schools where he acquired his education, he became a clerk in the general store of Crawford & Frye, of Colebrook, where he was employed about one and a half years, and then for J. W. Cooper & Son in the same capacity for an equal length of time. Having obtained a practical idea of merchandising, he then bought an interest in the firm of Wentworth & Capren, which two years later became Wentworth, Capren & Drew. This partnership continued three years, and then Mr. Drew became sole proprietor and carried on the business for the next five years. He then admitted his cousin, Warren Edwin Drew, as a partner, and the firm became J. W. Drew & Company, later W. E. & J. W. Drew, and in 1901 John W. Drew again became sole owner of the business which he has since carried on alone. Mr. Drew has been in the mercantile business for a number of years and has experienced the changes incident to a long period of time, and is now a prosperous merchant and one among the old and time-tried traders of the town. Following the example of his ancestors, he has always voted the Democratic ticket, but has never held public office. He is a member of the three great fraternal societies: is a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, of Colebrook, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. He married, November 11, 1882, Bessie G. Marshall, of Colebrook, who was born July 6, 1862, daughter of John C., and Sarah (Gilman) Marshall.

(IV) Walter, second son and child of Edwin W. and Marietta (Hall) Drew, was born March 27, 1857. He obtained his education in the public schools of Stewartstown, at Colebrook Academy, and at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden. Later he began the study of law in the office of William H. Shurtleff, which he continued there for two

years, and then three years more in the office of James I. Parsons, of Colebrook, and for two years he was a clerk to Mr. Parsons. At the age of twenty-one he was chosen superintendent of the public schools of Stewartstown, and occupied that position from 1878 to 1882. Three years later he was appointed deputy sheriff of Coos county and discharged the duties of that office five years. For fifteen years he was a member of the school board, and member of the board of selectmen five years, two years of which time he was chairman. During President Cleveland's first administration he held the office of deputy collector and inspector of customs at Colebrook four years. He was appointed member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, a position he still occupies. He is also a member of the Democratic state central committee. He owns one-half the stock of the Colebrook Electric Company, and the entire plant which furnishes the power. He is an insurance broker and lumber dealer and the agent of corporations, chiefly the Maine Central and Boston & Maine railroad companies, in cases in which they are parties in litigation. Mr. Drew's business ability is well known, and in the councils of his party his opinions are of weight. He is a member of Patrons of Husbandry, and also of Knights of Pythias and of Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, in which he is prominent. He married, March, 1873, in Colebrook, Iva Hortense Hurd, who was born in Maidstone, Vermont, September 19, 1861, daughter of Dr. Stephen and Mary Lovilla (Morris) Hurd (see Morris, IX). She completed her education in Colebrook Academy, and was a teacher at the time of her marriage. She is an able elocutionist, and taught that art in the public schools of Stratford. Two children have been born to this union: Lucy Abby and Marietta. Lucy A. graduated from the Colebrook high school, and at sixteen years of age began teaching. She afterward attended Colebrook Academy one year; Lancaster Academy one year; Portland (Maine) one year; and completed the three year course in the Boston School of Speech and Expression in one year, and is now a teacher of elocution. Marietta graduated in 1907 from the Colebrook Academy, where she had the honor of being the valedictorian of her class. Lucy A. and Marietta entered the New Hampshire College at Durham in the fall of 1907, the latter being the youngest student in college.

(IV) Byron, third son and fourth child of Edwin W. and Marietta (Hall) Drew, was born on his present farm at Stewartstown, New Hampshire, March 30, 1863. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Colebrook Academy. Being the youngest son he remained on the home farm, which contains about four hundred acres. Like most of his kin he is a Democrat in politics, and served as selectman in 1888, and from 1901 to 1906. He attends the Methodist Church, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Grange. Byron Drew is a man of whole-souled and generous disposition with a cheerful temperament which makes him a general favorite in the community. Byron Drew married, July 2, 1887, Cora, daughter of John and Julia (Gansby) Gould, of Colebrook. They have two children: Eva B., born March 29, 1888, and Edwin Warren, June 2, 1902.

(Second Family).

The origin of this name cannot be accurately determined. It is to be met with in England, Scotland and Wales, and appears in the early records of New England.

The family now in hand was established in New Hampshire subsequent to the American Revolution, and is not the posterity of an early immigrant.

(I) Tradition says that Abednego Drew came from England at about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and settling in Barrington, New Hampshire, engaged in tilling the soil. The maiden surname of his wife was Swain, and his children were: Swain, Mary, married N. Brock, and Sarah Ann (who became the wife of Andrew Meserve).

(II) Swain Drew, eldest child and only son of Abednego Drew, was born at Barrington in 1816. He was a blacksmith by trade and also cultivated a farm. He married Matilda Hall, daughter of David Hall, of Barrington, and she bore him four children, namely: Alice, died at the age of two years. Richard A., who will be again referred to. Abednego, born May 19, 1839, died November 9, 1900. Elizabeth (Mrs. C. O. Baker, of Dover).

(III) Richard A. Drew, second child and eldest son of Swain and Matilda (Hall) Drew, was born in Barrington, February 12, 1838. The major portion of his active life has been devoted to the carriage maker's trade in his native town, and he is still living. He is a Republican in politics. In 1859 he married Elizabeth Tibbetts, daughter of John Tibbetts. She died in 1884, and he subsequently married for his second wife Nellie Ford, of Dover. His first wife was the mother of three children, namely: John S., who is mentioned at greater length in the succeeding paragraph. Annie, wife of Albert Hayes. Herman, died young.

(IV) John Drew, eldest child of Richard A. and Elizabeth (Tibbetts) Drew, was born in Barrington, January 4, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Barrington and Durham, and acquired a knowledge of carriage-making under the direction of his father. For a number of years afterward he was employed as a journeyman carriage-maker, and he has also worked at the carpenter's trade to some extent. In 1901 he purchased the carriage manufacturing establishment of Jasper Randlett, which has been located at No. 223 Centre avenue, Dover, for about forty-five years, and he is now transacting an extensive business, producing vehicles of a superior quality and also giving his special attention to repairing. Mr. Drew is well and favorably known in business circles, and among the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with whom he affiliates. In politics he is a Republican. He married Martha Randlett, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Ann (French) Randlett, of Durham.

Among the finest families that first trod the soil of New England and bore a conspicuous part in subduing the savage and the establishment of the civilization of its time, was that of Denison. Its representatives are now found in every part of the United States, and are noted for fine minds and fine character. The ancestor of most of these bearing the name had a most romantic career, and left an indelible impress upon the formative history of New England. He was of vigorous physical, as well as mental makeup, and his posterity is numerous and of credit to its noble origin.

(I) John Denyson was living in Stortford, in Hertfordshire, England, in 1567, and died there, of the plague, in 1582.

(II) William, son of John Denyson, was baptized at Stortford, February 3, 1571, and was married, November 7, 1603, to Margaret (Chandler) Monck. He was well seated at Stortford, but hearing of the promise of the New England colonies decided to cast his lot with the Puritans there. His

eldest son, James Denyson, was a clergyman, and remained in England. The parents, with three sons, Daniel, Edward and George, crossed the ocean in 1631 and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1634. They bore a prominent part in social and religious life there. John Eliot, the apostle, was a tutor in their family. William Denison died at Roxbury, January 25, 1653, and his wife, February 23, 1645.

(III) Captain George, fourth son of William and Margaret C. (Monck) Denison, was born in Stortford in 1618, and was baptized there December 10, 1620. He married (about 1640) Bridget Thompson, who was born September 11, 1622, daughter of John and Alice Thompson, of Preston, Northamptonshire, England. Bridget died in 1643, leaving daughters. Sarah and Hannah, born 1641 and 1643, respectively. After the death of his wife Captain Denison went to England and joined Cromwell's army. He was severely wounded in the battle of Naseby, and was nursed back to health by Lady Ann Borodel, at the home of her father, John Borodel. As soon as his strength was restored he married her, and in 1645 they came to New England and lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts, continuing their residence there until 1651, when they located with their family in New London, Connecticut. Captain Denison distinguished himself as a soldier in the Pequot war, and again rendered valuable service to the colony after his return from England, rising to the rank of colonel. He was also prominent in civil life. His children, born of the second marriage, were: John, Ann, Borodel, George, William, Margaret and Mary. (Mention of William and descendants follows in this article).

(IV) John, eldest son of Captain George Denison and his second wife, Ann Borodel, was born July 14, 1646, and died in 1698. He was married November 26, 1667, to Phebe Lay, who died in 1699.

(V) Robert, son of John and Phebe (Lay) Denison, was born September 7, 1673, in Stonington, and died there in 1737. He was married (first) in 1696, to Joanna Stanton, who died in 1715, and he was married (second) in 1717, to Dorothy Stanton, a widow.

(VI) Thomas, son of Robert and Joanna (Stanton) Denison, was born October 20, 1709, in Stonington, and was a clergyman. He affiliated first with the Congregational Church, then became a Separatist, and subsequently a Baptist, and ended his life in the Congregational affiliation. He preached in New London and Windham Center, Connecticut, and died in Pomfret, that state, October 24, 1787. His wife was Elizabeth Bailey.

(VII) David, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bailey) Denison, was born October 30, 1756, in Stonington, and lived in Pomfret, Connecticut, and Guildhall, Vermont, and died in the latter town May 23, 1838. He was married (first), December 9, 1779, to Sarah Spaulding; and (second), to Ann Paine. His daughter Ann became the wife of Anderson Dana (see Dana VI).

(VIII) John P., son of David and Ann (Paine) Denison, was born September 8, 1808, in Guildhall, Vermont, and passed the latter part of his life in Wyandotte, Kansas, where he was still living in 1880. In early life he was an associate judge in Vermont, and a successful farmer. He was married May 9, 1841, to Mary S. Cooper.

(IX) Henry Willard, son of John P. and Mary S. (Cooper) Denison, was born May 11, 1846, in Guildhall, Vermont. He worked on the farm, attended the common schools, and also the academy at Lancaster on the removal of the family to New

Hampshire. As a school boy he gave no evidence of future greatness, leading the life of the common boy in games, pastimes and frolics. When about fifteen years of age he entered the printing office of *The Coos Republican*, and served his apprenticeship at the case, and afterwards worked a brief time in Philadelphia as a compositor. At this time Charles A. Dana was Assistant Secretary of War. Dana and Denison's father were cousins, and Dana had spent a season during his college days at the Denison homestead; and, when young Denison, becoming sick of his occupation, wrote Dana for a job in Washington, he received this reply: "Come on at once; no son of John P. Denison shall want for a position here if I can secure one for him." On reaching Washington he entered the Treasury Department at once. While a government clerk he read law by night until he fitted for practice and was admitted to the bar.

While attending school in Lancaster he had formed an attachment for Miss Nellie E. Cross, the youngest daughter of Colonel Ephraim and Abigail (Everett) Cross. Colonel Cross was a man of some military reputation, acquired in the days of Andrew Jackson, when the martial spirit of New England was more apparent than prior to our civil war, and then it was the colonel commanded the Forty-second Regiment of New Hampshire state militia.

Mrs. Ephraim Cross, the mother of Nellie Cross, was a daughter of Judge Richard Clair Everett, of the New Hampshire bench, who as a boy of seventeen had served as one of Washington's body-guard and was also one of the General's military family throughout the Revolutionary war.

Her three sons were all in the civil war. Colonel E. E. Cross was colonel of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, long acting as a brigadier and fell at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, at the head of his command, First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; Richard E. succeeded to the command of the regiment. Frank was a lieutenant in the same regiment. A son also of Colonel Ephraim by an earlier wife (Nelson Cross) rose to the rank of major-general by brevet.

Miss Nellie Cross was a bright, attractive young lady, and possessed considerable poetic talent. In the fall of 1868 young Denison received the appointment of marshal to the consular court at Yokohama, Japan, and in 1872 was made consul to that port, and at the expiration of his consulship about 1876, upon recommendation of Honorable John A. Bingham, U. S. minister to Japan, was admitted to practice before the courts in that country. During the term of his practice he returned to this country and was united in marriage to Miss Cross, at the home of General Nelson Cross, in Brooklyn, New York. Soon after marriage they returned to Yokohama where after a lucrative practice at the bar of four years, he was called by his Emperor to the office of legal adviser to the foreign office. By some it is presumed that his success in the settlement of a suit against the government regarding a mining claim was the reason for his being soon thereafter called by the government to this position. This office he has held since 1880, and although he has three times tendered his resignation it has been refused each time. He is now (July, 1907) on a two years' vacation, during which he will attend The Hague conference as one of the judges of that tribunal serving his Emperor his second term, having received his second appointment last November as the legal adviser of the foreign office. He has been influential in directing the foreign policy of Japan

for a quarter of a century and to his efforts the wonderful progress of the nation is more due than to that of any other man. He is one of the best authorities on international law of any living man today. He has received first-class decorations of all the orders which the Japanese government can confer, and has refused three decorations tendered him by foreign governments.

The man and the influence he exerts is best given by an English correspondent of a London journal, made at the close of the Portsmouth conference: "He is a modest man, this Denison, one who has always kept himself in the background, and his work for a quarter of a century is merged, unidentified, in the general accomplishment of the government which he serves. Denison prefers the satisfaction that comes from work well done, rather than the praise of the world. He lives quietly in one of the smaller official residences in Tokio, almost a recluse save to his intimate friends, to whom he is said to bring a charming simplicity of manner, a splendid measure of warmth and geniality, and a delightful form of wit and humor.

"It is difficult to single out the particular achievements of this wonderful, silent, reserved man, who stands forever in the background, but there has not been an important foreign office for twenty years in which he has not been consulted.

"At the close of the war with China, Denison received a gift of ten thousand dollars from his Emperor, and the thanks of the royal family. Mr. Denison's work in the affairs of the Japanese government with foreign powers will never be known, nor will his influence among nations in bringing about the late Russo-Japanese treaty ever be divulged, but it is well known that his advice has been adhered to in most cases of complications with foreign powers and also in the late treaty of alliance with Great Britain. He is one of the very few foreigners ever admitted to intimate approach of the Emperor, and his house is filled with costly presents from his Imperial Majesty."

In person Mr. Denison stands a trifle over six feet; of commanding presence, one shoulder slightly depressed. His face is rather mobile, but exceedingly pleasant when lit up by a smile. He is as gentle as a child, but very reserved and circumspect in his intercourse with strangers. His weight is about 180 pounds. He uses a cane in walking. He has no children. His wife is an invalid and spends much of her time at the baths in Germany, while her husband is busy "sawing wood," as he terms his daily labors. He is thoroughly versed in the history of Japan and full of Japanese reminiscences.

(IV) Captain William (2), fourth son of Captain George and Ann Denison, was born in 1655, and married Mrs. Sarah (Stanton) Prentice, widow of Thomas Prentice (2), and daughter of Thomas Stanton. Captain Denison served in King Philip's war, and died March 2, 1715, and his wife died August 7, 1713. Their children were: William, Sarah and George.

(V) William (3), eldest son of William (2) and Sarah Denison, was born March 24, 1687, and was married May 10, 1710, to Mercy Gallup. He resided in Stonington, where he died February 24, 1724, and his wife March 2, 1724, just a week apart, aged thirty-seven and thirty-five years, respectively. Their children were: Mercy, Sarah, Esther, William, Hannah, Benadam, Jonathan and Martha.

(VI) Benadam, second son of William (3) and Mercy (Gallup) Denison, was born February 6, 1721, in Stonington, and passed his life in that

town. He was married (first), February 3, 1742, to Anna Swan, who was born March 10, 1727, and died November 29, 1751. He was married (second), October 18, 1752, to Mrs. Sarah Avery Denison.

(VII) James, son of Benadam and Anna (Swan) Denison, was born August 26, 1745, in Stonington, and died April 26, 1813, in the same town where his life was spent. He was married September 29, 1773, to Eunice Stanton, who died April 19, 1813.

(VIII) Joseph Adams Denison, M. D., eldest son of James and Eunice (Stanton) Denison, was born at Stonington, Connecticut, December 22, 1774. He studied medicine with Dr. Gallup, one of the best known early and most influential of the early settlers of Vermont. He became a resident of Bethel, Vermont, in 1797, and practiced his profession in that town till 1815, when he removed to Royalton, where he died September 5, 1855. He was married, June 9, 1802, in Cornish, New Hampshire, to Rachel Chase, who was born January 10, 1774, and died August 3, 1858, in her eighty-fifth year. She was a daughter of Dudley and Alice (Corbett) Chase (see Chase IX). They had nine children, three of whom died in childhood. The six who reached adult age were: Joseph A. George, an Episcopal minister, who died at Keokuk, Iowa; James, an attorney, who died at San Antonio, Texas; Alice (deceased), who married David W. Grant; Rachel C., who resided in Royalton, and Dudley C., a prominent lawyer of Royalton.

(IX) Joseph Adams (2) Denison, M. D., was born in Bethel, Vermont. He studied medicine with his father, attended the medical school at Woodstock, Vermont, took a classical course at the University of Vermont, and a course of lectures at the medical department of Yale College. He spent all of his professional life in Royalton, where he died. He married Eliza Skinner and had twelve children: Eliza, Philander Chase, George Stanton, Eleanor Porter, James, Alice, Lucy, Franklin, Clara, Charles, Susan and Fanny.

(X) James Denison, son of Joseph A. (2) and Eliza (Skinner) Denison, was born in Royalton, January 9, 1837, and was educated in the School for the Deaf at Hartford, Connecticut. He is a foremost educator of the deaf, and for twenty-five years has been a teacher in Kendall School for the Deaf at Kendall Green, Washington, D. C. His proficiency as an educator brought to him the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Columbia College, now George Washington University. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian. He was married, December 26, 1859, to Elizabeth Lindsay, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, daughter of Richard and Sophronisby (Fiske) Lindsay, of Salem. She died October 26, 1902, in Washington. Six children were born to this union as follows: George Stanton, Elizabeth Lindsay, Edward Thayer, Richard Lindsay (died an infant), Lindsay and Raymond Chase. Lindsay is one of the five associate editors of the *New York Sun*, and has been at different times editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, *Everybody's* and *Ridge-way's* magazines.

(XI) Raymond Chase Denison, M. D., youngest child of James and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Denison, was born in Washington, D. C., October 31, 1876, and was educated at the Friends' Select School, Columbia College, and George Washington University, graduating from the latter institution in 1907. He subsequently passed a year at Easton Dispensary, Washington. He suffered from malaria and in 1900 removed to Berlin, New Hampshire, on account of his health. There he has a good practice, and has been county physician seven years. He is a mem-

ber of the Coos County Medical Association, the New Hampshire Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Berlin Lodge No. —, of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is (1907) exalted ruler. He married, June 1, 1900, in Washington, Marian Elizabeth, daughter of Fred Herring, inventor of the Herring safe, and manager of the Herring Safe Company.

The Scotch-Irish who settled in southern New Hampshire in the early part of the eighteenth century, though a plain people, making no claims to anything but honesty, industrious habits, and morality, possessed sterling qualities and native ability. The Burns family, in whose veins still course a strong current of Scotch blood, is representative of the race as it exists today.

(I) Thomas Burns, the first known ancestor of the family now in hand, was a native of Scotland. The maiden name of his wife was Margaret Leslie.

(II) John, eldest son and second child of Thomas and Margaret (Leslie) Burns, was born in Scotland about 1701, and resided for a time in the north of Ireland. He left Londonderry for America in 1736, accompanied by his wife and three children, and upon his arrival his family had been increased by the addition of another child, who was born during the voyage. Locating in Nottingham West, now Hudson, New Hampshire, he remained there ten years, and in 1746 he went to that part of Dunstable afterward Amherst and now Milford, as one of the early settlers, transporting his family and household goods in a birch canoe up the Merrimack and Souhegan rivers and into Nonantum brook to their new home in the wilderness. He located on land lying in the northwestern part of the old Dunstable township, on the east side of the Brookline line, and his first camp fire was kindled beside a large rock, the identity of which has been preserved. The farm which he cleared and improved is now owned by C. R. Cutts. The name of his wife does not appear in the records. His children were: Mary, born in Ireland, May, 1730; became the wife of William Wallace and died in Milford, May 8, 1815; John, who will be again referred to; George, born in Ireland, 1734; Jane, born at sea, 1736, became the wife of Joseph Gould, whom she survived, and died in Harvard, Massachusetts, June 10, 1834, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years; Betsy, born in Nottingham West, 1738, became the wife of Ebenezer Hopkins, of Milford, and died 1792; Sarah, born 1743, married John Patterson, of Amherst, and died October 28, 1795; and Thomas, mentioned hereinafter.

(III) John (2) second child and eldest son of John (1) Burns, was born in Ireland, March 28, 1732. He cleared one hundred acres of the finest land in Milford, and he served with the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts regiment in the Revolutionary war. The History of Milford states that he resided on the farm which is now (or was recently) owned by Michael Holland. He died in Milford, January 16, 1825. About 1761 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Jones of Wellington, Massachusetts. His children were: John, Daniel, Elizabeth, Moses, Joseph, Mary and Joshua.

(IV) Joseph, fourth son and fifth child of John (2) and Elizabeth (Jones) Burns, was born in Milford, March 4, 1770. He resided upon a farm located just south of Milford village, on the westerly side of the Brookline road, recently owned by his grandson, George Duncklee, and he died there De-

cember 1, 1852. He married Nancy A. Farrington, born March 24, 1766, died November 22, 1854, and had a family of nine children: Joseph, Rufus, Nancy, William Bela, Sophronia, Ira (died young), Indiana, Ira and Ralph. All were born in Milford.

(V) Ralph, youngest son and child of Joseph and Nancy A. (Farrington) Burns, was born in Milford, November 6, 1805. He was a farmer, and resided for intervals in Milford, Hebron, Brookline and Hollis, and his death occurred suddenly in the last-named town, March 5, 1884. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was a Democrat. During his younger days he was in the state militia, serving as a gunner in an artillery regiment. April 15, 1830, he married Elizabeth Duncklee Pierce, born in Merrimack, September 23, 1811, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Duncklee) Pierce, the former of whom was a sea captain, and descended from the same ancestry as that of President Franklin Pierce. Of this union there is but one son.

(VI) Brooks Pierce, only child of Ralph and Elizabeth Duncklee (Pierce) Burns, was born in Brookline, August 12, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and when a young man turned his attention to tilling the soil, which he followed in Hollis with good results for many years. A short time since he established himself in the grocery and variety business in Nashua, and his prospects for success in that line of trade are promising. He still retains his residence in Hollis, owning and occupying, with his son, Bear Rock farm, which has been his home ever since 1856. In politics he acts independently, preferring to support candidates for public office who in his estimation are the best qualified to serve, irrespective of party.

On May 7, 1879, Mr. Burns was married in Nashua to Harriet Josephine Lund, born in Milford, October 22, 1855, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Crosby) Lund. Her father was an able mechanic. Mrs. Burns died in Hollis, April 7, 1886, leaving four children: Bessie Crosby, born March 5, 1880; Lizzie Duncklee, born October 2, 1881 (became the wife of Louis Dudley, a prosperous farmer of Hollis); Joseph Warren, born September 16, 1883, and Robert Brooks, born May 16, 1885. The latter, who is now residing at Bear Rock Farm, married Addie L. Keith. All were born in Hollis and educated in the public schools.

In 1890 occurred the first annual reunion of the descendants of John Burns, the immigrant, which was held in an attractive grove located on his original farm, in the immediate vicinity of the John Burns Rock, previously referred to as the site of his first camp fire. In 1904 Mr. Brooks P. Burns determined to preserve the grove and rock as memorial to his sturdy ancestor, and also as a permanent meeting place for the future annual gatherings of his descendants, who are now scattered from Maine to California. He accordingly organized a stock company, which as the John Burns Park Association is legally incorporated under the laws of New Hampshire, and a sufficient sum has been realized from the sale of certificates of stock among the members to purchase the grove. The old Burns Rock now bears upon its side a bronze tablet with an appropriate inscription, which will henceforward serve as a fitting monument to the first white settler in the town of Milford. The president of this association is Charles H. Burns, of Nashua.

(III) Thomas, third son and seventh child of John (1) Burns, was born in Nottingham West, now Hudson, in 1740. He was a farmer, and resid-



Charles A. Burns

ed on property he owned on the Federal Hill road, where he died, March, 1811. He married, August 1763, Elizabeth Harkness, born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, died in Hollis. Their children were: Thomas, Betsey, James, John, Martha, Molly, Samuel, Hannah and Ruth.

(IV) Samuel, fourth son and seventh child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Harkness) Burns, born in Milford, September 17, 1779, died September 20, 1817, was a farmer and resided on his father's homestead. He was selectman in Milford from 1807 to 1817, dying in office. He was a strong man, and died of brain fever. His funeral was the largest ever held in Milford. He married, February 12, 1801, Abigail Jones, born in Milford, daughter of Jonathan Jones. She was a woman of great strength of mind, and of most excellent character. She died in Milford, November 19, 1854. Their children were: Abigail, Eliza H., Freeman, Lydia Jones, Charles A., two who died young, names not known, and Emeline.

(V) Charles A., second son and fifth child of Samuel and Abigail (Jones) Burns, born in Milford, January 19, 1809, died of fever at Milford, July 25, 1857, was a farmer. He was a man who read and thought much, and became so imbued with anti-slavery ideas that he became an active and prominent worker in the little band of anti-slavery agitators which existed in Milford, and entertained at his house such distinguished workers for emancipation as Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass. He married, December 31, 1833, Elizabeth Hutchinson, born in Milford, June 18, 1816, daughter of Abel and Betsey (Bartlett) Hutchinson. She died September 4, 1885. Both were persons of the highest character, and well known for their intelligence and worth. Their children were: Charles Henry, Edward Alonzo, Annie Elizabeth, Mark Fordyce, George Hutchinson, Samuel Albert, Fred Morton, Robert and Richard.

(VI) Charles Henry, eldest child of Charles A. and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Burns, born in Milford, January 19, 1835, spent his early life on his father's farm, and after acquiring what learning was to be obtained in the common schools of Milford, entered Appleton Academy, at New Ipswich, at that time under the management of Professor Quimby, from which he graduated in 1854. From the age of seventeen to twenty-one he taught school in winter at Ashby, Massachusetts, and in New Ipswich and Lyndeborough. Deciding to make the law his vocation in life, he pursued his legal studies in the office of Colonel O. W. Lull in Milford, and subsequently attended the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in the class of 1858. In May of the same year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar in Massachusetts, and in October following he was admitted to the New Hampshire bar. In January, 1859, he commenced the practice of law at Wilton, where he has since resided, although of late years his extended practice through Hillsborough county, and the state, has necessitated the removal of his office to Nashua. From the beginning he showed a marked fitness for his chosen profession, and his progress was continuous and his success assured. In the process of time he was called into the highest order of cases, and for the past twenty-five years this class of litigation has claimed his entire attention. For a quarter of a century he has been prominently connected with the railroad legislation of the state, making the leading arguments in most of the important hearings before legislative committees, which have been

published in pamphlet form, and are now a part of the railroad literature and history of the state.

Mr. Burns' practice has not been confined entirely to civil cases, however. He has been engaged in some of the most celebrated murder trials that have ever been brought before the courts of the state. He took a leading part in securing the conviction of Major for poisoning his wife, and successfully defended Brown, who was charged with killing his neighbor Wood. The interest in the latter case was widespread, and the trial hotly contested. A peculiar feature of the case was the age of the parties, Brown being eighty-three and Wood seventy-one. He also defended Hodgman, charged with wife-murder, and secured his acquittal.

Mr. Burns is an able lawyer in all branches of the profession, but excels in advocacy. Naturally qualified for public speaking and gifted with extraordinary oratorical powers, he has by constant training and practice made himself one of the leading orators and advocates of the state, at the bar, on the stump, and on all those varied occasions when a public speaker is called upon to address the people. His argument is lucid, his style incisive, and his diction polished and elegant. He delivered the oration at the laying of the corner stone of the new town house at Milford; at the dedication of the town house in Greenville; at the dedication of the soliders' and sailors' monument at Nashua; at the dedication of the monument in honor of Matthew Thornton at Thornton's Ferry; on General Miller at the Dedication of Miller Park; at the dedication of the new Masonic hall at Milford; at the dedication of the Masonic Temple at Wilton, and the centennial address on the one hundredth anniversary of the town of Milford, together with many other addresses.

Trained up in the abolition school by a father whose most sincere wishes and most efficient efforts were for the elevation of the oppressed, Mr. Burns was naturally a supporter of progress and reform in all things possible, and a Republican from the founding of the party; and while little more than a boy he took the stump to advocate the principles and measures of that organization. His work drew attention to his ability and merits, and he was chosen to fill various public positions. In 1864 and 1865 he was chosen county treasurer of Hillsborough county. He was also a member of the New Hampshire state senate in 1873 and again in 1879, and in both years was chairman of the judiciary committee, and took a prominent part in shaping legislation in those years. In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Cheney county solicitor for Hillsborough county, and was subsequently reelected twice to that office by the people, the constitution of the state in the meantime having been changed so as to make the office elective instead of appointive. He held the office in all seven years. In 1881 he was appointed United States district attorney for New Hampshire, and in February, 1885, was re-appointed to that office, holding the same for six years. He was appointed by Governor Head in 1879 on his staff, judge advocate-general with the rank of brigadier general. He was a delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and represented the New Hampshire delegation on the committee on resolutions. He was one of the three New Hampshire delegates who strenuously opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine for president, at first voting for Mr. Bristow and finally for Mr. Hayes. He was selected to preside at the Republican state convention held in Concord, September 10, 1878, and on assuming the

chair delivered a speech in favor of honest money and national faith, and again at the convention of the Greenback party, which had but recently won a victory in Maine. The public mind was full of false theories on financial questions, and this speech created a deep impression throughout the state. Although he did not enter the field as a candidate he had strong support in the legislature of 1883 for U. S. senator, receiving over forty votes. In all the public positions he has been called to fill, Mr. Burns has discharged the duties incident to them in a manner to bring him the approval of the public and of his own conscience.

Mr. Burns is interested in literature and historical research and is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and the New England Historical Genealogical Society. He was among the founders of the Wilton Library, and has served as chairman of the board of trustees of the institution for a quarter of a century. In 1874 Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree of M. A. upon him. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree, and is a past master of Clinton Lodge, F. and A. M., at Wilton, and a past high priest of King Solomon Chapter, R. A. M., of Milford. He has also served as district grand master of the grand lodge. His part in the business world is known by the fact that he is president of the First National Bank of Nashua, and of the Guaranty Savings Bank of the same city, and also of the Petersboro railroad.

He was married January 19, 1856, to Sarah N. Mills, of Milford, daughter of the late John Mills, a prominent citizen of that town. Her mother was Sarah (Putnam) Mills, a daughter of the late Aaron K. Putnam, of Wilton. Four of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Burns are living. Charles A., the eldest, is a merchant in Boston. (See notice in later paragraph). Ben Emery, the second, is a law partner of his father, and resides in Nashua; he married Nina Isabel Herrick, of New York, and they have two children: Arthur and Ruth. Sarah E., the third, is the wife of W. A. Gregg, of Nashua, and the mother of two children: Donald Burns Gregg, a teacher in the military academy at Manley's, New York; and James Donald Gregg. Blanche, the fourth, resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Burns is the owner of a fine estate at Wilton, on which is located a handsome modern residence. The entire home is finely furnished, and herein he finds relaxation and repose from the cares of his large and active law practice. In this home is one of the finest libraries in this section of New England. In this haven of rest was celebrated, January 19, 1906, the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Burns, and, incidentally, the seventy-first birthday of the groom. This was one of the most notable events of the kind in the state. It was attended by more than six hundred guests, and extended through the afternoon and evening. Those present included statesmen, jurists and leading professional men of all classes, of the state, as well as some of the poorest of his neighbors. All alike received the hearty welcome that flows so readily from the big, warm hearts of this worthy couple. They were assisted in receiving by Governor McLane, one of their neighbors. On a previous occasion when their silver wedding anniversary was observed, they were assisted in receiving by Governor Head. On the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary, Mr. Burns had called together to dinner all the living descendants of his father. Thirty gathered around the board, and seventeen

of these were males bearing the name of Burns, a pretty sure indication that the name will long live, and 'tis hoped that those bearing it will emulate the example so worthily placed before them by their forebears.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns have been through life active members of the Congregational Church, but they have not confined their support to this alone, for impartially they extend the helping hand to all causes of Christianity.

(VII) Charles Alonzo, eldest son of General Charles H. and Sarah N. (Mills) Burns, was born in Wilton, January 3, 1863. He acquired his education in the common schools of Wilton, at St. Paul's School, Concord, and the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, graduating from the latter with the class of 1881. He first entered into the business of manufacturing cotton yarn at the mills in Wilton, and later connected himself with the Union Soapstone Company of Boston, becoming proprietor of the company in 1900. He conducts a soapstone, marble and slate business operating quarries in Vermont. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist, and is chairman of the executive committee of the Congregational church at Somerville, Massachusetts, where he resides. He is a Republican and now (1907) represents ward five in the Somerville board of aldermen. He is a Mason and past master of Clinton Lodge, No. 52, of Wilton, New Hampshire, also a member of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, Milford, New Hampshire, and Demolay Commandery, Knight Templars, Boston. He married, October 21, 1885, Lulie C. Jones, who was born in Lyndeboro, New Hampshire, daughter of Dr. William C. and Harriet Jones, of Lyndeboro. She died August 25, 1896. Three children were born to them: Robert A., Charles Henry, 2nd, and Elizabeth.

(VII) Ben Emery, youngest son and eighth child of Charles H. and Sarah N. (Mills) Burns, was born in Wilton, July 21, 1872. He attended the common schools of Wilton, New Hampshire, and a private school in Billerica, Massachusetts. In 1891 he was graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, then took a special course at Harvard University, and in 1894 entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1897, and admitted to the bar the same year in Suffolk county. At once entering upon the practice of his profession, he spent two years in the office of General E. R. Champlin, of Boston. He then went to Nashua and became a partner in the law with his father, the firm taking the name of Burns & Burns, and doing a very large business. He is at present one of the United States commissioners of New Hampshire. Mr. Burns, like his father, is a loyal Republican, and interested in political affairs. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the University Club of Boston, the New Hampshire Club of Boston, and of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in New Rochelle, New York, November 3, 1903, Nina Isabel Herrick, daughter of William H. and Harriet (Mollison) Herrick, of New Rochelle, formerly of Oswego, New York. They have two children: Arthur and Ruth Herrick.

This name does not seem to be very numerously represented in the United States, but it has always had valuable representatives down through the generations from the early settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It has been known in the professions and in various occupations, and is still creditably repre-

represented in New England. One of its leading representatives was reckoned among the most successful newspaper men of the country, namely, Wilbur F. Story, founder of the *Chicago Times*. A leading representative in New England today, Fred M. Story, whose sketch is found in this article, is very actively identified with the great telephone interests of New England.

(I) William Story, carpenter, came from Norwich, Norfolk county, England, in 1637, as a servant of Samuel Dix, being then twenty-three years old. He embarked April 8, 1637, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. A deed on record shows that he sold a lot of land in Ipswich previous to February 12, 1643, to William Knowlton. He purchased two lots of land adjoining other land of which he was then possessed, January 1, 1655. He was a subscriber to Major Denison in 1648, and owned a share and a half in Plum Island in 1664. In 1679 he was a voter in town affairs, and at that time was called William, Sr. He was a surveyor of highways in 1662, and was also called carpenter. The records show that he was possessed of land in Chebacco, November 10, 1652, this land adjoining John Webster on the northwest. On May 8, 1649, he purchased a farm of ninety acres from Henry Archer, which land had been granted to Archer by the town of Ipswich, and lying beyond Chebacco Falls. In 1671 he had permission to operate a mill on the Chebacco river, and in February, 1672, Abraham Perkins complained against him for taking a lot of green "oke timber" which he drew from the farm of said Perkins on the south side of Chebacco river "either off the commons or my farm." His children were: William, Mary, Hannah and Seth.

(II) Deacon Seth, second son of William Story, was born in 1646, in Ipswich, and died there October 9, 1732, aged eighty-six years. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were: Zachariah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Martha, Seth and Damaris.

(III) Deacon Zachariah, eldest child of Deacon Seth and Elizabeth Story, was born March 14, 1684, in Ipswich, and settled in that part of the town which became the town of Chebacco, where he died February 16, 1774, near the close of his ninetieth year. He married (intention published July 14, 1714) Rachel Andrews, and they were the parents of Jeremy, Lucy, Rachel, Nehemiah, Deborah, Isaac, Nathan, Jessie and Jerusha.

(IV) Jeremiah, or Jeremy, eldest child of Deacon Zachariah and Rachel (Andrews) Story, was born May 21, 1715, in Chebacco, Massachusetts, where he passed his life. He was a ship carpenter by occupation. He was married (intention published May 20, 1737) to Margaret Harris, and they became the parents of five sons: Jeremiah, Zachariah, Nathan, Thomas and Joseph.

(V) Nathan, third son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Harris) Story, was a farmer, and like his father a ship carpenter. The following is the record of Nathan Story as it appears in the Revolutionary War Rolls of Massachusetts: Nathan Story, Manchester, Massachusetts, was a private in Captain Moses Hart's company, Colonel Paul Dudley Sergeant's regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775; enlisted May 16, 1775; service twenty-six days; also, Captain John Wiley's company, Colonel Sergeant's (Twenty-eighth) regiment; company return (probably October, 1775); also, order for bounty coat dated December 13, 1775; also sergeant, Colonel Henry Jackson's regiment; Continental pay accounts for service from May 27, 1777, to December 31, 1779; residence, Manchester; credited to the town

of Manchester; also, Ensign Jabez Barney's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment, commanded by (Lieutenant Colonel) William S. Smith; pay roll for November, 1778; also Lieutenant Colonel David Cobb's (2d) company, Colonel Jackson's regiment; muster roll for April, 1779, dated Pawtucket; engaged May 27, 1777; term three years; also, Second Company commanded by Lieutenant Thomas Edwards, Colonel Jackson's regiment; company return certified at Camp Providence, July 13, 1779; engaged for the town of Ipswich; also Lieutenant Colonel Cobb's company, Colonel Jackson's regiment; pay rolls for July and October, 1779; also Colonel Jackson's regiment; regimental return made up to December 31, 1779, dated Camp at Providence.

(VI) William, son of Nathan Story, was a farmer and a native of Essex. He moved to Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and became the ancestor of the Storys of that town. He married Lydia Knowlton, who was born February 20, 1784, daughter of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Woodbury) Knowlton. (See Knowlton VIII).

(VII) James Knowlton, son of William and Lydia (Knowlton) Story, was born in Hopkinton, August 17, 1814, and was educated in the common schools and at Hopkinton Academy. From 1835 to 1862 he was a traveling salesman, and sold cigars and confectionery from his wagon throughout New England. After 1862 he was a farmer in Hopkinton. He was a stirring man and well liked, and represented Hopkinton in the general court in 1856-57. He married, in 1835, his second cousin, Sarah Story, who was born in Hopkinton, January 4, 1815, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Chandler) Story, granddaughter of Thomas, who was brother of Nathan (3) of this sketch. Their children were: David B., George M., Sarah Annetto and James Henry.

(VIII) David Burnham, eldest child of James K. and Sarah (Story) Story, was born in Hopkinton, January 19, 1836. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Hopkinton Academy. At the age of eighteen (1854) he became a butcher and pursued that occupation until 1864, at one time being proprietor of a meat market at Concord. In the latter named year he engaged in hotel keeping, opening the Perkins House in Hopkinton village, which was demolished by fire in the year 1872. He then removed to Lake Village, now Lakeport, and conducted the Mount Belknap House until 1876. From that year until 1879 he conducted the Laconia House at Laconia, and then became proprietor of the Hotel Weirs, continuing until 1880, when he assumed the management of Story's Tavern at The Weirs. In 1882 he was the proprietor of the Elmwood House, Laconia. He was a performer on different instruments, and was widely known as a martial and orchestral musician. Mr. Story is a Democrat, active in politics and a frequent incumbent of civil office, holding many minor offices in different towns besides being deputy sheriff of Merrimack county, 1871-73, deputy sheriff of Belknap county from 1874 to 1877, selectman of Laconia in 1881-82, and sheriff of Belknap county from 1883 to 1886. Mr. Story married, in Hopkinton, February 4, 1857, Sarah Jane French, who was born in South Boston, Massachusetts, May 22, 1835, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Stevens) French, and five children were born to them, as follows: James Henry, Ada Stevens, Fred, Williams, Charles Franklin and Benjamin French Story. Benjamin French was born in Bow, 1792, a son of Asa French, who was a farmer, and served in the Continental army and the war of 1812. Benjamin French was for

years a successful school teacher, and in later life a mechanic and farmer. He also participated in the war of 1812.

(IX) Fred. Williams, third child and second son of David B. and Sarah J. (French) Story, was born in Hopkinton, December 9, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Hopkinton, Lake Village and Laconia. At an early age he displayed great proficiency in music, playing in public at eight years of age. In 1872 he was taken by his parents to Lake Village, now Lakeport. He studied the violin at the Boston Conservatory of Music under Julius Eichberg. In 1875 he joined the Belknap Cornet Band, and was a member of that organization until it disbanded. In 1876 David B. Story organized Story's Orchestra, and shortly afterward Fred. W. became its leader and first violinist. This orchestra was composed of some of the best amateur musicians in the state, and gained an enviable reputation in the north country for its rendering of light concert and dance music. He was chosen president of the Schubert Club of Laconia four consecutive years. The membership of this club included about one hundred of the best singers and instrumental performers in that city. He was also president of the Laconia Dramatic Club.

In the spring of 1880 he removed to The Weirs and was associated with his father in the management of the Hotel Weirs, built that spring, and continued with him until 1885, when he purchased from him the railroad cafe business which he carried on in connection with a grocery store, disposing of both branches of business in 1895. During this time he was also agent for the American Express Company. In 1888 he purchased the stationery store of W. F. Chase at Laconia, and enlarged the business by adding pianos, music and musical instruments, and carried on an extensive trade throughout the central and northern parts of the state. He disposed of the stationery department of the business in 1897, and retired from the piano business, January 1, 1898. He was appointed one of a committee of three to construct the lines of the Citizens' Telephone Company of Laconia, and was soon afterward made general manager of the concern, holding that position until November 1, 1897. Immediately afterward he took a position with the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company, with headquarters at Boston, where he continued until July 1, 1900, when he was made general manager of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. He held this position until 1902, and then resigned and returned to Boston to accept the position of assistant to the vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Later he was made vice-president and director in the several subsidiary telephone companies controlled by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and operating throughout New England and New York state. He had always affiliated with the Democratic party, and during each of the Cleveland administrations served as postmaster at The Weirs. For several years he held the office of trustee of the Laconia Public Library. He is a member of Mt. Lebanon Lodge, No. 32, Free and Accepted Masons; Union Royal Arch Chapter, No. 7; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, and Mt. Washington Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, all of Laconia; Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord; and the Boston Athletic and the New Hampshire Club of Boston.

Mr. Story married, December 6, 1887, at Con-

cord, Dolly Frances Wentworth, of Concord, who was born in Concord, September 20, 1859, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Jones) Wentworth (see Wentworth).

This family, which comes of old English CASS stock, is one of the oldest in New Hampshire, and among the distinguished scions who have sprung from it was General Lewis Cass, of Michigan. The family has always been noted for those qualities that have gone so far to put New England in the front rank in the Union, that is—industry, economy, prudence, patience, self-reliance, integrity of the highest character, and a strong regard for religion.

(I) John Cass came to Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1644, where he died April 7, 1675. It is probable that two brothers, Joseph and Samuel, came with him. John married, about 1648, Martha, born in 1633, a daughter of Thomas Philbrick, of Hampton. Their children were: Martha, born October 7, 1649. 2. Joseph, October 5, 1656. 3. Samuel, July 13, 1659. 4. Jonathan, September 13, 1663. 5. Elizabeth, June 4, 1666. 6. Mercy, August 1, 1668. 7. Ebenezer, July 17, 1671. 8. Abigail, January 11, 1674.

(II) Joseph Cass, a son of John Cass, married, January 4, 1677, Mary, born September 11, 1657, a daughter of Thomas Hobbs. She died July 3, 1692, after which he married Widow Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Henry Greene. The children of the first wife were: John, born August 11, 1680, died young. Joseph, born 1685, died January 12, 1687. Mary, February 26, 1687. John, August 19, 1689. By the second wife may have been: Elizabeth, Joseph, born about 1695, Jonathan.

(III) Joseph (2) Cass married Phoebe Nason, November 28, 1720, both of Hampton. They had Nason, born January 28, 1725, died 1804. (Mention of a younger son, Moses, and descendants follows in this article.)

(IV) Nason Cass married Hannah Chandler. Their seventh child and fifth son was Chandler Cass, who was nearly related to Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan.

(V) Chandler Cass, born August 28, 1766, married Dorothy Dyer. He was chiefly a farmer on the site of the present village of East Andover, New Hampshire. Children: Elizabeth, Benjamin, Mary, Enoch, William, Dolly and Chandler.

(VI) Benjamin Cass, born January 10, 1789, died May 14, 1866; married Sarah True, born January 6, 1789, died March 12, 1860. Children: Sarah, born August 9, 1814, died November 8, 1818; William, born May 27, 1816, died January 4, 1820; Hannah T., born November 9, 1819, died November 26, 1890; Benjamin Franklin, born March 21, 1822; John Wesley, born May 26, 1824, died April 15, 1832; William True, born February 7, 1826. Sarah Hunter, born August 29, 1827. Joseph W., born July 1, 1818. Martha Elizabeth, born January 31, 1831, died April 3, 1837.

(VII) William True Cass was born February 7, 1826, under the shadow of old Kearsarge Mountain, in Andover, New Hampshire, son of Benjamin and Sarah (True) Cass, and died May 26, 1901, in Tilton, New Hampshire. His father was a farmer, first in Andover, later in Plymouth for a few years, and the boy grew to manhood among the scenes of a country life. He attended the country schools and was a student at Holmes Academy, Plymouth, for several years. In 1855 the family moved to a farm in that part of Sanbornton which is now Tilton, then known as Sanbornton Bridge. Here



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the future banker followed the vocation of farmer, like his father and grandfather before him. He worked for his uncle one year and carried on his farm for one hundred and fifty dollars, paying his wife's board out of that sum. He sawed his own wood evenings, and in the winter season, when the land could not be tilled, he worked days in a mill, fulling cloth, and in that way lengthened out his purse. But such was not long to be his work, for in January, 1856, he was chosen cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Sanbornton, and commenced his new duties one afternoon, having spent the morning at his labors in the mill. The bank was then but a small affair, and had been in existence only a short time. It occupied one room in the brick dwelling which has been Mr. Cass's residence ever since he took possession of the bank and house together that January day. Although not familiar with banking, he studied the books of the institution until he had mastered them, and knew just how to keep them, and even till his last days he proved a good accountant and well versed in the best methods. The business of the bank rapidly increased, and in 1865 it was made a national bank, with increased capital. Mr. Cass continued cashier until 1889, when he resigned to accept the position of president, which he retained until his death. He was one of the directors of the bank almost from the beginning of his connection with it. In 1870 the Iona Savings Bank was established, largely through the efforts of Mr. Cass, and he was made treasurer, in which office he continued the remainder of his life. He saw the institution grow from a new bank with no deposits to nearly half a million at the time of his death. At the latter date he was the second oldest bank official in the state in point of years of service, having been continuously in the work for more than forty-five years. His long experience in this connection gave him a wide knowledge of affairs in general, and caused his advice to be sought for upon many matters outside of banking interests. He was for eighteen years treasurer of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary, and had been trustee of that institution for forty years. He was also one of the board of three trustees in charge of Park cemetery. He was for two years treasurer of the town, served for several years as moderator at the annual town meeting, and had been supervisor of the checklist, but he never sought political honors, and refused them whenever possible. A man of quiet domestic tastes, he preferred the comforts of home to the excitement of political life, and the pleasures of the outside world never appealed to him to any great extent.

Mr. Cass became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church when only fourteen years of age. He had been connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tilton during the entire period of his life here, had been a class leader for forty years, a member of the quarterly conference, and president of the board of trustees for many years. He was almost all his life a teacher in the Sunday-school, and was at one time superintendent. He was always actively interested in all that pertained to the church, gave liberally to all its benevolences, and never failed to be in his place at all the services unless prevented by sickness. He was a very intelligent Christian man. He loved the doctrines and polity of Methodism, and delighted in strong, earnest, evangelical preaching. He was always a generous supporter of the benevolent enterprises of the church. His knowledge of the Bible gave him an aptness in prayer and speech that was very marked. He held and practiced old-fashioned views of family

piety, constantly maintained his family altar and exercised a generous christian hospitality. He commanded public confidence by his honest upright dealings, so that his fellow citizens trusted him without reserve. He finally allied himself with every moral reform that promised the wellbeing of men, and did not hesitate to speak out boldly in their behalf. In politics Mr. Cass was a Democrat until the Civil war. He then became a Republican, and although loyal to party, he was not slow to see any defects or weaknesses in party lines, and was always ready to help correct the same. His state and his country were always uppermost in his mind, and he was careful to obey his convictions of duty. Therefore, it was his custom to go to the party primaries as a proper place to correct errors or advocate reforms. Mr. Cass married, September 18, 1851, Mary Emery Locke, who still survives him. She was born at East Concord, New Hampshire, September 19, 1830. Their children were: 1. Alfred Locke, born October 28, 1860, died September 1, 1862. 2. Mary Addie, born March 5, 1863, married Abel Wesley Reynolds, October 29, 1889; children: Margaret, born September 23, 1890, died November 8, 1896; Alice, born December 30, 1893; Kenneth Cass, born May 28, 1897; Chester Abel, born February 6, 1900; Arthur Wesley, born April 27, 1902, died October 31, 1902. 3. Arthur T., born April 9, 1865, see forward. 4. William Daniel, born January 27, 1872, died May 7, 1879. Mr. Cass died May 20, 1901. His death came suddenly, after an illness of less than a week, of pneumonia.

(VIII) Arthur True Cass, son of William True and Mary Emery (Locke) Cass, was born April 9, 1865. He was educated in the graded schools of Tilton, and at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in that town, from which he graduated with a thorough college preparatory training at the age of eighteen years. He then became assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank at Tilton, upon whose books he had worked more or less in making entries for several years previous. April 1, 1889, he was made cashier of the bank, which position he has since held, serving also for several years as director. He is president of the Citizens' Ice Company, of Tilton, and from 1885 to 1893 conducted an extensive fire insurance business, which the increasing pressure of his banking duties compelled him to relinquish. He had been active in politics and public affairs, having served as auditor two years; town treasurer two years, and moderator continuously from 1896 to 1902, six years. He was chairman of the Republican town convention, and is now on the executive committee and has been president of the Republican Club of the town. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1901, and served as a member of committee on banks. He took an active part in the debates of the house, and acquitted himself with honor.

He has been a member of the board of education five years; trustee of the Public Library eighteen years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years, and has been the organist at the church since 1883. He is a trustee of the church for six years past, and has been a member of the official board since he was eighteen years old, and a trustee of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. He is a member of Doric Lodge, No. 78, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Tilton, of which he has filled the chairs, and is a member of Meridian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Franklin, Pythagorean Council of Laconia, Mount Horeb Commandery, and Bektash Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord.

He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Mr. Cass is a shrewd politician, a leading citizen, an earnest Methodist, a successful and well known financier, an accomplished gentleman, and socially prominent. He has travelled extensively in this country and Europe.

He married, May 16, 1894, Mary Wallace Packard, born September 10, 1869, at South Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Liberty Dodge and Lucy A. (Kingman) Packard. She is a graduate of Lassel seminary, Auburndale, class of 1889, and also of Emerson College of Oratory, Boston. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; of the Woman's Club of Tilton, and Liberty Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Tilton, of which she is vice-regent. Their children are: Kingman Packard, born April 1, 1898; William True, May 27, 1899; Esther Elizabeth, April 19, 1903.

(IV) Moses, undoubtedly a son of Joseph (2) and Phebe (Nason) Cass, was born March 16, 1729, probably in Hampton, and settled in Sanbornton, New Hampshire, on February 8, 1792, removing thither from Epping. He died in Sanbornton, May 9, 1817, aged eighty-eight years, and nearly two months. He married (first) Molly French, who was the mother of his first child; and (second) Hannah Ciley, who was the mother of seven. His third wife was Mrs. Sarah (Ring) Berry. He had sixteen children in all, some of whom died in infancy. The names preserved are: Levi, Jonathan, Samuel (died young), Moses, Molly, Tabitha, Sally, Simeon, Jacob, Miriam, Betsey, David and Samuel.

(V) Levi, eldest son of Moses and Molly (French) Cass, was born in Epping, and died in Epsom, at the age of seventy years or more. By occupation he was a farmer. He was married, November 30, 1775, to Mary Sherburne, of Northwood, and they had children including Sally, Elizabeth, Rachel, Levi and Samuel.

(VI) Samuel, son of Levi and Mary (Sherburne) Cass, was born August 17, 1786, in Epsom, and died there October 31, 1863, aged seventy-seven. He was a farmer. He was married, March 6, 1806, to Mary Chesley, born in Epsom, who died there November 19, 1866. Their children were: Sally, Elvira, Mary, Hannah, Susan, Moses, Levi, and Samuel S., whose sketch follows.

(VII) Samuel Sherburn, youngest of the nine children of Samuel and Mary (Chesley) Cass, was born in Epsom, August 25, 1828. He attended the common schools of his early youth for short periods as he was able. Later he became apprentice to a shoemaker, and three months later started in the trade on his own account, receiving the prepared material from firms in Massachusetts towns, and making up the shoes at his home. He was engaged in this work for twenty-five years. He then bought a farm of fifty acres in Allentown, to which he subsequently added thirty-five acres, which he carried on until 1898, when he took up his residence with his son Walter, in Suncook. He is a member of the Christian Church, and of McLeary Grange, No. 102. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, gold standard. He married, in Pembroke, November 19, 1855, Lavinia Jellison Fife, who was born in Chichester, June 29, 1829 (see Fife), and died January 5, 1893. She was the daughter of Stephen and Mary (Fife) Fife, of Pembroke. They had two children: Walter S. and Anna H. The latter was born in Epsom, August 12, 1859, and died in Allentown, 1883.

(VIII) Walter Sherburn, only son of Samuel S. and Lavinia J. (Fife) Cass, was born in Epsom,

August 15, 1857. He remained at home and attended school and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then began life for himself. After working on farms for seven years he was a clerk in a grocery store in Suncook four years. He then started in business for himself and dealt in milk for twelve years. The succeeding four years he was foreman in the gristmill of Fowler Brothers. In October, 1903, he engaged in the hardware business, which he has since conducted. He has a strong hold on the public confidence, and has held office for many years; member of board of selectmen, 1895-96-97; tax collector for the years 1891-92-93-94 and 1905-06, being now (1906) still in office. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and a Republican in politics. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the following named organizations of that order: Past master of Jewell Lodge, No. 94; member of Hiram Chapter, No. 24, of Suncook; Horace Chase Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Mount Horeb Commandery, Knights Templar, Concord; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, Nashua. He is also a member of Pembroke Grange, No. 111. He married, January 10, 1885, Julia Etta Lewis, who was born in Pembroke, 1861, daughter of Joseph and Mary J. (Lear) Lewis (see Lewis II). They have children: Louis W., born August 7, 1886; Anna M., May 7, 1893; and Raymond F., born 1896, died 1899.

The name of Westgate is undoubtedly of English origin, but information bearing upon the history of the family prior to the settlement of New England is wanting. The family on this side of the ocean was founded in Massachusetts, and branches were subsequently transplanted in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine.

(I) Adams Westgate, the first of the name found in the colonial records, was a mariner, and is said to have resided in Salem, Massachusetts, from 1647 to 1662. It is quite probable that his residence there exceeded the fifteen years intervening between those dates. The Christian name of his wife was Mary, and he was the father of Robert, a son who died unnamed, Thomas, two sons named Joseph, both of whom died in early childhood; also two daughters named Mary who died young, and Benjamin, who died in infancy.

(II) Robert, eldest son and child of Adam and Mary Westgate, was born in Salem, July 1, 1647. He settled in Warwick, Rhode Island, and followed agriculture there for the remainder of his life, which terminated December 23, 1717. In 1687 he was chosen constable (the record stated), and in the year 1700 he contributed the sum of twelve shillings toward the erection of a Quaker meeting house at or near Mashapaug. His will in which he appoints his wife executrix, was dated September 1, 1716, and probated January 10, 1718. His wife, who bore the Christian name of Sarah, died September 23, 1723. Their children were: Catherine, John, George, Sylvanus, Priscilla, Sarah, Rebecca, Robert, John, James and Mary.

(III) George, second son and third child of Robert and Sarah Westgate, was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, April 24, 1688. He resided in Tiverton, Rhode Island. October 5, 1727, he married Elizabeth Earle, who was born September 6, 1699, daughter of John and Mary (Wilcox) Earle. She survived him, and on November 14, 1757, married for her second husband John Adams of Warren,

Rhode Island. George Westgate was the father of five children, namely: George, John, Priscilla, Mary and Earle.

(IV) John, second son and child of George and Elizabeth (Earle) Westgate, was born in Tiverton, February 1, 1731. He went to Killingly, Connecticut, but instead of locating there permanently he ascended the river and became one of the pioneer settlers of Plainfield, New Hampshire, where he located about 1778. The journey north was made during the winter season, his family and household goods being transported on a sled drawn by oxen, and he assisted in constructing the river road (so called) in Plainfield. He died in that town September 5, 1821. On June 6, 1756, he was married in Tiverton by Samuel Hicks, a justice, to Grace Church, and her death occurred in Plainfield, April 27, 1831. She was a lineal descendant of Benjamin Church, who was distinguished in King Philip's war. Their children were: Betsey, John, Lydia, Earle, Priscilla, George, Mary, Joseph, William, Benjamin and Hannah.

(V) Earle, second son and fourth child of John and Grace (Church) Westgate, was born in Plainfield, November 26, 1764. He was a lifelong resident of Plainfield, a prosperous farmer, and a deacon of the church. He died January 23, 1841. The maiden name of his wife, whom he married June 7, 1796, was Elizabeth Waite, daughter of Nathaniel and Anne (Sweetser) Waite; she was born July 7, 1767, in Hubbardston, Massachusetts, and died in Plainfield December 16, 1825. The six children of this union were: Elizabeth, John, Nathaniel Waite, Anne, George and Earle.

(VI) Hon. Nathaniel Waite Westgate, second son and third child of Earle and Elizabeth (Waite) Westgate, was born in Plainfield, January 26, 1801. He was graduated from the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, in 1820, but impaired health prevented him from pursuing a collegiate course, and for some time subsequent to leaving the academy he taught school. Deciding, after recovering sufficiently to resume study, to enter the legal profession, he read law in the office of Hon. Charles Flanders, of Plainfield, and was admitted to the bar at Newport in 1827. Locating for practice in Enfield, he built up a profitable general law business and during his residence there, which covered a period of nearly thirty years, he evinced a profound interest in all matters relative to the general welfare of the community, especially in behalf of public education, serving with ability as superintendent of schools. He also served as town clerk and as postmaster. Receiving the appointment of register of probate for Grafton county in 1856, he removed to Haverhill, which he represented in the state legislature in 1861, and in the latter year was appointed judge of probate, retaining that office until disqualified by constitutional limitation. Joining the Republican party at its formation, he labored diligently to propagate the fundamental principles of that political organization, and was several times a candidate for the senate on that ticket, but suffered defeat at the hands of his Democratic opponents. His official duties were discharged with a sincerity of purpose which was so apparent as to cause the inherent honesty of the man to be universally admired, and his personal character was highly commendable. The sunset of his life was spent in retirement at his home in Haverhill, and his death occurred December 16, 1890. His first wife was Lydia Prentice, daughter of Dr. Nathaniel Prentice, of Springfield, and his second wife, whom he married November 14, 1842, was Louise Tyler, born in

Claremont, this state, March 30, 1818, daughter of Hon. Austin and Almira (Kingsbury) Tyler, and granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Tyler of Wallingford, Connecticut. She became the mother of six children, namely: Tyler, who will be again referred to; Nathaniel W., Jennie L., Frederick A., William F. and George H. William F., who was born at Enfield in 1852, studied at the Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth College, graduated class of 1875, prepared for the legal profession and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He died April 23, 1902. He served as register of probate for Grafton county. Mrs. Louise Westgate died March 6, 1895.

(VII) Tyler Westgate, eldest child of Nathaniel W. and Louise (Tyler) Westgate, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, December 2, 1843. He received his education at the Haverhill (New Hampshire) and Kimball Union (Meriden, New Hampshire) academies, and was graduated from the latter in 1864. He was assistant clerk of the supreme court of Grafton county from April 11, 1865, to April 1, 1871, and was register of probate for the county from April 7, 1871, to July, 1874, and again from August, 1876, to June, 1879. In 1876-77 he was clerk of the New Hampshire senate. He was postmaster at Haverhill from 1881 to 1885, and was again made register of probate in July, 1889, holding the office until 1890, when he was made judge of probate, which he still holds. He was elected a delegate from Haverhill, New Hampshire, to the Constitutional Convention of 1902, his name being on both the Republican and Democratic tickets. Judge Westgate married August 30, 1881, Lunetia M. Sawyer, of Malone, New York, who died January 16, 1884, leaving no issue. He was again married, to Phebe J. Bean, of Livingston, Maine, who died January 28, 1894. He has two daughters—Louise Bean and Elsie Mae Westgate.

(VI) Earle (2), youngest son and child of Deacon Earle and Elizabeth (Waite) Westgate, was born in Plainfield, December 17, 1808. His active years were devoted to tilling the soil in his native town, where he resided for his entire life, and he died March 29, 1898. Strongly imbued with the principles of Christianity, he labored diligently in advancing the moral and religious welfare of his community, and for a period of fifty years he acted as a deacon of the Baptist Church. He married Sarah Cole, who was born in Plainfield, November 24, 1815, and her death occurred January 18, 1876, having reared a family of six children: William E., Martha E., Edith S., Julia A., Mary E. and Daniel C.

(VII) Daniel Cole, youngest son and child of Deacon Earle and Sarah (Cole) Westgate, was born in Plainfield, June 4, 1857. His studies in the district school were supplemented with a course in the higher branches at the Colby Academy, New London, New Hampshire, and upon leaving that institution he adopted the independent calling of a farmer. Although agriculture constitutes his chief occupation, he is not confined to it exclusively, as a considerable portion of his time has been and is still devoted to the public service, in which he has acquired an honorable record. For a period of six years he was a member of the board of selectmen; has served four years as town clerk, and as town treasurer for the same length of time; was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1905; and is now county treasurer. In politics he is a Republican. He was one of the charter members of the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and officiated as its master during the first five years of its exist-

ence; is at the present time on its agricultural and educational boards; and for the past six years has been a member of the executive committee of the State Grange. His religious affiliations are with the Baptists.

On June 13, 1878, Mr. Westgate was joined in marriage with Miss Clara J. Stone, daughter of Solomon and Betsey (Reed) Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Westgate have two daughters: Mary E., born November 27, 1879; and Bessie S., born October 15, 1883. Both are graduates of the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden. Mary E. is now the wife of Harold W. Chellis, of Meriden.

The Robinson family is an ancient and numerous one, both in England and America. There are several coats of arms belonging to different branches of the name, but in all of them an antlered stag or buck is prominent. The one which is borne by the Robinsons of the north, from whom the early American immigrants are descended, consists of a gold field crossed by a green chevron with three gold cinquefoils set between three bucks tripping (an heraldic expression signifying that one fore-foot is raised). The crest is a green buck tripping, with gold antlers and gold spots on his hide.

There are two John Robinsons of early record from whom Jonathan Robinson may have descended. Eminent genealogists and writers both within and without the family differ on this point. Both are here given.

(I) Rev. John Robinson, the founder of Plymouth Colony, had three sons who came to Plymouth with their widowed mother in 1631. Their names were: John, born 1606; Isaac, 1610; and Jacob, 1616. Isaac remained in Plymouth, but of John and Jacob there is nothing known after they "left Plymouth, and with others went away to Cape Ann to find a better fishing station." The first subsequent trace of a John Robinson in authentic records is found in Newbury in 1640. Here he is of record as one of the twelve men who settled Haverhill (Pentucket). John Robinson appears on the town books in 1646, and in 1645 he was of "thirty two landholders." In 1650 forty-three freemen in the town subscribed themselves "In favor of the project of laying out the bounds of the plantation," and the name of John Robinson heads the list. His name appears on the town book of Exeter as one of the first settlers between 1640 and 1680. On October 23, 1652, he was chosen "As one of the overseers of work on the meeting house." October 16, 1664, he was on a committee "To lay out our highways when they should judge most convenient." Various deeds show the whereabouts of John Robinson, of Exeter, during these years. In 1649 it was acknowledged by him that Daniel Lad had bought six acres of accommodation of him, granted by the town of Haverhill. In 1651 he bought land and a dwelling house in Exeter. August 5, 1651, John Robinson, of Haverhill, conveys to Thomas Lilfurth, of Haverhill, "my accommodation in Haverhill, viz: 10 acres to my houselot, 6 acres of which were given me by the town—also my house, etc." (Signed John Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson.) In 1654 he held some property "including and granted me by Exeter," which he sold to Henry Robie. In 1655 he bought of Joseph Merrie, of Hampton, in New England, "A dwelling house with 25 acres of land, etc." In 1660 he owned "some land in Exeter which he sold to John Pfulsham" (Folsom). In 1667 John Robinson, of Exeter, sold to Samuel Leavitt a dwelling house and barn

and seven acres of land in Exeter "by the falls," signed, John Robinson and Elizabeth his wife; witness, Jonathan Robinson. His last recorded sale is in 1674, when he sold his dwelling to Moses Gillman, of Exeter, February 24, 1674, entered June 24, 1675 (a few months before his death). The record of John Robinson as a public man so far as known is as follows: He "was one of the grand jury held at Salisbury (the Shiretown), February 12, 1653, also 1664-68 and 74," was on the trial jury at Salisbury, February 11, 1654, and 1667; was chosen to end small causes, 1668; was allowed by the court to keep a ferry at Exeter, and to have a penny for a passage (no date). There is no record of John's marriage, but the name of "Elizabeth his wife" appears to a deed of February 9, 1661, also June 24, 1667, and in 1676 as co-administrator to his will with his youngest son David. John Robinson died September 10, 1675. The children of John and Elizabeth Robinson, recorded in Haverhill, are: 1. John, born 1641, lived three weeks. 2. John, born 1642, died young. 3. Jonathan, born May 16, 1645. 4. Sarah, born January 8, 1647, died 1648. 5. David, born March 6, 1649. 6. Elizabeth, born March 7, 1651.

There is a great deal of collateral evidence and family tradition to support the opinion of some of the family that they descend from Rev. John Robinson. We deem it just that both sides should have a hearing, and will only say that as yet no indisputable evidence has been found for other contention.

(II) Jonathan Robinson, son of John, was born May, 1645. Bell's "History of Exeter" gives the name of Jonathan Robinson as second on the town books of Exeter, the first being that of his father John; the date of Jonathan is March 3, 1673; of John, April 20, 1652. June 24, 1667, he witnesses the Leavitt Lavel sale signed by John and Elizabeth his wife. In 1674 he buys land of Jonathan Thwing. In 1672 he was chosen "tithing man" among the first elected in the town. In 1680 his name appears in the Mason land suit; in 1698 as one of the reorganizers of the church, and the same year he was "one of the 26 subscribers to the Covenant and Confession of faith." October 26-29, 1696, he furnished the garrison (King William's war, 1690-1713), and in 1710 he was one of a scouting party in pursuit of Indians. His death probably occurred shortly after this date, as the following deed suggests that it takes the place of a will. March 6, 1710-11, Jonathan Robinson, of Exeter, deeded property to his wife, who is not named, and to his children Joseph, John, David, James, Jonathan, Easter and Elizabeth. Also to Lida, daughter of his son John. (New Hampshire Province Deeds, vol. 9, p. 65).

(I) John Robinson, the first American ancestor of this line, with eleven others from Ipswich and Newbury, Massachusetts, made the original settlement of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was a blacksmith, and removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1657. In the month of September, 1675, a party of Indians made a descent upon Oyster River, now Durham, this state, and killed four people, besides burning two houses. The savages then proceeded to the neighboring town of Exeter, where three of them placed themselves in ambush on the road leading to Hampton. Soon afterward John Robinson and his son appeared on their way to the latter town. The father, according to tradition, was carrying a warming pan. The Indians fired from their lurking place and shot the elder Robinson dead. They pursued the son into a swamp but

failed to catch him, and he reached Hampton about midnight and gave the alarm. There is no record of the name of John Robinson's wife; but it is supposed that David and Jonathan Robinson, who lived at Exeter from 1657 to 1683 were his sons, also Stephen, John and Christopher Robinson. From them are descended all the Robinsons of Exeter and the neighborhood, including William Robinson, who founded the Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter, opened in 1869, also the Summerville Academy at Summerville, Georgia. William Robinson died at Augusta, Georgia, where he had made his fortune, and the Exeter institution received about a quarter million of dollars from his estate.

(II) Jonathan, probably son of John Robinson of the preceding paragraph (or of John of Exeter, if the latter, May 16, 1640), was born about 1649. He took the oath of allegiance November 30, 1677, at Exeter, New Hampshire, was "tythingmaster" in 1678, one of the selectmen in 1695, and joined the church in 1698. About 1670 Jonathan Robinson married Sarah ———, and they had eight children: John, born September 7, 1671; Sarah, October 29, 1673; Hester, August 12, 1677; Elizabeth, September 6, 1679; Jonathan, July 9, 1681; David, July 28, 1684; James, December 7, 1686; and Joseph, whose sketch follows. Of these sons John died before July 7, 1749, the date of proving his will; Jonathan died about 1758; David removed to Stratham, New Hampshire, and died after 1767. Captain James Robinson, the seventh child, also removed to Stratham.

(III) Joseph, fifth son and youngest child of Jonathan and Sarah Robinson, was born May 1, 1691, and removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 1, 1698. He was living in Exeter in 1710. The name of his wife is unknown, but there were five sons: Josiah, mentioned below; Benjamin, Nathaniel, Jonathan and Joseph. It is possible that a daughter Nancy belonged in this family. Joseph Robinson's death occurred after 1767.

(IV) Josiah, eldest child of Joseph Robinson, was born either in Newmarket or Epping, New Hampshire, and about 1778 removed with his family to Brookfield, this state, where he took up a large tract of heavily timbered land and engaged in farming. Before removing to Brookfield he had been a tanner and shoemaker in Exeter. Josiah Robinson by hard labor succeeded in clearing a farm in Brookfield, and built a home which has been kept in the family for four generations, being now occupied by his great-grandson, John Franklin Robinson. On August 18, 1760, Josiah Robinson married Anna Neal, youngest of the eight children of Walter and Ann (Mattoon) Neal, who was born November 13, 1736. They had eight children: Walter, whose sketch follows; Deborah, born March 21, 1763; Anna, born July 2, 1765; Betsy, born October 28, 1767; Josiah, born April 2, 1770; and Tristram Heard, born June 7, 1772. Josiah Robinson lived to an advanced age, and died July 14, 1805, at Wolfboro, New Hampshire. His widow lived till October 6, 1828.

(V) Walter, the eldest child of Josiah and Anna (Neal) Robinson, was born at Newmarket of Epping, New Hampshire, April 26, 1761. At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Brookfield, where he helped to clear the parental farm, which he afterwards inherited. On July 10, 1784, Walter Robinson married Mary Neal, daughter of Ebenezer, who was born at Stratham, July 16, 1760. They had eight children: Fanny, Richard Mattoon, Clarissa Harlow, John Neal, Henry, Ebenezer

Clark, Hannah and Noah, mentioned below. Walter Robinson died at Brookfield, September 22, 1822, and his widow died September 14, 1844.

(VI) Noah, fifth son and eighth and youngest child of Walter and Mary (Neal) Robinson, was born on the homestead at Brookfield, New Hampshire, October 28, 1804, and spent his life there engaged in farming. A man of sound judgment and sterling character, he commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow-townsmen to an unusual degree. He was a Democrat in politics, and served as town treasurer for three years, town clerk for five years, and selectman for nine years, during three of which he was chairman of the board. He also represented the town in the legislature during 1842 and 1844. He took an active interest in the state militia, in which he served as ensign, captain and major. On October 5, 1845, Major Noah Robinson married Judith Cook, one of the seven children of Thomas and Mary (Safford) Cook. She was born in Wakefield, New Hampshire, February 3, 1815, where her family had lived for three generations. Noah and Judith (Cook) Robinson had three children, all sons: George Henry, John Franklin and Albert Oscar, whose sketch follows. George Henry Robinson, born July 24, 1846, married February 29, 1876, Nellie M. Gove, and they lived at Plymouth, this state. John F. Robinson, born May 31, 1850, inherited the ancestral homestead, and married July 21, 1872, Ruth F. Lindsay, of Lincoln, Maine. Major Noah Robinson died January 28, 1880, and his widow died September 19, 1899.

(VII) Albert Oscar, youngest son of three sons of Major Noah and Judith (Cook) Robinson, was born at Brookfield, New Hampshire, October 26, 1851. He was educated in the town schools of Brookfield and in the academies of Wakefield, Eppingham and Wolfboro. For a while he taught school in the winter, and then began working in a store and telegraph office at Union, New Hampshire. At the end of a year and a half, March 25, 1872, he entered the employ of the Eastern railroad as telegraph operator, baggage master and express agent at West Ossipee. On October 12 of that year he was transferred to the station at Wolfboro Junction, now Sanbornville, and was made station agent and express agent there, which position he now holds. He has also acted at times as paymaster and clerk for the division superintendent of the road, which is now part of the Boston and Maine system. For seven years he was director of the Wolfboro Loan and Banking Company, and for a time president. Through the dishonesty of a trusted employee this bank was compelled to close in 1904, subsequently paying depositors in full. (N. H. Bank Commissioners' Report, 1904, p. 13). Mr. Robinson affiliated with the Democratic party till 1896, since which time he has acted with the Republicans. In 1892 he represented Wakefield in the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1894 was elected town treasurer, also treasurer of the school district in Wakefield, and held them for ten years. He has also been a justice of the peace for about twenty years. At present he is one of the trustees of the Gafney Memorial Fund in Carroll county. Mr. Robinson is interested in fraternal organizations, and is past master of Unity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Union, this state, and belongs to the chapter, council and commandery of the York Rite, and is a Thirty-second degree member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He is also a charter member and Past Chancellor of Syracuse Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, at San-

bornville.. He is a life member of the Robinson Family Genealogical and Historical Association. On December 24, 1875, Albert O. Robinson married Clara E. Davis, who was born at Ossipee, New Hampshire, August 25, 1848. Both of her parents, Darius and Ruth B. (Durgin) Davis, were natives of Newfield, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson had one child, Inez, born November 17, 1876, who died June 17, 1884. Since then they have adopted a daughter, Agnes W., who was born February 26, 1898.

(Second Family.)

The line of this name herein treated ROBINSON has been comparatively recently established in New Hampshire, coming from Glasgow, Scotland, where Alexander Robinson was born in 1845. Mr. Robinson located in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1852. Before attaining his majority he enlisted in the United States Navy, on board the gunboat "Ossipee," serving for a time in the Civil war. He then returned to Portsmouth and engaged in the brewing business until 1882, when he removed to Boston, Massachusetts. He died in England, June 11, 1897, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a Knight Templar and Thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the British Charitable Association. He held a pew in St. John's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Portsmouth. He was married to Martha E. Banks, a native of Portsmouth, daughter of Oren Banks and Maria Griffin (Dore) Banks of that city. They became the parents of four children: The eldest, Alexander Charles, is an artist of considerable talent, and now resides in Belgium, where he finds profitable employment for his brush. Albert W., the second, is a resident of Boston, where he is extensively engaged in the brewing business. Percival M., the third, is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Mabel E., the fourth, resides in Boston.

Percival Marcellus Robinson was born June 2, 1872, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and received his primary education in the public schools of that city, and was subsequently two years a student in the Boston High School. On leaving school, he joined his father at Boston, going through every department of the brewing business in order to become master of its details. After the death of his father, in 1897, with his brother he continued the business established by his father, which was then known as The Robinson Brewing Company, now a part of the Massachusetts Breweries Company, of Boston. In November, 1899, Mr. Robinson became an owner in the True W. Jones Brewing Company of Manchester, which was established in 1892 by True W. Jones, who was deceased at the time Mr. Robinson succeeded to his interest. The latter became at once president and general manager of the establishment, in which position he has continued until the present time, and the business has prospered under his able management. He is a director of the Manchester National Bank, and active in various ways in promoting the growth and welfare of the city. He is a member of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Boston, and of the Manchester Lodge of Elks, the Amoskeag Veterans, and the Derryfield Club. He is a staunch and liberal supporter of Republican principles and policies. Mr. Robinson is recognized in commercial circles of Manchester as a progressive and successful business man. He was married November 6, 1895, to Clara Freeman Brennan, a native of New York City, daughter of Philip and Clara (Savory) Brennan. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson includes two children: Clara Dore and Philip Alexander.

The name Robinson and its near ROBESON allies constitute a numerous group. All of them were originally derived from the baptismal Robert. A few of the patronymics which can be traced to this common source are: Roberts, Robins, Robinson, Roberts, Robertson, Robison, Robson and Roby; also Dobbs, Dobson, Dobbins, and Hobbs, Hobson and Hopkins. Of all these names that of Robinson probably occurs most frequently. In the present instance the name of Robeson is derived from Robinson in the most direct way. Robinson was the form for four generations. Not until Jonas Robinson, of Lexington, Massachusetts, came to Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, about 1790, did he write his name Robeson. Succeeding generations have preserved this as a distinct patronymic; but for genealogical purposes the family must be regarded as a branch of the Robinsons.

(II) Jonathan, youngest of the four sons and three daughters of William and Elizabeth (Cutter) Robinson, was born April 20, 1682. He learned the trade of a weaver, probably from his maternal uncle, Isaac Williams, who lived on an adjoining farm. At the age of twenty-four Jonathan Robinson married and bought a farm in Lexington, Massachusetts, still owned (1903) by some of his descendants. At that time the region was called Cambridge Farms, being composed of wood lots and hayfields which supplied the adjoining town. Jonathan Robinson was tythingman in 1735, and in 1744 was on a committee "to dignify and seat the meeting-house." Jonathan Robinson married, June 19, 1706, Ruth, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Shattuck) Morse. She was born April 15, 1684, and was the granddaughter of Joseph Morse, one of the original proprietors of Watertown, Massachusetts. There were six children: Jonathan (2), Ruth, Abigail, James, mentioned below, Lydia and Hannah. Jonathan Robinson died in 1735, and his widow died April 25, 1759. Jonathan (2) was the great-grandfather of Governor George D. Robinson, of Chicopee, Massachusetts.

(III) James, second son and fourth child of Jonathan and Ruth (Morse) Robinson, was born August 30, 1715. The Lexington farm evidently descended to him and he probably lived a quiet life there. He was admitted to the church March 10, 1765. Little is recorded about him except that he married three times. His first wife was Anna Trask, who died within a year, leaving no children. He then married Margaret —, who died November 5, 1767, leaving eight children. His third wife was Elizabeth —, who had three children. The children of the second marriage were: Ruth, Joseph, Silas, Asa, James, Rhoda, Ebenezer and Persis. The children of the third marriage were: Jonas, whose sketch follows; Rhoda and Lydia. Four sons of James Robinson served in the Revolution: Joseph, Asa, James (2) and Ebenezer. James Robinson died August 12, 1774.

(IV) Jonas, eldest son and child of James Robinson, and his third wife, Elizabeth, was born May 18, 1770, at Lexington, Massachusetts. He moved to New Hampshire in 1791, and after that he spelled his name Robeson. He first began store-keeping in Marlborough, where he remained about a year. He then bought a small piece of land in the north part of Fitzwilliam, half a mile from his first location, on which he built a store. About 1805 Mr. Robeson and his brother-in-law, Reuben Ward, opened a store in Fitzwilliam village. A year or two later he built the three-story structure now known as the Fitzwilliam Hotel. A two-story extension on the west side was added to accommodate



H. B. Robeson.

the stores, and here he lived and carried on business until his death in 1819. He seems to have been a man of great energy and did much for the town during his comparatively short life. Before coming to Fitzwilliam he superintended the building of the road from that village to Keene. He put up log huts for the men to live in while they were doing the work. He was the first postmaster in Fitzwilliam, and he held the office for many years. He was very active in the erection of the first meeting-house in the village, and when it was burned he rescued the Bible and before the fire was out he had made plans for the rebuilding of the house. He was representative to the legislature in 1819, and was a major in the state militia. Jonas Robeson was twice married. His first wife was Betsey, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Kendall) Ward, who was born in Marlboro, New Hampshire, July 10, 1777. She was sixth in descent from William Ward, the immigrant ancestor who came to Sudbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1639. She died March 2, 1807, leaving four children: Eliza Ann, Jonas, Maria and John Ward. At the time of Mrs. Robeson's burial the sexton records that the ground was frozen thirty-seven inches deep. On March 21, 1815, Jonas Robeson married Susan, eldest daughter and eleventh child of Colonel Joseph and Lois (Whitney) Bellows, of Walpole, New Hampshire. (See Bellows Family). By this marriage Major Robeson became allied with one of the most noted families of the state, a family into which his grandson afterward married. Susan Bellows was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, August 18, 1780. Upon her marriage to Major Robeson she moved to Fitzwilliam, where their two children were born: Abel Bellows, whose sketch follows; and Mary Ann, who died at the age of six years. Major Jonas Robeson died at Fitzwilliam, August 24, 1819, only four years after his second marriage; and his widow returned to Walpole to live. About 1837 she built the dignified old mansion at the north end of the common, where she lived till the close of her life. She was an excellent and conscientious woman, with more of the Puritan sternness and decision of character than was typical of the Bellows family. She died at Walpole, October 3, 1860, at the age of eighty years.

(V) Abel Bellows, eldest child and only son of Major Jonas Robeson (formerly Robinson) and his second wife, Susan Bellows, was born at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, August 10, 1817. His father died when he was but two and one-half years old, and his mother returned to her old home at Walpole, where Abel B. attended the public schools and fitted for college probably by tutor. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1837, which numbered many distinguished men, notably William M. Evarts and Chief Justice Waite. A. B. Robeson stood well in his class and had many warm friends among its members. He was graduated from the Medical School of the University of New York in 1839, and established himself in the practice of medicine in that city. At the time of his death he was chief physician at Bellevue Hospital, with which he had been connected a number of years. He had acquired a large and valuable practice when his promising career was cut short by his early death before he had reached the age of thirty-six. He was a man of strong personality and warm affections, and his death was caused by his devotion to his profession. He gave much of his time to the poor, and he caught a severe cold, which resulted fatally, while responding to a night call in a remote part of the city. Dr. A. B. Robeson married, October 5, 1841, Susan Taylor, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel

William and Rebecca Maria (Hine) Taylor, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 13, 1816. Her father, Dr. N. W. Taylor, was pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven from 1812 to 1822, when he resigned to become professor of didactic theology at Yale College. Dr. A. B. and Susan (Taylor) Robeson had four children: Henry Bellows, whose biography follows; William Pritchard, who became a banker in New York, where he died December 15, 1896; Abel Herbert Bellows, who was graduated from Yale College in 1869, and lives in Marcus, Iowa; and Maria, who married Rollin A. Loomis, of Springfield, Massachusetts, where she died, June 19, 1888. Dr. Abel B. Robeson died in New York, March 22, 1853. Mrs. Robeson died at New Haven, Connecticut, March 17, 1856.

(VI) Henry Bellows, eldest son and child of Dr. A. B. and Susan (Taylor) Robeson, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 5, 1842. He spent part of his boyhood in Walpole, New Hampshire, at the home of his Grandmother Robeson, and attended the public schools and the Walpole Academy. September 25, 1856, he was appointed acting midshipman in the United States navy from the second congressional district of Connecticut. He was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1860. He made his first cruise in the steam frigate "Niagara," visiting China and Japan, and returning early in 1861. At the beginning of the Civil war the "Niagara" took part in the blockade off the southern coast. Robeson was made lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and was ordered to the iron-clad, "New Ironsides," which took part in the defence of Fortress Monroe. Lieutenant Robeson commanding the gunboat "Stettian." He led the assault on Morris Island, and was the first to land in the face of a heavy fire. In June, 1864, he was ordered to the steam frigate "Colorado," practically taking the place of the executive officer, who was ill at the time. This vessel took part in both bombardments of Fort Fisher. Lieutenant Robeson led one hundred and fifty men from the "Colorado" in the attack on the sea front under a raking fire from two heavy guns. In June, 1865, the "Colorado" sailed for Europe, and visited the principal ports of the continent. Lieutenant Robeson was commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866, and served on the "Delaware," the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Rowan on an Asiatic cruise of three years. He was afterwards on shore duty, part of the time as instructor in electricity at the torpedo station in Newport, Rhode Island, and later at the New York navy yard. February 12, 1874, he was commissioned commander, and in 1876 was ordered to command the corvette "Vandalia," on the European station. From December, 1877, to April, 1878, the "Vandalia" was at the disposal of General Grant and party, who were then making the tour of the world. The principal ports of the Mediterranean were visited, and Commander Robeson formed a high opinion of his distinguished guests, with whom he was thrown into such intimate association. From 1879 to 1883 Commander Robeson served at the Naval Academy at Annapolis as head of the department of ordnance and gunnery. The next four years he was in charge of the navigation office at the New York navy yard. August 25, 1887, he was commissioned captain, and in 1888 was made a member of the advisory board in charge of the construction of new cruisers. In 1889 he commanded the "Chicago," and then served for a few years on shore duty. In 1895 he was appointed captain of the yard at the naval station at Portsmouth, New

Hampshire, where he remained for two and a half years. February 1, 1898, he was raised to the rank of commodore, and in 1899 was promoted to the grade of rear admiral and retired.

Henry Bellows Robeson married, in New York, June 11, 1873, Katharine (Nichols) Bellows, daughter of Rev. John N. and Mary (Nichols) Bellows, who was born at Framingham, Massachusetts, July 8, 1846 (see Bellows Family, VII). Mrs. Robeson owns the old family home at Walpole, New Hampshire, which belonged to her mother, and in that beautiful village, the ancestral domain of the Bellows family, Admiral and Mrs. Robeson spent their well earned leisure. They have no children. Mrs. Robeson is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of New Hampshire.

The derivation of this name is a matter of conjecture, but Hon. Henry John Roby, M. P., from Manchester, Eng-

land, gives reasons for thinking that the name is taken from the hamlet of Roby, in the parish of Huyton, five or six miles east of Liverpool. Since 1403 the residence of the Robies can be distinctly traced at Castle Donington, a small town in the northern edge of Leicestershire, England, which lies between the counties of Derby and Nottingham. The name is variously spelled Robie, Roby, Robey, Robay, Robye, and Rooby, but was spelled Robie by Thomas, the father of Henry, the immigrant. Disconnected statements in the records of Castle Donington between 1402 and 1512, show the existence of the family at that place between those dates. In September, 1402-1403, John Roby was possessed of a copyhold in the Manor of Castle Donington.

(I) John Roby, with whom the connected history of the family begins, took part in the court proceedings of Castle Donington, in October, 1512. In March, 1513, he was admitted tenant of two burgages. In June, 1513, he was named at a court at which William Roby and three others were admitted to three curtilages. He died shortly before Christmas, 1515. His children were: Thomas and Emmot.

(II) Thomas Roby, son of John Roby, was born at Castle Donington, in 1501. May 6, 1516, he was admitted as son and heir of John Roby, to a taft, a croft, and one yard of land, and a moiety of meadow, at a rent of twenty shillings a year. In 1526 Emmote Roby was admitted to a cottage, to the use of her brother Thomas, who in each of the years 1527, 1532, 1536, was on the homage, and in 1537 was fined for withdrawing from the King's Mill, and for breaking fold and taking out his sheep. In 1538-40 he was mentioned in the court proceedings. In 1542 he defended a suit in chancery, and in 1547 he was on the homage, and is also named as breaking the King's pound. He married Elizabeth, who, when married, sued for debt and was sued for trespass, in the Manor Court, several times from 1555 to 1562. He was buried at Castle Donington, December 5, 1552, and his wife was also buried there, February 22, 1565. Their children were: Robert, John, Thomas, Edmond, William, Bartholomew, Michael and Marie.

(III) Thomas (2), third child and second son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth Roby, yeoman, was engaged in litigation concerning land in Donington Manor, in 1560-83-87, and mentioned in the proceedings of the Manor Court in 1559-60-66, and 1586. He married first, November 25, 1569, at Castle Donington, Joane Cowley, who was buried at Castle Donington, October 10, 1579. He married second, April 22, 1583, at Castle Donington, Mary

Gatley. By the first wife he had a son Thomas; and by the second wife a daughter Elizabeth. He was buried at Castle Donington, April 12, 1588. In his will dated April 10, 1588, proved at Leicester, September 12, of the same year, he speaks of his wife Mary and his children Thomas and Elizabeth, (both under age), his brother John and his nephew John (under age), son of William, and makes bequests to John Gatley and Dorothy Gatley.

(IV) Thomas (3) Robye (or Robie or Roby), only son of Thomas (2) and Joane (Cowley) Roby, was under age April, 1588. He was on the homage of the Manor Court in 1637 and 1646, and probably other years. He died March 27, 1653. His will, dated March 24, 1652, was proved at Westminster, September 20, 1653. He married, October 6, 1606, Mary Coxon, who was born April 20, 1586, and buried at Castle Donington, April 26, 1641. She was the daughter of John Coxon. The children of this union were: Robert, Mary, Thomas, John, William, Henry, Edward, Samuel, and eight others who died young.

(V) Henry Robie, sixth child and fifth son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Coxon) Robie, was born at Castle Donington, February 12, 1619, and died April 22, 1688, in Hampton, New Hampshire, aged sixty-nine. Early in 1639 he came to Dorchester in Massachusetts Bay Colony, and next to Salem. Soon after he went to Exeter, New Hampshire, which was founded by Rev. John Wheelwright the year before. This seems to have been his objective point. At that time there were no constituted authorities over the patent of New Hampshire, and the Exeters, as the Plymouth colonists before them had done, formed a voluntary combination for governmental purposes, and this agreement, dated July 4, 1639, bears the signature of Henry Robie. In May, 1643, he joined in the petition of the inhabitants of Exeter to the general court of Massachusetts, praying that their territory might be received within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts Bay Colony. January 16, 1644, he received from the town a grant of ten acres of land, and February 10, 1648, a further life grant of twenty acres; and April 22, 1649, he and others were granted a mill site at Little river. In 1649-50 he was selectman, and March 21, 1650, received a further grant of ten acres of land. On May 13, 1650, as one of the committee of the town, he signed the contract engaging Rev. Samuel Dudley as minister. November 24, 1650, he was given permission to enlarge his garden out of the highway, and on January 2, 1651, he received a further grant of sixty acres of land from the town, and on the same day with John Gilman, dissented from the vote of the town, releasing the Rev. Samuel Dudley from payment of certain rentals due the town, and on February 19, 1651, the town authorized Henry Robie and two other townsmen "to vindicate the credit and the reputation of (Rev.) Mr. Dudley, against the reproachful speeches and calumination of John Garland, by proceeding against him in law, according to the demerit of his offense." Soon after 1651 he removed into the present adjoining town of Hampton. He was selectman of Hampton for the years 1656-60-65-81, and in 1660 was a member of the committee to regulate the seating of the people in the meeting house. On January 1, 1661, he was named as one of a commission to lay out the road, from the Academy green to the Landing, and in 1667 to settle the bounds of the highway between Hampton and Salisbury. On October 12, 1660, at the session of the court, Henry Robie was allowed to keep an ordinary in the town, and the court licensed him "to sell beere and wine and strong wa-

ters by retaile, and ye sd Robie doth binde himself. in ye sum of £40. on condition not to suffer any townsmen, men's children and servants to be tipling in his house." He kept the ordinary for about ten years, his license being renewed from year to year. On October 18, 1669, he was attorney for the town, in a matter before the court in Boston. In 1677 he was sent to flank the Indians, who were besieging the Hampton settlement. His name and that of his wife are recorded as members of the town church on September 18, 1671. A royal decree, made September 18, 1679, having ordered that thereafter the Massachusetts Bay Colony should have no further jurisdiction over the towns of Dover, Portsmouth, Exeter and Hampton, it became necessary to establish a new government for the Province of New Hampshire, to accomplish which Mr. Robie was named as one of the electors from his town. July 13, 1680, he was foreman of the grand jury, and the same year one of the committee appointed to prosecute persons stealing lumber from the town. In 1683, with other residents of Hampton, he petitioned the colonial governor to be freed from head-money, and the same year was elected a member of the council from his towns. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and February 6, 1683, with three other justices signed the commitment of Rev. Joshua Moody, pastor of the church in Portsmouth, for six months for refusing to administer the sacrament in accordance of the laws of Great Britain. He was a standing jurymen in the trials of Mason against Richard Walderne and other persons in New Hampshire for holding lands which Mason claimed as proprietor of the province. His first wife, Ruth, died May 5, 1673; and he married (second), January 19, 1674, Widow Elizabeth Garland, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, who had previously been the wife of Thomas Chase, and of John Garland. She died February 11, 1677. His third wife, Sarah, died January 23, 1703. His children were: Thomas, John, Judith, Ruth, Deliverance, Samuel, and Ichabod by the first wife; and Sarah by the third wife. Two other children, Joanna and Mary, may have been born to him.

(VI) John, second son and child of Henry and Ruth Robie, was born in 1646. He settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1675-6, and built a cottage there in a section of the town which is now included in Atkinson, New Hampshire. He was a soldier in King Philip's war. The Indians had made many attacks on Haverhill, and on June 16, 1691, John Robie set out to move his family, consisting of seven children, to a place of refuge. His wife Mary, whose last name has been lost, had died a few days before, and his eldest child was not quite eleven years old. John Robie was moving his family in a cart and was about opposite the old burying ground when he was attacked and killed by the Indians, who carried off the eldest child, Ichabod, into captivity.

(VII) Ichabod, eldest child of John and Mary Robie, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1680. He was captured by the Indians on June 16, 1691, but afterwards made his escape. He somewhere learned the art of tanning, and settled in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, in 1705. He was one of the committee to lay out the home lots in Chester, New Hampshire, and he probably built a house there, but it is thought that the place never became his permanent home. He acquired the title of colonel, and seems to have been a man of considerable property, judging from some of the items in his will. He served as representative for seven years, from 1735 to 1742. On January 10, 1707, Col-

onel Ichabod Robie married Mary, daughter of Joseph Cass. They had seven children: Anne Ruth, John, Henry, Samuel, whose sketch follows Mary and Sarah. Anne and Ruth died in the year 1725, Anne on January 27, and Ruth on February 28. It is probable that Mary also died young, as she is not mentioned in her father's will. This will was proved September 26, 1753. John (2), the eldest son, was given a silver-fitted sword and a silver-headed cane. It is interesting to know that Colonel Stephen Dearborn, who had married Ruth Robie, fifth child of John (2) Robie, used this sword when he commanded a company at the battle of Bennington. Samuel Robie, whose sketch follows, received his father's pistol and holsters, the cap and brass-hilted sword and silver-headed riding cane. The youngest son, Henry, got the homestead and tanyard, and was also residuary legatee.

(VIII) Samuel, third son and fifth child of Colonel Ichabod and Mary (Cass) Robie, was born October 17, 1717. He settled on his father's house lot, No. 116, in Chester, and afterwards moved to Goffstown, New Hampshire. He was twice married. His first wife was a Perkins, and they had three children: Sarah, Lydia and Edward, whose sketch follows. His second wife was Mrs. Phebe Butterfield, and they had two children: Samuel and Polly. In 1778 Samuel Robie sold his farm, including his tanyard, to John S. Dearborn, taking his pay in Continental money. This depreciated so greatly that he lost most of his property.

(IX) Edward only son and third child of Samuel and (Perkins) Robie, was born in 1746. He settled first in Candia, and then moved to Chester, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. In 1771 Edward Robie married Sarah Smith, daughter of John and Sarah (Toppa) Smith, who was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, December 16, 1754. Mrs. John Smith, after the death of her first husband, became the second wife of Colonel John Webster, of Chester, and it was probably there that the young people met. Edward and Sarah (Smith) Robie had six children: Mary, John Smith, Edward, Toppa, Sarah and Thomas Sargent. (The last named and descendants are mentioned in this article.) Mrs. Edward Robie seems to have been a woman of superior character and attainments, and she was connected with the best New England families. Her father, John Smith, was graduated from Harvard College in 1745, and her mother was the daughter of Dr. Edmund Toppa, also a graduate of Harvard, and the son of Rev. Christopher Toppa, of Newburyport. Toppa Robie, fourth child of Edward and Sarah (Smith) Robie, moved to Gorham, Maine, where he accumulated much property, and became one of the leading citizens. Although rearing a large family, he gave during his lifetime nine thousand dollars to the First Parish in Gorham, two thousand for a soldiers' monument in that town, five thousand dollars to the Congregational Society in Chester, New Hampshire, besides many smaller gifts. Edward Robie died December 26, 1837, at the age of ninety-two, and his wife died in 1843, aged eighty-nine.

(X) Edward, third child and second son of Edward and Sarah (Smith) Robie, was born November 20, 1778, and died in Chester, September 12, 1857. He lived on the homestead, was a Whig and Congregationalist. He married Mary B. Prescott, daughter of John Prescott, of Deerfield. She died in 1877. They had thirteen children: Asa, Henry E., Mary Jane, Sarah S., Mary A., Barnard P., Emeline, Toppa, Clara, John P., Samuel P., Nancy J. and William F.

(XI) John P., tenth child of Edward and Mary B. (Prescott) Robie, was born in Chester, November 25, 1828, and died October 18, 1900. He was born and lived the greater part of his life and died on the homestead. He was a Republican and a member of the Congregational church. He married, December 4, 1852, Rachel Nelson, who was born in Newbury, Vermont, December 9, 1829, and died June 3, 1900, daughter of Jonathan Nelson. Their children were: Mary J., John H., Elmer M., Herbert W., Chauncey A. Mary J. married Edman J. Wilcomb, of Chester. Elmer M. married Carrie M. Denino. Herbert W. married Marie V. Friedlin, of Norfolk, Virginia, March 9, 1901; she died December 16, 1904. Chauncey A. married Mary E. Tucker, of Griswold, Connecticut.

(XII) John H., second child of John P. and Rachel (Nelson) Robie, was born February 7, 1855, in Chester, and educated in the common schools. After working one and one-half years in a general store in Hampton Falls he was employed five years as a brush maker in Manchester. He next worked at farming in Brentwood five years, and then went to Concord, where he worked at meat cutting ten years. In 1895 he removed to Chester, where he has been in the meat business eleven years. He is a Republican, and is a trustee of the public library. He owns and lives on the old Robie homestead. He married, August 27, 1884, Abbie J. Goldsmith, of Concord, who was born November 30, 1860, daughter of J. B. and Sarah J. (Foss) Goldsmith. She graduated from Penacook Academy, and is a member of the Congregational Church. They have two children: Olive B., born February 14, 1894, and Winnifred R., June 9, 1901.

(X) Thomas Sargent, youngest child of Edward and Sarah (Smith) Robie, was born January 14, 1791, at Chester, New Hampshire. When a lad of thirteen he went to Gorham, Maine, where he was employed in the store of his brother, Captain Toppan Robie, till 1815, when the two brothers became partners. Mr. Robie was a man of upright character, and was honored for his piety and benevolence. For many years he was deacon of the First Congregational Church, of Gorham, and was intimately associated with its first pastor, Rev. Thaddeus Pomeroy. These two, pastor and deacon, were much attached and worked harmoniously together for the cause of Christ during many years. Deacon Robie lived to see his three surviving sons in the Congregational ministry. Although dying before he had reached the age of fifty, Deacon Robie had become an influential and prosperous citizen of his adopted town. He was largely instrumental in the building of the brick vestry to the Congregational Church in 1828, as he subscribed five hundred dollars for the same. He was town treasurer of Gorham for many years. On May 21, 1820, Deacon Thomas S. Robie married Clarissa Adams, daughter of Benjamin Adams, of East Sudbury, Massachusetts. They had nine children: Edward, whose sketch follows; Lucinda A., Thomas S., Benjamin A., Joseph Adams, Catherine P., Lucinda E., Thomas S. and Benjamin A. Deacon and Mrs. Robie were greatly afflicted in the loss of their children. The second, third, fourth and fifth died of scarlet fever within a space of six weeks, their deaths ranging from July 31 to September 13, 1832, and their ages from two to ten years. The sixth child, Catherine P., died December 11, 1834, at the age of three years and eight months. Of the four who lived to grow up, Edward the eldest is mentioned below; Lucinda E., born February 8, 1833, lives with her brother Edward; Thomas S.,

born September 21, 1834, married Virginia D. Peldleton, September 21, 1859, became a clergyman of the Congregational Church, and died at Chicago, March 25, 1906; Benjamin A., born September 9, 1836, married Lucy Wiggin, and was pastor of the Congregational Church at Grafton, Massachusetts, at the time of his death, September 16, 1900. Deacon Thomas S. Robie, the father, died October 22, 1838, aged forty-seven years, and his wife died July 27, 1860, aged sixty-eight.

(XI) Rev. Dr. Edward, eldest child of Deacon Thomas S. and Clarissa (Adams) Robie, was born April 5, 1821, at Gorham, Maine. He graduated from Gorham Academy in 1836, and from Bowdoin College in 1840. For the next three years he was a student at Andover Theological Seminary, and in the fall of 1843 he matriculated at the celebrated University of Halle, near Leipsic, Germany, where he remained two years. In the winter of 1846, after spending six months in Berlin, Dr. Robie returned to America and became teacher of languages in Gorham Academy. This once famous institution, which has sent out so many distinguished graduates, was founded in 1805, and Dr. Robie's uncle, Toppan Robie, was on the board of trustees for half a century. Dr. Robie's cousin, Governor Frederick Robie, of Maine, is now president of the board. In 1848 Dr. Robie became assistant teacher of Hebrew at Andover Theological Seminary, where he remained three years. In 1852 Dr. Robie was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Greenland, New Hampshire, where he has preached continuously ever since. No other clergyman now living in this state can show such a record as this, and very few pastors in the early days when ministers were settled for life by the town, were spared to preach so long. Although Dr. Robie is in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and the fifty-sixth of his ministry, he performs all the duties connected with the parish, and attends all conferences and meetings of the association. His intellect is as bright as ever, and he is an interesting converser. During his pastorate he has taken two trips to Europe for recreation, but those have been the only gaps in his continuous service. Dr. Robie is as modest as he is learned. In 1903 he wished to preach on some subject in which he did not consider himself thoroughly versed. Accordingly he went to Boston, took a special course at Cambridge, and returned with added stores of knowledge.

On December 28, 1852, Dr. Edward Robie married Susan P. Jameson, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Lord) Jameson, who was born at Effingham, New Hampshire, October 23, 1823. She died at Greenland, June 12, 1878. There were no children. Miss Lucinda E. Robie, Dr. Robie's only surviving sister and near relative, now presides over his home in Greenland.

(Second Family.)

This family is descended from an ancestor ROBIE who settled in New England among the earliest white inhabitants. Henry Robie was born in England about 1618, and was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1639. In the same year he removed from there to Exeter, New Hampshire, where he was a signer of the Combination. About 1650 he removed to Hampton, where he was a magistrate, a selectman and an innholder. His first wife, whose name was Ruth, died May 5, 1673. He married (second), January 19, 1674, Elizabeth (Philbrick) Garland, daughter of Thomas Philbrick, and widow of John Garland. She died February 11, 1677. He had a third wife, Sarah, who died January



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23, 1703. He died April 22, 1688. From him have descended all, or nearly all of the Robies of New Hampshire.

(I) James Robie, probably a descendant of the immigrant, Henry Robie, was born in Durham, in 1734, and died in Meredith, April 19, 1802. He married Ann Boynton, daughter of John and Anna (Smith) Boynton. (See Boynton, XXV).

(II) Samuel, son of James and Ann (Boynton) Robie, was born in Meredith, February 9, 1793. He settled in New Hampton, where he died May 10, 1846. He married, May 7, 1821, Eunice Roberts, daughter of Joseph Roberts. They had six children born in New Hampton: Susan E., Mary R., Nancy, James, Thomas and William R., next mentioned.

(III) William Roberts, youngest child of Samuel and Eunice (Roberts) Robie, was born in New Hampton, January 14, 1832. He was a prosperous farmer, and resided in his native town up to his death, February 10, 1907. He was a Republican in politics; filled the office of town tax collector a number of years, and was a representative one term from the town of New Hampton to the general court. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church; he was also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He married (first), October 5, 1858, Harriet M. Chase, who was born in Groton, daughter of Charles Chase; she died August 5, 1872. He married (second), January 19, 1875, Martha G. Walker, who was born in Thornton, April 2, 1836, daughter of Samuel H. Walker. Two sons were born of the first marriage: Samuel Hastings and Charles Warren.

(IV) Samuel Hastings, elder son of William R. and Harriet M. (Chase) Robie, was born in New Hampton, August 9, 1862. He learned the art of printing in the composing room of the *Grafton County Journal*, Plymouth. He established the *Meredith Review*, was editor and one of the proprietors of the *Journal Transcript* at Franklin for eighteen years, and is now editor and proprietor of the *Chelsea* (Massachusetts) *Evening Record*. He married, September 27, 1881, Lizzie O. Mills.

(IV) Charles Warren, younger son of William R. and Harriet M. (Chase) Robie, was born in the town of New Hampton, New Hampshire, July 28, 1866. He was educated in the country schools and the high school at Meredith Village. In March, 1884, he entered the service of the American Express Company at Plymouth, New Hampshire, where he remained until September 1, 1887, at which time he was appointed to a position in the office of the American Express Company at Lowell, Massachusetts. May 1, 1889, he was transferred to the position of secretary to the superintendent of the Massachusetts division of the American Express Company at Boston, which position he occupied until July 1, 1891, when he was transferred to Springfield, Massachusetts, as route agent or traveling auditor for the company. December, 1896, he was transferred back to Boston in the capacity of superintendent of the Massachusetts division of the American Express Company, which position he occupied until April 1, 1906, when he was appointed assistant general manager of the company and placed in control of the New England branch of the business, and has since held that position. Mr. Robie's natural fitness, untiring industry and energy, and never failing vigilance over the company's interests, have placed him in the position he now deservedly holds. Early in life he became a member of the Baptist Church of Meredith, New Hampshire. He is a member of the New Hampshire and other Boston clubs. He married September 4, 1890, Lizzie

M. Woodward, of Lowell, Massachusetts. They have one son, Harold William Robie.

The principal early immigration to New England took place in 1630, when seventeen ships in all, but not all together, brought one thousand or perhaps fifteen hundred passengers from England to these shores. In one of these ships the ancestors of the Richardsons of this article reached Massachusetts. In which one, or from what part of England he came, no one can definitely say.

(I) Ezekiel Richardson was probably the earliest colonist of that name in New England. He and his wife became members of the church gathered in Charlestown, August 27, 1630, which afterward became the First Church in Boston; and both were dismissed from it with thirty-three others October 14, 1632, to form the present First Church of Charlestown, which assembled on November 2, following. He was admitted freeman May 18, 1631. Soon after his arrival in this country he and his wife settled in Charlestown where they shared the privations which made the early years of the Colony memorable. He was a worthy and much respected citizen, and his name appears often in the town and church records of Charlestown. In 1663 the general court appointed him constable, then an office of respectability and responsibility, embracing a much wider range of duty than at present. Afterwards he was on several important committees. He was one of the first board of selectmen in Charlestown, chosen February 10, 1635; also in 1637-38-39. He was deputy or representative to the general court, chosen September 2, 1634, and also in the following year. In 1637 a lot of land was granted to him on "Mistick Side," or Malden; also to each of his brothers.

Ezekiel Richardson was a follower of Ann Hutchinson and John Wheelwright in the Antinomian controversy of 1637, as were most of the members of the Boston Church. He was one of the eighty or more persons who signed the remonstrance in Mr. Wheelwright's favor, but afterwards desired to have his name withdrawn. On May 15, 1640, Ezekiel Richardson was one of the committee of three to explore and determine the boundary of the grant of four miles square which the general court had made to the town of Charlestown. He was also one of the seven commissioners appointed to supervise the erection of a new church and town upon the land thus granted. This town was subsequently incorporated as Woburn, and Ezekiel Richardson was one of the seven persons who became the constituent members of the new church, August 24, 1642. Ezekiel Richardson and his two brothers lived on the same street in Woburn, which from them was and still is called Richardson's Row, now in the town of Winchester.

At the first election of town officers in Woburn, April 13, 1644, Ezekiel Richardson was chosen selectman, and was re-elected in the years 1645-46-47. He was appointed one of the three commissioners "to end small causes under 20 shillings," at Woburn; and filled that office until his death. He was also one of the committee of five to lay out the road from Cambridge to Woburn. He made his will July 20, 1647, and died October 21 of that year. The inventory of his goods amounted to one hundred and ninety pounds. At this time none of his children had obtained their majority, which gives color to the belief that he was not more than forty-five years old at the time of his decease. His wife's name was Susannah. She married (second), Henry Brooks, of Woburn, and died September 15, 1681.

The children of Ezekiel and Susannah Richardson were: Phebe, Theophilus, Josiah, John, Jonathan, James and Ruth. (Josiah and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(II) Theophilus, eldest son and second child of Ezekiel and Susanna Richardson, was baptized in Charlestown, December 22, 1633. He was but eight years old when he went with his father to Woburn, and resided there until his death, which took place December 28, 1674, at the age of forty-one years. His estate was settled in 1675, and its inventory amounted to five hundred and fifty-nine pounds. This indicates that he was a prosperous man, and that the community had advanced in material wealth. The items in the inventory show that there were many comforts enjoyed at that time. He was married May 2, 1654, to Mary Champney, daughter of John and Joanna Champney, of Cambridge. After his death she was married, February 25, 1684, to John Brooks, becoming his second wife. Theophilus Richardson's children were: Ezekiel Mary, Sarah, Abigail, Hannah, John, Esther, Ruth and Bridget.

(III) Ezekiel (2), eldest child of Theophilus and Mary (Champney) Richardson, was born October 28, 1655, in Woburn, and resided in his native town. The inventory of his estate as recorded states that he died March 13, 1734, in his seventy-ninth year. The inventory was made March 27, 1734, and includes no real estate, but his personal estate was appraised at two hundred and twenty pounds. He was married, July 27, 1687, to Elizabeth Swan, of Cambridge, and their children were: Theophilus (died young), Elizabeth, Theophilus, Ezekiel, Abigail and Aaron.

(IV) Theophilus (2), second son and third child of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Swan) Richardson, was born January 7, 1692, in Woburn, and lived for some time in that town. His latest years were passed in Stoneham, where he died in the autumn of 1723, in his thirty-second year. Stoneham was then a part of Charlestown, and the probate records says he died at Charlestown "on his return from His Majesty's service at the eastward." The Indians in Maine had been committing depredations on the settlers, and Theophilus with others had gone to their assistance. The inventory of his estate made in December, 1723, includes only a small amount of personal estate, and his widow made oath that she had to "support herself and five small children, all sick at home with the fever." He was married in Watertown, April 24, 1711, to Ruth Swan, daughter of Gershom Swan, probably a relative of his mother's. She was married (second), April 6, 1726, to Ebenezer Parker, of Stoneham. The children of Theophilus (2) Richardson were: Martha, Ruth, Edward, Richard and Moses.

(V) Edward, eldest son and third child of Theophilus (2) and Ruth (Swan) Richardson, was born March 17, 1716, in Woburn, and was a resident at one time of Charlestown. His first two children were born in Woburn, where he probably resided until his removal to Watertown. From 1764 to 1771 he was an innkeeper in that town, and occupied a house at the junction of Belmont and Mount Auburn streets, since known as Bird's Hotel. He afterwards resided in Lincoln, which was formerly a part of Watertown, and died there in 1797, aged eighty years. His will was made in 1797, and designates him as an inn holder of Watertown. This was proved June 14, 1797. He was married, September 9, 1747, and was then said to be of Charlestown, to Abigail Chenery, who was baptized May 19, 1728, daughter of Ebenezer and Ruth Chenery,

of Watertown. She died in Lincoln, August 25, 1814, aged eighty-seven years. Their children were: Edward and Moses (twins), Ruth, Richard, Peter, Abigail, John, Ebenezer, Sarah, William, Elizabeth, Lucy and Mary.

(VI) William, seventh son and tenth child of Edward and Abigail (Chenery) Richardson, was born October 5, 1765, in Watertown. The family tradition is that he went west, and he probably did. It is not likely, however, that he went any farther than Lyndeboro, New Hampshire. As early as 1791 a William Richardson and his wife, Mary Pearson, were residing in Lyndeboro. There is no record to show whence he came, and there can be but little doubt that this is the William Richardson born in Watertown who "went west."

(VII) William (2), son of William (1) and Mary (Pearson) Richardson, was born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, July 1, 1791. He was a farmer, and in 1848 he moved to Milford, New Hampshire, and lived on a place near the railroad station, on the road to Wilton. He spent the last ten years of his life there. On May 21, 1814, he married Lydia, daughter of Squire Daniel Putnam. She was born in Lyndeborough, August 9, 1796, and was a descendant of a brother of the famous General Israel Putnam, of Connecticut. William and Lydia (Putnam) Richardson had ten children: Mary, born July 28, 1815, married Thomas Dunning, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and died there, February 25, 1841; Eliza, born November 14, 1816, married Benjamin F. Hutchinson, of Milford; William Putnam, born September 11, 1818, married Julia Godkin; Caroline, born July 3, 1820, died in April, 1824; Hannah, born May 6, 1822, married Nathaniel Marshall, of Nashua; John, born July 7, 1824, was a mill overseer, married Jane Dwinel, lived at Mechanics Falls, where he died October 7, 1893; David Gage, born March 30, 1826, was a cabinet maker in Reading, Massachusetts, married Susan Bancroft, of Reading; Jonathan Pearsons, born April 2, 1828, was a farmer, married Malvina Tyler, of Lyndeborough, enlisted in the Civil war in 1861, and died in prison at Danville, Virginia, November 18, 1864; Lydia Ann, born February 25, 1830, married Eugene Hutchinson, of Milford, and died in New Mexico, January 12, 1886; Charles Atherton, whose sketch follows. William Richardson, Junior, died at Milford, New Hampshire, May 20, 1858. His widow died at Milford, January 9, 1865.

(VIII) Charles Atherton, fifth son and youngest of the ten children of William and Lydia (Putnam) Richardson, was born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, February 15, 1839. He came to Milford with his father, and was educated in the schools of that town, including the high school, and at Hebron Academy, Hebron, Maine. Immediately on leaving school he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Maine Volunteers, May 6, 1861, and served for three years in the Army of the Potomac. He took part in nine pitched battles, and was captured in the great battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and taken to Libby prison. Fortunately he was liberated on parole after an imprisonment of seven weeks, being one of the last men to leave Libby in that way. He was discharged July 27, 1864. He then came back to Milford and bought ninety acres of land, where he has since lived. He is a thrifty farmer, and makes a specialty of his potato crop. He enjoys traveling, and has visited many parts of the country. In politics he is a Republican, and he attends the Unitarian Church. On April 16, 1865, Charles A. Richardson married Abbie Theresa, daughter of Eugene and Phebe B. (Raymond) Hutchinson, of



Chas. A. Richardson

Milford, New Hampshire. (See Hutchinson Family). They have five children, all born in Milford, now living in different and widely separated sections of the country. George Henry, the eldest, was born October 30, 1867, and married, October 9, 1895, Dora, daughter of Lockhard (2) and Elizabeth (Ward) Baxter, of Somerville, Massachusetts. He is a life insurance inspector, and lives in Methuen, Massachusetts. Ada Medora, the second, was born June 10, 1869; she married, May 14, 1891, Kenneth, son of Peter and Mary (Matherson) Huss, of Boston, Massachusetts; they live in Los Angeles, California. Hattie Eugenia, the third, was born August 15, 1872, is a teacher and lives in Denver, Colorado. Henry Putnam, the fourth, was born July 16, 1877, was for a time the superintendent of the farm of the New Hampshire Agricultural College at Durham, and is now living in San Francisco, California. Arthur Charles, the youngest, born June 16, 1882, married Lizzie Boutelle Makay, October 3, 1906, and resides in Ponemah, New Hampshire.

(II) Captain Josiah, third child and second son of Ezekiel and Susannah Richardson, was baptized in Charlestown, November 7, 1635, and died June 22, 1695, aged sixty. In 1659 he and his brother James settled in Chelmsford, and there he became early in life a leading citizen. He was chosen fence-viewer in 1659, and was one of the committee in 1663 to unite with a committee from Groton to lay out a highway on the boundary between the two towns. He was admitted freeman March 11, 1674; was chosen constable in 1667; was one of the board of selectmen in 1668-73-77, and from 1679 to 1688 both inclusive and in 1694, fourteen years in all; and was town clerk from 1690 to 1694. He was also captain of a military company, when the members of a military company were usually warriors.

Captain Josiah Richardson, Major Thomas Henchman and William Fletcher were granted a tract of land upon which, in 1669, they built the second saw mill in town. Some Indians, "from the love they bore to" Josiah Richardson, of Chelmsford, granted him, January 19, 1689, a parcel of land at the confluence of the Concord and Merrimack rivers, bounded on the south by Speen's brook, and included much of the site of the present city of Lowell. He left an estate of £697 5s 6d. He was married at Concord, by Captain Simon Willard, of that place, June 6, 1659, to Remembrance Underwood, who was born at Concord, February 25, 1640, daughter of William and Sarah Underwood. William Underwood settled in Chelmsford in 1654, at the very beginning of the plantation. The children of Captain Josiah and Remembrance Richardson were: Sarah, Mary, Josiah, Jonathan, John, Samuel, Remembrance and Susannah.

(III) Lieutenant Josiah (2), third child and eldest son of Captain Josiah (1) and Remembrance Richardson, was born in Chelmsford, May 18, 1665, and died October 17, 1711, aged forty-five. He was a farmer and lived near the Concord river, in Chelmsford. He inherited the likely qualities of his ancestors, and was a lieutenant in the militia. He was town clerk in 1693-94, selectman, and holder of other important town offices. He died without a will, and his inventory, dated 1712, in the depreciated currency of the time amounted to £514 4s. He married, December 14, 1687, Mercy Parish, of Dunstable, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Blanchard) Parish, of Groton. She died April 25, 1743. Their children were: Mercy, Josiah, Robert, Zachariah, Hannah and William. (Mention of the last named, with descendants, forms part of this article).

(IV) Captain Robert, third child and second son of Lieutenant Josiah (2) and Mercy (Parish) Richardson, was born in Chelmsford, October 2, 1693. He lived some years in Chelmsford, at least till 1724, and then removed to Litchfield, New Hampshire, where his wife's father lived. Four Richardsons—Captain Robert, Stephen, Captain William and Jonathan—were prominent amongst the early settlers of this town. In August, 1728, the owners of "Brenton's Farm" (afterward incorporated as Litchfield) all non-residents and sixteen in number, made application to one of His Majesty's justices for the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts, for a warrant to call a meeting to make a division of the property according to their several interests. This meeting was held in Charlestown on the 23d day of the same month, and a committee consisting of Captain Robert Richardson, Joseph Blanchard and Stephen Richardson was appointed "to survey and take a plat particular of the enterval of the meadows & of the other lands lying and contained in the aforesaid tract of land or farm" &c. The committee did their duty properly and so reported. Captain Robert Richardson was made collector, at a meeting of the grantees held January 23, 1729. His assessment at that time was £11 10s, and only four men of the twenty proprietors paid a larger amount. In 1725 Robert Richardson had a company of "snowshoe men," some of whom went in pursuit of the Indians after the "Pigwacket Fight," May 8, 1725. They were skilled in woodcraft and Indian warfare, and went because they were acquainted with the haunts of the savages. Robert Richardson married Deborah Parish, of Chelmsford, and they had, before leaving Chelmsford, two children whose names were Phebe, born in 1719, and Parish, born in 1724. The compiler of the "Richardson Genealogy" claims Timothy and Luther Richardson as undoubtedly later-born sons of Robert, as was also Zachariah and undoubtedly Ebenezer whose sketches follow in this article.

(V) Zachariah, son of Robert and Deborah (Parish) Richardson, removed from Litchfield before 1780, and became the first keeper of a public house in the village of Francestown. His tavern occupied the site of the present hotel. He owned at one time nearly half the land on which the village now stands. Deacon Jonathan Fiske and Dr. Samuel Lolly bought land of him in 1787. He was undoubtedly a hardy pioneer, energetic and fond of frontier life. He moved in 1810 or before, to Bath, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and later to Topsham, Vermont, where he bought a large tract of land which he cultivated. The name of Zachariah Richardson appears on a muster roll of forty-two men raised out of the Fifth Regiment of Militia, in the state of New Hampshire, by an order from Major-General Folsom, on December 7, 1776, to reinforce the Continental army at New York, until the first of March 1777; also, on an additional pay roll of twenty shillings per month for Captain William Walker's company in Colonel David Gilmore's regiment, raised by the state of New Hampshire to reinforce the Continental army in the state of New York, from December 5, 1776, to March following. Zachariah Richardson also belonged to the Vermont militia, and held four offices. His wife's name was Sarah. Their children were: Sarah, Lydia, Robert, Thomas, Stoddard, William, Kendall and Jacob. This child was one of the first persons buried in the cemetery at Francestown. The entry of his death was made June, 1780.

(VI) Robert Fletcher, third child and eldest son of Zachariah and Sarah Richardson, was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, October 17, 1778, and

removed with his father to Bath, New Hampshire, and Topsham, Vermont. He was an extensive farmer, enlisted and served to the close of the War of 1812. On his return to Topsham he carried on, in connection with his farming, a large freight business between Topsham and Boston, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles. He was also engaged in the manufacture of salts. He married Betsey Harding, who was a native of Bath New Hampshire. Both were sturdy members of the Universalist Church. Their children were: Robert, Lovisa, Lucinda, Nelson, Dorcas, Lydia, Abigail, Dolly and Irene.

(VII) Robert, first son and oldest child of Robert Fletcher and Betsey (Harding) Richardson, was born in Bath, New Hampshire, January 8, 1805, and died in Topsham, village of Waits River, Vermont, April 6, 1889. He received only a common school education, and was a farmer. In religious views he was liberal, strictly a Congregationalist in belief, but united with the Universalist Church at East Corinth, as there were no Congregational Churches as near him. He was married, at South Hero, Vermont, November 20, 1831, to Rosina Healey, who was born in Haverhill, New Hampshire, November 16, 1808, and died in Topsham, Vermont, June 4, 1872. Her parents were Nathaniel and Jane (Tabor) Healey. The father was from Washington, New Hampshire. He had been a school teacher and carpenter, making the latter occupation his business the most of his life. He moved to Topsham about 1848. Joseph Warren Healey and Nathaniel Healey, brothers of Rosina Healey, were both liberally educated. The former was a prominent Congregational clergyman in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and San Francisco, California. He held the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. He also traveled in Europe after the Civil war in the interest of the freemen. Nathaniel Healey died while in Europe for his health. The children of Robert and Rosina (Healey) Richardson were: Robert, Cornelius, Jane, Nathaniel, Henry, Mary, Coralinn and Evaline.

(VIII) Robert Fletcher, first son and oldest child of Robert and Rosina (Healey) Richardson, was born in Topsham, Vermont, September 18, 1832. He was educated in the common schools of Topsham, and at the Academy, Bath, New Hampshire. At the age of twenty years he began to learn the printer's trade in Portland, Maine. After working a short time as a journeyman he was made foreman in the office of the *Portland Transcript*, and filled that place for five years. In 1857 he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, and soon after to Topsham, Vermont, where he bought a farm, on which he resided for eight years. He then removed with his family to Washington, Vermont, where he purchased two farms, and has since resided carrying on dairying and sheep raising to a considerable extent. Robert Fletcher Richardson was a pioneer member of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for presidential candidate for John C. Fremont, in 1856. He has always been regarded as a man of superior qualifications. He has held the office of selectman in Washington for twelve years, much of the time, as chairman; justice of the peace for twenty years, and lister and town grand juror for many years. In 1888 he was elected by a larger majority than had ever been given to any man in the town, representative to the state legislature, and served in this capacity in 1888-89. Owing to an accident producing physical disability he has been exempt from military service. The church and the school are two institutions which Mr. Richardson has always regarded as prime requisites of civiliza-

tion, and the corner stones of our modern social fabric; and to each of these he has been a constant benefactor as his means permitted. To the Union Church of East Orange, Vermont, he gave quite largely, both in its support and in the construction of the new church building; he also gave liberally toward the support of the Green Mountain Seminary and Minard Commercial College at Waterbury, Vermont, and also aiding in building the church at West Topsham, Vermont. He took great care to educate his children, who have enjoyed unusual school privileges for a rural community in Vermont. Perhaps no family of equal size and distance from educational centers has been better educated in Vermont.

Of his two brothers, Nathaniel has been a prominent furniture dealer and undertaker in Lancaster, New Hampshire, and prominent in the administration of the affairs of the town. Henry C. served four years in the Eighth Vermont Regiment, and was seriously wounded on the morning of Sheridan's famous ride. He has been engaged in business and in farming, chiefly at Waits River, a village in the town of Topsham, Vermont, where he still resides. He also has been very prominent in the affairs of the town. Robert Richardson was married, in Lowell, Massachusetts, June 9, 1857, to Rosetta Dexter, then of Lowell, Massachusetts. She was born in Pomfret, Vermont, December 2, 1832, as the seventh daughter and ninth child of Parker and Betsey (King) Dexter. Her father was a clerk in a mercantile house in Albany, New York, for some years. Later he became a mill owner, and also carried on extensive farming. He subsequently moved to Vermont, first to Pomfret, then to Topsham, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. The present Dexter homestead in Topsham consisting of nearly one thousand acres, was largely cleared by him and his help. He was a captain in the Vermont militia, which position he held for several years. He and his wife were members of the Free Baptist Church at West Topsham, Vermont. Twelve of their children grew up and reared families. Of these twelve all united with the same church at West Topsham. The children of Robert Fletcher and Rosetta (Dexter) Richardson are: Herbert Ellis, Eulillia Caroline, Charles Henry, Rosina Estella, and Florence Ida. All were present, with their children, at the celebration of the golden wedding of the parents, in Washington, Vermont, besides one hundred fifty other guests, neighbors and friends.

Herbert Ellis was born in Topsham, Vermont, March 11, 1858, and was educated in the schools of that town, Washington, and Chelsea; he married, December 15, 1883, Ella Florence Chamberlain, of Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. Richardson has been for thirty years a commission merchant in Lowell. They have no children now living. Two children were born to them, Maud and Robert, but each died in infancy.

Lillia Caroline was born in Topsham, Vermont, August 19, 1860, and was educated in the schools of Washington, the normal school at Randolph, and Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vermont. She graduated from the normal school with the highest honors; she led all her classes at Montpelier, but before completing her course there, and while successfully engaged in teaching, she fell prey to disease and died December 1, 1884.

Charles Henry is mentioned below.

Rosina Estelle was born in Topsham, Vermont, March 26, 1864. She received her education in the common schools of Washington, Barre Academy,



Charles H. Richardson

and Montpelier Seminary. She married, October 10, 1888, Herbert David Scott, a silversmith of Concord, New Hampshire, but now of Providence, Rhode Island, with residence at Howard, Rhode Island. They have four children: Lillian, Harold, Robert, and Royal.

Florence Ida was born in Washington, Vermont, March 2, 1875. She was educated in the public schools of Washington, Vermont, and Concord, New Hampshire. She was married February 16, 1897, to James Moses Wallace, a farmer of Waterbury, Vermont, where they still reside. They have four children: Lelia, Robert, William, and George.

(IX) Charles Henry, third child and second son of Robert Fletcher and Rosetta (Dexter) Richardson, was born in Topsham, Vermont, September 26, 1862. He was educated in the common schools of Washington, afterwards Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vermont, where he graduated with honors in 1887. The following autumn he entered Bates College, Lewiston, Maine. His health soon failed him, and he was forced to leave college for a time, yet he graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, with special honors in the class of 1892. In 1895 he received from Dartmouth College the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1898 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His academic degree was that of Bachelor of Arts. In 1902 he conducted research work at the University of Chicago, and in 1906 at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Professor Richardson's life has been one of great activity. While a student he successfully worked his way through the various institutions that he attended, by teaching, lecturing, canvassing, and writing life insurance. He has rounded out seventeen years as a teacher, three before his graduation from college as principal of secondary schools in Vermont, three after his academic graduation as principal of Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vermont, and Green Mountain Seminary and Minard Commercial College, Waterbury, Vermont, ten years as fellow, assistant and instructor in Dartmouth College, first in chemistry and mineralogy, and then in geology and mineralogy. In the latter field the department was new to the college, and Dr. Richardson was quite successful in its development. He has also been connected with the summer school at Dartmouth since its organization, and with the summer school at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, since 1906. Professor Richardson is now associate professor of geology and mineralogy in Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Besides teaching, Professor Richardson has been engaged in the more active occupations of business life. He has been employed on the geological survey of Vermont for ten years; has spent several summers as an expert in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, in the iron regions of Minnesota, in the copper fields of Michigan, and in the marble and granite areas of New England. His work along these lines has been so successful that at one time he was offered by a syndicate to serve as mining expert and analyst the sum of five thousand dollars per year and all traveling expenses for a term of five years. This offer through his devotion to teaching, he declined. He has been consulting geologist for Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York for fifteen years. He is now mineralogist for the Purity Mining Company in New York, with works at Natural Bridge, that state, and eastern assayer for the Torpedo-Felipse Mining Company, of Ouray, Colorado. This line of work he carries on in addition to his college duties. In the lecture field

he has been in considerable demand, and somewhat popular, for he has delivered more than one thousand public addresses. He is the only lecturer with a popular lecture entitled "Coal Mining with a Camera," the lecture being the result of his own investigations of the coal fields, and his life with the miners themselves.

In 1887 he completed a course in divinity under five clergymen, and was ordained to the Free Baptist ministry at East Orange, Vermont, July 10, of the same year. In connection with his duties at Montpelier Seminary he was pastor of the church at Shady Rill in Middlesex, Vermont, for two years. In connection with his college duties at Bates he was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Brunswick, Maine, 1887-88, and of Summer Street Baptist Church in Gardiner, Maine, in 1888-89; also, while in connection with teaching he was pastor of the Union Church at Washington, Vermont, 1890-91, and while principal of Green Mountain Seminary and Minard Commercial College at Waterbury, Vermont, he was pastor of the Union Church at Waterbury, and at Little River, 1893-94-95. All these pastorates were attended with large additions to the various churches.

When his life became devoted to teaching at his Alma Mater, Dartmouth, he united with the Congregational Church at Dartmouth College, but still continued to supply neighboring churches of all evangelical denominations. Although a liberal Congregationalist himself, he is as much at home with one denomination as another when employed in their service.

As if these various means of using his energies were not enough to exhaust them, he became connected with life insurance work, writing while in college and for some little time afterwards occasional policies for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but in 1905 he was appointed state manager for the Equitable Life Insurance Society of New York, for New Hampshire.

In the field of literature he has also been active. He is the author of "Biography in a Nutshell," a book containing one hundred biographies of the Dexter Family, of which his mother was a member; "Four-Fourths of a Man," "Testimony of the Rocks," "Trees and Shrubs of Orange County, Vermont," "Anatomy and Physiology of *Pinus Sylvestris*," "The Calciferous Mica," "Schist of Eastern Vermont," "The Analysis of Washington Marbles," "Notes on the Washington Limestones," "Source of the Famous Thetford Boulders," "The Terranes of Orange County, Vermont," "The Washington Limestones and Its Associated Terranes," "The Areal and Economic Geology of Northeastern Vermont," "Dixie Dec," "Dixie's Easter in Vermont," and many newspaper articles and poems.

Professor Richardson is connected with many organizations for the promotion of education, culture and science. He is a member of the Vermont Teachers' Association, of which he was secretary 1893-94-95-96. Also of the New York State Science Teachers' Association, the New England Baptist Association, of which he was a trustee for five years; and of the Vermont Botanical Club, the Dartmouth Scientific Association, the Syracuse Scientific Association, and the Onondaga Academy of Sciences. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Geological Society of America, and the American Chemical Society. He was a member of the general committee of Science, Arts and Education, Paris Exposition, 1901, the Eighth International Geo-

graphic Congress, 1904, and is a member of the National Geographic Society. Dr. Richardson is also a member of the following fraternities, Kai Tau Kappa, Pi Phi Chi, and Sigma Xi. He has received high commendations for his educational work. State School Superintendent Mason S. Stone, of Vermont: "He is in every way pre-eminently well equipped for a college professorship." Similar high tribute was paid him by the trustees of Green Mountain Seminary, Vermont; Rev. E. W. Cummings, secretary of the trustees of the same institution; Hon. W. P. Dillingham, LL. D., member of Congress, Vermont; Professor Charles H. Hitchcock, Professor C. E. Bolser, Professor Edwin J. Bartlett, Dean Charles F. Emerson, Professor Robert Fletcher, all of Dartmouth College; George H. Perkins, state geologist, Vermont; Professor R. D. George, University of Colorado; Professor Thomas W. D. Worthen, Professor Herman H. Horne, Professor F. C. Lewis, Professor Charles F. Richardson, President William J. Tucker, D. D., all of Dartmouth College.

Charles H. Richardson was married, June 16, 1892, at Montpelier, Vermont, to Katherine May Davis, who was born in Corinth, Vermont, July 31, 1868, the oldest daughter of George Washington and Emma (Fish) Davis. She was educated in the common schools of the town of Corinth, and at Montpelier Seminary, Montpelier, Vermont, from which she graduated with honors and the degree of Mistress of English Literature (M. E. L.) on the day of her marriage. The ceremony was solemnized by Professor E. A. Bishop, principal of the Seminary, and in the Band and Aesthetic Society Hall, of which societies they were members. Mrs. Richardson taught with Professor Richardson at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vermont, and at Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury, Vermont. They had one child—Evalyn Dee.

(X) Evalyn Dee, only child of Charles Henry and Katherine (Davis) Richardson, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, November 22, 1898, and is now at the age of eight years in the Madison Street school of Syracuse, New York.

(V) Ebenezer, son of Robert and Deborah (Parish) Richardson, resided in Lisbon. He was an original grantee of Bath in 1769.

(VI) David, son of Ebenezer Richardson, was born in Lisbon, January 27, 1788. He resided some years in his young manhood in Littleton, and operated a clothing mill. He was afterward a farmer in Lisbon, where he died April 16, 1863. In religious belief he was a Methodist; in political faith a Whig until the Civil war and then a Democrat. He married (first), about 1813, Sally Walker, who was born in Lisbon, about 1793, and died in Lisbon in 1822, daughter of Learned Walker. He married (second), about 1823, Abigail Walker, a sister of his first wife, born in Lisbon. She died in Littleton, September 13, 1892. She was a Free Baptist. The children of the first wife were: Horace, Samuel, Isaac E. and Henry; those by the second wife were: Learned W., David Sutherland, Sally, Brewster, Martha, Rebecca, Walter W. and Warren.

(VII) Henry, fourth child of David and Sally Walker Richardson, was born in Lisbon, March 7, 1821, and died in Littleton, July 12, 1901, aged eighty years. He was a successful farmer, and was also engaged in lumbering in the towns of Lisbon, Littleton and Bethlehem. He resided in Littleton after 1866. In politics he was a Democrat. For many years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, December 23,

1854, Mary Jane Clark, who was born in Lisbon, January 31, 1831, daughter of James and Mary (Coffran) Clark, of Lisbon. Their children were; Israel Clark, Leroy, David Henry and Albert James.

(VIII) Israel Clark, eldest child of Henry and Mary Jane (Clark) Richardson, was born in Lisbon, November 3, 1856, and has resided in Littleton since he was ten years old. He was educated in the public schools of Bethlehem, Lyndon (Vermont) and Littleton. He worked for his father on a farm two years after attaining his majority, and then bought a house and livery stable which his father had in Littleton, and from that time has been engaged in the livery business in Littleton. He also owns and operates Richardson's grist mill in Littleton and two farms in the town. In connection with his stable he maintains during the warm season of the year a hack line known as Richardson's tourist line, which makes daily trips to and from Franconia Notch. He is a Democrat; was elected to the legislature in 1891 and served one term, and in 1887 was elected fireward. He is a member of Burns Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Littleton; Franklin Royal Arch Chapter, of Lisbon; Council, Royal and Select Masters; St. Gerard Commandery, Knights Templar, of Littleton; Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, of Nashua; and Bektash Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Concord. He married, November 29, 1883, Nellie Eliza Williams, who was born in Lyndon, Vermont, November 30, 1856, daughter of Wellington and Cyrene (Coffran) Williams, of Lyndon, Vermont. They have had four children: Mary Jane, Nellie, Charles Israel and Isabel Cyrene.

(VIII) Albert J., third and youngest child of Henry and Mary Jane (Clark) Richardson, was born in Lyndon, Vermont, October 29, 1866. His parents moved to Littleton the same year and he has resided in Littleton ever since. By occupation he is a farmer and is a firm believer in the Jerseys as the best breed of dairy cattle. He is a member of Burns Lodge, No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; also a member of Mount Eustis Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a prominent grainger. He was for two years master of White Mountain Grange, No. 50, and is at present master of Northern New Hampshire Pomona, and a member of the executive committee of the New Hampshire State Grange. He is a staunch Democrat, and has served two years as chairman of the Democratic town committee, and is at present a member of the board of selectmen. He married, October 6, 1888, Lillian May Curtis, who was born in Stratford, December 3, 1866, daughter of Freeman B. and Ellen (Bass) Curtis, of Littleton, New Hampshire. They have one child, Edith Mabelle.

(IV) Captain William, youngest child of Lieutenant Josiah and Mercy (Parrish) Richardson, was born in Chelmsford, September 19, 1701. In the year 1722 he settled in Pelham, New Hampshire, and cultivated a farm there. Pelham was a part of Dracut, but separated from it in 1741, when by an order of the privy council of England sixteen towns were taken from Massachusetts and annexed to New Hampshire. He was a representative in the general court of the province, and for many years captain of a military company. His will is dated April 1, 1776, and proved November 7, 1776. He died in the interval. He married about 1722, Elizabeth Colburn, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Colburn of Dracut. They were the parents of nine

children: Elizabeth, Abner, Mary, William, Mercy, Asa, Sarah, Hannah, and Daniel.

(V) Captain Daniel, youngest child of Captain William and Elizabeth (Colburn) Richardson, of Pelham, formerly a part of Dracut, was born here March 11, 1749. He was prepared to enter college, but instead of a college course he settled in 1773 on a farm in Pelham, part of which belonged to his father. In 1777 he engaged in the military service of his country, continued in it until 1780, and did not return till the end of three years. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He also shared in the expedition of General Sullivan into the Indian country in the summer of 1779, which extended as far west as the Genesee river. After his return home he was captain of a military company in New Hampshire. For his military services he obtained a pension under the act of congress passed in 1832. He died May 23, 1833, aged eighty-four. He married January 20, 1773, Sarah Merchant, of Boston, born 1748. They were the parents of three sons: William Merchant, Samuel Mather, and Daniel.

(VI) Hon. William Merchant, eldest son of Captain Daniel and Sarah (Merchant) Richardson, was born in Pelham, New Hampshire, January 4, 1774, and died in Chester, March 15, 1838, aged sixty-four years. He was employed on his father's farm until he was about fifteen years old, when he met with a severe injury to one of his hands which unfitted him for a time for manual labor and caused him to turn his attention to study. He prepared himself for college, and having taken the usual course graduated from Harvard College in 1797, with high rank of scholarship. He next engaged in teaching, first in the academy at Leicester, Massachusetts, where his application was injurious to his health; and subsequently, after some interval of rest, as a preceptor of the academy in Groton, Massachusetts. While occupying these positions he devoted himself assiduously to the cultivation of his literary powers. He there acquired the easy and graceful style which distinguished all his writings, and indulged in poetical composition, for which he had much taste and aptitude. While in Groton he accepted the invitation of Judge Samuel Dana to study law in his office. He passed his examination with credit, was admitted to practice, and at once became a partner with his preceptor, and enjoyed a busy practice from the start. He soon had an enviable reputation both as a lawyer and as a citizen. From 1804 to 1812 he was postmaster at Groton. In 1811 a vacancy occurred in the office of representative in congress in the district, and he was chosen to fill it. After serving his term out he again stood for election and was again returned to congress, but having no fancy for political life he soon after resigned his seat and returned to the practice of his profession.

In 1814 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire, removed his residence to Portsmouth, and entered into practice there. He immediately took a leading position among the lawyers of the state, and on the re-organization of the courts in 1816 Governor Plumer nominated him for chief justice of the supreme court. The governor's council was politically divided and party spirit was strong; but the appointment was unanimously confirmed, and Judge Richardson soon after entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, which he continued to hold during the remainder of his life, twenty-two years. He was now in a position for which his powers were peculiarly well adapted, and was at first ably supported by his associates. He devoted himself with characteristic

application to his duties; and it may have been in consequence of this that he was attacked shortly after his appointment by a dangerous illness which brought him to death's door. He slowly recovered, but the effects of the disease were visible throughout the remainder of his life. A slight lameness was one of these; his nervous system was also affected, and he was liable to periodical fits of sickness afterwards. But he never relaxed his habits of industry, and nothing but absolute physical inability could keep him from his papers and his studies. The famous Dartmouth College controversy culminated in one of the earlier important causes which came before the court after Judge Richardson's appointment. The weighty questions involved in it were argued by the ablest counsel, and the opinion, in which all the court were united, was prepared and delivered by the chief justice. Notwithstanding it was overruled by the supreme court of the United States, the decision has always been regarded as able, and by some jurists as the more correct statement of the law.

With him began the first published reports of judicial decisions, and his opinions extend through the first nine volumes of the New Hampshire reports. A part of the time while he was on the bench his associates were obviously his inferiors in judicial qualifications, and the gravamen of the work fell on him. But he sustained it cheerfully, and the reputation of the tribunal in which he presided never suffered. In holding jury terms of the court he appeared to no less advantage. His quickness to see and appreciate the points made by counsel, his readiness to apply his wide knowledge of legal principles to the shifting vistas of a trial, his entire freedom from bias, combined to make him an admirable *nisi prius* judge. He had little pride of opinion, and was always ready to yield his first impressions to the force of argument or authority. In the earlier years of his judicial experience, particularly, the leaders of the bar were men of logic and research, and their forensic contests sometimes occasioned displays of legal argumentation that might well cause the judgment of the strongest mind to halt between two opinions. Judge Richardson was thought by some almost too ready to abandon a ruling he had once made, as soon as he began to doubt if it were tenable. On one occasion Jeremiah Mason was pressing a point to him with unusual force, and the judge, to save him the trouble of further argument, remarked, "Brother Mason, the impression of the court is in your favor." "Yes," replied the great lawyer, "but I want your honor to stick." Judge Richardson possessed an eminently judicial mind. He was able to look down on a case, as it were, from a serene height of impartiality, and to see all its sides with noonday clearness. Whatever might have been his first inclination, his deliberate judgment was formed on full consideration of the whole case from every point of view. He had not access to large libraries, but added to a strong common sense he had a fine general culture and a profound knowledge of the English common law. His numerous opinions are generally short, and are based on acknowledged principles rather than on authority. His perfect integrity and singleness of purpose were never brought in question. The judicial ermine received no stain from his wearing it. He knew no friends and no enemies while in the seat of judgment, nor any of the ordinary lines of divisions among men. His ideal was the very highest. Judge Richardson was a man of untiring energy and unflagging industry, and like all giants of the law he was a gigantic worker. He burned the mid-

night oil, and his best judgments smelled of the lamp. His native capacity was excelled by that of few men, but he supplemented it by the utmost industry over the works of the sages of the law. He was always prompt in his affairs, so that his opinions delivered at the last term before his death were found ready for the printer. In addition to his strictly official labors he found time to take part as chairman of a commission to revise the laws of the state, in 1826; to superintend the publication of judicial reports; and to prepare three manuals for the guidance respectively of justices of the peace, sheriffs, and town officers, and containing the necessary statutes, forms and directions for each. He kept up his taste for literature, and especially languages, both ancient and modern, through life. He was a good Latin and Greek scholar, and after he moved to New Hampshire acquired the Spanish and Italian languages so as to make their literature his common reading for evening amusement. He had a fine taste for poetry, and in early life indulged in writing poems on various occasions. His metrical compositions were characterized by much delicacy of feeling and expression, and breathed the spirit of true poesy. Dartmouth College, in token of appreciation of his learning and literary accomplishments, bestowed upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1827. He possessed a fine taste for music, and played the bass viol and sang with his family and the neighbors who happened to be present. His dockets, in which he took notes of trials in court, are interspersed with musical notes of favorite tunes, with or without the words, sometimes several lines. He took very few notes of evidence, trusting mostly to memory, and occupied the time when trials were tedious, in writing music. He was more or less familiar with every branch of natural science, had a thorough knowledge of botany, and left a quite extensive herbarium, arranged and classified by his own hand. He took much interest in his garden and especially in flowers, of which he had a good collection.

In private life Judge Richardson was exemplary. He removed in 1819 from Portsmouth to Chester, where he passed the remainder of his life. Chester was the residence of a good number of families of education and refinement, and there he found congenial society, and there his public spirit and social graces were exhibited to appreciative friends. Every movement for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town found him a ready supporter. He promoted the causes of education and religion, and exerted himself to support the other voluntary aids to instruction and rational amusement. He lectured before the Lyceum, and was the chief founder of the Athenaeum of the town. He was fond of society, though the time he gave to study did not allow him much leisure for formal company. But all classes of his townsmen were welcome to his house. His chief sports were trips to Massabesic pond, where he drove with his children to fish, and bee-hunting in the woods. His notions of personal comfort were peculiar. He would not have a stove in his house, and the open fireplaces were the only means of warming a large cold dwelling. His office was nearly as cold as out of doors, and the ink often froze on the table where he wrote. He drove long circuits in cold weather without gloves or mittens. In religion he preferred the Episcopal forms, but as there was no church of that denomination in Chester he attended the Congregational Church. He hated all shams and pretences, and having no mean traits himself he maintained in all about him a high tone of honor.

He married, October 7, 1799, Betsey Smith, born November 5, 1773, daughter of Jesse (or Peter) Smith, of Pelham, and had seven children: Sarah, Merchant, William, Betsey Smith, Mary Woodbury, Anne, Louisa and Samuel Mather.

(VII) Anne, fifth child and fourth daughter of Judge William Merchant and Betsey (Smith) Richardson, was born in Chester, September 26, 1811, and died in Exeter, August 29, 1856. She married October 9, 1838, Judge Henry Flagg French, son of Hon. Daniel and Betsey Van Mater (Flagg) French (see French, VIII).

(Second Family.)

The great part of the members of this family in New England are descended from three Richardson brothers who were among the original settlers of Woburn, Massachusetts. They were men of substance and influence, and their descendants are very numerous, many of whom have taken leading places in the direction of business and public events in their different days and generations.

(I) Samuel Richardson, the second of the three brothers of that name who united in the settlement of Woburn, was born in England, not far from the year 1610. We do not know in what year he came to this country. Possibly he came with his elder brother Ezekiel, in 1630, though this is not at all probable. The first notice we find of Samuel is dated July 1, 1636, when he and his brother Thomas Richardson, with others, were on a committee to lay out lots of land for hay. In 1637 the names of Samuel and Thomas Richardson first appear in a list of the inhabitants of Charlestown. The same year the town of Charlestown granted to each of them a house lot clearly understanding that they had recently become residents of the place. These two brothers were admitted members of the church there February 18, 1638, in consequence of which they were made freemen of the colony May 2, 1638. Samuel was chosen surveyor of the highways March 17, 1637. The three brothers had lots assigned them April 20, 1638, on "Misticke side and above the Ponds," that is in Malden. When the church was constituted in Woburn, August 14, 1642, old style, Samuel Richardson and his two brothers, with four others, solemnly stood forth as the nucleus around which the church was to be gathered. The three brothers lived near each other, on the same street, which has ever since been known as "Richardson's Row," in what is now Winchester, near the present line of Woburn. Samuel Richardson was selectman of Woburn in 1644, 1645, 1646, 1649, 1650 and 1651. In 1645 he paid the highest tax of any man in Woburn. He died March 23, 1658.

Samuel Richardson married Joanna _____, who probably died soon after her husband. They had eight children: Mary and John, born in Charlestown, Hannah, Joseph, Samuel, Stephen and Thomas, and Elizabeth born in Woburn. (Samuel and Stephen and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(II) Joseph (I) fourth child and second son of Samuel and Joanna Richardson, was born in Woburn, July 27, 1643, and died March 5, 1718. His whole life was spent in his native town. He was admitted freeman of the colony May 15, 1672, and was therefore a member of the church. He was one of Major Samuel Appleton's soldiers, and was engaged in the fierce assault on the Narragansett fort, December 19, 1675. He was a selectman of Woburn, 1693, 1694 and 1702. He married, November 5, 1666, Hannah Green, born about 1647, died May 20, 1721. She was a daughter of Thomas

and Elizabeth Green of Malden. They had five children: Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph and Stephen.

(III) Joseph (2), eldest son and fourth child of Joseph and Hannah (Green) Richardson, was born in Woburn, May 19, 1672, and died December 5, 1754, aged eighty-two years. He was selectman of Woburn 1714 and 1716. His will was made June 17, 1754, and in it he styles himself "gentleman." He married, October 24, 1693, Mary Blodget, born September 15, 1673, died March 11, 1752, aged seventy-eight, daughter of Samuel and Ruth Blodget, of Woburn. They had ten children: Mary, Hannah, Joseph, Josiah, Reuben, Oliver, David, Samuel, Charles and Ruth.

(IV) Major Josiah (1), fourth child and second son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Blodget) Richardson, was born January 12, 1702, in Woburn. He lived nearly forty years in Sudbury, and was a man of much note there. He was a major in the militia, and possessed of considerable property for those times. He was one of the proprietors of a township six and three-fourths miles square, on the Androscoggin river, in Cumberland county, long known as Sudbury, Canada, now the town of Bethel, Maine. His will was proved November 20, 1770. It shows him to have been an owner of slaves, as among other things he gave his wife Experience "my negro girl, named Dinah," and his son Josiah "my negro man, Francis Benson," and apparently the day before his death, in the presence of John Jones and Mary Jones, he gave to his wife his negro boy Caesar, who was born after he had made his will. He married, October 23, 1728, Experience Wright, daughter and heir of Benjamin Wright, then of Sudbury, but previously of Woburn. Their children were: Gideon, Josiah, Experience and Luther.

(V) Josiah (2), second child and son of Major Josiah (1) and Experience Richardson, was born in Sudbury, May 29, 1733. He passed his life in Sudbury. At the time of the making of his father's will Josiah was the only son then living. In 1798 only twelve men in Sudbury were rated higher on the tax list than Josiah Richardson. He married January 31, 1760, Elizabeth Eveleth, of Stow. Their children were: Gideon, Sarah Eveleth, Luther, Renel and Loammi.

(VI) Luther (1), third child and second son of Josiah (2) and Elizabeth (Eveleth) Richardson, was born in Sudbury, November 24, 1764, and died October 5, 1814. He married, June, 1719, Persis Hemenway, born April 12, 1768, third daughter and child of Benjamin and Lucy (Stone) Hemenway, of Framingham, died March 11, 1812. Their children were: Charles, Lucy, Luther and Prentiss.

(VII) Luther (2), third child and second son of Luther (1) and Persis (Hemenway) Richardson, was born in Sudbury, March 14, 1799; and died in Waltham, March 13, 1837. He lived in Waltham and Lowell, where he was engaged in the grocery trade. He was a good business man and a useful and exemplary citizen. He married Nancy Stetson, born in Boston, December 31, 1799, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Stetson, of Boston. Benjamin Stetson, her father, was a man of note during the war of 1812; he was commissary for supplying the United States military and naval forces. The children of Luther and Nancy (Stetson) Richardson, were five in number: Elizabeth Ann, born June 7, 1824; Lucy Amanda, February 14, 1825; Charles Lowell, 1827; Edwin Prentiss, April 22, 1829; Mary Adelaide, January 9, 1834. The first four were born in Lowell.

(VIII) Charles Lowell, third child and eldest son of Luther (2) and Nancy (Stetson) Richardson, was born in Lowell, May 14, 1827, and educated in the public schools of Waltham. After leaving school he was in the employ of the Boston Manufacturing Company, the oldest cotton manufacturing company in the United States. In 1845 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and took a place in the counting room of the Amoskeag Company, now having the largest cotton factory in the world. He was then seventeen years old, and starting at the foundation, thoroughly learned the business. Gradually rising, he became paymaster and chief clerk at the retirement of his uncle, Charles Richardson, from that place in 1856. He remained with this corporation from 1845 till 1899, a period of fifty-four years, and during forty-three years he held the position of paymaster. He handled millions of dollars of money, but so great was his care and so exact were his accounts that there was never in them a discrepancy. His long tenure of this place brought him the acquaintance of nearly all the leading manufacturers in this and allied lines in New England, and made him a legion of friends. He celebrated the semi-centennial anniversary of his incumbency of his office with a banquet at which a large number of representative men were present, and many things complimentary to Mr. Richardson were said, but they were but a repetition of expressions commendatory on the ability and integrity of Mr. Richardson that had been voiced otherwheres daily for years before. Since his retirement from the Amoskeag Company, Mr. Richardson has not been active. At the anniversary of his twenty-five years of service in the mill the corporation presented him a handsome building lot on which he afterward erected the fine residence he now occupies. On his withdrawal from the company they presented him with a beautiful gold watch of the Jorgenson manufacture, suitably engraved and a gold chain; also, a set of resolutions passed by the directors commending in the highest manner his long term of faithful service.

He is a member of the Unitarian Church, of which he served for years as director and treasurer. He is also a member of the Amoskeag Veterans. He has voted the Republican ticket all his life. Mr. Richardson married (first) June 3, 1855, Mary B. Winch, daughter of Francis and Almira (Stetson) Winch, of Nashua, New Hampshire. She died February 21, 1871. There were two children of this marriage: Margaret Lowell, born September 30, 1857, died July 28, 1890; Charles Lowell, born July 3, 1865, died August 27, 1866. He married (second) October 21, 1874, Harriet B. Gillis, daughter of David and Abigail (Hedley Bonner) Hancock, and widow of Horace M. Gillis.

(II) Samuel (2), third son and fifth child of Samuel (1) and Joanna Richardson, was born in Woburn, May 22, 1646, and died April 29, 1712, aged sixty-six years. He lived on what has recently been called the Miller farm, on Richardson's Row, less than a mile north of the present village of Winchester. He was a soldier in King Philip's war, 1675. In the afternoon of April 10, 1676, he was employed in carting manure into his field, accompanied by his son Samuel, a boy between five and six years old. Looking toward his house he was surprised to see feathers flying about it and other tokens of mischief within. He also heard the screams of his wife. Apprehending that Indians might be there, he hastened home with his gun, and there found two of his family murdered, consisting of his wife

Hannah, who had lately been confined, and his son Thomas, twin brother to him who had been with him in the field. On further search it was found that the infant, only a week old, had been slain by the same ruthless hands. The nurse, it appeared, had snatched it up in her arms upon the alarm of danger, and was making her escape to a garrison house in the vicinity; but so closely was she pursued by the savages, that finding she could not save herself and the babe too, she let the babe drop and the Indians dispatched it at once. Mr. Richardson now rallied some of his neighbors, who went with him in pursuit of the enemy. Following them some time, they espied three Indians sitting on a rock, fired at them, killed one, and drove the others away.

He married (first) Martha (surname unknown), who died December 20, 1673, the day of the birth of her daughter, Martha. He married (second), September 20, 1674, Hannah Kingsley, perhaps daughter of Samuel Kingsley, of Billerica. She was slain with her only child, scarce a week old, by the Indians, April 10, 1676. He married (third), November 7, 1676, Phebe Baldwin, who was born September 7, 1654, daughter of Deacon Henry Baldwin, of Woburn, by his wife, Phebe Richardson, daughter of Ezekiel and Susanna Richardson. She died October 20, 1679, aged twenty-five years. September 8, 1680, he married (fourth) Sarah Hayward, who was born 1655, daughter of Nathaniel Hayward, of Malden. She survived her husband and died October 14, 1717, aged sixty-two years. Thomas Richardson had fifteen children. Those by the first wife were: Samuel and Thomas (twins), Elizabeth and Martha; by the second wife, one child, Hannah; by the third wife, Zachariah; by the fourth wife: Thomas (died young), Sarah, Thomas, Ebenezer, infant son (died aged one day), Hannah, Eleazar, Jonathan and David. (Mention of Ebenezer and descendants appears in this article.)

(III) Thomas, third child and second son of Samuel and Sarah (Hayward) Richardson, was born in Woburn, September 25, 1684. He passed a long life in Woburn, where he died January 12, 1774, aged ninety-three. He was a corporal in Captain Lovewell's command, which had the remarkable combat with the Indians at Pigwacket, May 8, 1725, O. S., and was one of the nine who escaped unhurt. He married, in Watertown, September 29, 1713, Rebecca Wyman, who was born in Woburn, November 11, 1693, eldest daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Johnson) Wyman, of Woburn, and granddaughter of Francis and Abigail (Reed) Wyman, also of Woburn. Rebecca Wyman was also a great-granddaughter of Captain Edward Johnson, another of the "Wonder-Working Providence." The thirteen children of Thomas and Rebecca (Wyman) Richardson were: Thomas, Eleazer, Rebecca (died young), Sarah, Ralph, Matthew, Ebenezer, Rebecca, David, Zebediah, Israel, Lemuel and Sarah.

(IV) Lemuel, tenth son and twelfth child of Thomas and Rebecca (Wyman) Richardson, was born in Woburn, July 31, 1734, and died in Marlow, New Hampshire, April 14, 1818, aged eighty-four. He was of Sutton when he received his portion of his father's estate in 1774, and afterward moved to Marlow in Cheshire county, New Hampshire. He is said to have been by trade a carpenter. He married Anna Preston, of Hardwick, Massachusetts, who died July 31, 1820, aged eighty-seven. Their children, all born in Sutton, Massachusetts, were: William, Thomas, Polly, David, Nancy, Samuel, Nathaniel and Ebenezer.

(V) David, fourth child and third son of Lemuel and Anna (Preston) Richardson, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, July 23, 1766, and died in Barre, Vermont, April 26, 1845, aged seventy-nine. He was a farmer, and lived in Alstead, New Hampshire, until 1796, when he removed to Williamstown, Vermont. He resided in that town a year and a half, and then bought a farm in Barre, Vermont, and adjoining towns, where he remained until his death. He married (first), 1788, Rhoda Gale, of East Alstead, New Hampshire. She died February, 1814, and he married (second), November 1814, Lucy Blanchard Sargent, a widow, born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 26, 1779. She died September 26, 1864. He had thirteen children, nine by the first wife and four by the second. Those by the first wife were: A son died young; Rhoda, died young; David, Rhoda, Roxana (all born in Alstead), Mary, Lemuel, Susan and Polly (all born in Barre). The children of the second wife were: Thomas Preston, Nancy Melissa, Adeline Amanda and Caroline Malvina (twins).

(VI) Adeline Amanda, third child and second daughter of David and Lucy Blanchard (Sargent) Richardson, was born in Barre, Vermont, February 2, 1819, and married, October 2, 1837, Israel Woodbury Sulloway. (See Sulloway, V.)

(II) Stephen, sixth child and fourth son of Samuel and Joanna Richardson, was born in Woburn, August 15, 1649, and died March 22, 1718, aged sixty-nine. He married Abigail Read Wyman, who was born in 1649, daughter of Francis Wyman, of Woburn. She died September 17, 1720, aged seventy-two. To them were born thirteen children: Stephen, Francis (died young), William, Francis, Timothy (died young), Abigail, Timothy, Prudence, Seth, Daniel, Mary, Rebecca and Solomon.

(III) Stephen (2), eldest child of Stephen (1) and Abigail R. (Wyman) Richardson, was born in Woburn, April 20, 1675. He lived and died in Billerica. He married, about 1700, Susanna Wilson, who was born in Woburn, March 11, 1679, daughter of Lieutenant John Wilson. They had six children: Susanna, Stephen, Henry, Ebenezer, Amos and Jonas.

(IV) Dr. Amos, fifth child and fourth son of Stephen and Susanna (Wilson) Richardson, was born in Billerica, March 25, 1710, and died in Pelham, January 20, 1765. He was a very learned and distinguished physician. He married Sarah Frost, of Billerica, who died December 19, 1754. Their children were: Eri, Sarah, Joseph and Isaac.

(V) Eri, eldest child of Dr. Amos and Sarah (Frost) Richardson, was born in Billerica in 1741. The date of his death is not now known. He moved to Keene in 1780, and lived on the last farm in Keene on the old road over West Mountain, towards Swanzy, where he and his wife lived and died. He married, September 26, 1762, Sarah Durant, who was born in Billerica, November 1, 1743, daughter of John Durant, third, who was born May 2, 1712, and died in 1763. They had twelve children: Amos, Reuben, Phebe, Eldad, Lemuel, Sarah, Rhoda, Benjamin, Eri, Mary, Huldah and Asa.

(VI) Amos (2), the giant, eldest child of Eri and Sarah (Durant) Richardson, was born February 27, 1764, and died November 6, 1831, aged sixty-seven. He settled on the first farm in Swanzy next south of his father. It has been written of him: "Amos was probably the strongest, and the giant of the families. His weight was more than two hundred and fifty pounds; he was nearly or quite six feet in height; measured nearly two

feet across the shoulders; had a very large and muscular arm; a hand five inches wide, very thick, although not much longer than the hand of an ordinary man. In the year 1804 a meeting house was erected in Swanzey sixty feet in length and thirty-six feet in width. On the second day in raising, on the second story, in laying the beams (of green timber, thirty-six feet long, eight by eight inches at each end and eleven by eight inches in the center), the master workman found it necessary to turn one beam and called upon Amos (the giant) standing on the ground to come up and assist in the work. He very quickly was upon the frame, and said: 'Stand aside, and I will turn the beam;' whereupon he bowed himself to the beam (Sampson-like), placed it upon his knees and turned it to its proper place amid the shouts and cheers of the gazing and astonished crowd. This act was performed in the presence of three men well known to the writer of this record, who has often heard them state the fact." Amos Richardson married, November 26, 1786, Phebe Hill, who died August 11, 1830. Their ten children, all born in Swanzey, were: Josiah, Abel, Barzilla, Aaron, Levi, Ruel, Amos, David, Charlotte and Betsey.

(VII) Barzilla, third son and child of Amos (2) and Phebe (Hill) Richardson, was born in Keene, June 21, 1792, and died April 19, 1850, aged fifty-eight. He settled on the Dickinson farm on West Mountain (now Scripture's) and lived there thirty years. He married, in 1813, Lydia Foster, who was born in Swanzey in 1796, daughter of Joel Foster. She died in Keene, June 22, 1880, aged eighty-four years. They had ten children, all born in Keene, between 1815 and 1836. They were: Amos, Phebe, Martha, Joel Foster, Aaron, Eri, David, Sarah, Barzilla and Lydia. This family in some respects is unique. The aggregate weight of the six sons, all of whom reached manhood, was over twelve hundred pounds. All the sons and all the husbands of the daughters became railroad men in early life and served an average of thirty years each, or an aggregate of three hundred years for the family. They were engaged in building the Worcester Railroad in 1833, the Boston and Albany in 1835, the Cheshire and many others. Amos, the eldest, had charge of laying all the first track of the Cheshire Railroad and was afterward road-master. Joel F. was twelve years on the Boston and Albany, went to Indiana and originated and built the Indianapolis Belt Line, and was nine years superintendent of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad. He was thirty-nine years in railroad service. Eri was in the railroad service twenty-six years, and was afterward a wealthy banker in Sioux City, Iowa. George Perry, one of the sons-in-law, ran the first passenger train into Keene, in 1848. Another son-in-law, Niles Aldrich, was engineer and conductor on the Cheshire road thirty-five years.

(VIII) Barzilla (2), ninth child and sixth son of Barzilla (1) and Lydia (Foster) Richardson, was born in Keene, February 7, 1833. He has been employed thirty years as locomotive engineer, conductor and in construction work on the Cheshire, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Illinois Central railroads. He married, February 20, 1856, Sarah M. Goodnow, who was born March 5, 1835. She was the daughter of Daniel and Matilda (Chase) Goodnow, of Keene. He died May 9, 1903, aged seventy years. They had five children: Ada M., Sarah Agnes, Frank Walton, deceased; Jennie Foster, and Walter B., assistant postmaster at Keene.

(IX) Jennie Foster, fourth child and third

daughter of Barzilla (2) and Sarah M. (Goodnow) Richardson, was born in Keene, February 26, 1863, and married, May 2, 1888, Jerry P. Wellman (see Wellman, IV).

(Third Family.)

(1) Thomas Richardson was RICHARDSON the youngest of the three brothers of that name who united with others in the settlement of Woburn, Massachusetts, and the formation of a church there in 1641. It is highly probable that Thomas originated in Norfolk, England, where the name had been settled as early as the sixteenth century, and perhaps earlier, but it is quite probable that he did not come to America until after 1633, for the first mention of him is found in a record dated February 21, 1635-36, when Mary, his wife, united with the church in Charlestown. Thomas and his next elder brother Samuel joined the church on the "18th of the 12th month (February), 1637-8," and in consequence thereof were admitted freemen of the colony May 2, 1638. Their names are found on the Charlestown records for the first time in 1637, when the town granted each of them a house lot. At the time of immigration Thomas must have been quite young, and it is believed that he married just previous to his departure from England. Thomas Richardson died in Woburn August 28, 1651, and if he made a will it was not placed on the records. His property in lands comprised one hundred acres of land in Woburn, which was valued at eighty pounds, and his other property of all kinds amounted in appraised value to a little over one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, from which it may be inferred that Thomas was a man of substance. The name of his wife was Mary, and after the death of her husband she married again. Thomas and Mary Richardson had seven children, the first two of them being born in Charlestown and the others in Woburn. They were Mary, Sarah, Isaac, Thomas, Ruth, Phebe and Nathaniel.

(II) Thomas (2), second son and fourth child of Thomas (1) and Mary Richardson, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, October 4, 1645. He moved to Billerica about 1667, and is said to have settled on a large tract of about nine hundred acres of land in the eastern part of the town. He was a soldier in Captain Samuel Gallup's company in the land expedition against Canada in 1690, and was deputy from Billerica to the general court in 1703-04. Thomas died in Billerica February 25, 1720-21, aged seventy-six years. He married, first, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 5, 1669-70, Mary Stimpson (her name is mentioned in the town records at Cambridge as Mary Stevenson), by whom he had nine children. He married, second, in Billerica, December 29, 1690, Sarah, widow of Thomas Patten. Thomas Richardson's children, all by his first wife, were: Mary (born and died on the same day), Mary (born and died the same day), Mary, Thomas, Andrew, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Ruth and Elnathan.

(III) Jonathan, seventh child and fourth son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Stimpson) Richardson, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, February 14, 1682-83, and lived in that town throughout his entire life. He went to Dunstable and Groton as a soldier in July, 1706. His father gave him property to the amount of thirty pounds, which he increased somewhat before his death, which occurred suddenly August 13, 1720. He married, in 1713, Hannah, daughter of John French of Billerica, and had four children: Hannah, Jonathan, Thomas and Abiel.

(IV) Thomas (3), third child and second son of Jonathan and Hannah (French) Richardson, was

born in Billerica, Massachusetts, June 5, 1718; married, in 1739, Abigail Merrow, who was born in Woburn in 1713, daughter of Henry and Abigail (Parker) Merrow and granddaughter of John Merrow, whose father, Henry Merrow, came from Scotland. Thomas and Abigail (Merrow) Richardson had six children: Abigail, Mary, Hepzibah, Abigail (the first child of that name having died in infancy), Beulah and Ebenezer.

(V) Ebenezer, youngest of the children of Thomas (3) and Abigail (Merrow) Richardson, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, April 14, 1754, and lived near his father's home in that town until about 1799, when he removed to New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and settled on a farm. The date of his death is not known, but his will, dated July 7, 1723, was admitted to probate April 17, 1827. To his wife he left the east half of his house, to his daughter Sarah the use of the east chamber until she should marry, and the remainder of his property, real and personal, was devised to his son Thomas. Ebenezer Richardson married, January 15, 1777, Sarah Parker, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Parker and by whom he had five children, the youngest of whom was born in New Ipswich. They were: Sarah, Lucy, Jonathan, Ebenezer and Thomas.

(VI) Jonathan Parker, third child and eldest son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Parker) Richardson, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, July 28, 1784, and died in Greenville, New Hampshire, 1871. He was connected with the operation of the once famous Greenville Cotton Mill, and for a long time was its overseer or superintendent. So far as he took part in public affairs it was as a Republican, and in religious preference he was a Congregationalist. Mr. Richardson married Hannah Bailey, of Hudson, Massachusetts, and had children.

(VII) Charles Parker Richardson, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Bailey) Richardson, was born in Greenville, New Hampshire, June 26, 1826, and died in Peterborough, New Hampshire, August 29, 1895. He received a good education in New Ipswich Academy and Hancock Seminary, and after leaving school went to work in the cotton mill at Greenville, with which he continued in one capacity and another from 1857 to 1870. He proved an industrious employee, and advanced in his position from time to time until he became agent of the company in New Ipswich and Greenville. After quitting the company's service he went to Peterborough and from 1871 to 1888 was cashier of the First National Bank of that place. For about ten years he was a justice of the peace and quorum, and was a Mason and member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Richardson married, November 17, 1854, Amanda Mansfield, who was born in Greenville, August 4, 1833, a daughter of Frederick and Hannah Mansfield of Greenville. Mr. Mansfield was a carpenter and builder, and was born July 29, 1807, and died July 20, 1897; his wife was born April 7, 1812, and died April 11, 1884.

(Fourth Family.)

There are several family stocks of this name in the United States, but not all the ancestors are known to be related. The family from which the members of this line have sprung is called the Newbury Richardsons. Many able men have been members of the Richardson family.

(I) William Richardson was born in England about 1620, came to America, and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. His name is found in that place in 1647, and he had probably been there some years at that time, perhaps as early as 1640. His

residence was in what is now known as West Newbury. His widow Elizabeth made oath to an inventory of his estate dated March 30, 1657, amount fifty-two pounds. His real estate consisted of "A house and foure akers of land prised at £23." He died March 25, 1657, probably under forty years of age. His children were: Joseph, Benjamin and Elizabeth.

(II) Joseph (1), oldest child of William and Elizabeth (Wiseman) Richardson, was born in West Newbury, May 18, 1655. He took the oath of allegiance to the colony in 1678, when twenty-three years old. He was a cordwainer, and lived in West Newbury. His will is dated April 7, 1724, proved June 1, 1724; recorded in Essex Probate Records in Volume XV, page 51. He married July 12, 1681, Margaret Godfrey, born October 9, 1663, daughter of Peter and Mary (Browne) Godfrey, of Newbury. Their children were: Mary, William, Joseph, Elizabeth, Daniel, Sarah, Thomas, Margaret and Caleb.

(III) Joseph (2), third child and second son of Joseph (1) and Margaret (Godfrey) Richardson, was born in Newbury, December 31, 1686. Chester, New Hampshire, was settled about 1723, and Joseph Richardson bought a hundred acre and an eighty acre lot in that town as early as 1725, but it does not appear that he ever lived in Chester, but resided in what is now West Newbury, on the road from Newburyport to Bradford, about a quarter of a mile from Brown's Springs. He bought the lots for his sons, four of whom afterward resided in Chester. He made his will April 24, 1764, and it was proven April 1, 1767. The inventory amounted to two hundred and twenty-three pounds eight shillings. He married Ann Riggs, of and at Gloucester, February 24, 1712. Their children were: Ann, Joseph, Thomas, Moses, William, Daniel, Mary, Betty and Caleb. (Daniel and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(IV) Moses (1), fourth child and third son of Joseph (2) and Ann (Riggs) Richardson, was born July 28, 1718, and died March 30, 1806. By the provisions of his father's will he had one-half of his father's one hundred acre lot in Chester, described as add. lot No. 70, east of the Carr place in Chester, where G. A. Clark lived in 1869. Here he was taxed in 1741. He was a deacon in the congregational Church. He married, 1746, Mary Goodhue, born May 2, 1730, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Powell) Goodhue, of Chester. She died October 13, 1809, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: Mary, David, Elizabeth, Sarah, Nelly, Ruth, Moses, Jonathan, Lucretia, Anna and Edward.

(V) David, second child and eldest son of Moses and Mary (Goodhue) Richardson, was born on his father's farm in Chester, in 1748, and died December 19, 1821. He lived in Chester from 1773 to 1789, and settled in Pembroke, December 26, 1789, and resided on the farm till his death. In the spring of 1776 he with many others signed what was called the Association Test, pledging the subscribers to resist to the utmost, even with arms and at the risk of their lives and fortunes the encroachment of the British ministry. He married, 1773, Sally Shackford, born February 3, 1755, daughter of Theodore and Mary (Bartlett) Shackford, of Allentown. She died April 15, 1842. Their children were: Theodore, Moses, David, Mary, Susan Parker, Josiah, Richard Bartlett, Nancy, Sally, Dolly and Betsey.

(VI) Moses (2), second child and son of David and Sally (Shackford) Richardson, was born in Chester, April 29, 1775, and died July 28, 1870, aged



Chas. T. Richardson.



Willard, S. Richardson

ninety-five years. He came to Pembroke with his father in 1789, and lived in that town till his death. He was a farmer, a member of the Methodist Church, and for a time class leader, a man of unblemished character, and highly respected. He married, June 17, 1796, Lois K. Garvin, of Concord, born June 17, 1775, in Concord, and died December 19, 1856, in Pembroke. Their children were: Deborah, John True, Susan, Mark, Lucy, Moses, Parker, Sally, Mary Ann and Moses Waldo.

(VII) Parker, seventh child and fourth son of Moses (2) and Lois K. (Garvin) Richardson, was born in Pembroke, March 16, 1808, and died in 1900, aged ninety-two years. He was educated in the Pembroke common schools and academy, and was a farmer. He was a Democrat in his early life, but in after years was a Prohibitionist. October 2, 1834, he married Ann Quimby, born in Concord, daughter of James Goodwin, of Concord. She died November 30, 1890. Their children were: Pluma Ann, Esther Jane, James Moses, and Lois Frances.

(VIII) James Moses, third child and only son of Parker and Ann L. (Goodwin) Richardson, was born August 19, 1840. His education was obtained in the common schools and at the seminaries at Pembroke and Tilton. He learned and worked at the wheelwright trade for twenty-five years in Pembroke, and has carried on the manufacture of brick in Rochester for twelve years. After conducting a hotel business six years in Virginia and North Carolina he returned to New Hampshire and bought the place known as the Kimball Tavern, built in 1780, situated on Pembroke street, where he maintains a summer hotel. He also carried on farming to a limited extent. He is a Methodist and a Republican, and is superintendent of the school committee. He has been a member of Pembroke Grange, No. 111, since 1903. Mr. Richardson married, first, 1865, Jennie Moore, born in Loudon, daughter of Archelus Moore. She died in 1891, and he married, second, May 1, 1895, Mary E. Werner, born in Aberagse, Maryland, January 1, 1866, daughter of John Werner, a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and his wife Regina Ritzles, of Baden.

(IV) Daniel, fifth son and sixth child of Joseph (2) and Ann (Riggs) Richardson, was born March 28, 1722, in West Newbury, Massachusetts, and settled in Chester, New Hampshire, probably about 1760, many years after his brothers had settled there. He lived in the southeastern part of that town, near the line of the present town of Sandown, and his son Daniel succeeded him on the homestead. He signed the association test in 1776. He died March 23, 1799, being survived just a week by his widow, who died March 30. He was married November 21, 1751, to Lydia Davis, daughter of Ephraim and Lydia Davis, of Newburyport. Their children born in West Newbury, were: Moses, Lydia (died young), Anna, Lydia, Betty, Daniel and Joseph.

(V) Moses, eldest child of Daniel and Lydia (Davis) Richardson, was born November 12, 1752, in West Newbury, and was among the early settlers, and was one of the proprietors of Protectworth (now Springfield), New Hampshire, settling there in 1791. He became a deacon of the Congregational Church there and so continued throughout his life, dying March 26, 1842, in his ninetieth year. About 1795 he with Robert Stevens built the "Old Spruce" mill in Springfield for one C. McDee Carr, and each received for his labor fifty acres of land. He was early a teacher, and was a prominent man in the town. Before there was a settled minister he led

the religious meetings, reading from a book the sermons and conducting the prayers. He was chairman of the first committee appointed to arrange for the settlement of a minister. He was moderator in 1792-93, and in the latter year was one of the selectmen. At the first regular meeting for the incorporation of the town, March 11, 1794, he was chosen clerk, selectman and treasurer, and at the annual March meeting for the two succeeding years he was chosen treasurer. He was married in 1778 to Sarah Chase, of Chester, who was born November 28, 1756, eldest child of Jacob and Prudence (Hill) Chase, of that town, formerly of Newbury (see Chase, VIII). They had five children, born in Chester, and the same number in Springfield, namely: Jacob Chase, Moses, David, Prudence Hill, Amos, Sarah Betty, Daniel, Lydia, Joseph and Anna.

(VI) Joseph, fifth son and ninth child of Deacon Moses and Sarah (Chase) Richardson, was born December 2, 1798, in Protectworth (now Springfield), New Hampshire, and was a farmer in that town. He was married November 22, 1827, to Rhoda Stevens, who was born April 23, 1803, and died September 9, 1886, surviving her husband by more than six years. He passed away March 29, 1880. They celebrated their golden wedding in Springfield, at which many friends were present and speeches made by Hon. D. N. Adams, then state senator, Dr. D. P. Goodhue and others. The festivities were marked with music and other social incidents, appropriate. Their children were: Willard Stevens, Calista Ann and Joseph Franklin.

(VII) Willard S. Richardson, eldest child of Rhoda and Joseph Richardson, was born September 29, 1829, in Springfield, and was educated chiefly in the common schools of that town, attending the Newport High School one year. His early years were largely occupied with the labors on a farm, and in 1855, he went to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he was employed eleven years in a grocery store. At the end of that time he became a partner in the business, which was conducted under the firm style of R. M. Sawyer & Company. Removing from Nashua to Lowell, Massachusetts, he remained eighteen years in the employ of the J. C. Ayer Company as a chemist. During this time he spent six years (summers) in Montreal, Canada, in the interest of the same firm. Since 1897, he has been living in retirement in Newport, New Hampshire. He is a member of the Congregational Church and a staunch Republican in politics. While a resident of Nashua he served two years as a member of the City Council. Mr. Richardson adopted the eldest son of his brother, namely Willard Stewart Richardson, born 1867, a very studious youth, who was a steady patron of the city library and kept a year ahead of his class in his studies at school but died before he completed his tenth year. Mr. Richardson possesses and prizes an antique relic, made from the wood of a British man-of-war, "Somerset," which was wrecked on Cape Cod, November, 1778. It is in the form of a book neatly carved. Mr. Richardson is a reader and thinker and keeps abreast of the times and is an interesting conversationalist. His handsome home on South Main Street, opposite the Congregational Church in Newport, is thoroughly modern and he takes a justifiable pride in his handsome lawn and splendid gardens. The care of these occupies most of his time and they are models of neatness, utility and convenience. He was married in Springfield, June 8, 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Peters, who was born October 23, 1829, and died December 30, 1905, after a happy union of about fifty-three years. On their golden wedding anni-

versary their cosy home in Newport was the scene of festivities appropriate to the occasion and they were the recipients of many handsome and useful tokens of esteem from their friends. Among these was a beautifully engraved gold-headed cane for Mr. Richardson, from Newport friends and his wife received a handsome silver fruit dish and bric-a-brac from the Ladies Aid Society of which she was a member. Their children were: Frank Ellsworth, born 1881, and Willard Peters, 1866, both of whom died in infancy.

(Fifth Family.)

This name had numerous representatives in New England in the early period, and is now scattered widely throughout the United States. The line herein traced is no doubt allied to others treated in this work. It is probable that John Richardson, the ancestor of this line, was a brother of George Richardson, who was in New England at the same time. There is no proof of this, however. George Richardson embarked at London in the ship "Susan and Ellen," for New England, April 15, 1635, being then thirty years of age, and probably arrived in July of that year. Of the coming of John Richardson, no record has been found. They were both at Watertown in the following year.

(I) John (1) Richardson had a grant of one acre of land in 1637, in the Beaver Brook plowlands in the town of Watertown, which is within the present town of Waltham. The Beaver Brook plowlands were one hundred six in number, one acre to each person, and consisted partly of meadow and partly of upland. They were mostly on Waltham plains, on the north side of the Charles River. It is probable that John Richard was concerned in the Antinomian controversy of 1637, and probably left Watertown in that year. A record is found in Exeter in 1642 of the witnessing of a deed by John Richardson, from which it would seem that he followed Mr. Wheelwright to that point in the winter of 1637-38. A John Richardson was in Exeter in 1642, whose wife was Hannah Truair. He appears to have managed to keep out of the records most of the time. A John Richardson is found in Wells, Maine, in 1673, and was probably the son of John Richardson that followed the fortunes of Mr. Wheelwright and settled at Wells, in 1643.

(II) John (2), the first of the name found on the Medfield records, first appears there in notice of his marriage. On May 1, 1679, Ralph Wheelock, magistrate, married John Richardson to Rebecca Clark, who was born in Medfield, August 16, 1660, youngest daughter of Joseph and Alice Clark, early settlers of that part of Dedham, which was incorporated as the town of Medfield in 1651. This John Richardson owned a tract of land in Wells, Maine, formerly granted to John Richardson, which makes it tolerably certain that he was a son of the first John Richardson. He was by trade a cord-wainer, and cultivated a farm of less than fifty acres. He was a member of the church in Medfield, in 1697, as was his wife. He died in what was then Medfield, May 29, 1697. No will is found on record. The inventory of his estate, dated February 22, 1700, includes a homestead of twenty-six acres with orchard and buildings valued at thirty pounds, besides eight acres of meadow and ten acres of upland and swamp near Bear Hill. The estate was administered by his widow, and the entire value of real estate was estimated at forty-six pounds, inventory including three cows and some other livestock. His personal estate was valued at twenty-seven pounds ten shillings. His widow married John Hill, of Sherburne, an adjoining town, and

died February 17, 1739, aged seventy-nine years. Their children were: John, Elizabeth, Daniel, Joseph, Mehitabel, Benjamin and Rebecca.

(III) John (3), eldest child of John (2) and Rebecca (Clark) Richardson, was born August 25, 1679, in Medfield, that part which is now Medway. He was a carpenter and housewright, and the records show several transfers of property, which would indicate that he was a prosperous citizen. He died in what is now East Medway, May 19, 1759, aged eighty years. He was married about 1699 to Esther Breck, who was born in Medfield, in 1679, probably a daughter of John Breck of that place. She died of cancer August 17, 1774, aged ninety-five years. Their children were: Sarah, John, David (died young), Jonathan, Esther, Mary, Joseph, Samuel, Solomon, Moses, Asa and David.

(IV) Joseph, fourth son and seventh child of John (3) and Elizabeth (Breck) Richardson, was born April 3, 1711, in Medfield, Massachusetts, and followed the trade of his father, that of housewright. He lived in Medway until about 1753, when he removed to Uxbridge. In 1751 he sold a lot of land in Wells, Maine, which had been granted to his grandfather in 1673. He died before the settlement of his father's estate in 1759, and on May 12, 1760, his widow became the wife of Joseph Draper, of Dedham. She was then residing at Sherburne. Her Christian name was Abigail. The children of Joseph and Abigail Richardson were: Joseph (died young), Mary, Esther, Abigail, Thankful, Joseph, Chloe and Benjamin.

(V) Joseph (2), second son and sixth child of Joseph (1) and Abigail Richardson, was born November 12, 1748, in Medway, Massachusetts. At the time of his death in 1834 he was a resident of Uxbridge. His wife was Rosanna (or Naomi) Adams, a daughter of Oliver Adams, of Medway. His will, dated August 17, 1834, and proved in the following April, provides for his wife Rosanna and children Joseph, Dexter and Simon.

(VI) Joseph (3), eldest son of Joseph (2) and Rosanna (Adams) Richardson, was born probably in Uxbridge, and resided in Auburn, Massachusetts, where he married Hannah Chase. She died and was buried in Auburn, being the mother of four children, namely: Leonard, Selby, Joseph and Cyrus. The third was a soldier of the southern army during the civil war; the last died unmarried at the age of twenty-one years. Joseph Richardson married (second) a widow named Platt. She was the mother of one daughter, Hannah, who married a Kirk. They also reared an adopted son, George R.

(VII) Leonard, eldest child of Joseph and Hannah (Chase) Richardson, was born March 20, 1807, in Auburn, Massachusetts, and died in Newport, New Hampshire, March 12, 1890. In 1844 he removed from Auburn to Newport, and bought a farm at Northville, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was a farmer and representative citizen, and took an active interest in the progress of events. He was active in church work, and was for many years leader of the church choir at Auburn. He spent a part of his life in Oxford, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Newport. He was married May 24, 1831, to Lusanna Jennison, of Auburn, Massachusetts, who was born December 8, 1809, and died October 12, 1899. She was a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Ryan) Jennison, of Auburn, Massachusetts. They were the parents of seven children: Cyrus Emmons, Leonard Edmund, Caroline Ophelia, Hannah Loraine, Francis Joseph, Mary Lusanna, Elizabeth Jane.

(VIII) Leonard Edmund, second son and child

of Leonard and Lusanna (Jennison) Richardson, was born October 15, 1833, in Auburn, Massachusetts and was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Newport, New Hampshire. His primary education was supplied by the public schools, after which he was a student at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and graduated there with the class of 1853. In the succeeding winter he began the study of medicine with Dr. John L. Swett, of Newport, and subsequently attended one course of lectures at Dartmouth. He graduated from the medical department of Harvard College with the class of 1857, and shortly afterwards began the practice of medicine at Newport. Hearing of a favorable opening for a practitioner at Stoddard, New Hampshire, he removed to that place and continued for a period of eight years in successful practice there. From Stoddard he removed, in May, 1860, to Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued in active pursuit of his profession until his death, which occurred August 11, 1900. Dr. Richardson was devoted to his profession, and won a reputation second to none in the city of Hartford. He never held, aspired to, or felt that he had the time for public office. He and the other members of his family were members of the Central Congregational Church. He married, September 28, 1858, Lois M. Kibbey, daughter of Deacon Austin and Aurilla (Fletcher) Kibbey. Their children are: Lorraine I. and Lillian A. The former was a graduate of Northfield (Massachusetts) Seminary, class of 1884, and the latter of Hartford high school, class of 1887. Mrs. Richardson survives her husband and now resides in Newport. Her grandfather, Philip W. Kibbey, came from Munson, Massachusetts, to Newport. He was born May 19, 1761, in Munson, a son of Jacob Kibbey. He was a noted singer, and engaged in farming in Newport, where he died February 5, 1853. He was married April 27, 1786, to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Abner Meigs, of Newport. She was born April 5, 1765, in Claremont, and died September 3, 1854, at Newport. They were the parents of nine children, namely: John M., Nathaniel C. (died young), Sarah C., Philip M., Nathaniel C., Orren C., Ariel A., Austin L., Abial L. and Lucy C.

Austin L., seventh son and eighth child of Philip W. and Sarah (Meigs) Kibbey, was born January 4, 1805, in Newport, and was a farmer in that town, where he died September 11, 1884. He was a Deacon of the Baptist Church, and a highly respected citizen. He resided on the paternal homestead in the northern part of the town for forty years. He was married, May 10, 1831, to Aurilla Fletcher, daughter of Deacon Timothy Fletcher, of Newport. (See Fletcher, VI.) She died June 6, 1862, and he subsequently married Mrs. Albira Wheeler. His children were: William B., who was a farmer and selectman of Newport. Orren C., who was also a prominent citizen of that town, and interested in Sunday school work especially and church work generally, characteristics for which the Kibbeys and Fletchers have been and are notable in the community. Lois M., born July 3, 1837, is the widow of Dr. Leonard E. Richardson, as above noted. Sarah A., the second daughter, married Enoch Nichols, of Winchendon, Massachusetts.

The name Topliff in New England is borne mainly by persons who are descended from one immigrant ancestor of the name, Clement Topliff. As a race the Topliffs have been moral, industrious and highly respected.

(I) Clement Topliff, immigrant ancestor of the Topliff family in New England, came over with

John Mather in the second emigration, soon after 1635. He settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, and was admitted to the First Church in 1639, and made freeman in 1640. In the land records he is assigned two acres and a quarter four rods at the neck and it is also that "Goodman Topliff" was assigned a portion of the land in "Coves Pasture." The present Topliff street in Dorchester runs through his original homestead. He died December 24, 1672, and was survived more than twenty years by his wife, Sarah, who died July 29, 1693. Their gravestones are in the old cemetery at Stoughton. His will, dated January 26, 1666, was probated January 31, 1673. Their daughter Sarah married, in 1659, David Jones. Obedience married, 1660, David Copp, for whom Copp's Hill was named. Patience married, 1667, Nathaniel Holmes, of Roxbury.

(II) Samuel, only surviving son of Clement and Sarah Topliff, was born May 7, 1646, in Dorchester, and became one of the foremost men of that town, both in civil and religious affairs. He was constantly employed in various town capacities, such as constable, assessor, town clerk, selectman, and was an elder of the church. He died October 12, 1722, in Dorchester. He married Patience Trescott, born May 7, 1665, in Dorchester, daughter of William Trescott. Omitting those of their children who died in infancy, there were: Patience, Thankful, Waitstill, Joseph, Ebenezer, Nathaniel and Samuel.

(III) Samuel (2), youngest surviving child of Samuel (1) and Patience (Trescott) Topliff, was born May 30, 1695, in Dorchester, and was the ancestor of nearly all the Topliffs in New England. He lived in Dorchester until 1729, when he moved to Milton, Massachusetts, and five years later to New London, Connecticut. Soon after he settled in Wilmington, Connecticut, where he died November 1, 1754. He married, February 8, 1715, Hannah Trescott, and they had sons: Clement, Calvin and Luther.

(IV) Calvin, son of Samuel (2) and Hannah (Trescott) Topliff, was born August 24, 1729, in Milton, Massachusetts, and died December 23, 1809, in Tolland county, Connecticut. He married, January 9, 1758, Jerusha Bicknell. He married (second), in 1792, Ruth Weber.

(V) Calvin (2), son of Calvin (1) and Jerusha (Bicknell) Topliff, was born November 28, 1758, in Tolland, and was a soldier in the Revolution. He was a pioneer settler of Hanover, New Hampshire; a farmer, and cultivated the farm now owned by his descendant, Elijah M. Topliff. No record appears of his first marriage, which probably occurred in Connecticut. There were two children of this union, Abijah and Dr. Calvin. (Mention of the latter and descendants appears in this article.) He was married (second), June 19, 1803, to a widow, Ruth (Freman) Durkee, in Hanover. She left one child.

(VI) Abijah, son of Calvin Topliff, was born in Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire, and died in 1876, aged about eighty. He was a prosperous farmer, spent life in Grafton, and always had plenty for his needs and something to spare. His success in the management of his own affairs led his townsmen to entrust matters of public interest to his management, and he was elected and served as selectman for many years, and member of the legislature for two or more terms. He was fully alive to the benefits of higher education, and his children were all well instructed. He was a man of substance and influence, and was a member of Governor Isaac Hill's council. He married Susan Miller, born in Hanover, New Hampshire, died aged thirty-two, daughter of Elijah and Eunice (Tenney) Miller. Four children were born of this marriage: Elijah

M., see forward. William H., was a general speculator in Hanover, New Hampshire; he died in Boston, Massachusetts, aged thirty-six years. He left one son, Frank W., in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and one daughter, Ella J., who married William Davis, and resides in Derry, New Hampshire. Charles C., took a course in medical science, was a surgeon in the Civil war, a physician in Fishersville, New Hampshire, and died at the home of his brother, Elijah M., 1885. Ella A., now resides with her brother, Elijah M., in Manchester.

(VII) Elijah M., eldest child of Abijah and Susan (Miller) Toppliff, was born in Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire, November 10, 1827. He grew up on his father's homestead, and was familiar with all kinds of farm work. His primary education was obtained in the public schools. He later prepared for college at Thetford and then entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated with the class of 1852. Fifty years later he was one of sixteen of the eighteen survivors of that class who met at Hanover to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of that event. While at Hanover he read a year's course in law under the supervision of A. O. Brewster, Esq., then a leading lawyer of western New Hampshire. After leaving college he went to Manchester and read law in the office of Judge David Cross (see sketch elsewhere), whose office was a favorite and famous resort of law students. In 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and at once formed a partnership with his law preceptor which lasted six or eight years. The firm was a strong one and its practice extended into every county in the state.

Mr. Toppliff's attention was not all put upon the law. He was the son of a father who was much in politics, and while yet a boy he was often in the society of political leaders and heard much discussion of a political nature. When he went to Manchester his reputation had preceded him, and rather against his inclination he was brought into local politics. He was chairman of the Republican city committee for some time and later a member of the Republican state committee, and its chairman for three years. In May, 1868, he went as chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, and there supported General Grant's candidacy for the presidency. April 19, 1869, just a month and a half after General Grant was inaugurated, Mr. Toppliff was appointed collector of the second internal revenue district of New Hampshire, then one of the most lucrative offices in the state. This position he held for about eight years. He was four times sent to the legislature to represent a Manchester constituency.

For fifteen years Mr. Toppliff had a very large practice, being in nearly every case that was tried in the local courts. His practice was general, and though he was never the general counsel for any great corporation, he was often called to assist their attorneys in trials of importance. A jury trial was his delight, and a case of that kind requiring a week for its disposal gave him opportunity to indulge in the wit and humor which he has always enjoyed. The volume of his business attested the success of his practice. In 1894 the judges of the supreme court appointed Isaac W. Smith, Alfred F. Bachelder and Mr. Toppliff trustees of the New Hampshire Trust Company, and from that time he has had very little to do with the courts, his attention being confined to his work as trustee and other matters. Since their appointment his two associate trustees have died, and for some years Mr. Toppliff has had the sole management of this trust. The amount collected and disbursed to the stockholders

by the trustees has been nearly \$4,000,000, and every cent collected has been properly accounted for. He closed up the account February 9, 1907. For several years Mr. Toppliff was a director of the Peoples' Savings Bank, and for fifteen years past he has been its president. As a lawyer, a public officer, and a manager of the funds of others Mr. Toppliff's course in life looks to a superficial observer like an easily won success. But the critical eye detects the fact the every act in relation to his business has been carefully planned and skillfully executed, and that his success is the result of steady and painstaking endeavor. He is now (1907) eighty years old, and in the full enjoyment of his physical strength, health and mental facilities, and probably gets more pleasure out of life than most men many years his junior. As a business man he is the peer of any of his associates, and in personal and social relations he is what every one loves, but seldom sees, a gentleman of the old school. In the past few years he has evaded the rigors of four New England winters by spending them in Florida.

He married, September 1, 1855, Hannah Aldrich, born in Fall River, Massachusetts, and died in Manchester, 1891, aged fifty-two years. She died in church from a paralytic shock.

(VI) Dr. Calvin (3), son of Calvin (2) Toppliff, was born in 1807, in Hanover. He received an excellent medical education for his day. He began practice in Alton in 1829, but removed to Freedom in 1830, and was in constant demand as a physician until his death, which occurred in 1867. In the Civil List and Town Annals we find the following: Calvin Toppliff was clerk 1840-41-42-43-44-45, representative 1846-47, clerk 1848-49-50-51-52-53 and 54. He was first master of the Masonic lodge, and was considered one of the best informed Masons in the state. He married August 15, 1831, Ann Andrews, of North Effingham. Their children, all born in Freedom, were: Lydia Jane, Ruth Freeman, Orestes and Charles Franklin (twins), Rosau Towle, John Franklin and Albion Pease.

(VII) Doctor Albion Pease Toppliff, was born March 14, 1843, at Hanover, New Hampshire, was son of Dr. Calvin and Anne Andrews Toppliff. He was educated at the Masonic Charitable Institution, Effingham, this state, and entered the medical school of Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1868. After receiving his medical degree he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and then began practice in his native town of Freedom. In 1871 he removed to Gorham, Maine, and about three years later he went to Woodfords, now a part of Portland, where his promising career was cut short by his early death at the age of sixty-two years. Dr. Toppliff was a member of the Maine Medical Association, the Cumberland County Medical Society and the Maine Academy of Medicine. He was of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was well advanced in Masonic circles, being past commander of the Knights Templar, and a member of Greenleaf Chapter. On December 9, 1875, Dr. Albion Pease Toppliff married Caroline B. Adams, daughter of James and Anne M. Adams, of Norridgewock, Maine, where Mr. Adams was a prominent attorney. They had four children: Bertha, born January 12, 1880; Annie T., February 8, 1877; Florence A., October 9, 1885; and Philip, March 19, 1888. Dr. Albion P. Toppliff died May 8, 1904.

The Johnson family of Massachusetts, which sprang from the immigrant, Captain Edward Johnson, "the father of Woburn," is distinguished by the

number of its members who have been leading citizens in Woburn, where it has been ably represented, and in many other towns in Massachusetts and other states, both in New England and the west.

(1) Captain Edward Johnson was born at Waterham in the parish of Herne Hill, near Canterbury, in Kent county, England, in 1599, and died in Woburn, Massachusetts, April 23, 1672, aged seventy-three. Without doubt he came to Massachusetts Bay Colony in the fleet with Governor Winthrop in 1630. He requested admission as a freeman of the Colony October 19, of that year, and was admitted freeman on taking the oath May 18 following. After living some time in Charlestown, or Salem, or other plantations to satisfy himself, he went back to England to bring his wife and children in 1636 or 1637. Upon his return voyage his name is registered as follows, in a list of those who embarked from the port of Sandwich for the American plantations, in June, 1637: "Edward Johnson, of Canterbury, joiner, and Susan his wife, 7 children, 3 servants." He arrived in New England in the course of the summer or early in the fall of 1637, and settled at Charlestown, where grants of land were repeatedly made to him for his accommodation in 1637, and in April, 1638. In the settlement of Charlestown Village, now Woburn, for which he was one of the commissioners appointed by the church at Charlestown, he took a leading part. The commissioners held their first meeting at Charlestown, December 18, 1640, where he presented a plot of the contemplated town, and was chosen recorder or clerk, and held that office until his death. He was greatly devoted to the cause of religion, for which he had abandoned his native land and good estate, and it is strange that there is no evidence as to which of the churches he belonged before the gathering of his own at Woburn. His interest in the church was deepened and lasting, and from the beginning he was one of its distinguished members. His influence in the town's affairs was equal to his influence in the affairs of the church. He was a member of nearly all the important committees for the distribution of the lands of the town, and was continued uninterruptedly as a member of the board for the trial of several causes; and with few intermissions he was a member of the board of selectmen till his death. He was captain of the town's military company, and also a deputy from Woburn to the general court nearly every year from the time of the selection of one in 1646, until his death—twenty-six years. He was a member of important committees, and in 1655 was chosen speaker pro tempore. In 1643 he went with Captain Cooke, Lieutenant Atherton and forty men to Rhode Island to take Samuel Gorton who had become obnoxious to the Massachusetts government. At the restoration of King Charles in 1660, the charter of the colony was thought to be in danger, and Captain Johnson was one of a committee, appointed by the general court, May, 1661, consisting of eight laymen and four clergymen to consider what should be done and make report at the next session. In June, 1662, Deputy-Governor Bellingham, David Gookin, Thomas Danforth, Edward Johnson and others were appointed a committee for sending a deputation to England to plead the cause of the Colony there. And in 1664 he was one of a committee of four distinguished citizens, Hon. Richard Bellingham, Major-General Leverett and Captain Thomas Clark being the other three, to whom the charter of the colony was delivered by the general court for safe keeping. Captain Edward Johnson and Captain Simon Willard were appointed commissioners of the Massachusetts Bay Colony to es-

tablish the northern boundary of the Colony, and with two surveyors and Indian guides ascended the Merrimack river to Lake Winnepesaukee, and there placed an inscription on a boulder now famous as the "Endicott Rock," and since 1892 enclosed in a suitable structure for its preservation.

He was the author of "A History of New England from the English Planting in 1628 till 1652; or Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Savior, in New England," which was published anonymously in England in 1654. It has many errors of the press and has been noted for indefiniteness or inaccuracy of many of its dates and statements, yet it contains much authentic information which could be supplied from no other source. By the terms of his will written with his own hand he leaves bequests of his estate in England and of property in Massachusetts to his widow Susanna, and seven children—five sons, Edward, George, William, Matthew and John; and two daughters, Susanna and Martha.

(II) Major William, third son of Captain Edward and Susanna Johnson, was born in England, about 1630, and died in Woburn, Massachusetts, May 22, 1704, aged about seventy-four years. The following account of him is obtained principally from Sewall's "History of Woburn." He was brought to Massachusetts when a child, by his parents, in 1637. The extent of his education is not known, but it was evidently much above the ordinary for the locality and age in which he lived. He accompanied his family to Woburn on the removal of the family therefrom, and ever afterwards lived in that town.

His natural talents and ability for business early placed him in public positions, and kept him in the public service almost continuously during the most part of his adult life. He was chosen one of the selectmen in 1664, and again in 1672, and each following year in succession, till 1688. That year, also, he was chosen selectman at the usual time under the Old Charter; but the choice on that day not being allowed to stand by the arbitrary government of Sir Edmund Andros, he appears to have declined a re-election on the day appointed by the governor and council for making a new choice; preferring a private station to holding office under the control of a power which was so openly hostile to the liberties of the people.

Shortly before the death of his father, in 1672, he was chosen to succeed him as town clerk, an office which he held without interruption till 1688. His father had been town clerk from the beginning of the town, in 1640, till the year of his death, thirty-two years, so that the whole term during which the father and son served the town in this capacity was forty-eight years. He represented the town in the general court in 1674; and again, eight years in succession, from 1676 till 1683 inclusively, either alone or associated with Humphrey Davie, Esq., of Boston, or with his distinguished townsman, Ensign James Convers. In 1684, and the two following years, he was chosen one of the board of assistants, which, under the first charter, was not only the senate of the Colony, but the supreme court of judicature. But the colonial government, being superseded, in 1686, by a president and council, and quickly after, by a governor and council of the King's appointment, Major Johnson lived in retirement until the deposition of the governor, Sir Edmund Andros, at the insurrection of the people in April, 1689. At that crisis he was associated with other leading men in the community as a "Council for the Safety of the people and conservation of the peace;" and the old government, being shortly after

revived, till a new charter could be obtained of King William, and the government orderly resettled under it, he resumed his seat at the board of assistants, which had been vacated three years before. For his strong attachment to the old charter, and his expected opposition to the new one, his name was dropped from the list of councillors appointed by the crown in the provincial charter in 1691. From this time, the part he took in the management of public affairs of the country appears to have ceased. But the town of Woburn continued, on various occasions, and in various ways, to enjoy the benefit of his experience and services until his death.

Major Johnson, like his father before him, was eminently skillful in surveying; and of the numerous grants and extensive divisions of the common lands in the town, which were made during the first sixty years after its incorporation, there were but few which father or son were not employed to lay out. He was also the largest proprietor of land in the town, excepting the brothers, John and Francis Wyman, in his day. In the town records his homestead, situated in "Pleasant Street," and seventy other distinct tracts of land, containing nine hundred acres in all, obtained, some by purchase, and some by inheritance or by grant from the town, are recorded as his. A considerable portion of his great landed estate lay in the northwesterly part of the town, and was eventually settled upon and improved by his children and grandchildren, who were among the principal founders and inhabitants of the second precinct, or Burlington.

Major Johnson was highly esteemed for his wisdom and prudence as a magistrate. Tradition relates that several persons were brought before him for examination, accused of witchcraft, probably in 1692, the year of the general delusion on this subject. Papers containing an account of these examinations are said, on good authority, to have been once in the hands of his descendants. These documents are now lost. But as none belonging to Woburn appear to have been arraigned and prosecuted before court on this charge, it may be safely inferred that he had penetration enough to discern the imposture or prevailing error in this affair, and refused to commit the accused for trial.

He was distinguished for his underlying attachment to the old or colony charter, under which the people had enjoyed the right of choosing their own governor, and other privileges of which they were very tenacious but which had been condemned, and declared forfeited to the crown in 1684. Like Cooke, Wiswall, Oakes and other noted public men of that day, he was for insisting on that charter, or none; expecting probably, that by resolutely refusing to accept from the king any other charter, the people would eventually succeed in obtaining the restoration of the old one. In this expectation he was disappointed, and by his unwillingness to acknowledge and submit to the government by a president and council, which immediately succeeded the old charter government, he not only lost his former influence in the direction of public affairs, but was one in danger of being deprived of his personal liberty. On this subject, Judge Sewall, a friend of his, and an associate under the old government, thus writes in his diary: "1686 July 30. About this time, William Johnson, Esq., is sharply reproved by the Council for his carriage on the Fast day, staying at home himself, and having a Dozen Men at his House; Told him must take ye Oath of Allegiance: he desired an hour's consideration," then said he could not take it; but when his Mittimus writing or written, he considered again, and took it rather

than goe to Prison. Objected against that Clause of acknowledging that to be Lawfull Authority which administered: would see the Seals."

Major Johnson was a member of the orthodox Congregational Church at Woburn, and led an upright and honorable life.

He married, May 16, 1655, Esther, daughter of Thomas Wiswall, ruling elder of the church of Newton. They had nine children—six sons: William, Edward, Ebenezer, Joseph, Benjamin and Josiah; and three daughters, Esther, Susanna and Abigail.

(III) Captain Edward (2), second son of Major William and Esther (Wiswall) Johnson, was born in Woburn, March 19, 1658, and died August 7, 1725, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He resided about half a mile from the place where Burlington meeting house was afterward built in a house on the most easterly path to Shawshin, now the road to Bedford, the cellar of which was till recently visible. Through life he stood high among his fellow townsmen, in reputation and usefulness. He was a gentleman of handsome property for his time, was a person of good judgment and well qualified to do public business, and was for many years one of the selectmen of Woburn, and its representative to the general court in 1700. He was a prominent member of the church, and about 1720 was chosen deacon. He was also captain of a military company of Woburn. He married (first), January 12, 1686, Sarah Walker, and (second) widow Abigail Thompson, whose maiden name was Gardiner. He had seven children by his first wife and two by his second wife. Of these Ichabod, the youngest son of the first wife, one of the four grandsons of Major William Johnson, who were with Captain Lovewell at the fight at Pigwocket, May 8, 1725, appears to have been the darling of his heart. Two Johnsons, Noah and Josiah, were wounded but recovered. Ichabod was killed, and the news of his death quickly brought his father to the grave; and his death followed that of his son in less than three months.

(IV) Edward (3), son of Captain Edward (2) Johnson, was born in Woburn, May 4, 1689, and died there, October 5, 1774, aged eighty-five years. He took an active part in gathering the church in the second parish, now Burlington, of which he was elected deacon in 1741, serving till the end of his life. He married Rebecca Reed, about 1711, and they had children.

(V) Jotham, son of Edward (3) and Rebecca (Reed) Johnson, was born in Woburn, June 13, 1720, and died November 30, 1793, aged seventy-three years. He was a private in Captain Joshua Walker's company, Colonel David Greene's (second Middlesex company) regiment, which marched probably on the alarm of April 19, 1775, but whether he did other service does not appear. He married Sarah Wilson, of Woburn, in 1748, and they had several children.

(VI) Jotham (2) Johnson, son of Jotham (1) and Sarah (Wilson) Johnson, was born in Woburn, November 28, 1753, and died in Burlington, Massachusetts, June 15, 1827, aged seventy-four years. With his father he responded to the alarm of April 18, 1775, and the two were in the same company. His name is also on the list of training soldiers belonging to the third Woburn company under Captain Timothy Winn, dated May 13, 1775. He married, February 23, 1775, Eunice Reed.

(VII) Jotham (3) son of Jotham (2) and Eunice (Reed) Johnson, was born in Burlington, May 6, 1778, and died in Charlestown, May 24, 1830. In the old days Charlestown Neck was something of a



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business place, and many of the residents there were among the most thrifty and enterprising citizens of the town. Their houses would bear comparison with those of any other locality, and their families vied with the most intelligent and ambitious in the social circles of the place. Among these were the Wymans, Hoveys and Johnsons. Jotham Johnson went to reside in Charlestown. The large brick building, No. 465 Main street, still standing, but put to a very different use from that of its earlier days, was built by him and was his home for many years till his death. He was one of the first board of directors of the Bunker Hill Bank, elected July 27, 1825, and continued to October, 1845, and he was one of the original proprietors of the Harvard Unitarian Church. The Johnsons were all dealers in cattle and provisions. They carried on an active business on the margin of the Mystick and Charles rivers, in the slaughter of cattle and sheep for retail dealers in summer, and beef, and pork packing for shipment in the winter. Jotham Johnson was town collector of Charlestown.

Jotham Johnson married, November 14, 1802, Susanna Tufts, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Adams) Tufts, and died February 12, 1852, aged forty-nine years. Their son, Charles Barkley Johnson, was a partner in the old firm of E. A. & W. Winchester & Company, extensive soap and candle manufacturers, and packers and dealers in provisions. George was a grocer and West India goods dealers in the stone building on Main street, and afterwards a lumber merchant at the Neck. Other sons were lumber dealers in the town.

(VIII) Jotham (4) son of Jotham (3) and Susanna (Tufts) Johnson, was born at Charlestown, July 25, 1809, and died July 25, 1851. He was for a long time a merchant on Chelsea street. He married (first) Sarah Howard Rand, April 28, 1835; she died February 22, 1837, aged 22 years. He married (second), March 19, 1839, Elizabeth Stowell.

(IX) Gardner Rand, only son of Jotham (4) and Sarah (Rand) Johnson, was born in Charlestown, September 8, 1836, and died there November 29, 1883, aged forty-seven years. He was educated in the schools of Boston, and was later an accountant in that city. In politics he was a Republican. He married, January 12, 1865, Lizzie Abby Ridgway, of Nashua, born in Nashua, April 30, 1840, daughter of Charles T. and Abby F. (Ingalls) Ridgway, of Nashua. She died in Nashua, April 15, 1884. They were the parents of five sons.

(X) Edward Jotham, third son of Gardner Rand and Lizzie A. (Ridgway) Johnson, was born in Charlestown, August 29, 1873, and since the death of his father has resided in Nashua, New Hampshire. He was educated in the public schools of Nashua, and at Dartmouth College, graduating from the latter in 1896, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Returning to Nashua he engaged in civil engineering. In 1902 he was elected city engineer of Nashua, which position he has since held. He is a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the New England Water Works Association. From 1900 to 1903 he was a member of the signal corps of the New Hampshire National Guard. He is a member of Granite Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the following Masonic organization, Ancient York Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith an Episcopalian, being a communicant of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Nashua.

Mr. Johnson married, at Oswego, New York,

June 17, 1903, Fanny Herrick Weed, born in Oswego, New York, May 5, 1878, daughter of William H. and Harriet Harback (Herrick) Weed, of Oswego, and granddaughter of the late Hon. William H. Herrick, of that city. Two children have been born of this union: Edward Ridgway and Harriet Herrick.

(Second Family.)

The family of this name from which JOHNSON Hon. James Willis Johnson descended, is from William Johnson, born in England in 1600 who migrated from St. Christopher, Ireland, and was probably the first of the family to set foot on the soil of New England. His wife's name was Elizabeth. Their son (2) Joseph was born in 1636. The succeeding generations were (3) Joseph 1667; (4) Isaac; (5) William; (6) Thomas; (7) John; (8) Joseph; (9) Moses; and (10) James W. Joseph Johnson (8) was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

James Willis, only son of Moses and Lavinia (Hardy) Johnson, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, February 24, 1826, and died December 18, 1886. His education was obtained in the country schools, which he quit at an early age to engage in commercial life, from which he had from early boyhood a strong preference. His first position in this line was that of clerk in a country store. In 1852 he began buying potatoes and other produce for the Boston market. His first shipment was a carload of long red potatoes. His business soon expanded and he included stock in his line of purchases, buying cattle in Canada and Northern New York and driving them to New Hampshire, where he disposed of them to farmers. Wool was another staple in which he dealt largely, his purchases in this line increasing from year to year.

When the Civil war began, Mr. Johnson recognized the fact that the gigantic armies raised for the defense of the Union would require immense amounts of woolen clothing, and he set about purchasing wool in great quantities, knowing that the immensely increased demand for it would raise the prices correspondingly and enrich any dealer who could handle it in great quantities. Accordingly he bought up all the wool he could reach in New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada. From that time, 1861 or 1862 till 1876, Mr. Johnson was one of the largest, boldest and most successful dealers in wool and produce in New England. In one day a neighbor, James F. Bryant, who was acting as his agent, paid out between \$60,000 and \$70,000 dollars in currency for wool received. Barley was one of the farm products he handled and of this he was one of the largest shippers from New York and Canada. On one occasion he called on a prominent and wealthy brewer of Boston, a Mr. Souther, and after showing him a sample, solicited an order. The brewer replied "Yes, I want your barley, and will take ten thousand bushels." Mr. Johnson was astonished at the magnitude of the sale, which brought him more clear profit than he had ever expected to be worth, and lost no time in procuring grain and closing the deal. On another occasion some time later, in the presence of his neighbor, Wyman Pattee, Mr. Johnson in five minutes made \$5000 from the sale of fifty thousand bushels of barley.

In 1874 he had realized sufficient out of his business to justify his ambition of being the proprietor of one of the largest and best hostleries in Boston. Accordingly in that year he bought the Quincy House, and from that time till his death was its proprietor. One of his first moves was to raze

and rebuild the hotel from its foundations. The present house not only occupies the site of the earlier Quincy House, but also includes the space occupied by the Central Hotel and several stores, is seven stories high, and one of the leading hotels in New England. The amount of money necessary to put this house in condition to please Mr. Johnson was a full million dollars.

Mr. Johnson always remained a citizen of his native town. He was a stalwart Republican and as prominent in local politics as he was in business. His success in the latter inspired his fellow citizens with confidence in his ability as a politician and he was frequently the standard bearer of his party. He was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1860, and re-elected in 1865, 1866 and 1875. In 1876-77 he was state senator, and in 1878 and 1879 was railroad commissioner. In 1878 his views on the question of national finance had brought him into sympathy with the Greenback party, and he was then a candidate for congress on that ticket, in the third New Hampshire district.

Mr. Johnson was born to poverty, and entered upon life's journey with a meagre equipment in many of those things that most people deem essential to success. He had neither money, education or influential friends, but he had what proved to be of much greater value to him—good judgment, quick perception, tireless energy, strong ambition and a genial disposition that made him an agreeable companion. With that kind of equipment he needed but an opportunity to assure him success. His opportunity came with the great Civil war and its concomitants. He saw it, grasped it, made the most of it, and won. The time was ripe for another step when he bought the Quincy House, and with his experience and mature talent he made it a great success.

Mr. Johnson's sympathy was always with the poor and unfortunate, and he was quick to relieve the wants of the distressed. This was no doubt largely due to the conditions of his early life. The following incident will show that when a child he knew what it was to be poor. When seven or eight years old his mother sent him to the store a mile and a quarter away, whither he walked barefoot through the snow an inch deep, and with a little money his mother had earned by weaving for a neighbor, bought a pint of molasses, three cents worth of tea and as much flour as he could get for twenty-five cents.

And yet the privations of his youth did not sour his disposition or turn him from the scenes of his childhood. On the contrary, these things seemed to have developed in his nature a love of home and a sympathy with and a regard for all that was connected with his early years. The little red home he lived in as a child he owned in his later years, and till the time of his death. He never allowed it or anything about it to be changed, and when it was repainted he always had it done with paint of the same red color, a souvenir, as it were, of old times. The new modern residence he later occupied as a home was built not far from and in sight of the first home. His love for his early home and early friends made him an ever popular man in that locality.

Mr. Johnson married, December 20, 1846, Susan Smith, daughter of Rev. Uriah Smith, of Barnard, Vermont, and they had four children: Ella H., wife of William W. Hill; Carrie E., wife of Dr. Otis H. Marrion, of Allston, Massachusetts; Belle F., wife of Otis Fellows, a grain merchant of Boston; Helen

S., wife of Albert W. Meade, of Manchester, Massachusetts.

(Third Family.)

This name was borne by many of the leading citizens of southeastern New Hampshire of the pioneer period, descendants of the Puritan pioneers of Massachusetts. They have carried their part in the social, material and moral development of a commonwealth, and have usually been found as thrifty, upright and industrious people.

(I) Among the original proprietors of Andover, Massachusetts, was Lieutenant Stephen Johnson, said to have been of Ipswich. Unfortunately the early records of Andover have disappeared, and the time of settlement of the proprietors is unknown, their early acts being now also a matter of conjecture. In a list of inhabitants and householders made in 1681, the name of Mr. Johnson appears. That he was a freeholder much earlier is apparent from the fact that he served as constable in 1672, as grand juror and surveyor in 1673, and selectman in 1676-7. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity in 1678. He was the owner of a sawmill, and in 1671 was granted "so much old seader timber as would make twentie thousand of shingles," and next year was granted timber for ten thousand of cedar already cut down. He died in 1690, in Andover, and was survived about thirty-two years by his widow. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Francis Dana of Ipswich and Andover, being the second minister of the latter town. She was among those condemned in January, 1693, as a witch and sentenced to be hung, but escaped in the general jail delivery when the panic was checked. Her son, Stephen, was also indicted when only thirteen years old. She died in 1722. Their children were: Francis, Stephen, Joseph and Benjamin.

(II) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) and Elizabeth (Dana) Johnson, was born 1679, in Andover, and resided in Haverhill and Hampstead, probably being among those who found themselves in the latter town when the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was fixed in 1740. He was admitted to the Hampstead church by letter from the north parish of Haverhill, and was long prominent in church and town affairs. He was seventy-six years old at the time of his fourth marriage. No record of his death appears, but he must have reached a good age, being known for several years as the "aged sexton." He first married Sarah Whittaker, who bore him four children and died June 14, 1716. Mr. Johnson was married December 13, 1716, to Ruth Eaton, daughter of Thomas and Eunice (Singletary) Eaton. She was born November 21, 1784, in Haverhill, and died April 6, 1750, having also borne four children to Mr. Johnson. She first married Ebenezer Kimball, who died in 1714. Mr. Johnson was married August 11, 1750, to Priscilla (Farnum), widow of Ephraim Holt, who died in 1699. She was born 1769 and died 1754, and Mr. Johnson was married (intention published March 15, 1755) to widow Sarah Clark, of Methuen. His children were: Sarah, Ruth, Stephen, Samuel, Ebenezer, Abigail, Eunice and Timothy.

(III) Stephen (3), eldest son and third child of Stephen (2) and Sarah (Whittaker) Johnson, was born about 1713-14, in Haverhill, and resided in Hampstead until about 1768, removing to Londonderry. He was admitted with his first wife to the church at Hampstead from the North parish of Haverhill, June 3, 1752. He married Susanna Lovelkin, who was born February 8, 1739, in Haverhill,



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daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Johnson) Lovekin of that town. She was the mother of nine children, born between 1742 and 1760, the first two and last two being twins, namely: Stephen, Susannah, Mary, Timothy, Joseph, Jonathan, Samuel, Henry and Sarah. After his removal to Londonderry, Mr. Johnson married Ruth Johnson, and they had two daughters, Hannah and Susanna. (Mention of Samuel, the fifth son, and his descendants appears in later paragraphs of this article).

(V) Joseph, third son and fifth child of Stephen (3) and Susanna (Lovekin) Johnson, was born December 3, 1751, in Hampstead, and was among the first settlers of Sutton, this state, going there immediately after his marriage. He was married April 16, 1781, to Sarah Philbrook, of Hampstead, who was born February, 1757, and died December 20, 1843, in Sutton. She was a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Choate) Philbrook. Mr. Johnson cleared up a farm in Sutton, and died there July 5, 1849. His children were: Joseph, Henry, Sarah, Stephen, Moses, Susanna, Asa, Nabby, Syrena and Moody.

(VI) Moses, the fourth son and fifth child of Joseph and Sarah (Philbrook) Johnson, was born July 31, 1789, in Sutton, where he was a prominent and respected citizen. In early life he engaged in farming and lived in Peterborough for a few years. Returning to Sutton he became a partner with Jacob S. Harvey in the operation of a store at the south village, which they purchased. Before 1861 he removed to Claremont, where he kept a boarding house for several years. He was a highly respected citizen, and passed away July 5, 1882, in his ninety-second year. He was married October 30, 1816, to Jemima Stevens, adopted daughter of Obadiah and Jemima (Williams) Eastman. She died October 11, 1861, in Claremont. She was the mother of two children. Mary Ann, the eldest, died at the age of four and a half years. The only son is the subject of the following paragraph.

(VII) Daniel Webb, only son of Moses and Jemima (Stevens) Johnson, was born October 16, 1827, in Sutton, and was eighteen years old when he went with his parents to Claremont. There he entered the Monadnock mill, in the cloth room, and was subsequently employed in the office as assistant. He was soon promoted to bookkeeper and paymaster, and became a valuable and trusted assistant to the superintendent. In February, 1858, he was appointed agent and manager of the Phoenix cotton mills at Peterboro, which was owned by the same proprietors. He continued in that position five years, until the resignation of the agent of the Monadnock mills, when he returned to Claremont as his successor. From July 1, 1863, until his death, April 29, 1894, he continued as agent and manager of the Monadnock mills, to the entire satisfaction of the owners and employes, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the people of Claremont to the fullest extent. In 1874 he made an extended tour in Europe in the interest of his employers, and gained much information of value to himself and the business, by his observations. During his administration the mills were largely extended and amplified in product, and the value of their output many times multiplied. Upon his removal to Peterboro, the citizens of the town tendered him a farewell banquet, and throughout his residence at Claremont he received testimonials of the regard in which he was held. Though he was a Democrat in political principle, the town, always largely Republican, chose him as its representative in the State legislature in 1892, and he served on several important committees. He took an active interest in many of the

leading institutions of the town, and was ever ready to promote its growth and welfare by any honorable means. He was president of the Sullivan Savings Institution for twenty-three years, was a director of the Concord & Claremont railroad from 1882 until his death, and president and director of the Claremont Water Works Company. He was a trustee of the State Industrial School at Manchester from 1877, and many years a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Claremont. The *National Eagle* of Claremont said of him: "He was not ambitious for political distinction, and show or ostentation of any kind seemed to be distasteful to him. He was endowed with a large share of good practical common sense, had positive ideas upon subjects, but was not offensive to those who differed from him; was just and generous, and commanded the respect of all who knew him. As a citizen he was public spirited and liberal, and as a neighbor, kind and generous. His death, so sudden and unexpected, seems untimely, and is deeply deplored by his relatives, neighbors and community. As the managing head of the largest industrial establishment in the county, his loss is very great."

Mr. Johnson was married March 4, 1849, to Syena P. Walker, who died February 5, 1873. He married, (second), January 7, 1880, Miss Mary A., only daughter of John Tyler (see Tyler, VI), who survives him, and resides in Claremont.

(IV) Samuel, fifth son and seventh child of Stephen (3) and Susanna (Lovekin) Johnson, was born April 25, 1756, in Hampstead, and resided in that town. He married Phebe Hall, and their children were: Betsey, Caleb, Kimball and Phebe.

(V) Deacon Caleb, son of Samuel and Phebe (Hall) Johnson, was born about 1780-82, in Hampstead, and died in 1854-55, at the age of seventy-three years, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was the deacon of the First Congregational Society of Manchester, and later an early member of the Universalist Society. His wife, Hannah (Butler) Johnson, traced her descent from one of the earliest Puritan immigrants in New England. Deacon Caleb and Hannah (Butler) Johnson had five children to grow to maturity: 1. Mary, married (first) a Mr. Perry; (second) a Mr. Foster. By her first marriage she had two children: Lucy, who married Rev. Dr. Frederick A. Noble, a prominent clergyman who finished his labors in Chicago, Illinois. Mary J., who married Mr. Charles Morris, of New Jersey. 2. Sarah, married the Rev. Mr. Bailey, had two children: Sarah and Mary, who married David F. Lincoln, of Boston, Massachusetts. 3. Augusta, married Joshua M. House, three children: Charles H., Mary and Lizzie. 4. William, father of subject. 5. George Quincy. All of the above children have passed away.

(1) James Butler, progenitor of the Butler family in America, came from England, and is found on record at Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1659, and was at Woburn in 1676.

(2) John, son of James Butler, born in Woburn, 1677, settled in Pelham, New Hampshire, where he was the progenitor of a race of hardy, robust yeomanry. He was deacon of the early church, and one of the most prominent settlers. His wife's name was Elizabeth. One of his daughters, Sarah, married Jonathan Morgan, who was killed at the massacre of Fort William Henry, in 1758.

(3) Jacob, eighth child of John and Elizabeth Butler, married Mary Eames.

(4) Jacob (2), son of Jacob and Mary (Eames) Butler, married his cousin Sarah, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Butler) Morgan.

(5) Hannah, daughter of Jacob and Sally

(Morgan) Butler, married Caleb Johnson, as above stated.

(VI) William Butler, eldest son and fourth child of Deacon Caleb and Hannah (Butler) Johnson, was born December 4, 1818, in Pelham, New Hampshire, and died January 23, 1884, in Manchester. Before he was ten years old he went to Manchester and worked in the old mill on the island at Amoskeag, and through his industry and energy rose to the position of overseer of its dressing and weaving departments. At seventeen years of age he served as overseer in the first of the Stark mills, which were erected on the east bank of the Merrimack.

In 1847 he severed his connection with the mills of this city, and in company with Hon. Hiram Daniels, William Flanders and Joshua M. House went to Franklin and engaged in the manufacture of drillings in which enterprise they were quite successful. Mr. Johnson remained there until 1850, when he returned to Manchester, and for a number of years devoted his energies to real estate transactions. In 1859 he went to Newport, where he passed five years in trade, being the proprietor of a large store which did a flourishing business. While at Newport he became a member of the Masonic fraternity, but did not keep up his relations in this direction after his return to Manchester, which was in 1863. Shortly after his return from Newport he engaged in the dry goods business, taking his son, William N. Johnson, into partnership with him, the firm remaining the same until 1870, when the disastrous Hanover street fire occurred, and the firm of Johnson & Son was among the number burned out. As soon as the ground could be cleared, Mr. Johnson set about the construction of a more substantial and in every way better building than the one which was destroyed by fire, and Johnson's brick block on Hanover street was the first to be completed after the conflagration. Mr. Johnson did not re-enter the dry goods business, however, but disposed of his interest to his son, Franklin P., the firm then being Johnson Brothers.

Immediately after his retirement from the firm Mr. Johnson received a flattering offer to enter largely into business in both New York and Chicago, but after giving the matter serious consideration concluded to remain here. In company with the late Captain E. W. Harrington he was interested in the ownership of real estate on Manchester street, which met the same fate as his Hanover street property, being consumed by the flames. Mr. Johnson was a remarkably successful business man and left a large property as the fruit of his labors. He made his money in the handling of real estate principally in Manchester, and seldom invested in other speculations. In company with Hon. Charles H. Bartlett he settled the affairs of the City Savings Bank some years since, receiving his appointment to the performance of duties in this direction from Judge Allen, of the supreme court of the state.

Mr. Johnson was an active member of the Universalist church in Manchester, which his father materially assisted in founding, and together with his wife was among the oldest members of the organization, being a charter member of the society. He was a man of fine judgment and was so regarded by all who knew him.

Mr. Johnson married, May 5, 1842, Nancy Frances Poore, born June 12, 1838, daughter of Noyes and Nancy Poore. (See Poore VI). Four sons of the marriage survive: 1. William N., see for-

ward. 2. Franklin P., see forward. 3. George P., a graduate from Cornell University, 1872, now a highly successful business man of Boston. He was paymaster of the Fitchburg railroad, and is now a large stockholder in the Lithograph and Bank Note Company. He married and is the father of three daughters and a son. 4. John N., attended Dartmouth College and later Tufts College. He was station agent at Watertown, Massachusetts, many years, and is now leading a retired life. He resides at Londonderry, New Hampshire. He married Nellie Plummer, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and their children are: Milton, at present farming; Herbert W., a practicing physician, a specialist in eye and throat diseases, settled in Spokane, Washington.

(VII) William Noyes, eldest son of William Butler and Nancy F. (Poore) Johnson, was born February 26, 1843, in Manchester. He received his education in the public schools of the city and at Kimball Union Academy, entering the latter institution after his parents' removal to Newport, in 1858, where he finished the three years' course. Upon the return of the family to Manchester in 1864, he joined his father and entered the dry goods business, which he continued until 1875, the business being conducted under the title of Johnson & Son until 1870, when his father resigned, selling his interest to his son Franklin P., and the firm name was changed to Johnson Bros. and continued thus until 1875. William N. Johnson then sold his interest in the business to his younger brother and removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he became associated with the Nashua Card and Glazed Paper Company in the capacity of paymaster and office manager. In 1880 he bought an interest in the Contoocook Valley Paper Company, of which he was treasurer for a period of six years. He then sold out and removed to Augusta, Georgia, where he bought a paper mill and operated it in partnership with a Mr. Hill, under the title of Hill & Johnson Manufacturing Company, for a period of two years. He then sold out to W. V. Gilman, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and removed to Manchester, New Hampshire.

One of his active nature and superior business talents could not long remain idle, and he was very shortly instrumental in the organization of the Elliott Manufacturing Company, an establishment which is conducting a very successful business in the production of knit goods at Manchester. During the thirteen years of its existence Mr. Johnson has acted as treasurer, and no small portion of credit is due to him for the success of the enterprise. Mr. Johnson is also actively interested in other industries and leading interests of the city, being president of the Kimball Carriage Company since the first year after its organization. He is a director of the Merchants' National Bank, president of the Hillsboro County Savings Bank, a director of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company of Manchester and the Capital Fire Insurance Company of Concord, and a stockholder and director in various manufacturing plants in Manchester. He is a member of the Derryfield Club of that city, and a regular attendant of the First Congregational Church. In public affairs Mr. Johnson does not tie himself irrevocably to any political organization, and classes himself as a Democrat of independent tendencies. During Governor Cheney's term he was representative to the general court from the third ward of Manchester.

Mr. Johnson married, April 24, 1873, Julia Maria, daughter of Colonel Thomas Pratt and Asenath Riddle (McPherson) Pierce, the latter a native of



William N. Johnson,

Bedford. Mrs. Johnson was born October 2, 1844, died September, 1886, leaving a daughter, Mary Pierce, born April 18, 1878, now the wife of Richard M. Whitney, of Los Angeles, California, and their children were: Helen Martha, died December 7, 1903; William Noyes, died June 19, 1903. Mr. Johnson married (second), July 11, 1888, Nellie L. Lund, born in Augusta, Georgia, a daughter of Henry C. and Roxana S. Lund. Henry C. Lund was born in Nashua, had charge of a factory in Augusta, Georgia, and died in 1877, aged fifty-two years. Roxana S. Lund, born March 30, 1826, in Vermont, died October 18, 1906, aged eighty years; she was the daughter of John S. Lund, born September 1, 1798, was a farmer and stock raiser, died April 24, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Lund were the parents of three children: Louis H., a resident of Augusta, Georgia; Hattie F. (Mrs. W. W. Hock), of De Bruce, Georgia; Nellie L., (Mrs. W. N. Johnson). A son and daughter were born to Mr. Johnson by his second marriage, namely: William H. and Ruth May.

(VII) Franklin Poore Johnson, second son of William Butler and Nancy F. Johnson, was born February 17, 1849, in that part of Northfield which is now Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, his father being at that time engaged in manufacturing at Franklin Falls. Franklin P. attended the schools of New London and Newport, and Phillips Andover Academy of Massachusetts, where he continued for one year. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1870, and immediately thereafter engaged with his brother William N. in the dry goods business in Manchester, New Hampshire, under the firm name of Johnson Bros. This continued until 1875, when he purchased his brother's interest and the title was changed to Johnson & Company. After a very successful career this establishment was sold out to other parties in 1885, and since that time Mr. Johnson has been chiefly occupied in caring for his real estate and other holdings. He is the owner of considerable improved property in the city of Manchester, and is interested in several of the industries of the city.

He is a member of the Second Congregational Society in Manchester, of which he has been a director twelve years. He was formerly identified with the Masonic order. He was for some years a member of Amoskeag Grange, and is now a member of the Derryfield Club, being one of the five oldest members of the organization. He has always been a Democrat in political principle, but the sound money issues have alienated him from the regular organization in late years. He has served as delegate to state and congressional conventions, but has never desired any political honors for himself. Mr. Johnson is possessed of considerable musical ability, and has spent much of his time in aiding and sustaining the New Hampshire Philharmonic Society, in which he has been on the board of governors for most of the time during its existence, and is usually at the head of various committees which manage the events carried through by that organization.

Mr. Johnson married, October 5, 1871, Evelyn, daughter of Charles and Eliza Jane (Barr) Cheney. Mrs. Johnson was born March 30, 1854, in Manchester, and died there June 22, 1878, leaving one daughter, Bertha E., born January 28, 1873, for some years First Reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Manchester, still residing with her parents. She is a highly cultivated lady, having spent several years in study in Paris, and is especially proficient in music and the languages. Mr. John-

son married (second), November 23, 1881, Evelyn French, born at Sandy Point, in the town of Stockton, Maine, daughter of Benjamin F. and Lis E. (Stowers) French, the latter a daughter of James Stowers, of Stockton. Benjamin F. French was many years a commander of vessels on the sea, coming of a family of sea captains, and visited all the principal ports of the world. One son was born of the second marriage, Noyes Poore, born June 13, 1883, was educated in the public and high schools of Winchester and Worcester, Massachusetts, Academy, and is now engaged in business in Manchester, New Hampshire. He married, November 30, 1904, Mable E. Shaw, born in Augusta, Maine, and they have one son, Franklin Noyes Poore, born May 21, 1906.

(VII) George Perry, third son and child of William Butler and Nancy F. (Poore) Johnson, was born November 7, 1851, in Manchester, and attended the public schools of his native city until 1869. Having finished his preparatory course, he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained until he had completed his sophomore year. The next two years were spent at Cornell College, and the two years succeeding that period were spent in traveling in Continental Europe. On returning to Manchester, he resided there until 1874, and during part of this period he was engrossing clerk of the house of representatives of New Hampshire, under the administration of Governor Weston. In 1875 he went to Boston, and became paymaster and treasurer of the old Fitchburg railroad, which position he held eight years. He then purchased the business of the Boston Bank Note Company, of which he has since been proprietor and manager, and has conducted a large and profitable business. Mr. Johnson resides in Cambridge, where for nine years he was a member of the school board. He is an Independent in politics, and in religious belief a Unitarian, giving faithful support to the church of his faith. He is a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars, of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pleasure and Oakley Country Clubs, and of the Colonial Club, and he and his family occupy a prominent position in the social life of the suburb which is their home. He was married in Cambridge, June 6, 1879, to Maria A. G. Ellis, who was born March 12, 1854, in Keene, New Hampshire, a daughter of Jonathan Russell Ellis, of that town. The last named removed from Keene to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was a wholesale butter dealer, and where he resided until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have four children: Florence E., Nancy P., Helen S. and Howard A. The second daughter is now the wife of Stanley Parker, an architect and landscape gardener.

(Fourth Family.)

The many families bearing this cognomen have produced many good citizens for New Hampshire, and the line herein traced comes through Vermont, from Massachusetts, to this state, including many pioneers and useful men and women. The northern section of this state owes much to pioneer settlers of the name, some of whom are included in this family.

(I) Captain John Johnson was a member of Rev. Rogers' company from Yorkshire, England, and settled for a time at New Haven, Connecticut, but was back at Rowley in 1650. His brother Robert settled at New Haven, where he left a numerous and "highly respectable posterity." John Johnson bought the house lot and rights of Richard Thorlay at Rowley, and remained there until his death, January 29, 1686. He was captain of the local militia company, and was a man of consequence in

the community. He was married, December 6, 1655, to Hannah, widow of Constance Crosby, and their children were: Hannah, Elizabeth, John (died young), John and Samuel.

(II) Ensign Samuel, youngest child of Captain John and Hannah Johnson, was born July 9, 1671, in Rowley, where he resided through life and died September 8, 1750, aged seventy-nine years and ten months. He was married, May 31, 1694, to Frances daughter of Captain Daniel Wilcom. Their children were: John, Samuel, Daniel, Hannah, Mary, Jonathan and Thomas.

(III) Samuel (2), second son of Samuel (1) and Frances (Wilcom) Johnson, was baptized June 11, 1699, in Rowley, and lived near the Byfield line, being an attendant at the church in the latter town. He died December 27, 1773, and was buried in Byfield. He was married, January 29, 1740, to Rachel Boynton, daughter of Ichabod and Elizabeth (Haseltine) Boynton. They had children: Hannah, Wilcom, Rachel, Samuel, David and Moses.

(IV) David, second son of Samuel (2) and Rachel (Boynton) Johnson, was baptized March 10, 1751, in Rowley, and resided for a time in Andover, Massachusetts. He settled in Bradford, Vermont, about 1797, taking a deed December 22 of that year to sixty-two acres of land, which he purchased from William Darling for five hundred and sixty-eight dollars. No record of his marriage appears. His children were: David, Milton, Nabby, Hannah and Betsey. All of these, except the eldest, died young and were buried in the garden near the family residence.

(V) David (2), son of David (1) Johnson, was one of the earliest settlers of Indian Stream, now Pittsburg, New Hampshire, whither he moved from Bradford with an ox-sled. He was a prominent factor in advancing it to its present state of prosperity. He was a farmer by occupation, but devoted a great part of his time to the public affairs of the community, and at various times filled all the offices in the gift of the township. He also represented the town two terms in the legislature. He was a Jacksonian Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. His death occurred in 1879. He married Mary Washman, who died in 1869, and they were the parents of children: Albert M.; Thomas Franklin, see forward; Charles S.; and Lizzie, who died at the age of twenty-one.

(VI) Thomas Franklin Johnson, second son of David and Mary (Washman) Johnson, was born in Pittsburg, New Hampshire, July 3, 1848. He was educated in the public schools and at the Colebrook Academy, which he was twice obliged to leave, by reason of severe illness, and was finally compelled to abandon his cherished idea of obtaining a collegiate education. He went in 1872, to repair his shattered health, and was greatly benefited by this change of air and surroundings. He then took up the study of law in the office of the Hon. L. L. Ainsworth, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. During this period of study he was engaged in teaching, and for some time was principal of the public schools of Fayette, and later of Postville, Iowa. After his admission to the bar he formed a law partnership with S. S. Powers, of Postville, which continued for one year, and he then returned to New Hampshire in the spring of 1877. He opened an office in Colebrook, and was soon in possession of a lucrative practice. He was always ambitious and energetic in all his undertakings, and his clear, concise method of stating a case, his convincing manner of enforcing his arguments, and his general executive ability, could not fail to bring the natural results. He is considered, with justice, one of the most able and bril-

liant lawyers of the state, and is called upon to execute deeds which involve great care and responsibility. He was but twenty-two years of age when he was elected to membership in the legislature, but was compelled to refuse this office because of the impaired state of his health. Although he has never been a seeker of public office, it has been frequently offered him, and was strongly urged to take a seat on the supreme bench. He has served as a member of the school board for many years, and was a member of the school board for many years, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1903. He was one of the organizers of the Guaranty Savings Bank, and was elected to the presidency in this institution upon the death of William R. Danthfield, and has held the office since that time. He is a member of the Evening Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; a member of the North Star Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, of Lancaster; and of Eastern Star Lodge, of Colbrook. He is an omnivorous reader, and, although he spends much of his time still reading the annals of his chosen profession, he is equally devoted to the best literature in all lines of thought. His libraries are very large, and show the most careful selection as well as excellent judgment. Mr. Johnson married, March 1, 1877, Abigail Lovering, of Colebrook, daughter of Alfred and Susan (Fletcher) Lovering, and cousin of Major I. W. Drew. They have had one child: Alice M., who married Clarence G. Gates.

This branch of the Johnson family, JOHNSON on account of defective records, is not yet traced back beyond the ancestors who resided in Meredith

(I) Benjamin Johnson was born in Meredith, April 27, 1811, and died in Belmont, September, 1898, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. While he was yet young he went to live with Samuel Boynton, of Meredith, and worked on a farm, and also learned the wheelwright's trade. He followed the latter occupation, and for some time after 1853, also operated a small sawmill in Belmont. He married, in 1832, Betsey Webster, daughter of John Webster, of New Hampton. Their children were: Adelaide F., Benjamin A., George H., Frank K. and Charles C.

(II) Frank Kousuth, fourth child and third son of Benjamin and Betsey (Webster) Johnson, was born in Belmont, June 11, 1852. He married, April 1, 1876, Abbie A. Rowe, who was born in Kingston, March 31, 1853, daughter of Amos and Celina (Kenny) Rowe, of Kingston. Their children are: Clarence W., Frank M., Earle W., Charles A., Lena C. and Dorris.

(III) Earle Wayne, third son of Frank and Abbie A. (Rowe) Johnson, was born in Belmont, July 14, 1883. He was educated in the school of Belmont and New Hampton, which he attended until he was twenty years old. While a student at New Hampton he served as a clerk in the postoffice. April 1, 1905, he was appointed postmaster at Belmont, and is now (1907) filling that position. In political faith he is a Republican, and takes an active part in politics and all matters of public interest. He is a member of Lawrence Grange, No. 117, Patrons of Husbandry, Governor Badger Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Belmont.

The name Abbot is derived through ABBOTT the Syriac, abba, from the Hebrew, ab, meaning father. It has been applied to the head of a religious order by various races from early times and finally became an Eng-



J. F. Johnson

lish surname. There has always been considerable controversy about the spelling of the patronymic, whether with one or two t's. Many have held that the single letter indicates the ancient and correct form. Historical investigation would seem to decide otherwise. Of the two hundred and eleven Abbots, whose wills were filed in the courts in and about London during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, one hundred and ninety-five have signed their names with two t's. Of fifty-one wills on record at New York, Yorkshire, thirty-four have the name with two t's. Major Lemuel Abijah Abbott, U. S. A., who has recently written the valuable work in two volumes on the Descendants of George Abbott, of Rowley, finds the same proportion among the signatures of the early American Abbots, though he frankly says that he personally would prefer the single t., and always supposed that it was the original form. To come still nearer home, the pioneer Abbots of Concord, this state, frequently used the double letter, as can be seen by their signatures (they never were obliged to make their marks) to the early Provincial papers.

The ancient English branch of the family lived in Yorkshire, and their arms were a shield ermine with a pale gules on which are three pears, or. Above the shield is a closed helmet, and the crest is a dove bearing an olive branch in its mouth. The Guilford branch in Surrey, which contains the most distinguished members of the family, have arms in which the three pears are prominent, but they are varied by the insignia of the bishop's office. The Guilford Abbots present a remarkable record. Maurice Abbott was a cloth worker in town during the sixteenth century, and his wife was Alice March or Marsh. They were staunch Protestants, and people of undoubted respectability, but their own condition gave little indication of the eminence to which three of their sons would attain. They were all contemporaries of Shakespeare, and their talents were of the kind brought out by "the spacious times of great Elizabeth." Robert Abbott, the eldest of the six sons, became Bishop of Salisbury; George, the second, (1562-1633) became Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, which gave him the rank of the first citizen of England; and Morris, the youngest, became a knight, governor of the East India Company and Lord Mayor of London. Of English Abbots in more recent times mention may be made of Charles Abbott, son of John Abbott, of Canterbury, who was made Lord Chief Justice of England in 1818, and Baron Tenterden in 1827. Another Charles Abbot, son of Rev. John Abbot, of Colchester (name with one t), was speaker of the house of commons from 1802 to 1817, when he was elevated to the peerage as Baron Colchester. The Abbott family in this country has produced no people of world-wide fame, but according to Major Lemuel A. Abbott, previously quoted, the name has always stood for "quiet dignity, consideration, kindness of heart and great suavity of manner." Many of the family have been farmers, who lived for generations on their ancestral lands, a home-loving, law-abiding, peaceful folk; but there are many writers, clergymen and college professors on the list. The writers number men like the brothers, Jacob and John S. C.; and the clergy such names as Dr. Lyman Abbott, son of Jacob. Mrs. Sarah (Abbot) Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts, became the founder of Abbott Academy, February 26, 1829, the first school exclusively endowed for girls in the country. She was the great-great-granddaughter of George Abbott, whose line follows. Among other Americans who have the Abbott blood, but not the name, are

President Hayes, Abbott Lawrence, minister of the Court of St. James, and Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

(I) George Abbot, the venerable ancestor of a numerous progeny, emigrated, as tradition reports, from Yorkshire, England, about 1640, was among the first settlers in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643, and a proprietor of that town. He lived and died on the farm owned (1847) by John Abbot, the seventh in line of descent. His house was a garrison, and was used as such many years after his death. In 1647 he married Hannah Chandler, daughter of William and Annie Chandler (see Chandler). They were industrious, economical, sober, pious and respected. With Christian fortitude and submission they endured their trials, privations and dangers, of which they had a large share. They brought up a large family well, and trained them in the way they should go, from which they did not depart. George Abbot died December 24, 1681, old style, aged sixty-six. His widow married (second) Rev. Francis Dane, minister of Andover, who died February, 1697, aged eighty-one. She died June 11, 1711, aged eighty-two.

The thirteen children of George and Hannah Abbot were: John, Joseph (died young), Hannah, Joseph, George, William, Sarah, Benjamin, Timothy, Thomas, Edward, Nathaniel and Elizabeth. Joseph Abbot, born March, 1648, died June 24, 1650, and his death was the first on the town record. Joseph, born March 30, 1652, died April 8, 1676, the first in Andover who fell a victim to Indian warfare. (Accounts of William, Benjamin, Thomas and Nathaniel, with descendants, form a portion of this article).

(II) John, eldest child of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbot, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, March 2, 1648, and died March 19, 1721, aged seventy-three. He resided with his father in the garrison house. He was a man of good judgment and executive ability, and was employed in town business, often as selectman, and was deputy to the general court. When the church was organized in the South Parish, in 1711, he was chosen deacon, and Mr. Phillips states, that "he used the office well." He and his wife were respected for their uprightness and piety. He married, November 17, 1673, Sarah Barker, daughter of Richard Barker, one of the first settlers of Andover. She was born in 1647, and died February 10, 1729, aged eighty-two. Their children were: John, Joseph, Stephen, Sarah, Ephraim, Joshua, Mary, Ebenezer and Priscilla. One child died young. The average ages at death of the eight who survived, was eighty years and three months.

(III) Deacon John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Sarah (Barker) Abbot, was born in Andover, November 2, 1674, and died January 1, 1754, aged seventy-nine. He lived on the homestead of his fathers, "was a selectman, and a useful citizen, and a deacon of the church thirty-four years; mild, cheerful and humble." His wife, "like Elizabeth of old, with her husband, walked in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless." They were faithful in commanding their household to keep the way of the Lord, and had the satisfaction of seeing them walk into it. He married, January 6, 1703, Elizabeth Harndin, of Reading, who died August 9, 1756. Their children were: John (died young), John, Barachias, Elizabeth, Abiel and Joseph.

(IV) Captain John (3), second child of Deacon John (2) and Elizabeth (Harndin) Abbot, was born in Andover, August 3, 1704, and died Novem-

ber 10, 1793, in the ninetieth year of his age. He, too, resided on the homestead of the immigrant. He inherited the character of his ancestors, and was an influential citizen and engaged in the town's business. He was selectman and a captain, 1754, in the French and Indian war. He was a person of integrity, always acting on principle, and holding the truth and his promise sacred. "He was constant in his religious duties, reading the sacred scriptures, and having prayer morning and evening. He married, September 28, 1732, Phebe Fiske, of Boxford, who was born August 4, 1712, and died in December, 1802, aged ninety. They had seven children: Phebe, John, Ezra, Abiel, Jeremiah, William and Benjamin. Of these seven children three emigrated to Wilton, and became heads of families. John, the eldest son, inherited the ancestral farm and had three distinguished sons: John, who graduated from Harvard College in 1789 and became a professor in Bowdoin College; Benjamin, who took his degree at Harvard in 1788, and was fifty years principal of Phillips Exeter Academy. Abiel, see forward.

(V) Abiel, fourth child and third son of Captain John (3) and Phebe (Fiske) Abbot, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, April 19, 1741, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, August 19, 1809, aged sixty-eight. He took the degree of D. D. at Harvard in 1792, and was a misister at Haverhill and Beverly. The History of Wilton states that "he was five years a cooper in Andover. In 1764 he settled in Wilton on lot 1, range 3, and on an acre previously cleared he in that year built a two-story house and a barn. He married, in Andover, November 20, and moved into the new house before its doors were hung. He was town treasurer in 1765; town clerk eleven years; selectman eleven years; representative; on the committee of safety and numerous other committees; employed in town business every year more or less for forty years; captain, 1769; second major, 1776; first major, 1781; assistant assessor, 1798; a justice of the peace fifteen years; a deacon of the church sixteen years; a guardian of orphans and helpful to the poor and needy. On the advance of General Burgoyne in 1777, among thousands of volunteers for the defense of Ticonderoga, two companies, under the command of Major Abiel Abbot, of Wilton, marched June 30, for the threatened fortress".

He married, in Andover, Massachusetts, November 20, 1764, Dorcas, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Abbot) Abbot. She was born August 1, 1744, and died February 23, 1829, aged eighty-five. They had twelve children: Abiel, Jacob, Benjamin, Ezra (mentioned below), Dorcas, a son (born and died the same day), Samuel, Abigail, Persis, Rhoda, Samuel and Phebe.

(VI) Abigail, eighth child and second daughter of Major Abiel and Dorcas (Abbot) Abbot, was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, July 13, 1779, and died June 5, 1812. She married Jonathan Livermore (See Livermore VI).

(VII) Deacon Ezra, fourth son and child of Abiel and Dorcas (Abbot) Abbot, was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, February 8, 1772, and died there April 3, 1847, aged seventy-five. He followed farming on the homestead, as his father had done, but to this he added another and a more profitable industry, starch-making, of which he was one of the pioneers of the state. In the fall of 1811 he built a two-story structure about twenty feet square near his house, in the upper part of which he placed machinery, and fitted the lower story for

a horse to turn a shaft to move the machinery for washing and grating potatoes. In the spring of 1812 he began the manufacture of starch from potatoes of his own raising and sold it in Boston, Salem, Andover, and other towns at eight cents a pound. After using the first mill six years, Mr. Abbot and his brother Samuel formed a partnership under the firm name of E. & S. Abbot, and erected a building thirty feet by sixty on the site of a disused mill near the border of Mason, where they had water power and used from 6,000 to 26,000 bushels of potatoes yearly, and made a finer, better and lighter article of starch, of which they got seven and one-third to nine and two-thirds pounds from a bushel of potatoes. They sold their product, which averaged about forty tons a year, to the newly erected mills at Lowell and Nashua at from three and one-half to five and one-half cents per pound. December 26, 1828, the starch mill was burned, but was immediately rebuilt. December 17, 1839, the mill was again burned, and at once rebuilt. Ezra Abbot gave his personal attention to the business until 1846, when failing health compelled him to leave the business to his son Abiel, who with his brother Harris, under the firm name of A. & H. Abbot, carried on the manufacture of starch until about 1850, when the disease in the potatoes, the coming of railroad and other causes led to the closing of the mill.

Ezra Abbot was a captain of the South Company of Militia; a selectman; employed in the settlement of estates, and as guardian of Unions; a deacon of the church for twenty-five years; presiding officer of the centennial celebration of 1839; a man of strict integrity, respected for his love of justice, probity of character, benevolence and liberality in support of schools, libraries, and other institutions, religious and beneficent. He married, October 6, 1799, Rebekah Hale, who was born January 9, 1781, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Hale, of Coventry, Connecticut, and niece of Captain Nathan Hale, the martyr spy of the Revolution. She died, May 5, 1860, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: Rebecca, a son (died young), Joseph Hale, Dorcas, Ezra, Abiel, Emily, Harris, Harriet Nelson, Abby Anne, Sarah Jane, and John Hale.

(VIII) Harris, eighth child and fifth son of Ezra and Rebekah (Hale) Abbot, was born in Wilton, September 19, 1812, and died there March 20, 1884, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was educated in the common schools and also at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, and at Phillip's Exeter Academy. He resided on the homestead with his father, and was a good farmer, an energetic man, an upright citizen, and liberal in his ideas of education, and a friend to schools. He served his town as selectman. He married, November 20, 1860, Caroline Ann Greeley, of Pelham, who was born October 20, 1836, daughter of Jonathan B. and Lucy Ann (Coburn) Greeley, of Pelham. Their children are: Ella Caroline, Stanley Harris, Florence Hale and Charles Greeley. Ella Caroline was born April 22, 1862. She graduated from Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts, in 1882, and subsequently taught for a time and afterward graduated from Smith College. She then taught at Pembroke Academy and other preparatory schools. She married Arthur Wilder and resides at Sterling, Massachusetts. Stanley H. is the subject of another paragraph. Florence Hale, born October 20, 1867, graduated from Cushing Academy in 1887, and is also a graduate from Smith College, and from the New York

Medical College for Women. She is now a practising physician and a member of the medical staff of the Massachusetts State Insane Asylum at Taunton. Charles Greeley, born May 31, 1872, graduated from the Wilton high school in 1888, attended Phillips Andover Academy, and graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a director of the Astro Physical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., and a member of the American Institute of Arts and Sciences.

(VIII) Stanley Harris, second child of Harris and Caroline Ann (Greeley) Abbot, was born in Wilton, October 20, 1863. After graduating from Cushing Academy, in 1882, he returned to the homestead where he has since been engaged in general agriculture, and has given special attention to dairying. He is president of the Boston Co-operative Milk Producers Company, formerly the New England Milk Producers' Company. He is a surveyor and has established many lines in his locality. In politics he is a Republican, and is now (1907) a member of the Wilton school board. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist. He is also a leading member of Advance Grange, No. 20, Patrons of Husbandry. He married, in Monson, Massachusetts, November 15, 1894, Mary Kimball, who was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, March 9, 1868, daughter of Leonard and Phebe (Mack) Kimball. They have seven children: Leonard Harris, born September 19, 1895; Marion Kimball, March 5, 1898; Howard Stanley, January 7, 1900; Edith Hale, November 27, 1901; Sidney Greeley, August 19, 1903; Charles Mack, March 15, 1905, and Helen, July 19, 1906.

(II) William, sixth child and fifth son of the immigrant, George, and Hannah (Chandler) Abbot, born March 18, 1657, died October 24, 1713. He was a Puritan in faith and christian conduct. He lived near Professor Stuart's house in Andover. He married, June 2, 1682, Elizabeth Gray, who died December, 1712. Their twelve children were: Elizabeth, William, George (died young), Ezra, George, Nathan, James, Paul, Phillip, Hannah, Caleb and Zebadiah. (Paul and descendants receive extensive mention in this article).

(III) James, sixth son and seventh child of William and Elizabeth (Gray) Abbot, was born February 12, 1695, at Andover, Massachusetts. He was a farmer in that town, but removed before 1735 to (Concord) then Penny Cook, New Hampshire, where he became a proprietor by purchase of the rights of Bezaleel Toppan and Stephen Emerson. His name first appears on the town records in 1735 when he and Deacon Merrill were empowered to hire a man to keep school for four months during the next winter. He was elected tything-man at the March meeting in 1735-6, and surveyor of highways in 1736-7, 1744 and 1749. James Abbott had his full share of the hardships of pioneer life. In 1746 he and his family were living in the Lovejoy Garrison at West Concord where the Garrison School now stands. Later in that year, at the time of the Bradley Massacre, he was on duty at the Parson Walker Garrison, which protected the home of the first minister. In 1748 of thereabouts James Abbott and his family and Joseph Farnum were living in four log cabins, surrounded by a stockade, which stood on the west side of the present State street near a bubbling spring opposite the present home of Andrew James Abbott, great great-grandson of the original James. The region was then called Rattlesnake Plain, now West Concord, and this farm has always been the family homestead, though James Abbott owned considerable land near

Long Pond and in other parts of the town. The same kind of corn, brought from Andover, has been planted on this place for one hundred and forty years. James Abbott was a respected and worthy citizen and one of the early members of the Old North Church, being admitted by letter from the church in Andover. He died December 27, 1787, aged ninety-three years. In January, 1714, James Abbott married Abigail Farnum, born in 1692, and they had fifteen children: Abigail, James, whose sketch follows; Elizabeth, William, Rachel, Ezra, Reuben, whose sketch follows; Simeon, Amos, whose sketch follows; Phebe; a son born and died in 1729; Sarah and Rebecca (twins); Mary and Hannah. Three of the sons, William, Ezra and Simeon, died within five weeks, from October 29 to December 5, 1741. They were stricken with fever, for which no medical treatment was available in those days, and their lives were lost just as they were entering upon young manhood, being respectively twenty-two, nineteen and seventeen years of age. When James and Reuben were ready to marry, their father gave to each of them a farm back of Long Pond, while the youngest son, Amos, was awarded the home place.

(IV) Deacon James (2), eldest son and second child of James (1) and Abigail (Farnum) Abbott, was born January 12, 1717, in Andover, Massachusetts, and died in Newbury, Vermont, in 1803, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a farmer in Concord, New Hampshire, whence he removed in 1763, to Newbury, being one of the first settlers there and deacon of the first church of Newbury. He was married in 1742 to Sarah Bancroft, who was born February 19, 1722, daughter of Captain Samuel and Sarah (Lamson) Bancroft, of Reading, Massachusetts. His fifteen children were: Sarah, Abigail, Mary, James, Judith, William, Bancroft, Ezra (died young), Susannah, Ezra and five others who died in infancy. All of his children and many of his descendants were members of the Congregational Church.

(V) Abigail, second daughter and child of James (2) and Sarah (Bancroft) Abbott, was born January 22, 1746, and was married April 15, 1767, to Major Asa Bailey, of Haverhill, New Hampshire (see Bailey V). They removed from that town to Landaff, an adjoining town, where she died. Her fifteen children were: Abigail, Samuel, Phoebe, Sarah, Asa, Caleb and Anna (twins), Jabez, Cloy, Amos, Olive, Phineas, Judith, Simeon and Patience.

(V) William (2), second son and seventh child of Deacon James (2) and Sarah (Bancroft) Abbott, was born April 24, 1755, at West Concord, New Hampshire. When a child he moved with his people to Newbury, Vermont, and in 1777 married Mabel Whittlesey, of East Guilford, Connecticut. William (2) Abbot died June 14, 1807. His children were: Moses, Lois, Jacob, Elizabeth, Melitabel, Sarah, William, Amos, Ann, Abigail, son born and died, and Mary.

(VI) Moses (1), eldest child of William (2) and Mabel (Whittlesey) Abbott, was born at Bath, New Hampshire, June 16, 1778, and in that town was a farmer all his life. He was married (first) April 7, 1802, to Lucy Willis, who was born July 25, 1784, and died July 13, 1842. She was the mother of all his children. He was married (second) August 14, 1844, to Mrs. Lucy Wells. He had fourteen children: Myron, Adams, Cynthia, William B., Lucy Maria, Charity, Mabel, Moses C. (died young), Amanda, Moses, Sarah Ann, Alhert L., Milo J., and Ira. Moses (1) Abbott died May 7,

1856, at Bath, and his second wife died July 13, 1874, at the same place.

(VII) Moses (2), fifth son and tenth child of Moses (1) and Lucy (Willis) Abbott, was born at Bath, New Hampshire, December 27, 1818, and died July 30, 1889. He lived in that town all his life, was a farmer and lumberman, and during the Civil War was a buyer of produce and wool. He was twice married. On September 7, 1848, Moses (2) Abbott married Lucia K. Eastman, daughter of Moses and Sally (Smith) Eastman. (See Eastman VII). She was born July 18, 1826. They had two children: Chester, whose sketch follows; and Lucia Celia, born September 12, died December 27, 1852. Mrs. Lucia (Eastman) Abbott died April 14, 1853, and Moses (2) Abbott married (second) May 5, 1855, Mary P. Weeks, born March 3, 1829, daughter of John C. and Maria Powers Weeks, of Bath. They had four children, namely: Charles Freemont, John Weeks, Lucia Maria and Edwin Moses.

(VIII) Chester, elder child and only son of Moses (2) and Lucia K. (Eastman) Abbott, was born October 13, 1850, in Bath, New Hampshire. He was educated in the schools of Woodsville and Bath, and at a select school in Wells River, Vermont. He taught school for a time in Newbury, Vermont, and Woodsville, New Hampshire. He then traveled for three years as a canvasser for Powell Brothers of Syracuse, New York, and for two years more as a canvasser on his own account, traveling in nineteen states, New Brunswick and Canada. Returning home he worked in the National Bank of Newbury at Wells River, Vermont. Then for twenty years he was engaged as a clerk for the Woodsville Lumber Company, and for Ira Whitcher. Mr. Abbott is a civil engineer, and is also interested in the insurance business and real estate. He was a member of the building committee of the Woodsville Aqueduct Company, is treasurer of the Opera Block, and was the first clerk of the Fire Commission. He is a Republican in politics, and is a justice of the peace and notary public. Mr. Abbott has been twice married. On November 1, 1877, he married Mary Elizabeth Whitcher, daughter of Ira and Lucy (Royce) Whitcher, who was born in Benton, New Hampshire, July 17, 1847, and died April 15, 1897, in Woodsville. On June 22, 1889, he married Abbie S. Williamson, daughter of Fred D. and Lois Hale Williamson, who was born August 4, 1871, in Waterford, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott having no children of their own are generously rearing and educating a protege, Albert Abbott, an orphan from the New England Home for Little Wanderers of Boston.

(IV) Reuben, fourth son and seventh child of James (1) and Abigail (Farnum) Abbott, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, April 4, 1723. When a lad he came with his people to Concord, then Penny Cook, New Hampshire; and he was the first one to drive an ox team from Andover to the new settlement, about the year 1735. Mr. Abbott became one of the strong men of his generation. At birth he weighed but four pounds, and his head could be covered by a tea-cup of ordinary size, while as an object of curiosity he was put into a quart tankard and the cover shut down. He grew to be six feet in height with a robust physique, able to handle bears and catamounts, could swing his scythe at eighty and mow his swath with any man. He lived to become one hundred years old, lacking a few months, and to see his descendants of the fourth generation, all bearing the name of Reuben.

dwelling under his roof. In 1739 he began a diary, which is still preserved in the family. Reuben Abbott is the man, who on Monday morning, August 11, 1746, while mowing on the Fan, where land is still kept in the Abbott name, heard the alarm gun sound from Parson Walker's fort which gave the news of the Bradley massacre on the road to Hopkinton. It was he who, all others refusing, drove the cart containing the six mangled and dead bodies back to town. Near the close of his life Mr. Abbott related circumstantial account of this massacre to Hon. Richard Bradley, grandson of Samuel Bradley, one of the slain; and this narrative was incorporated by Dr. Bouton in his history of Concord. On October 12, 1743, Reuben Abbott's father gave him a farm of one hundred and ten acres back of Long Pond in West Concord, where he afterwards built a log cabin in which he lived about ten years. At first no one dared stay on the land on account of the Indians, and the men used to go up in armed gangs to mow the grass and cultivate their crops. Before 1760 Reuben Abbott built the present large two-story house with lean-to which, several times remodeled, is still the family home. The heavy oak frame is pinned together with wooden pegs. Mr. Abbott in his old age enjoyed relating stories of his early hardships and the primitive life of the time. He said he used to kill deer enough to give him fresh meat during the winter, and to salt down for summer use. The skins he dressed for mittens and for leather breeches which, with a cocked hat, he continued to wear as long as he lived. He was a Puritan of strict religious principles, and a member of the First Congregational Church or "Old North," as it is generally called, a firm friend of Parson Walker's, and a man who brought up his family in the fear of the Lord, and walked therein himself. Reuben Abbott married Rhoda Whittemore, eldest child of Deacon Elias and Rhoda (Holt) Whittemore, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, who died January 27, 1785, aged fifty-five. (See Whittemore, I). They had children: Reuben, who died young; Reuben, whose sketch follows; Rhoda, Elias, Phebe, who was drowned in her second year; Phebe, Ruth, Ezra and Nathan (twins). Reuben Abbott married for his second wife Widow Dinah Blanchard, who died March 11, 1826, at the age of ninety-four years. Reuben Abbott himself died at the home in West Concord, May 24, 1822, being in his hundredth year, and the oldest man who has ever spent his life in Concord. Mrs. Lydia Tenney, who lived on a neighboring farm, died at the age of one hundred and three, the oldest woman who has ever lived in town.

(V) Reuben (2), eldest surviving child of Reuben (1) and Rhoda (Whittemore) Abbott, was born at the old homestead in West Concord, New Hampshire, February 5, 1754. He served several campaigns in the Revolution. He was one of the Minute Men who enlisted April 24, 1775, in the company of Captain Joshua Abbot of Concord, and served for three and a half months in the regiment of Colonel John Stark, which performed such memorable service at the battle of Bunker Hill. Reuben (2) Abbott was a farmer all his life, and a consistent member of the Old North Church. On September 24, 1776, he married Zerviah Farnum, seventh child and third daughter of Joseph and Zerviah (Holt) Farnum, of West Concord. (See Farnum, IV). She was born about 1752, and died in 1813, at the age of sixty-six. Reuben (2) and Zerviah (Farnum) Abbott had seven children: Ruth, who married Henry Chandler. Phebe, who

married Peter C. Farnum. Rebecca, who married Thomas R. Brock, Susanna, who never married. Zerviah, who married Jesse C. Tuttle. Polly, who married Henry Martin, and Reuben (3), whose sketch follows. Reuben (2) Abbott died December 12, 1834, aged eighty years.

(VI) Reuben (3), only son and youngest of the seven children of Reuben (2) and Zerviah (Farnum) Abbott, was born at the old homestead in West Concord, New Hampshire, October 23, 1790. He cultivated the ancestral farm all his life, was a Whig in politics, and one of the founders and original members of the West Concord Congregational Church. In 1815 Reuben (3) Abbott married Hannah Abbot, second daughter and child of Daniel Abbot and Mercy Kilburn, his second wife, nearby neighbors. (See Abbott, IV). She was born October 28, 1791, and died September 13, 1876, at the age of eighty-five years. Reuben (3) and Hannah (Abbot) Abbott, had children: Reuben Kilburn, whose sketch follows. Catherine Wheeler, who married Daniel Farnum, of West Concord. Hannah Gerrish, who married Deacon John Ballard, of Concord. Elizabeth Bradley, who married Franklin B. Carter. Esther Martin, who married Albert G. Dow. Ezra Carter, who went to Cumberland, Wisconsin. Peter Green, who went to Alpha, Iowa. Henry Chandler, who went to Leroy, Kansas, where he became postmaster. Reuben (3) Abbott died June 27, 1869, in the same room in which he was born.

(VII) Reuben Kilburn, eldest child of Reuben (3) and Hannah (Abbot) Abbott, was born at the old homestead, West Concord, New Hampshire, November 20, 1815. He was seven years old when his great-grandfather, the original Reuben, died; and till that time four generations of Reubens were living in the same house. Reuben K. Abbott inherited the ancestral farm to which he added by purchase till it now numbers one hundred and fifty acres. He was much interested in horticulture, and took great pleasure in caring for his trees and vines, of which he had a good variety, Black Walnut and Burr-Oak being among his collection. He has one hickory tree planted by the first Reuben Abbott which is yet in good bearing condition. He was a member of the West Concord Congregational Church, and a Republican in politics, serving as a member of the Concord city council during the years 1869 and 1870. For several years he was one of the prudential school committee, acted as road agent, and held various other town offices. He inherited the best traits of his ancestors, and was a worthy and respected citizen. On October 19, 1847, Reuben Kilburn Abbott married Mary Manuel Emerson, eldest child of John and Hannah (Nudd) Emerson, who was born at Concord, New Hampshire, November 3, 1817. (See Emerson, III). They had four children: Mary Kilburn, whose sketch follows; Lois Ann, Ella Maria, whose sketch follows; and Sarah Manuel. Lois Ann Abbott was born August 31, 1852, at the old homestead in West Concord, and on May 19, 1880, was married to Caleb P. Little, of Concord, New Hampshire, who was born April 14, 1851, at Webster, this state. They have two children: Clarence Arthur, born August 22, 1887; and Eva Susan, born August 15, 1890, both at Concord. Clarence A. Little was graduated from the Concord high school in 1906, and is now employed in the office of the city engineer. Sarah Manuel, youngest of the four daughters of Reuben K. and Mary M. (Emerson) Abbott, was born August 26, 1858, at the old homestead in West Concord, was married to Henry G.

Chandler, of Concord, June 24, 1885, and died March 6, 1886. Reuben K. Abbott died at the old homestead, December 15, 1880, aged seventy-four years. His wife, who like himself, was a member of the West Concord church, died November 5, 1896, aged seventy-nine years.

(VIII) Mary Kilburn, eldest of the four daughters of Reuben K. and Mary M. (Emerson) Abbott, was born at the old homestead, West Concord, New Hampshire, January 16, 1850. Ella Maria, her younger sister and third daughter of the house in order of birth, was born at the same place, November 10, 1854. These ladies were educated at the town schools, and have always lived on the ancestral farm, which, with the aid of efficient help, they keep in a high state of cultivation. The dignified, old-fashioned home, one of the largest and most substantial in West Concord, is maintained in fine repair, and is filled with interesting relics of the past. They have quaint old clocks and chairs which their ancestors used, many pieces of ancient china, and an enormous pewter platter over two hundred years old, and some hand-woven linen which came from their grandmother, Mercy Kilburn, of Rowley, Massachusetts, also linen and china from the Abbott and Emerson families. Both Miss Mary and Miss Ella Abbott are members of the West Concord Congregational Church, and of the New Hampshire Female Cent Union, founded by Mrs. Elizabeth McFarland in 1804. The sisters are well versed in local history, and have a good collection of books on the subject, and they are greatly interested in birds and flowers. The location of their home on a fine elevation overlooking Long Pond, and the situation of their land, which embraces hillside, meadow and woodland, give them a fine opportunity to pursue nature study. They always feed the birds in winter, and they have attracted many rare varieties, like the Lapland longspur, to their doors. They are worthy custodians of one of the best old-time homesteads in the suburbs of Concord.

(IV) Amos, sixth son and ninth child of James (1) and Abigail (Farnum) Abbott, was born February 22, 1726, at Andover, Massachusetts. When a young boy he came with his people to Concord, New Hampshire, and spent all his life on the paternal homestead. The house, now occupied by his great-grandson, Andrew J., was built about 1760, and though much enlarged by subsequent generations, still shows evidence of its ancient construction. The walls and foundation remain the same; hand-wrought iron nails can still be seen; and the places of the windows in the front rooms have never been changed. In those days iron was scarce and difficult to obtain, and people in the remote interior used wooden spoons and plates, wooden pegs instead of nails, wooden latches and even wooden combs for the hair. Amos Abbott was skilled in the use of carpenters' tools and in whittling and he could make anything from a wooden spoon to an ox-sled. He always kept many of the old-fashioned traditions of Andover, Massachusetts, where he was born. One of these was the planting of corn the first day of May, no matter what the state of the weather. Corn on that farm has often been planted by men wearing mittens. When the change of time came, by which eleven years were dropped out of the calendar, it was a source of sore vexation to Mr. Abbott. It upset his planting day, and, what was worse, his birthday, making the latter come on the twenty-ninth of February, which is next to having no birthday at all. To the end of his life he did not cease to mourn over the

change from the Old to the New Style. Amos Abbott was a member of the Old North Church, and was selectman of the town in 1767, 1773, 1776 and 1777. In 1753 Amos Abbott married Mrs. Rebecca (Abbot) Chandler, widow of Abiel Chandler. (See Chandler, V). They had three children: Amos (2), whose sketch follows. John, born June 23, 1756, and Rebecca, born December 26, 1760. John Abbott, with his brother Amos, enlisted in the beginning of the Revolution. He served under Stark, both at Bunker Hill and at Bennington, and during the latter battle was struck by a bullet on his breast bone. His death occurred from fever, August 31, 1779, at the age of twenty-three years. Two of his powder-horns, which he carved himself, are preserved in the family and at the New Hampshire Historical Society. He was six feet seven inches high, weighed two hundred and thirty pounds, and was said to be the largest young man ever raised in Concord. A simple slate stone in the Old North cemetery marks his resting place. Rebecca Abbott was married, October 9, 1781, to Moses Chamberlain, of Pembroke, New Hampshire, and she died December 24, 1846, at the age of eighty-six. Amos Abbott lived to the great age of ninety-six, dying December 3, 1821, while his wife died February 13, 1803, at the age of eighty-six.

(V) Lieutenant Amos (2), eldest child of Amos (1) and Rebecca (Abbot) (Chandler) Abbott, was born at the old homestead, West Concord, New Hampshire, July 15, 1754. He lived in the house which his father built and where his grandfather spent his last days, and was a successful farmer, distinguished for his skill in managing bees. He served several campaigns in the Revolution, enlisting first as a Minute Man, April 24, 1775, in Captain Joshua Abbott's company, Colonel John Stark's regiment, which performed such valiant service at Bunker Hill. Amos (2) Abbott's brother John and his cousin Reuben were also members of this company, which served three months and a half. Amos (2) Abbott's second period of enlistment was from December 5, 1776, to March 15, 1777, in Captain Benjamin Sias's company, Colonel David Gilman's regiment. He was again in Captain Joshua Abbott's company, Lieutenant-Colonel Garrish's regiment, which joined the Northern Continental army at Saratoga. This service extended from September 28, 1777, to October 26, 1777. Mr. Abbott never lost his skill as a marksman, and in later years was fond of hunting and trapping, and as familiar with the woods as an Indian. In the fall and winter after the farm work was done, he would camp out for weeks in the White Mountains, or the Maine woods, returning home on snow-shoes with the skins of the otter, beaver, sable and other fur-bearing animals. Lieutenant Amos (2) Abbott, like his father and grandfather, was a member of the Old North Church, and a useful and respected citizen. He served as selectman of the town in 1787, 1804, 1805, 1800, 1812 and 1813. On December 9, 1804, Amos (2) Abbott married Judith Morse, youngest child of Moses Morse and his second wife, Mrs Sarah (Hale) Brickett, who was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 1, 1766. (See Morse). They had three children: John, whose sketch follows; Simeon, whose sketch follows, and Sarah Hale, born June 27, 1809. Sarah Hale Abbott, a woman of saintly life and character, was married, December 18, 1838, to David Abbott, son of Nathan and Rhoda (Brickett) Abbott, and lived in West Concord and Penacook, New Hampshire. They had ten children and she died September 8, 1884. Lieutenant Amos (2) Abbott died October

11, 1834, at the age of eighty, and Mrs. Judith (Morse) Abbott lived till July 12, 1843, dying at the age of seventy-seven.

(VI) John Abbott, eldest child of Amos (2) and Judith (Morse) Abbott, was born November 15, 1805, at the old homestead in West Concord, New Hampshire, on the farm which has been owned by the family since the founding of the town. He was educated in the local public schools, and early in life, engaged in the lumber business. From 1835 to 1849 he was in partnership with Captain Abel Baker, father of Governor Nathaniel Baker. Together they bought and cut off tracts of timber, and rafted their product down the Merrimack to Lowell and Boston. Mr. Abbott was an expert in woodcraft and was often called upon as referee in placing valuation upon standing timber, sometimes going as far as the Adirondacks in this capacity. Mr. Abbott lived on the ancestral homestead until after his marriage, when he bought the house in Concord, 236 North Main street, which was the family home till 1905. This house, previous to the Abbott occupancy of half a century, was successively owned by Dr. Peter Renton and Dr. William Prescott, physicians of note in their day.

Mr. Abbott was a man of great kindness of nature and of unswerving integrity. Of a sweet and serene disposition and absolute uprightness in every relation of life, public and private, he held the respect and confidence of the community to a degree possessed by few. "Honest" John Abbott, as he was familiarly known, was frequently called upon to serve the public, and he filled nearly every official station in town. He was selectman in 1819 and 1851, and alderman in 1854. The city government was founded in 1853, and during the next twenty years he served twelve terms as assessor. This office seemed to devolve upon him by natural right because the public had such faith in his honesty and judgment. In January, 1856, he was elected mayor by the city government to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Clement, who had died on the thirtieth of that month, and he was five times subsequently elected to fill the office at the March meetings in 1856-7-8 and in 1866-7. No man has ever received the office so many times by popular vote, and no man has discharged its duties, including at that time the supervision of highways and the care of the poor, in a more honorable manner. Mr. Abbott was a trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, a director of the Page Belting Company and a member of the City Water Board. In politics he was a Whig and among the founders of the Republican party. He was a regular attendant of the North Congregational Church, belonged in early life to the Odd Fellows, and at the time of his death was a member of Blazing Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Abbott's tall and commanding form, six feet, four inches in height, made him a marked figure in any public gathering.

On November 12, 1856, John Abbott married Hannah Matilda Brooks at the home of her parents in Warner, New Hampshire. She was born March 14, 1828, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and was the only daughter and sole surviving child of Samuel and Hannah (Cogswell) Brooks, both members of old Bay State families. In 1835, with her parents and younger brother, Thomas Emerson, who died October 18, 1838, she removed to Warner. There, in a delightful old house, which was the scene of constant hospitality, her happy youth was spent. Many of the winters were passed near Boston, either visiting or attending school. From her

father Matilda Brooks inherited marked intellectual ability, and she received unusual educational advantages, culminating in 1846-7 in a year at the private school connected with the famous Brook Farm Community, at West Roxbury, Massachusetts. Here she met all the distinguished people of the day, and lived in a most stimulating intellectual atmosphere. She was a favorite pupil of George Ripley, the head of the school and one of the foremost American men of letters. Charles A. Dana, afterwards editor of the *New York Sun*, and Horace Greeley were members of the Community at that time. Some of the pupils were from Cuba and the Philippine Islands, regions far remote in those days. Mrs. Abbott was probably the only resident of New Hampshire ever connected with Brook Farm, and she regarded her year there as one of the great and special privileges of her life.

At intervals, from the age of fifteen to twenty-eight years, Mrs. Abbott taught several terms of school in various places near her home. Her energy of character, magnetic personality and active mind made this occupation a delight, and she always spoke with the greatest pride and pleasure of her school-teaching days. Her interest in education never flagged, and in later years, when her children were pupils, she was as regular in her visits to the schools as any of the committee. Mrs. Abbott possessed a remarkable personality. She had great social charm, logical and brilliant mental powers and the most unswerving spiritual ideals. She was especially fond of young people, and her fluent talk and ready wit made her always an entertaining companion. Few persons were better informed on local history. Her mind was a storehouse of dates and genealogies, and her memory was infallible. Her standards in life and literature were of the highest her judgment of character was instantaneous and unerring; her love of truth and justice a passion. Courage, fidelity, affection and extreme conscientiousness were her marked characteristics.

John Abbott died instantly of heart disease at the home in Concord on the evening of March 18, 1886, at the age of eighty years and three months. His father died in the same way at the same age. Mrs. Abbott, who had long been a sufferer from nervous exhaustion, died at the home on the morning of April 22, 1898, aged seventy years and one month. Their three children, all born at the home in Concord, were: Frances Matilda, born August 18, 1857; John Boylston, born April 5, 1860, whose sketch follows, and Walter Brooks, born December 9, 1862.

Frances M. Abbott was graduated from the Concord High School in 1875. She then took freshman work with Moses Woolson, a noted educator at that time living in Concord. Two years later, in 1878, she entered Vassar College from which she was graduated in 1881. She was the first young woman born in Concord to receive the degree of A. B. Miss Abbott's tastes have always been literary. She has been a constant contributor to the press, and many of her articles have appeared in standard periodicals, notably *The Forum*, and *The North American Review*. When the new History of Concord was projected, the work was assigned to ten writers, all of them men but Miss Abbott. Her section was entitled "Domestic Customs and Social Life." The volumes were published in 1903. In 1906 Miss Abbott issued a book of one hundred and sixty-four pages, entitled "Birds and Flowers About Concord, New Hampshire," which has attracted favorable attention in leading Boston and

New York periodicals. Love of literature and of nature and an interest in local history are three of Miss Abbott's strongest tastes. She is a life member of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, a member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and of the Boston Branch of the Associate Vassar Alumnae. She is a life member of various Concord philanthropies like the Woman's Hospital Aid Association, the Concord Female Charitable Society, founded in 1812, and the Woman's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association. She was one of the original members of the Stratford (Shakespeare) Club, founded in 1883, and helped to found the Wild Flower Club in 1896. Her whole life has been spent in Concord, of which city she is a most loyal daughter.

Walter Brooks Abbott was a member of the class of 1880 in the Concord High School. He left during his senior year to engage in school-teaching, a vocation for which he showed a marked aptitude. He was principal of the West Concord Grammar School from 1882 to 1887. In January, 1887, he was invited to take charge of the Young Men's Christian Association at Concord, and he has continued in Association work ever since with eminent success. Mr. Abbott's life has been devoted to young men, and his influence has been deep and permanent. Inheriting the strong mental and moral traits of both parents, and possessed of a commanding presence and genial personality, with shining ideals and deep-seated moral courage, Mr. Abbott is a man to whom all naturally look up. He was general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Concord, New Hampshire, 1887-1890; at Salem, Massachusetts, 1890-1895, at Worcester, Massachusetts, 1895-1898; at Nashville, Tennessee, 1900-1903; at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1903 to the present time (1907). From 1898 to 1900 Mr. Abbott was temporarily incapacitated by over work, and spent the time in traveling and in brief service at Galveston, Texas, and Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Abbott is a natural orator, and is greatly in demand as a public speaker, both in the pulpit and on the platform. He has been an extensive traveler, having visited all parts of the United States and made several ocean voyages. He is a life member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and while in the North was very active in the work. He has climbed many of the White Mountain summits on snow-shoes and is an enthusiastic camper out. He is interested in all forms of practical Christianity, and everything that pertains to the public welfare. He is an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, and has always voted the Prohibition ticket. He joined the North Congregational Church in Concord at the age of eighteen.

On June 22, 1907, at the Coliseum Place Baptist church in New Orleans, Walter Brooks Abbott married Clara Lucas, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Barnes) Lucas. She was born at Accrington, Lancashire, England, November 9, 1875, and came to this country with her parents at the age of four. For several years previous to her marriage Mrs. Abbott was a resident of New Orleans, where she is an active member of the Baptist Church, a Sunday school teacher and a singer in the choir. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott spent their honeymoon in England.

(VII) John Boylston, elder son and second child of John and Hannah Matilda (Brooks) Abbott, born in Concord, April 5, 1860, was educated in the public schools of Concord, graduating from the High School in 1877, and then received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he spent two years. At the

close of that period he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he received a thorough business education in Eastman's National Business College in the year following. In 1880 he went into the employ of E. M. Slayton, wholesale produce and provision dealer, Manchester, New Hampshire, where for nine years he was cashier and accountant. In 1889 he entered the Navy Pay Office in Washington, District of Columbia, remaining five years. He then took a course in law in the Columbia Law School from which he graduated in 1893, and was at once admitted to practice in the courts of the District of Columbia. The following year he accepted an offer to go to London, England, as confidential clerk of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company. After remaining in England two and one-half years he returned to Concord, and the same year (1897) he was appointed to a place in the pay department of the United States steamship "Texas," Captain Wise, from which he was promoted to chief clerk in charge of the pay department of the Naval Station at Port Royal, South Carolina. In 1898 he was city auditor of Concord, and the following year he spent in New York city in the office of a prominent firm of bankers and brokers. In November, 1900, he entered the employ of the William B. Durgin Company, manufacturers of silverware, Concord, as bookkeeper. The next year he was appointed assistant treasurer, and in 1904 was made treasurer, which position he still holds. Upon the change in ownership after the death of Mr. Durgin, he became a director. Mr. Abbott has much of the enterprise and sauvity that has often been a characteristic of the family, and is a good business man and a pleasant companion. In politics he is a Republican, and for several years was moderator of Ward Four, Concord. He attends the North Congregational Church, and is a member of the New Hampshire Club in Boston. During his stay in Manchester he was adjutant of the Amoskeag Veterans, and had much to do with directing the military and social affairs of that organization. John B. Abbott married at Baltimore, Maryland, April 5, 1905, Mrs. Olivia Blount Sanders, whose ancestry is given below. Olivia Blount was first married at Raleigh, North Carolina, October 8, 1873, to Archibald Claudius Sanders, by whom she had four children; Olivia (Mrs. Long); Lucien, now living at Washington, District of Columbia; William Augustus, at Norfolk, Virginia; and Mary Washington (Mrs. MacKellar). Archibald C. Sanders died January 2, 1887, in North Carolina.

Mrs. Olivia Blount Abbott is a daughter of Major William Augustus Blount, a gallant officer in the Confederate States army. She comes of distinguished ancestry, being a direct descendant of Captain James Blount, an officer in the Life Guards of Charles II. He settled in Virginia in 1655. In 1663 he went to North Carolina, where he owned an estate called "Mulberry Hill," near the present town of Edenton. He was a member of the earliest court, and a member of the Governor's council. Upon his tomb at Mulberry Hill was placed the copper plate of his armorial bearings, which he had brought with him from England. He was a son of James Blount, who married a daughter of ———— Clare; he was killed at the battle of Worcester. This James Blount was a direct descendant of Sir Robert LeBlount and Sir William LeBlount, sons of Rudolph, Count of Guines (France) and Rosetta, daughter of Count St. Pol. In 1666 they accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition against England, contributed largely to the triumph of that monarch, and shared amply in the spoils of

conquest. Sir William LeBlount was given by that monarch the title of "Dux navium militarium." He was a general of foot at Hastings, and had grants of seven lordships in Lincolnshire. His descendant, Maria Le Blount, becoming the sole heiress in her line, married Sir Stephen Le Blount, thus uniting the families of the two brothers. His ancestor, Sir Robert LeBlount aforementioned, had been created by William the Conqueror, the first Baron of Ixworth. The Baroncy of Blount is one of the oldest in England.

The descendants of Captain James Blount in North Carolina have occupied positions of trust and honor, all through the history of the state. Jacob Blount, with two of his sons, participated in the battle of Alamance. One of his sons, Major Reading Blount, an officer of the Revolution, served with special distinction at the battle of Guilford Court House. He was also an original member of the Society of Cincinnati. His elder brother, William Blount, was a member of Congress and signer of the Constitution of the United States from North Carolina, and was afterwards appointed by President Washington governor of all the territory south of the Ohio river. His younger brother, Willie Blount, became governor of Tennessee, which position, he occupied during the troublous times of 1812. Another brother, John Gray Blount, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Abbott, was a large merchant, ship owner, and the largest land owner in the state of North Carolina. He, in partnership with his brothers, owned land extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, a great deal of what is now the city of Asheville, and other lands in Western Carolina, which now form five counties having been parts of this magnificent property.

William Augustus Blount, second son of John Gray Blount, when a youth of seventeen, served in the defense of Fort Moultrie; he was afterwards an officer of the state militia, attaining the rank of general. He was a wealthy planter and slave holder, an influential citizen, distinguished for his financial and political sagacity. He was grandfather of Mrs. Abbott.

Mrs. Abbott also traces her descent from Thomas Harvey, deputy governor of North Carolina, 1695-9. He came from Snitherfield Parish, Warwickshire, England, and was a son of a noble English family, said to be descended from the D'Herve's of France. On the maternal side she is descended through her mother, Mary Washington Blount, daughter of Colonel John Washington, from the same ancestry as George Washington—a branch of that family having settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolution.

(VI) Simeon, second son and child of Amos (2) and Judith (Morse) Abbott, sixth in descent from George Abbott, the settler, was born on the homestead in West Concord, August 3, 1807, and died there February 22, 1895. He was educated in the Concord schools and in the school of Dudley Leavitt, the almanac maker, at Meredith, New Hampshire, which he attended when about twenty years of age. He lived his whole life on the farm which had been in possession of his family since the white men acquired titles in Concord. While a young man he was for some years a successful teacher in the neighborhood of his home, and his services were sought for difficult districts. He always retained an interest in educational matters, and for many years was a member of the school board in West Concord. Mr. Abbott was one of the most intelligent farmers of his day, and his land was always kept in a high state of cultivation.



Simcoe Abbott.

The farm which he inherited jointly with his brother John, who subsequently sold his rights, originally included about one-third of Rattlesnake Hill, where the famous Concord granite is quarried. The sale of this stone placed Mr. Abbott in easy circumstances. He extensively remodelled the old house, which was built about 1760, and added new barns and outbuildings.

Mr. Abbott possessed scholarly tastes, and was a diligent reader of solid books. He was well informed on local history, and enjoyed talking about early times. In 1889 when the *New Hampshire Patriot* issued a special number commemorating its eightieth anniversary, Mr. Abbott was prevailed upon to give several columns of reminiscences of his youth, and the article presents a vivid picture of social and domestic life in Concord during the early part of the nineteenth century. Mr. Abbott was much interested in genealogical matters, and the records relating to the Abbott and Farnum families in Bouton's History of Concord came from his pen. He always took an interest in public affairs and politics, and was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, which he joined. He was representative to the New Hampshire Legislature in 1847 and 1848, and was one of the three selectmen elected in Ward Three at the first election of officers under the city charter of Concord in 1853. He was a life long member of the West Parish Congregational Church, was a strong advocate of temperance, and was a prominent member of the Reform Club at West Concord. Mr. Abbott inherited some of the best qualities of his Puritan ancestors and his death in his eighty-eighth year left a large place unfilled.

On February 8, 1837, Simeon Abbott married Mary Farnum, daughter of Simeon and Mary (Smith) Farnum, of East Concord, New Hampshire, who was born June 25, 1814, and died March 28, 1898. (See Farnum V.) They had ten children, of whom nine lived to mature years. The children were: Amos S., Rebecca C., Mary S., Abiel C., Calvin F., Stephen F., Louise G., Clara A., Martha W., and Andrew J. Amos S. is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Rebecca Chamberlain was born August 26, 1839. The eldest daughter of a large family, she has always been the mainstay in the home where her whole life has been spent, and where countless guests have reason to bless her hospitality. Mary S., born August 26, 1841, is the wife of Fred Chandler (See Chandler, X). Abiel C. is the subject of a later paragraph. Calvin Farnum, born January 29, 1846, died March 24, 1847. Stephen Farnum, born January 11, 1849, was cut off in the prime of young manhood April 26, 1878. Louise Gould was born December 30, 1850. She was educated in the local schools and at New London Academy, and was a successful teacher for several years. She married George A. Capen September 9, 1874. Most of her married life was spent in the West and she died at Omaha, Nebraska, March 19, 1891, leaving seven children. Clara Ann was born December 20, 1852. For many years she was organist at the West Concord church, of which she was a devoted member. Of a generous, self-sacrificing nature she was greatly beloved by all who knew her. Her death occurred April 5, 1905. Martha Warde was born May 3, 1855. She possessed a sweet and gentle disposition, and was literally a ministering angel in the home. Her untimely death occurred July 9, 1896. Andrew J. receives mention in a later paragraph.

(VII) Amos Smith, eldest son of Simeon and Mary (Farnum) Abbott, was born in West Con-

cord, December 24, 1839. After attending the public schools and one term at Hopkinton Academy, he entered the employ of Joseph Palmer, at the age of nineteen, and learned the trade of spring maker. After working at his trade three years, the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Sharpshooters. September 28, 1861, and was mustered into service with his company November 26, 1861, as a private, and was later promoted to corporal. He was discharged at Concord, February 26, 1863, on account of disabilities incurred while in service. Returning to West Concord he was employed in the Holden Mills for a time, and then, 1864, went to Concord where he has ever since worked at his trade, for the Abbott-Downing Company, his term of service covering a period of forty-two years—truly an unusually long time for a man to be steadily employed by the same firm at the same trade, and at the same place. Mr. Abbott is a Republican, and still votes as he shot in the time of the rebellion. He is a member of Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Sons of the Revolution, and attends the Unitarian Church. He married in West Concord, New Hampshire, Harriet A. Williams, born in Dracont, Massachusetts, 1840, died in Concord, 1900. They were the parents of two children: Hattie P. born November 30, 1865, married Arthur Gault, and lives in California; they had one child, Enid P. Gault, born July 9, 1888. Amos Otis, the second child of Amos S. and Harriet (Williams) Abbott, was born in Concord, 1878, and resides in Concord.

(VII) Abial Chandler Abbott, fourth child and second son of Simeon and Mary (Farnum) Abbott, was born October 17, 1843. He attended school until he was eighteen years old, and then assisted his father on the farm for the next two years. In 1866 he entered the employ of the Quincy Granite Railway Company of West Concord, where he remained twenty-three years, and then filled a similar position in the service of Abijah Hollis for some years. After working for a time for the Quincy company he took a place with the New England Granite Company, which he now fills. In 1872 he bought a commodious house in West Concord where he has since lived. He owns a third interest in a ledge of granite on Rattlesnake Hill which has never been worked. August 27, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and served nearly a year in the Army of the Potomac, chiefly employed in garrison duty about Washington, and was discharged June 15, 1865. Mr. Abbott is a Republican, and has filled the following named offices: Selectman, one term; supervisor, one term; member of the common council, two years; member of the legislature, two years. He was made a Mason in early life, and has since been a member of Enreka Lodge, No. 70, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of Davis Post, No. 44, Grand Army of the Republic, the New Hampshire Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the West Concord Fire Company. His membership in the last named organization covers a period of forty-five years. He has been a member of the West Parish Congregational Church for ten years. Abial C. Abbott married, December 25, 1872, Mary Francis, daughter of James and Sarah (Haggis) Francis, of Lowell, Massachusetts. They have two children: James, born September 24, 1873, a stone-cutter in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Rebecca, born September 27, 1877, graduated from the Concord High School in 1898, and married Robert Henry, a silversmith of Concord. They

have three children: Arthur F., born July 25, 1900; Richard Abbott, March 12, 1903; Mary Jeannette, April 20, 1905.

(VII) Andrew James, tenth and youngest child of Simeon and Mary (Farnum) Abbott, of the seventh generation of George Abbot, the immigrant, was born in West Concord, December 19, 1850, and educated in the schools of the town until eighteen years of age. He has always lived on the farm settled by his forefathers in the Rattle Snake Plain. Mr. Abbott has fifty acres of the old farm, and is a successful grain and fruit raiser, and besides his home place, owns four houses in other parts of the town. He has had one experience somewhat unique in New Hampshire agriculture. During the grasshopper scourge of 1900, he caught two hundred bushels of grasshoppers, for which the state paid him two hundred dollars bounty. He is a Republican, and is interested in public affairs, but not in politics. He is a member of the West Concord Congregational Church, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the West Concord Fire Company. He is a social, thrifty man, and unmarried. In his house, built in 1760, four generations of his ancestors have lived and died, and himself and his sister, Rebecca C. Abbott, are now the sole occupants.

(III) Paul, seventh son and eighth child of William and Elizabeth (Gray) Abbot, was born in Andover, March 28, 1697, and died in Pomfret, Connecticut, May 6, 1752. He was a farmer by occupation, and moved from Andover to Pomfret about 1722. He married, February 8, 1720, Elizabeth Gray, who died July 9, 1765. Their twelve children were: Nathan, William, Benjamin, Elizabeth (died young), Mary, Sarah, Isaac, Darius, Elizabeth, Harriet, Hannah and Asa.

(IV) Darius, fifth son and eighth child of Paul and Elizabeth (Gray) Abbot, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, October 16, 1734, and died in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, in 1817, aged eighty-three. He was a farmer and removed from Connecticut to Amherst, New Hampshire, and later to Hillsborough. He married, November 1, 1757, Mary Holt, and they were the parents of Anna, Henry, Elizabeth, Paul, Tryphena, Calvin, Hannah, Luther (died young), Luther, Mary and Nancy.

(V) Calvin, fourth son and sixth child of Darius and Mary (Holt) Abbot, was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, April 15, 1771, and died in Barre, Vermont, August 14, 1841, aged seventy. He was a farmer all his life, the latter part of which was spent at Barre. He married Lucy Dutton, of Hillsboro, born May 16, 1781, died in Barre, Vermont, April 15, 1851, aged seventy. They were the parents of seven children: John D., Lucy, Betsey, Calvin, Henry, Almond, and Joel, whose sketch follows.

(VI) Joel, youngest child of Calvin and Lucy (Dutton) Abbot, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, October 4, 1820. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his parents in their removal to Barre, Vermont. In 1845, he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he dealt in ice, until 1861, when he removed to Maynard, Massachusetts, and engaged in farming. He continued in this business until age and failing health compelled him to retire from active life. He married (first) May 15, 1855, Martha A. Nichols, of Barre, Vermont, died September, 1855; and (second), April 15, 1858, Maria Bragdon Brown.

(VII) Charles Clemence, son of Joel Abbott, was born in Assabet, now Maynard, Massachusetts, November 12, 1861. He was educated in the com-

mon schools of Maynard, and at Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Boston. He was the proprietor of a retail grocery store in Maynard for five years, and then removed to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he was employed by C. C. Cross and Company, wholesale grocers, as a travelling salesman for five years. In January, 1888, he removed to Keene, New Hampshire, and became senior partner in a grocery firm. In 1890 Mr. Abbott bought out his partner's interest and formed the Abbott Grocery Company, which he successfully managed until 1894, when he originated the firm known as Cross, Abbott & Company, wholesale dealers in groceries, of White River Junction, Vermont, which has been a prosperous house with a growing trade from its start until now. Mr. Abbott by strenuous and unceasing activity has succeeded in life. His fortune is of his own making and reflects credit on his skill and judgment as a merchant. His principal financial interest outside of his business is in the Cheshire National Bank, of which he is a director. He is a Mason, and a member of the Wentworth and Monodnock Clubs, of the former of which he is president. In religious faith he is a Unitarian. He married Claribel Burham.

(II) Benjamin, sixth son and eighth child of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbot, was born December 20, 1661, at Andover, Massachusetts. He lived on a farm near the Shawshene river, in Andover, and was an active, enterprising and respected citizen. In 1685 he married Sarah, daughter of Ralph Farnum, one of the early settlers of Andover. They had four sons: Benjamin, Jonathan, whose sketch follows, David and Samuel. Benjamin Abbott died March 30, 1703.

(III) Jonathan, third son and child of Benjamin and Sarah (Farnum) Abbott, was born in September, 1687. In 1713 he married Zerviah, probably daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Manning) Holt, of Andover, and they had eight children: Jonathan, David, Nathan, Mary, Zerviah, Job, Samuel, whose sketch follows, and Jeremiah. Jonathan Abbott died March 21, 1770.

(IV) Samuel, fifth son and seventh child of Jonathan and Zerviah (Holt) Abbott, was born October 1, 1727, and settled in Pembroke, New Hampshire. In 1776 he signed the Association Test. On July 12, 1749, he married Miriam Stevens and they had eleven children: Samuel, Ebenezer, Abigail, mentioned below, Judith, Jeremiah, Sarah, Lydia, Ezra, William, Rachel and Miriam.

(V) Abigail, eldest daughter and third child of Samuel and Miriam (Stevens) Abbott, was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, September 6, 1753. On April 18, 1791, she married Benjamin Whittemore, of Concord, New Hampshire, who was the third son of Rev. Aaron Whittemore, the first settled minister of Pembroke. (See Whittemore, XV).

(II) Thomas, tenth child and eighth son of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbott, was born May 6, 1666, and died April 28, 1728. He was a farmer, and lived on the west side of Shawshene river, Andover, near his brother Benjamin. The farm remained in his family a century. He was a strict Puritan, and taught his children to reverence the Sabbath and keep it holy, and to make the Bible their only rule of faith and practice. He married, December 7, 1697, Hannah Gray, born November 30, 1674, died 1763. They had children: Thomas; Hannah; Edward; Deborah; George; Zebadiah; Benjamin and Catherine (twins); Aaron, and Isaac. The average life of the ten children was fifty-five years.

(III) George, fifth child and third son of Thomas and Hannah (Gray) Abbot, was born November 7, 1706, and died October 6, 1785, aged seventy-nine. By purchasing an original right he became proprietor in the town of "Penny Cook," now Concord, New Hampshire, where he settled as early as 1732. He was a deacon in the First Congregational Church forty-one years. In 1746 his house was garrisoned for defense against the Indians. He was enterprising and industrious, benevolent and charitable and was so distinguished for providence and good sense, that his observations were for many years cherished by his neighbors as maxims for the regulation of their conduct. A strict observer of the Sabbath he was constantly with his family at public worship, and carefully instructed his children in the various duties of life and in the Christian religion. He married, February 1, 1737, Sarah Abbot, born October 6, 1711, died June 14, 1769. She was kind and charitable, and not only relieved the immediate wants of the poor, but gave them advice and instruction, both temporal and spiritual, to promote their future comfort. She lived the life of a Christian, and died in the hope of a glorious immortality. The nine children of George and Sarah (Abbot) Abbot were: Daniel, George, Joseph, Samuel, Stephen (died young), Stephen, Nathan (died young), Nathan and Ezra.

(IV) Daniel, eldest child of George and Sarah (Abbot) Abbot, was born August 7, 1738, and died June 11, 1804. When a boy he was taken by the Indians. By engaging with spirit in everything which they considered manly, and spurning all they considered the drudgery of squaws and unbecoming a warrior, he so won their esteem that they promised to adopt him and make him a chief. After he had been some time with them they obtained several pairs of skates. He soon perceived they were unskilled in the use of them, and, having obtained permission put on a pair of them, appeared to be as inexperienced in their use as they were, till their attention being turned from him, he got behind a point of land, then, being a good skater, he put forth all his strength, and neither their shouts nor balls could stop him; and, though they pursued him, he escaped. This happened on Lake Champlain, and having reached the south end of it he found his way to Albany, and returned to Concord. He was a good farmer, distinguished for the cultivation of fruit, lived in Concord, near the south end of Long Pond, where his son Nathan K. lived in 1847. He married (first) Rachel, daughter of Nathaniel Abbott, and great-granddaughter of George, the settler of Andover. (See Nathaniel (2). III). Their children were: Beriah, Sarah (died at twelve years), Samuel, Jeremiah, Daniel (died young), Daniel, George, Thomas, Abial, Peter, Hazeltine, Benjamin, Judith and a child not named. He married (second) January 1, 1789, Mercy Kilburn, and their children were: Sarah, Hannah, Lois Susannah and Nathan K. (Benjamin and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(V) Samuel Abbott, second child and eldest son of Daniel and Rachel (Abbott) Abbot, was born March 26, 1764, in Concord, and settled on a farm on the opposite side of the road from his father. He was a devout man and was a prosperous farmer and respected. He passed his entire life in Concord, where he died December 1, 1849. He was married November 17, 1787, to Mary T. Story, who was born October 16, 1764, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Burnham) Story, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. They lived together sixty-two years, and were separated only three weeks by death, she

passing away at the age of eighty-five years, December 22, 1849. Their children were: Rachel, Jere, Polly, Huldah, Joseph S., George D. and Abigail Story.

(VI) Joseph S., second son and fifth child of Samuel and Mary T. (Story) Abbott, was born May 28, 1800, in Concord, and died April 10, 1878, near the close of his seventy-eighth year. He attended the common schools until the age of fourteen years, when he entered upon a seven years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, in West Concord. He became an expert workman and was employed at his trade in Manchester for a total of thirteen years. He was industrious and saved his earnings, and in 1827 he was able to purchase a farm on Dimond Hill, in Concord, which is still in possession of his descendants. One of his contracts was for the construction of a house at Amherst for Robert Means, an attorney of that town and the letter of appreciation and endorsement given him by Mr. Means is appended hereto:

"Amherst, N. H., Sept. 16th, 1825.

"To Mr. Joseph S. Abbott,

"Sir: Having this evening finished my house after being in my employ winter and summer you may feel a desire that I should give you some evidence of the opinion time has given me an opportunity to form of you and your work.

"I assure you, sir, I never sat down to a more pleasant duty. During the eleven months you have been in my employ I have never for a moment been dissatisfied with you.—You have never left your work for an hour without my permission cheerfully given, and you have uniformly attended early and late.—With regard to your work I am satisfied. It is as good as any man can do with the same materials.—To sum all I would say in one word. You are the best mechanic and most industrious man I ever had in my employ in my life,—and you will always have the best wishes of

"Your obedient servant and friend,

"ROBERT MEANS."

Mr. Abbott was noted for his skill as a mechanic and besides building houses, he operated a sash and blind shop across the road from his house which is still standing. Here he took lumber direct from the saw mill and constructed entirely by hand sashes and blinds during the winter and marketed the same in the spring when the season of building began. Mr. Abbott was an attendant of the Congregational Church, of which his wife was a member, but suffered deafness so that he could not enjoy the services in his later years. In politics he was a Whig, and he was a regular attendant at the town meetings, but took no further part in politics. He was married December 24, 1827, to Esther Farnum, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Martin) Farnum, of Concord (see Farnum, V). She was born November 2, 1803, and survived her husband more than twelve years, dying October 15, 1890. They had two children: Almira F., the eldest, died unmarried December 2, 1862. The son is the subject of the succeeding paragraph.

(VII) Isaac Newton, only son of Joseph S. and Esther (Farnum) Abbott, was born January 4, 1835, on his father's farm on Dimond Hill, in Concord. He was educated in Hopkinton and New London. Upon attaining his majority he finished his studies and returned to the farm, where he has since resided. This farm, which includes the top of Dimond Hill, is one of the best in this part of the country and contains two hundred acres. Since his father's death Mr. Abbott has remodeled all the buildings and in 1882 he built a large barn. He

is affiliated with the North Congregational Church of Concord. Politically he is of the faith of Lincoln and Roosevelt. He has represented his ward in the city councils and in the state legislature; has been a justice of the peace forty-five years, and school district clerk for fifty successive years. For some years past he has not been active in farming. He is much employed with settling estates and other probate work, and constantly handles large sums belonging to others. Mr. Abbott is a gentleman whose appearance and manner invite the confidence and respect of those who meet him. No citizen of the town has a fairer record than he. He married, November 26, 1862, Martha Smith, born December 15, 1839, in Hopkinton, daughter of Aaron and Eliza (Sherburne) Smith. Aaron Smith was born in Hopkinton, September, 1796, and died in the same town September 19, 1847. Eliza Sherburne was born at Portsmouth, June 1, 1802, and died September 23, 1858, in Hopkinton. The children of Isaac N. and Martha (Smith) Abbott are: Almira F., born October 7, 1864, married Alfred Clark, a native of White River Junction, Vermont, who now lives in Concord; Joseph Newton born November 18, 1866, married Martha Olive Chase, March 17, 1897, cultivates the homestead and conducts a dairy business; Helen Smith, born October 20, 1873, is unmarried and lives with her parents.

(V) Benjamin, ninth son and tenth child of Daniel and Rachel (Abbott) Abbot, was born March 29, 1782 in Concord, and was a shoe maker in that town. He married Esther, daughter of Nathaniel C. Currier, and their children were: Jedediah, Nathaniel, Benjamin K., Horace S., Thomas W., James B. and Wilkes S.

(VI) Thomas W., fifth son and child of Benjamin and Esther (Currier) Abbott, was born July 4, 1815, and reared in Concord. Soon after his marriage he went to Andover, New Hampshire, and for some years tilled a farm on Taunton Hill, in that town, which he leased. Returning to Concord he bought a farm of thirty acres at Millville upon which he lived the remainder of his life, making additions until it comprised forty-five acres. He died March 5, 1884, upon this farm. During most of his active life he was employed in building operations. With one other he framed all the railroad buildings from Nashua to Concord, inclusive, besides flour mills at Pembroke and many other buildings in his section. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and was an old-line Democrat in political principle. He was married, in 1841, to Adeline Vent, of Pittsfield, New Hampshire, who was born October 8, 1818, and died June 22, 1867. She was a daughter of Charles Vent, a silversmith, who was born and died in Pittsfield. Following is a brief mention of their children: Esther Jane is the widow of Nathaniel Phillips, and has one son who is a gunner in the United States navy. Caroline M., widow of George B. Daniels, resides in Jacksonville, Illinois, and has two daughters. George W., the third, is the subject of the succeeding paragraph. Mary A. married James Joy and died at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1875. Harriet A. resides in Concord, unmarried and Emma A. is a spinster, living in Jacksonville, Illinois. Charles F. died before he was thirteen years of age.

(VII) George Washington, eldest son and third child of Thomas W. and Adeline (Vent) Abbott, was born January 15, 1847, in Andover, New Hampshire, and was reared in Concord. He attended school until sixteen years of age when he began to learn the carpenter's trade with E. B. Hutchinson, of Concord. He continued with this employer

as apprentice and journeyman until 1895, when in company, with others he formed the Hutchinson Building Company (a co-partnership) and purchased the business of Mr. Hutchinson, which has since been continued with great success. Mr. Abbott is manager of a department of the work and much of the firm's prosperity is due to his industry and sagacious management. He draws most of the plans used by this concern and the business is constantly growing, including many large contracts. Mr. Abbott is actively identified with the best interests of Concord, and he is ever doing his share in promoting the progress of his home town. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Rumford Lodge, No. 46, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled the principal chairs. In 1889-90 he served as assessor of ward six, being one of the few Democrats who have ever been elected in that ward. He is fond of shooting and has few superiors at target practice. His elegant case of rifles is calculated to please the eye of the sportsman and target shooter. Mr. Abbott was married September 2, 1874, to Miss Margaret Wier, of Plattsburg, New York. She was a daughter of James and Betsey Wier, of Beekmantown, New York, of Scotch birth. She died in October, 1902, leaving two sons: Charles F. and Edward W. The elder is southern manager for a Boston mercantile house, and resides in New Orleans. The latter resides with and assists his father in business. He married Blanche Emery, of Concord.

(11) Nathaniel, tenth son and twelfth child of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbot, born July 4, 1671, died in December, 1749, aged seventy-eight years, was a member of Rev. Thomas Barnard's church, Andover. He married first, November, 1695, Dorcas Hibbert, who died February 7, 1743. Their ten children were: Nathaniel; Mary; Joseph; Tabitha; Jeremiah; Joshua; Sarah; Hannah; Elizabeth; and Rebecca. (Joseph and descendants receive mention in this article.)

(111) Captain Nathaniel (2), eldest child of Nathaniel (1) and Dorcas (Hibbert) Abbot, was born in Andover, in 1696, and died at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1770, aged seventy-four years. He removed to Penacook (Concord) when about thirty years of age, and was one of the original proprietors of the town. His name appears on the petition to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, for the granting of Pennycook, and he was admitted as one of the number of settlers at the meeting, February 4, 1725. His house lot was No. 12 second range where the North Congregational Church now stands (1855), and he had a house built and his family therein, October, 1731. He was an efficient man in public affairs, and held many offices. March 17, 1731, he was chosen one of the assessors, field driver, and pound keeper; September 14, 1732, he called a meeting of the proprietors of Penacook; January, 1733, he was elected the first constable of Penacook, also collector; March, 1734, hogreeve and surveyor of flax and hemp; 1734 and 1737, surveyor of highways; 1737, fence viewer; 1738, surveyor of timber, plank and boards; also pound keeper, and surveyor of hemp and flax; 1742 and 1743, surveyor of highways; 1744 and 1745, Ensign Nathaniel Abbot was elected fence viewer; 1747, Lieutenant Nathaniel Abbot is elected to that office; 1766, tythingman and sealer of weights and measures and sealer of weights and measures in each of the four years following. He was prominent in military affairs, and in 1746, he was one of the guard in the garrison around the house of Lieutenant Jeremiah Stickney. One account says: "In 1746, he



George W. Abbott

had command of a company in defense of Concord against the Indians." At the commencement of the French war (1744) he entered the service, and joined the rangers under Major Robert Rogers. He held a lieutenant's commission in 1755 in Captain Joseph Eastman's company, in the expedition against Crown Point, and was a lieutenant in Captain Richard Roger's company of rangers at Fort William Henry at the time of the massacre, 1757. Moore, in his "Annals of Concord," says: "He was at the capture of Cape Breton, in 1745; was subsequently in many sanguinary conflicts on the northern frontier; and endured almost incredible hardships." "He was a brave and useful officer." Bouton, in the "History of Concord," says: "He was an efficient, enterprising, useful citizen, and member of the church." "There is a tradition that he came near losing his life by falling through the ice on Long Pond, in chase of a deer; but saved himself by sticking his hatchet so far into the ice as to get a hold, and then raised himself out." He married, December 4, 1726, Penelope Ballard, and they were the parents of the following children: Nathaniel; Dorcas; Rebecca; Elizabeth; Mary; Hannah; Ruth; Joshua; Rachel; Jeremiah; Dorothy; and Sarah. (Captain Joshua and descendants receive extended mention in this article.)

(IV) Nathaniel (3), eldest child of Captain Nathaniel (2) and Penelope (Ballard) Abbot, born March 10, 1727, died February 19, 1806, aged seventy-nine, was a farmer in Concord. He married, 1749, Miriam Chandler, of Dunstable, who died January 24, 1811, aged eighty-two. Their children were: Nathaniel Chandler, Moses, Joseph, Phillip, Joshua, Susanna, Phebe, Levi and David.

(V) Levi, eighth child and seventh son of Nathaniel and Miriam (Chandler) Abbot, born in Concord, September 23, 1767, and died December 15, 1825, was a farmer on his father's homestead. He married (first), July 10, 1791, Elsie Moar, who died in April, 1795, leaving one child, Ann; and (second), October 6, 1795, Mary Carter, daughter of Joseph Carter. She died September 24, 1840. The children of this marriage were: Joseph C., Charles, Aaron, Alice, Mary C., Ira, Eliza, Hannah J., Susan G., Clara C. and Ruth W.

(VI) Aaron, third son and child of Levi and Mary (Carter) Abbot, was born September 28, 1799. He married, October 5, 1824, Nancy Badger, and they were the parents of nine children: Joseph C., Ann Mary, Elizabeth H., Sarah J. H., George D., Edward M., Susan F., Ellen S., and Alice A.

(VII) Ellen Sherwood Abbot, eighth child and fifth daughter of Aaron and Nancy (Badger) Abbot, born November 15, 1840, married, March 18, 1863, William M. Chase (see Chase, XII).

(IV) Captain Joshua, eighth child and second son of Captain Nathaniel and Penelope (Ballard) Abbot, born February 24, 1740, died March, 1815, aged seventy-five, always had his home at Concord and was a farmer. The home built by his father was his residence.

Two companies of militia were organized at Concord, in 1774, and Joshua Abbot was commissioned captain of one of them, February 21st of that year. When the report of the battle of Lexington came, Captain Abbot commanded one of the three companies from Concord and the vicinity which responded and shared in the glory of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Tradition says that Captain Abbot's company was stationed at the extreme left, without even the slight protection afforded by the double rail fence stuffed with hay, enjoyed by most of the regiment. Captain Abbot had command

of a company which enlisted for eight months after the battle of Bunker Hill, and marched to join the Continental army in New York. He also commanded a company in Colonel Gerrish's regiment, "which marched from Concord and towns adjacent to reinforce the Northern Continental army at Saratoga, September, 1777." "He was a courageous man, respected for his good sense and integrity." He and his wife were worthy members of the Congregational Church. He married Elizabeth Chandler, of Bradford, who died May 27, 1812, aged seventy-three. Their children were: Nathaniel, who died young; Nathaniel; Betsey; Sarah; John; Joshua.

(V) Rev. Joshua (2), youngest child of Joshua (1) and Elizabeth (Chandler) Abbot, was born at Concord, December 8, 1782, and died September 28, 1824. He was a prominent young man, and was a captain of the cavalry company, Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Militia, June 21, 1814; re-appointed July 3, 1817; appointed major of the Second Battalion November 5, 1819; appointed lieutenant-colonel, May 19, 1820, and resigned August 17, 1820. "He became a member of the First Congregational Church in 1814, and turned his attention to the study of theology, although he had not the advantage of a public education. Licensed to preach by the Deerfield Association of Ministers, he went to the south in 1820 for the benefit of his health, and resided at Norfolk, Virginia, where he conducted a school on the Lancasterian system, and preached the gospel in the vicinity, as opportunities offered. He died of fever after a short sickness. He was a man of amiable spirit, gentle and conciliatory manners; modest, upright, and devout. He married, November 6, 1808, Eliza (or Betsey) Kimball, daughter of Lieutenant Phineas Kimball (see Kimball, VI), and they were the parents of seven children: Joshua K.; John S.; Ann M.; Sarah D.; Charles H., died young; Charles H.; and Nathaniel P.

(VI) Ann M., third child and eldest daughter of Rev. Joshua and Eliza (Kimball) Abbot, born at Concord, October 21, 1813, married January 25 (?), 1842, Stephen H. Parker, of Andover, Massachusetts (see Parker, VII).

(III) Joseph, third son and fourth child of Nathaniel (1) and Dorcas (Hibbert) Abbot, was born February 2, 1795, and died August 23, 1787. He lived with his father while in Andover, and moved to Wilton, New Hampshire, about 1776, and died there at the age of eighty-two years. He was deacon of the church and a man of great simplicity of manner and sound piety. For many years he tuned the song, while his cousin, Deacon Isaac Abbot, read it line by line. He was married, August 12, 1731, to Deborah Blanchard, who died in July, 1773. Their children were: Deborah (died young), Joshua (died young), Bathsheba, Nathaniel (died young), Joshua, Deborah and Joseph (twins), the former born July 15, 1740, and the latter on the 16th, died young; Anna, Joseph (2), Hannah, Joseph, Jacob, Dorcas, Obadiah, Nathaniel and Rebecca.

(IV) Joseph (2), fifth son and ninth child of Joseph (1) and Deborah (Blanchard) Abbott, was born April 2, 1744, and died 1792 of a cancer. He was a farmer in Andover, Massachusetts, and Wilton and Nelson, New Hampshire. He married Mary Baker, and they were the parents of: Joseph, Joshua, James, Israel, Molly, Lucy and Jedediah.

(V) Molly, elder daughter of Joseph (2) and Mary (Baker) Abbott, was born June 18, 1773. She became the wife of Levi Warren, of Nelson, New Hampshire, and they lived in Alstead. His

death was caused by an accident, as by mistake he drank dissolved pearlsh. Their children were: Polly, Betsey (died young) and Betsey.

(VI) Betsey, third daughter and child of Levi and Molly (Abbott) Warren, was born February 21, 1794, and was married December 13, 1821, to Elisha Smith, herdsman and farmer of Alstead, New Hampshire (see Smith, II).

The Abbott family of this sketch is ABBOTT probably descended from George Abbot, the progenitor of nearly all the Abbotts of New England.

(I) Joseph Brown Abbott, son of Daniel Abbott, was born in Surry, New Hampshire, August 11, 1835, and died in Keene, New Hampshire, January 16, 1892. He taught school in early manhood, and during the war of the rebellion was with the sanitary commission at Washington, D. C. After the war he was in the lumber business in Richmond, New Hampshire. For many years he was chairman of the county commissioners of Cheshire county. In 1876 he was appointed by President Hayes as agent of the Ute Indian tribe of Colorado. After serving in this capacity for some time, he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. In 1880 he settled in Keene, New Hampshire, and had an office in the Court House. He was re-elected county commissioner, and had the settlement of a large number of estates. In 1881 he was appointed special police justice of the city. He was a member of the Philesian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Winchester, New Hampshire. He was married to Lydia Cole Martin, who bore him two children: Florence, born July 17, 1865, and Leon M. Florence married Dr. Edwin E. Davis, a dentist, and lives in Quincy, Massachusetts.

(II) Leon Martin, son of Joseph B. and Lydia Cole (Martin) Abbott, was born in Richmond, New Hampshire, August 28, 1867. After graduating from the Keene high school, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the fall of 1885 intending to fit himself as a mining engineer. After taking his freshman year at technology, he decided to study law, and went to Harvard University and took special courses preparatory to entering the Harvard Law School. He entered the law school in 1887 and finished his course there in June, 1890. In 1891 he returned to Harvard to take some courses in history. In January, 1891, he was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in Boston and soon afterwards formed a partnership with Elmer E. Rideout, under the firm name of Rideout & Abbott. This partnership relation continued until January 1, 1901, when Mr. Abbott and Frank N. Nay became law partners under the title of Nay & Abbott. In September, 1906, Ex-Governor John L. Bates entered the firm, which has since been Bates, Nay & Abbott, and is one of the leading law firms in Boston.

Mr. Abbott entered the practice of law well prepared to succeed, and from the day he started until the present time, he has given his best energies and most painstaking work to his profession. By the use of the ability with which nature liberally endowed him, he has succeeded in attaining a high position at the bar. He was offered an appointment to the bench, but preferring the practice of the law to the honors of judicial office, he declined the appointment. He is a thirty-third degree Mason; a member of Columbia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been worshipful master, St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston Council of Royal and Select Masters, Boston Com-

mandery of Knights Templar, and Massachusetts Consistory. He is also a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and for several years has been a member of its financial committee, a director of the American Invalid Aid Society, and a member of the City Club. In politics he is a Republican. He married, April 19, 1894, Florence May Tallman, daughter of William C. Tallman, of Boston.

(Second Family.)

The family herein traced seems to be ABBOTT entirely independent of those which were founded chiefly in Andover, Massachusetts, and have numerous representatives in New Hampshire.

(I) Walter Abbott was a vintner and was probably in Exeter, New Hampshire, as early as 1640. He first appears on the records of Portsmouth on April 5, 1652, when he was one of the twenty-two settlers to sign an agreement regarding the distribution of land and other arrangements for the governing of the settlement. He was assigned a one-acre lot, and on this he built a log house which is mentioned in the inventory of his estate in 1667. He was made freeman July 14, 1657. On January 22, 1661, the townsmen assigned him ninety-nine acres. On this date there were ninety-one other settlers, and of these only eleven received more land than he did. He was evidently a substantial citizen, possessed of some means. On January 8, 1663, he sold a log house and lot near the meeting house and Strawberry Bank, for which he received one hundred nineteen pounds, fifteen shillings and one and one-half pence. He received unanimous consent of the town January 1, 1657, to keep an ordinary or tavern. He was highway surveyor in 1658, a member of the proprietorship committee in 1660 and 1664, and was selectman in the latter year. In 1658 he subscribed fifteen shillings for the support of the minister. He may have engaged in shipping enterprises as it is stated that he died in "Jamaica" before 1675. The inventory of his estate was made in 1667, which would indicate that he died a long time before 1675. His widow, Sarah, married (second) Henry Sherburne, of Portsmouth. Walter Abbott's will was dated May 16, 1667, and was probated June 26, following, his wife being named as executrix. She received his entire personal estate and was to pay all legacies and debts. The inventory of his estate is dated June 18, 1667, and consisted practically of one hundred and fifty-five acres of land with buildings including one log and two other houses, the total value being one thousand four hundred thirty-three pounds, three shillings and eight pence. He had eight children, namely: Peter, Sarah, Thomas, William, Walter, Mary, John and Elizabeth.

(II) Walter (2), third son and fourth child of Walter (1) and Sarah Abbott, was born about 1647, and was a resident of Portsmouth, where he died before 1709. There is but little record concerning him, and the will of his son is all that gives any clew to the fact that he had sons.

(III) John, son of Walter (2) Abbott, was probably born in Portsmouth and was a yeoman residing in that town. His will is dated March 19, 1722, and his estate was administered by his son John. The inventory of his estate which was made September 25, 1722, mentioned one hundred sixty-seven pounds, six shillings and one penny. There is a record of his marriage, but it was probably a second marriage and occurred July 20, 1718, the bride being Mary Hepworth, of Newington, New

Hampshire, formerly of Ireland. His children born in Portsmouth were: John, James, Abigail, Walter, Rhenben, Sarah, Ruth and Anna.

(IV) John (2), eldest child of John (1) Abbott, was born in Portsmouth before 1700. He is mentioned in old deeds as a fisherman, and the records show that he sold considerable lands in Portsmouth, indicating that he was a substantial citizen. His will was dated June 22, 1764, and probated April 6, 1768. He had seven children born in Portsmouth, namely: John, Lydia, Joseph, Anna, Lucy, Elizabeth and Margaret.

(V) John (3), eldest child of John (2) Abbott, was born in Portsmouth about 1720. In early life he followed the sea, but soon settled down to farming in South Berwick, Maine, where he died at the close of a long life. The family tradition states that he had five sons who served in the Revolutionary army.

(VI) John (4), son of John (3) Abbott, was born August 3, 1758, in South Berwick, Maine, and before he was nineteen years of age had enlisted three times in the Revolutionary army. After the close of the war, he settled in what is now North Berwick, Maine, on a tract of fifty-eight acres, which he cleared and continued to till until his death, which occurred May, 1837. The maiden name of his wife was Twombly, and their children were: Hull, George, John, James and Polly.

(VII) George, son of John (4) Abbott, went from Berwick, Maine, or its neighborhood, to Ossipee, New Hampshire, early in the nineteenth century. He was a farmer and he and his brother settled on adjoining tracts of land. George Abbott married Betsey Guptill, of Berwick, and they had nine children, of whom three, two sons and one daughter, lived to grow up. One of the sons was George (2) Abbott, whose sketch follows.

(VIII) George (2), son of George (1) and Betsey (Guptill) Abbott, was born in Ossipee, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools, was a farmer all his life, was a Republican in politics from the birth of the party, and attended the Methodist Church. George (2) Abbott married Phebe Jane Graves, daughter of Abram and Phebe (Dennett) Graves, of Tuftonborough, New Hampshire. Her father, Abram Graves, was the first white male child born in Tuftonborough, and lived and died in that town. He and his wife reared a large family, of whom twelve children lived to grow up. The father of Abram Graves was a Revolutionary soldier, who took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, was captured by the British, but afterward escaped. George (2) and Phebe Jane (Graves) Abbott had two children. Sylvester G., and Sewall W., whose sketch follows. Sylvester G. Abbott was born July 4, 1853, at Tuftonborough. He attended the common schools of Ossipee, the private school of Augustus A. Richards, at Ossipee and Tamworth, was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago, and in 1884 from the Union College of Law in that city. He is now a member of the firm of Tatge, Abbott & Koepke, attorneys of Chicago. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the questions of the day. In October, 1884, Sylvester G. Abbott married Margaret Reese, of Chicago, and they have five children: Gertrude, Jessie, Sewall W., Mildred and Florence.

(IX) Sewall Wester, second son of George (2) and Phebe Jane (Graves) Abbott, was born at Tuftonborough, New Hampshire, April 11, 1859. He was educated in the common schools of Ossipee, New Hampshire, attended the private school of

Augustus A. Richards, at Tamworth, and studied under Tutor Albra Fogg; in 1878 he was graduated from Hebron Academy, Hebron, Maine, and was afterward graduated from the Union College of Law (Northwestern University and Chicago University) at Chicago. While pursuing his education he worked on the farm, in a store and in mills, and learned telegraphy under W. C. Sinclair, at Ossipee. In order to prosecute his law studies, he worked for the Eastern railroad as telegraph operator, also as spare station agent and station baggage master. Sewall W. Abbott practiced in Chicago one year, and then returned to his native state in pursuit of health, which he regained, and began the general practice of law in Wolfboro, December 15, 1885. He was admitted to the United States court at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in May, 1890, and to the Massachusetts bar in 1894. He was appointed judge of probate for Carroll county on December 18, 1889, and confirmed on December 27, of that year, and has held the office ever since. Judge Abbott is a director in the Wolfboro Woolen Mills at South Wolfboro, and is president of the board of trustees of the Huggins Hospital at Wolfboro. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the Brewster Free Academy at Wolfboro for thirteen years, and in June, 1907, was re-elected for a full term of seven years. Judge Abbott is a Republican in politics, and served as moderator, 1896-98, was re-elected in 1900 and has served ever since; his present term expires in November, 1908. He was elected county solicitor in 1902 and 1904, served two full terms, and has also acted as county auditor. His position as judge of probate bars him from nearly all elective offices at the present time, ever if his other interests were not too extensive to permit his holding such offices. He attends the Unitarian Church, and in March, 1907, was elected a member of the school board for three years. Judge Abbott is prominent in fraternal organizations. On April 11, 1881, he was made master Mason in Ossipee Valley Lodge, No. 74, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Moultonville (Ossipee), New Hampshire. In 1887 he was admitted to membership in Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, at Wolfboro. He was made a senior warden in 1888, master in 1889, R. W. G. L. in 1890 and 1891, D. D. G. M. in 1892 and 1893, and was a member of the standing committee for ten years or more. On July 31 he became a member of Carroll Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Wolfboro, and held the office of principal sojourner and king, and declined further advancement on account of lack of time. He is a representative of Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, and has been for ten years. Judge Abbott was one of the first members of Fidelity Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, instituted in March, 1887, was conductor for two terms, and declined to be considered for any further office. He is a member of Ossipee Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and also of Lake Shore Grange, Wolfboro, and is an active supporter of the latter organization. Judge Abbott belongs to Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, of Laconia, and to Warren Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Wolfboro, and was worthy patron of the latter society for one term. He is a member of Myrtle Rebekah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Wolfboro, and an honorary member of James R. Newell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of the same place. He belongs to the New Hampshire Club of Boston, Massachusetts, and to the Kingswood Club of Wolfboro. He is a firm believer in secret societies, especially in those with which he

is affiliated, and thinks the world would be better for having more of them.

On June 19, 1893, at Boston, Massachusetts, Judge Sewall Wester Abbott married Mrs. Elma (King) Hodsdon, daughter of Dr. Rufus H. and Lizzie (Wedgewood) King, of Wolfboro. Mrs. Abbott's father was a practicing physician and surgeon for more than half a century; was a member of the board of pension examiners for many years; and of the board of health at Wolfboro; and also conducted a drug store in that place; and was one of the oldest and ablest physicians in the county, and most highly esteemed in the town.

The Abbott family is a very numerous one, and there were no less than six immigrants bearing the name. Many descendants of two of these pioneers, George Abbott, of Andover, and George Abbott, of Rowley, Massachusetts, appear in this work. As Ossipee was settled chiefly from the Piscataqua region, there is little doubt that the following family is descended from Walter Abbott.

(I) Nathan Abbott was a farmer living in Ossipee, New Hampshire, for several years after the Revolution. He married Margaret Locke, who was a native of Vermont. Among their children was Samuel P., mentioned below.

(II) Samuel P., son of Nathan and Margaret (Locke) Abbott, was born at Shapleigh, Maine, a few miles east of Ossipee, New Hampshire. He married, and among their children was Jacob, mentioned below.

(III) Jacob, son of Samuel P. and Margaret Abbott, was born at Ossipee, New Hampshire, October 6, 1828. At the age of nine years he went to live on the farm of William J. Furbush at Lebanon, this state, where he remained till he was twenty-one, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he pursued at various places, among them Haverhill, Massachusetts. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, for three years. Just before the battle of Antietam, which occurred on September 17 of that year, and during the engagement at South Mountain, he was severely wounded and taken to the hospital at Newark, New Jersey, where he was honorably discharged on account of disability. The following month he re-enlisted and served to the end of the war, though he never recovered from the wound of 1862, which ultimately caused his death. On April 15, 1858, Jacob Abbott married Harriet N. Fernald, daughter of John Y. and Sally Trickey (Ricker) Fernald, who was born at Ossipee, New Hampshire, May 19, 1841. (See Fernald, III.) Eight children were born to them, all in Ossipee: Lyford A., March 1, 1859; Almon F., whose sketch follows; George H., March 23, 1865; William G., March 7, 1867; Anna May, November 21, 1868; Katie Eva, December 22, 1872; Sarah Frances, and Jacob N., September 9, 1880. Lyford A., the eldest child, married Etta M. Ward, of Freedom, New Hampshire, and they had six children: Guy L., George E., Ray M., Harry, Wade and Hattie M. George H., the third child, married Jennie B. Champion, of Effingham, this state, on March 5, 1887, and they had two children: Myron L., who died in infancy, and Bessie M., born September 16, 1893. William G., the fourth child, married Grace Williams, of Ossipee, on February 22, 1902. Anna May, the fifth child, was married to Leonard R. Nutter, of Ossipee, on June 17, 1889. Katie Eva, the sixth child, was married on August 31, 1891, to Charles H. Brown, and they have one child liv-

ing, Bernard Wilson; their twins died in infancy. Sarah Frances, the seventh child, married Charles A. Thompson, of Tuftonborough. Jacob Abbott, the father, died October 15, 1880, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving a family of eight children, of whom the youngest was only five weeks old.

(IV) Almon Fernald, second son and child of Jacob and Harriet N. (Fernald) Abbott, was born at Ossipee, New Hampshire, May 31, 1862. He attended the public schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen left home to become a tailor's pressman. He worked at the tailoring business for twelve years, or until he developed an ambition to start for himself in mercantile business. In 1889 Mr. Abbott built his present home at Ossipee, and in 1893 he erected the commodious store where he has conducted a constantly increasing business. He was appointed postmaster under President McKinley, which position he still retains. In politics he is a staunch Republican, but his sterling worth is best shown by the fact that in a strongly Democratic county he has been twice elected representative, serving in 1903 and again in 1907. He attends the Free Baptist Church. Mr. Abbott is a man of fine personality, and it is easily seen why he stands so high in the public regard. On April 28, 1888, Almon Fernald Abbott married Mary A. Dore, daughter of Herman R. and Sarah E. (Dore), who was born at Ossipee, June 14, 1862. They have two children: Ethel F., born March 6, 1890; and Clifford A., born June 12, 1896, died July 13, 1897.

(I) Benjamin Abbott resided in Ossipee. His children were: John, Charles, Benjamin F., Rebecca and Sarah.

(II) Benjamin F., son of Benjamin Abbott, was born in Ossipee, July 21, 1808, and died in Ossipee, aged sixty-one years. He was a blacksmith by trade and resided at Ossipee. September 25, 1832, he married Zorada Wiggin, who was born in Tuftonborough, August 1, 1812, and died in Ossipee, August 7, 1855, daughter of Mark and Huldah (Swett) Wiggin, (See Wiggin, II). Their children were: Charles Wesley, mentioned below; Harriston Russell, born October 21, 1838, died February 21, 1900; and Benjamin F., born January 5, 1845.

(III) Charles Wesley, eldest son of Benjamin F. and Zorada (Wiggin) Abbott, was born in Somersworth, November 16, 1833. In his ninth year he attended school a short time at Wolfborough Falls. When he was eleven years of age his father removed to Ossipee, and Charles W. afterward worked at various occupations in the years following. He worked on a farm six months at seven dollars a month, and at another time six months at eight dollars a month. In 1855 he was employed by William Hemiston to work in a livery stable. He was employed in various ways until April 7, 1858, when he began employment on the Great Falls & Conway road. The train on which he was employed ran between Union Village and Somersworth, twenty miles. In those days there were no brakes but hand brakes and they needed frequent attention, and in addition to the care of them he had to handle freight and baggage, help to load the tender with wood, and keep the baggage and passenger cars clean. For a time he was also employed on what was called the "Naval train" which run between ——— and Portsmouth. In 1866 he succeeded George Beecham, deceased, as conductor, and from that time until the present has filled that place. For twenty-seven years he had charge of the express train on the White Mountain

division of the Boston & Maine. For a number of years he has been conductor on a train between Wolfborough and Sanbornville and Dover. He has been in the train service of the road fifty years, and during all that time his trains have been so carefully run as never to have had an accident of a serious nature, and very few mishaps of any kind. He is a man of genial nature, a friend to all and liked by every one, and by careful attention to business has made a record equalled by few. He owns the old home in Ossipee and property in Union Village, but resides in Wolfboro. From the time the party put its first candidate for president in the field, Mr. Abbott has been a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for General Fremont in 1856. He has never held nor sought an office. He has never married. At the age of sixty-eight years he was made a Mason in Wolfboro, and is now a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons; Wolfborough Royal Arch Chapter, No. 23; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar, Laconia; and Chapter, No. 10, Order of the Eastern Star.

Joseph S. Abbott, late of Dover, New Hampshire, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, in 1829, and died in Dover, February 13, 1901, having completed the allotted three score and ten years of life's span. He was a son of——— and Charlotte (Sanborn) Abbott, and grandson of Maturin and Polly (Lord) Abbott. The family is of English descent.——— Abbott (father) was born in Shapleigh, Maine, October 11, 1804, and his wife was born in Waterboro, Maine, May 8, 1796. Joseph S. Abbott was a young man when he went to live in Dover, and by trade was a stone mason. Having worked some years as a journeyman he laid aside his trade and found work in a carpet factory, and later, having gained some means, he invested in an ice business and carried it on in connection with general teaming, continuing both with good success until the time of his death. During his long residence in Dover Mr. Abbott was actively identified with public affairs, and was one of the leaders of the Republican party in that city, with many warm friends in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was frequently elected to office and gave efficient service in whatever position he was chosen to fill. He served as member of the council and also of the board of aldermen, was city marshal in 1870, chief of the fire department from 1883 to 1886, and in 1890-91 represented ward three of the city of Dover in the state legislature. In fraternal circles he was an Odd Fellow of excellent standing in the lodge, encampment and canton, and also held membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Abbott married Delia, daughter of William Brownell, and by her had seven children: Belle, married William R. Vickery, of Lewiston, Maine. Samuel B., now of Dover. Charles, deceased. Grace, died in infancy. Grace, the second child so named, now deceased. Mary, died young. Moses, died young.

Samuel B. Abbott, son and younger of the two surviving children of Joseph S. and Delia (Brownell) Abbott, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, August 15, 1860, and after receiving his education in the public schools began business with his father, continuing until the death of the latter and then succeeding to the proprietorship. His occupation is that of ice dealer and contractor. Like his

father before him, he too is an active figure in Republican circles in Dover, and has served as member of both branches of the city government. He is an Odd Fellow, member of the lodge, encampment and canton, and also of the Grange.

Mr. Abbott married, October 11, 1887, Edna B. Durgin, born July 22, 1869, daughter of Albert F. and Almira (Wentworth) Durgin, and granddaughter of Lyman P. and Comfort (Simpson) Durgin. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott have one daughter, Gertrude B. Abbott, born in Dover, September 9, 1888.

This is a very old family in New England, but seems not to have been a very prolific one, and the records pertaining to it are extremely meagre and disconnected. Enough has been discovered, however, to give a reasonable assurance of the line herein traced, although there is no documentary evidence of the connection all the way through.

(I) John Lovering was early at Ipswich, Massachusetts, whence he removed to Dover, New Hampshire, and was there made freeman in 1657. He held land on the west side of the Piscataqua river, near Salmon Falls. He was drowned in 1668, and his widow married Ezekiel Knight. Her Christian name was Esther, and among their children was John.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Esther Lovering, was bound out after the death of his father for a period of ten years, to Abraham Tilton, a carpenter, of Ipswich, and acquired his trade. After attaining his majority, he sold the land granted to his father, near Salmon Falls, to Thomas Abbott. He was known in Ipswich as "John Lovewell of the Piscataqua," owing to his name having been so written in the indenture made by himself, his mother and step-father, and Abraham Tilton. This is dated April 4, 1672. He was married in Ipswich, to Hannah Kilham, daughter of David Kilham, and had at least five sons, namely: John, of Ipswich; Ebenezer, of Hampton Falls; Joseph and Daniel, of Exeter; and Benjamin, who died unmarried in Exeter.

(III) Daniel, son of John (2) and Hannah (Kilham) Lovering, was born about 1693-95, and was married at Exeter, December 25, 1724, to Mary Sylla (probably Cilley), and they had children: Abigail, and John, who is presumably the next in line of descent.

(IV) John (3), son of Daniel and Mary (Sylla) Lovering, was born in 1727. Record of land titles shows that John Lovering, of Kensington, purchased, December 5, 1755, from Reuben Sanborn, of Portsmouth, land in Chichester. There is also a conveyance of land in the same town from Samuel Sleeper to John Lovering, of Rye. He probably lived in early life in both Rye and Kensington, and ultimately settled in Chichester. No record can be found of his marriage.

(V) Simeon, supposed to be a son of John (3) Lovering, was born in 1752, and lived in Chichester, New Hampshire, in 1766. He was a soldier of the Revolution from that town, serving in Captain Richard Wear's company. He was also in Captain Isaac Frye's company of the Third New Hampshire Regiment, from January, 1780, to January 1, 1781, as a private. In the last named year he was in a company commanded by Captain Joshua Woodman, in Colonel Raynold's regiment, of New Hampshire Militia. After the Revolution he lived in Corinth, Vermont, and about 1810, moved from the town to Quechee, same state, where he died in 1837. He

was married, December 7, 1773, to Sarah Sanborn, of Chichester, who was born 1754, a daughter of Renben (2) Sanborn, and granddaughter of Reuben (1), who was a son of John Sanborn, of Hampton. (See Sanborn, II).

(VI) John (4), son of Simeon and Sarah (Sanborn) Lovering, was born November 30, 1781, probably in Chichester, and lived in Corinth, Vermont, removing thence to Quechee, probably at the same time with his father, and died in that town. He married Sarah Porter Pease, who was a descendant of Christopher Pease, one of the earliest settlers of Hartford, Vermont.

(VII) John Leonard, son of John (4) Lovering, was born June 26, 1809, in Quechee, Vermont. Mr. Lovering was a man of liberal education, and for many years a school teacher. He studied medicine at Woodstock (Vermont), Medical College, but never practiced. He was selectman of Quechee for many years; member of constitutional convention, 1850. He was a well-known horticulturist, being many years one of the directors of Connecticut River Fair Association, and president of Windsor County (Vermont) Fair Association. Most of his life was spent on the old Lovering homestead in Quechee, Vermont. In 1861 he and his family removed to Faribault, Minnesota, where he died October 22, 1862. Two children: Leonard Austin Lovering and Anna Tyler Lovering.

(VIII) Leonard Austin, son of John L. and Ellen A. (Tyler) Lovering, was born in Quechee, Vermont, November 13, 1854. After his father's death in Faribault, Minnesota, he returned to Claremont, New Hampshire, where he was educated in the public schools, being a member of Stevens high school, class of 1873, which he left to enter the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, being appointed cadet in 1872; he graduated in 1876, and was commissioned second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry. Promoted to first lieutenant in 1885 and captain in 1893 in the same regiment; promoted major of the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, 1901. He was commissioned major of the Thirtieth United States Infantry Volunteers, 1899; promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, 1901, and mustered out of the volunteer service, 1901. He was acting assistant professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology at the United States Military Academy, West Point, 1881-85; engineer officer, Department of the Columbia, 1888-89; aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General John Gibbon, United States Army, 1889-91, and to Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger, United States Army, 1891-02. In command of his company, Boise Barracks, Idaho, and Fort Sheridan, Illinois, 1893-98. In Fifth Army Corps in Santiago-de-Cuba campaign, participating in the battle of El Caney, July 1; battle of San Juan, July 2-3; bombardment of Santiago-de-Cuba, July 10-11; siege of Santiago-de-Cuba, July 2-17, 1898, when the Spanish forces surrendered. In the Philippines, 1899-1901; in Schwan's expedition in Southern Luzon, Philippine Islands, 1900; acting inspector-general at headquarters, Manila, Philippine Islands, 1900-01; returned to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, in command of his battalion, till 1902, when he again went to the Philippines for two years, serving as commanding officer of the South Paragua (Province) and as inspector-general of the Philippine Division, Manila. Stationed at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for three years as inspector-general of Southwestern Division; promoted lieutenant-colonel Fourth United States Infantry, 1905; translator from the Spanish of "Guide and Description of the State of Zulia," "Mil-

itary Geography of Chili, S. A." "The Rural Guard of Cuba," etc. Now stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

(VIII) Anna, only daughter of John Leonard and Ellen A. (Tyler) Lovering, born in Quechee, Vermont, September 21, 1857, removed to Faribault, Minnesota, in her childhood, but on the death of her father came to Claremont, New Hampshire, where she was educated in the public schools, graduating from Stevens high school 1876. Graduated from Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts, 1881. Married at Trinity Church, Claremont, New Hampshire, April 14, 1887, Charles Watson Barrett son of Augustus and Sarah (Emerson) Barrett, of Milburn, Massachusetts. Resided in Washington, D. C. until 1893; now lives in Claremont, New Hampshire. Children: Leonard Lovering Barrett, born in Claremont, New Hampshire, November 4, 1890; Tyler Emerson Barrett, born in Claremont, New Hampshire, August 20, 1893.

(I) Austin Loverin son of Prescott LOVERIN and Betsey (Sawyer) Loverin, was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, December 21, 1833. His father was said to be related to Daniel Webster. Austin was educated in the common schools of Grafton and Andover. He became a successful carriagemaker, well known throughout this section of the country. He was a Republican in politics, but no office-seeker. He married, November 23, 1856, in Andover, Abbie, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rowe) Durgin of Andover, New Hampshire, born March 19, 1831, and died April 18, 1906. They had one child, Edgar Elisha. The family attended the Baptist Church. Austin Loverin died May 30, 1863, in his thirtieth year.

(II) Edgar Elisha, only child of Austin and Abbie (Durgin) Loverin, was born in Andover, New Hampshire, July 18, 1858. His father died when he was but five years old. He was educated in the common schools of Andover and at Proctor Academy. He first worked in a general store at Andover. Later he bought out Quimby & Weymouth, of Andover Center, and carried on a general store for three years. Afterwards he went to Wilmot, New Hampshire, where he lived eleven years and managed a store beside doing general farming. He was postmaster during his stay in Wilmot, and also did insurance work for the New England Mutual Company. While there he held the office of selectman and justice of the peace. In 1901 he came to New London, and carries on a large general store at Elkins. He is a Republican in politics. He is a Mason, belonging to King Solomon Lodge, of New London; a member of Merrimack Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 27, at Franklin, New Hampshire. He married Lora E., daughter of Charles E. Folsom, of Waterville, Maine, November 10, 1889. To them have been born two children: Ruth G., born April 12, 1890, and Robert E., born February 7, 1892. The family attend the Baptist Church. Mrs. Lovering is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society and of the Eastern Star. She is active in church work. Mr. Loverin, during the year of 1906, traveled extensively on the Pacific Coast.

It is difficult to determine to what RAMSDELL extent the descendants of the pioneers of New England are indebted to the political conditions that obtained in the mother country during the period of the settlement of the colonies now constituting the New England states. There is no doubt that the intolerant



Leonard A. Lovering
Lt. Col. 14th Infantry
U.S. Army

attitude of the British government toward the Puritans drove to these shores a class of settlers far superior to what might, and probably would have come hither, if they had not been oppressed at home. The ancestor of the Ramsdells, a sturdy character, came to Massachusetts in the first century of colonization. His descendants are not numerous, but they have numbered among them many good men and some leaders. They have taken part in the great events that have occurred in more than two centuries. They were patriots in the Revolution and furnished their full quota of fighting men. One of the name fell at the battle of Lexington at the very outset of the Revolution. From Massachusetts the family has spread into New Hampshire, where the position of its members is a very honorable one.

(II) Captain William, son of Abijah and Rebecca (Graves) Ramsdell, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, April 10, 1766, resided in Salem, Massachusetts, until 1815, when he removed to Milford, New Hampshire. He was a sea-captain, and sailed to all parts of the world. Later in life he was a farmer, residing one and a quarter miles from the village of Milford on the road to Wilton, where he died January 12, 1842. He married (first), Huldah Newhall, who died a year after marriage leaving one daughter. Married (second), August 22, 1802, Mary, daughter of Captain George and Emma (Phelps) Southward, born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 6, 1774, and died in Milford, May 18, 1866. The child of the first wife was Love; those of the second wife were: William, Mary, Charles and John.

(III) Captain William (2), eldest son and child of William (1) and Mary (Southward) Ramsdell, born in Salem, Massachusetts, May 28, 1803, came to Milford with his father in 1815. He was a farmer and succeeded to the possession of the homestead where he lived till his death, October 27, 1889. He was a person of rare intellectual capacity, and able promptly to use his varied knowledge for entertainment and instruction with much skill and effect. He was not a professional speaker, but his eloquence was such that his addresses were always impressive and efficient. He married, November 6, 1826, Maria A., daughter of Rev. Humphrey and Hannah (Peabody) Moore, born in Milford, February 24, 1804, and died February 4, 1878. Their children were: William Humphrey, Hannah Peabody, Mary Maria, George Allen, Charles Augustus, Maria Moore, Timothy Harrodon and Edward E.

(IV) Governor George Allen, second son and fourth child of William and Maria A. (Moore) Ramsdell, was born in Milford, March 11, 1834. After obtaining his primary education in the public schools of his native town he was fitted for college at Appleton Academy, now McCollom Institute, Mount Vernon. After attending a year at Amherst College, delicate health compelled him to abandon the future prosecution of his literary education at the end of his sophomore year. After a season of rest he began the study of law which he pursued, first in the office of Bambridge Wadleigh, at Milford, and completed in the office of Daniel Clark and Isaac W. Smith, at Manchester. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and soon after opened an office at Petersborough, where he remained six years in active practice. In 1864 he became clerk of the supreme court of Hillsborough county, and removed to Amherst, where he resided until 1866, when the records were removed to Nashua and he became a resident there. In 1887 he resigned his clerkship, after holding office twenty-three years, and resumed the practice of law,

associating himself with Lyman D. Cook, under the firm name of Ramsdell & Cook. This partnership continued three or four years, and was then dissolved. Mr. Ramsdell giving up court practice, but acting by appointment of the supreme court as referee and auditor in a large number of important civil cases where legal acumen of a high order was required. At the time of his retirement from the practice of law he was president of the First National Bank, of Nashua, and at this time became the treasurer of the City Guaranty Savings Bank, which positions he held until his death.

Mr. Ramsdell's standing at the bar was high and his record unblemished. His judicial ability and entire impartiality induced Governor Smith to tender him a seat on the supreme bench, which the number and importance of his duties compelled him to decline. His sagacity in the conduct of affairs caused the administration of many estates to be placed in his hands. Mr. Ramsdell's public services were varied and comprehensive. He served ten years on the Nashua board of education, twenty years as trustee of the public library, was president for several years of the board of trustees of the State Industrial School at Manchester, trustee of the Orphans' Home, at Franklin, and filled many other places of trust and responsibility. In politics his natural turn for affairs, his good judgment, reliability, oratorical powers and staying qualities made him a favorite and a leader. In 1870-71-72 he was a member of the general court of New Hampshire. He served on the judiciary and other important committees, and won an enviable reputation as a careful and painstaking lawmaker, a luminous and convincing debater and a man whom no influence could sway from the path of duty. In the great struggle in the house of representatives in 1871, he was conspicuous. When Bainbridge Wadleigh had spoken on the previous question till his voice failed, and a substitute must be had to hold the floor till morning, Mr. Ramsdell took his place and spoke six hours with scarcely an intermission. There were other remarkable features in that legislative body, and in every case and upon all occasions Mr. Ramsdell performed his duties in such a manner as to receive the commendation of a great majority of the citizens of the state. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and took a prominent part in its proceedings. In 1891 and 1892 he was a member of the governor's council. In 1894 he was a candidate for governor and received substantial support. He was again a candidate in 1896 and was nominated by acclamation, receiving the vote of every delegate in the convention. In the election which followed he was chosen by the largest majority (17,977) ever given a candidate in the history of the state up to that time. In the financial and business circles Governor Ramsdell was as prominent as he was in the political field. In addition to his duties as president of the First National Bank and treasurer of the City Guaranty and Savings Bank, he was director in the Wilton Railroad Company, in Petersborough railroad, in the Jackson Company, and in the Nashua Manufacturing Company. In addition to the burdens incident to the discharge of the duties of these positions, he took time to cultivate his taste for literature, and discharged many moral obligations which he considered he owed to society in general. He wrote and published "The History of Milford," a comprehensive and meritorious work. He made public addresses, gave his earnest attention and best efforts to the success of the temperance cause, and responded to every serious demand of the time and place for the betterment of the social

and moral condition of the community. In recognition of his services Dartmouth College honored him with the degree of A. M. In religious convictions he was a liberal Congregationalist, and a member of the First Church. He was made a Mason in Altermont Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Petersborough, while residing there, and subsequently transferred his membership to Rising Sun Lodge of Nashua, where he subsequently became a thirty-second degree Mason in Edward A. Raymond Consistory.

Governor Ramsdell descended from a line of ancestors on the paternal side among whom were men of energy and power. On the maternal side he was a descendant of John Moore, a very early Puritan settler of Sudbury, Massachusetts, in the veins of whose descendants mingled the blood of the Peabodys, of which family came George Peabody, the great financier and philanthropist. From these sources he inherited strength of character, business capacity, executive ability and moral stamina, elements of success that made it possible for him to create his environment rather than to be governed by it. He saw his opportunities and took advantage of them; he recognized his duties, and never shrank from the performance of them. He was a man of ample means and of large influences, and both his substance and his influence were directed toward the betterment of himself and those around him.

He married, November, 1860, Eliza D. Wilson, born September 5, 1836, daughter of David and Margaret (Dinsmore) Wilson, of Deering. She descended on the paternal side from David Wilson, and on the maternal side from John Dinsmore, immigrant in the Scotch-Irish colony which settled in Londonderry about 1719. Of this marriage four children were born: Harry W., Arthur D., Charles T. and Anne M. Mr. Ramsdell died November 16, 1900, in Nashua.

(V) Harry William, eldest child of Governor George A. and Eliza D. (Wilson) Ramsdell, was born in Petersborough, February 1, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Nashua, graduating from the high school there in 1879. After leaving school he entered the office of M. V. B. Greene, where he learned the printer's trade, remaining seven years. He next became a partner with his father, under the firm name of G. A. Ramsdell & Son, dealers in stocks and bonds. The firm existed until 1891. In that year H. W. Ramsdell was elected tax-collector of Nashua, and filled that position so acceptably that he was repeatedly re-elected and served for ten years. Since November 16, 1900 he has been treasurer of the City Guaranty Savings Bank, a place he has ever since continued to fill. He is a Republican in politics, but not a strenuous partisan. Since 1903 he has served as fire commissioner of Nashua. He is a member of Nashua Lodge, No. 720, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and of Aerie, No. 566, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He attends the First Congregational Church. He married, 1883, Lena Scott, born in Petersborough, May 13, 1865, daughter of Colonel Charles and Charlotte (Wilkins) Scott, of Petersborough, who died May 3, 1903.

(V) Arthur Dearborn, son of Governor George A. and Eliza D. (Wilson) Ramsdell, was born in Peterborough, August 3, 1867, and was educated in the public schools of his native town and Nashua, and at McGaw's Institute, Nashua. For a number of years previous to 1886 he was a commercial traveler and sold tobacco for a Boston house. At the date mentioned he opened a sale stable in Nashua, and for more than twenty years has conducted his busi-

ness with success, selling on an average of three hundred well bred horses annually. He married in Hampstead, New Hampshire, August 28, 1900, Alice L. McQuesten, who was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, September 27, 1876, daughter of Charles H. and Esther M. (Leach) Ramsdell. They have one son, George A., born in Nashua, November 10, 1902.

Among the representative families of EDGERLY New Hampshire, members of which have led useful and exemplary lives, performing the duties allotted to them faithfully and conscientiously, may be mentioned that of Edgerly, who date their ancestry back to the early part of the seventeenth century.

(I) Thomas Edgerly, born in England about the year 1644, was a resident of Dover, Oyster River settlement, now Durham, New Hampshire, in 1665. He married, September 28, 1665, Rebecca Hallowell, daughter of John and Remembrance (Ault) Hallowell. Their children: Zachariah, killed by Indians at Oyster Bay, July 18, 1694; a daughter, name lost, made captive by Indians July 18, 1694; Thomas, of whom later; Samuel, married Elizabeth Tuttle; John, and Joseph, married Mary Green. (For history of burning of Edgerly house by the Indians at the destruction of Oyster Bay Settlement, see Belknap History, N. H.)

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Rebecca (Hallowell) Edgerly, was of Oyster River in 1695, as the name of Thomas, Jr., and John Edgerly appears on a petition of the Oyster River people to the government praying for incorporation as a parish at that date. He married Jane Whedon, December 3, 1691. He removed from Oyster River to Greenland in or before 1700. From a deed dated June 6, 1700, Thomas Edgerly, Jr., now of Greenland, sells to William Furbur sixty acres of land in Dover. From various deeds we determine that he was of Exeter from 1710 to 1738. His death must have occurred prior to March 16, 1744, as his daughter Mary sells to Joseph Knight, of Exeter, land that she purchased of her honored father, Thomas Edgerly, Jr., late of Exeter, deceased. The deed was signed by Jane Edgerly, widow of Thomas Edgerly. Their children were: A child killed by Indians at Oyster River, July 19, 1694; Abigail, married John Hutchins; Mary, married Thomas Kelly; Samuel, of whom later; Joseph, married (first), Sarah Rawlings; (second), Widow Sanborn; (third), Judith Chase.

(III) Samuel, son of Thomas (2) and Jane (Whedon) Edgerly, born 1697, lived in that part of Exeter which was included in the town of Brentwood after its incorporation in 1742, and in the northeast corner of that town just after the present line of Epping. This was also the last residence of his father and the birthplace of his children. He married, in 1725, Abigail —, who died in the winter of 1790-91, at the residence of her son in Barnstead, to which place she went in the decline of life after the death of her son Joseph, shortly after 1776, with whom she resided in Brentwood. Samuel Edgerly died in Brentwood, 1769. The children were: Samuel, born 1727; Thomas, born September 10, 1729, married Katharine Phillips; Jonathan, married Betsey Steel; John; Elsey, married Captain John Kimball and settled in Meredith on what is now known as the Lawrence farm in Laconia; Captain Kimball died in 1819, and his wife in 1780; Benjamin, born 1739, married Mary Hoit; Joseph, born 1739, a twin of Benjamin, is supposed to have been a single man as no record of his marriage can be



Andrew J. Edgerly

found. He was a great land owner in Brentwood, and was surveyor of highways in 1776; David, of whom later.

(IV) David, son of Samuel and Abigail Ederly, was born in Brentwood, September 15, 1741. He went to Gilmanton preparatory to settlement in 1761, being then a single man. Two years later he married and settled on land which he purchased in partnership with his brother Benjamin in 1762. He built a house in Gilmanton and resided there for the remainder of his days. He married, January 15, 1763, in South Hampton, Dorothy Hoyt, sister of his brother Benjamin's wife, born in South Hampton, June 10, 1744. Their children were: Ezekial, of whom later; Rebecca, Dorothy, David, Abigail, Mary, Joseph, Judith. (Joseph and descendants are mentioned in this article). David Ederly died November 19, 1785, and his widow September 19, 1828.

(V) Ezekial, son of David and Dorothy (Hoyt) Ederly, was born in Gilmanton, November 28, 1764. He resided in Barnstead near the line of Gilmanton, and served for many years as selectman and town treasurer. He was a member and deacon of the Free Will Baptist Church. He married, August 27, 1789, Molly Eastman, born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 16, 1771, daughter of Isaac and Ann (Brown) Eastman, of Salisbury. He died October 21, 1836, and his widow died at the old homestead in Barnstead, September 10, 1864, aged ninety-three. Their children were: Anna, David, Ezekial, Isaac Eastman, Reuben, of whom later; Dorothy, True.

(VI) Reuben, fourth son of Ezekial and Molly (Eastman) Ederly, born in Barnstead, August 2, 1803, married, April 26, 1829, Sabrina McDaniels, born July 22, 1800, died June 29, 1867. They resided in Barnstead. Their children were: Laura Freeman, born in Barnstead, December 23, 1830; Horace, of whom later; Cynthia Maria, born Barnstead, November 9, 1835, died September 24, 1900.

(VII) Horace, only son of Reuben and Sabina (McDaniels) Ederly, was born in Barnstead, November 19, 1832, on the homestead of his grandfather, Ezekial Ederly, and in the house built by his father, Reuben Ederly, which is now occupied by Charles E. Thyng, located near the Gilmanton line, and supposed to be the oldest house standing in the town at the present time (1907). He was educated in the common schools of Barnstead, and remained on the home farm until he attained the age of thirty. He enlisted in Company B, in the famous Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, served two years, was wounded at Chancellorsville, Virginia, and left on the field for twelve days inside the Rebel lines. At the time of his honorable discharge he ranked as second lieutenant. In 1870 he moved to Gilmanton Iron Works, where he purchased a small farm, which ranks among the highly cultivated and therefore productive farms in that section. His cosy home is located on High street, the second house from the church. He is an active member of the Free Will Baptist Church, a trustee of the Pine Grove cemetery, and a member of Lodge No. 75, Free and Accepted Masons, of Alton, being made a Mason in 1867. He married, January 12, 1871, Julia Ann (Lougee) Leighton, widow of J. Clark Leighton, who was a member of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and died in the army in 1863, aged twenty-four years. She was a daughter of John Lougee, born in 1812, and granddaughter of John and Rebecca (Ederly) Lougee. (See Lougee, V). She was one of five children, as follows: Laura, Julia Ann, George (died young), George and Clarinda. The children of Horace and Julia Ann

(Leighton) Ederly were: Albert Clark, of whom later; Anna May, born May 4, 1874, died December 21, 1876.

(VIII) Albert Clark, only son of Horace and Julia Ann (Leighton) Ederly, was born May 18, 1872, in Gilmanton. He received a good education, and at the age of seventeen left home to earn a livelihood for himself. He now holds a responsible position in the wholesale house of E. H. Moulton in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and is the owner of a comfortable home. He married, August 8, 1899, Charlotte A. Foster, who is well known in the social circles of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(V) Joseph, third son of David and Dorothy (Hoyt) Ederly, was born in Gilmanton, about 1770, and settled in Wakefield, New Hampshire, soon after attaining manhood. He was married in that town November 8, 1808, to Betsey Berry, of Milton, by Rev. Asa Piper.

(VI) James Berry, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Berry) Ederly, was born October 6, 1812, in Wakefield, and died June 13, 1864. He acquired a practical education in the schools adjacent to his home, and during his early years followed various occupations. In 1856 he moved to Deerfield, New Hampshire, for sixteen years was the proprietor of a tavern at the Center. At the expiration of this period of time he moved to a farm in Pembroke street, which he conducted in a prosperous and scientific manner. He attended the Congregational Church. He was a charter member of the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Deerfield. He married Louisa Rowe, born April 13, 1805, and died February 4, 1887, daughter of Levi Rowe, of Hooksett, and four children were born to them, as follows: Andrew Jackson, see forward; James Eldridge, killed in the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862; Mary Louisa, now a resident of Chicago, Illinois, widow of George E. Wilson, of Manchester, New Hampshire, who died in Nashua, New Hampshire, 1888; Frances Jane, now of Green Bay, Wisconsin. She married Elmer X. Hastings, superintendent of the northern division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

(VII) Among the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Manchester, New Hampshire, whose success in life is due to their own unaided efforts, and the exercise of prudence, energy and perseverance, may be mentioned the name of Andrew Jackson Ederly, a native of Greenland, New Hampshire, born November 21, 1840. He is a son of James Berry and Louisa (Rowe) Ederly. He was educated at the Pembroke Academy and also attended the Gymnasium, being a student at the latter institution for several terms. At the age of two and one-half years he accompanied his parents to Deerfield, and at eighteen to a farm in Pembroke street. In 1866 he purchased the Leonard Deerfield place on High street, Candia, where he remained until 1870. He then disposed of this and purchased the Deacon Osgood Page homestead, remaining until 1887. After disposing of this he purchased a farm on the Patten Road, where he continued to reside until 1891, in which year he sold and took up his residence in Manchester, where he is at present (1907) residing. Here he followed the building business for about six years, building a number of dwelling houses; then entered the real estate and insurance business and conducted it alone for five years when he admitted A. B. Whittier and the firm has since been Ederly & Whittier, and they are at present doing an extensive business. While a resident of Candia he served in the capacity of moderator nine years, member of

the board of selectmen twelve years and a representative to the legislature in 1880-81. Mr. Ederly has always been a man of energy and enterprise, possessing those qualities necessary to a successful career.

Andrew J. Ederly married (first), in 1864, Julia Rand, daughter of Edmund (who was town clerk of Deerfield twenty-one years) and Julia (James) Rand, of Deerfield. Her death occurred in 1886. He married (second), in 1889, Flora Lee Emerson, daughter of Ansel W. and Ida K. (Currier) Emerson.

Ansel W. or "Anse" Emerson, father of Mrs. Andrew J. Ederly, was born April 30, 1834, died at Candia, New Hampshire, June 25, 1868. His father, Jonathan Emerson, served in the war of 1812. Mr. Emerson was possessed of a mind far above the average. Had he been given the training of our higher institutions of learning, and entered any one of the profession, he would have proven himself a leader. He reasoned well. He knew to his own satisfaction that the individual life must stand or fall as adjudged by the Golden Rule, and so he ever held himself, ready to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. In a way he was a genius. He expressed himself as few others did. He saw the humorous side of things, and never was he known to miss a laugh. He would oftentimes intuitively arrive at conclusions which were logically right. Always companionable and cheery it was invariably a delight to see "Anse" coming up the road. No one enjoyed home with its many comforts more than he, and his wife and his children were to him his world. (The foregoing is taken from an article written by his friend, Wilson Palmer, and printed in the *Derry News*, January 1, 1904).

Ansel W. Emerson enlisted from Rockingham county, New Hampshire, August 11, 1862, to serve three years or during the war, and was mustered into the United States service at Concord, New Hampshire, September 2, 1862, as a private of Captain William R. Patton's Company I, Eleventh Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Walter Harriman commanding. The Eleventh New Hampshire Infantry was recruited in August, 1862, under the second call for troops. It was mustered in from August 28 to September 3, 1862, and left the state September 11, arriving at Washington, D. C., September 14. It joined General McClellan's army, October 4, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, remaining in that brigade and division during the war. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, where it behaved with extraordinary gallantry, its conduct received universal commendation. It subsequently participated, without loss, in the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and bore a gallant part in the siege of Jackson, Mississippi, and the relief of Knoxville, Tennessee, a campaign notable for its hardships and privations, it being the only New Hampshire regiment that participated in that arduous campaign. It rejoined the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Annapolis, Maryland, April 7, 1864. April 23, same year, it moved for the front and participated in the following engagements: Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, siege and assault of Peterburg, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Springs Church, Hatcher's Run, Fall of Petersburg and numerous skirmishes. It also participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., May 23-24, 1865, and was mustered out June 4, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia.

Mr. Emerson was sick with malaria fever in general hospital, Washington, D. C., for about one year, and July 12, 1864, was transferred to Company H, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps. He was constantly with his command until taken sick, and at all times performed faithful and meritorious service. He received an honorable discharge near Alexandria, Virginia, July 16, 1864, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability. He never fully regained his health, and finally died from the hardships he suffered in battle and along the wearisome, cruel march.

Mr. Emerson married, at Danvers, Massachusetts, July 29, 1857, Ida K. Currier, whose grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, and their children were: Fannie May, born in Candia, New Hampshire, November 18, 1857, died December 7, 1886, married October 10, 1883, Clarence Herbert Stearns, and had one son, Arthur Emerson Stearns, of Manchester. Flora Lee, born November 8, 1859, wife of Andrew J. Ederly. Ellsworth, born June 1, 1862, died at the age of fifteen years. Lizzie B., born June 5, 1867.

This name was undoubtedly Long in its original form, and may be derived from the German *lange*, or *langen*, which means long. When the Longs settled in Scotland the family become divided into Langs, Laings, Layngs and Longmans. The first of the name in New Hampshire was John Lang, who was in Portsmouth before 1692. In the "Collections of the Essex Institute of Salem, Massachusetts," may be found this quaint entry, taken from a family Bible: "Hanna Simes, Juner, was born ye 27 of August Anodominy 1707 of a Wensday in the afternoon at three of the clock. Jeffery Lang was born January ye 16 anodominy 1707 of a Friday. He was married August ye 24, ano'd 1732." Then follow the records of the births of the nine children with similar particulars. Other entries say that Jeffery Lang raised his house June 9, 1740, and that he moved into it the following December. His wife died October 8, 1748, aged forty-one years, and he died May 14, 1758, aged fifty-one years.

(I) Reuben Lang was born in Brookfield, New Hampshire, toward the close of the eighteenth century, and was a farmer. The name of his wife is unknown, but there were seven children: John W., born in 1812; Andrew J.; Daniel W., mentioned below; Marion, Cynthia, Charlotte and Eliza.

(II) Daniel W., one of the seven children of Reuben Lang, was born in 1816, and lived in Brookfield, New Hampshire. He was a farmer and carpenter, and about 1851 married Mary A. Glidden, daughter of Mark Glidden, of Ossipee, New Hampshire. They had children: Frank P., Abbie M., Lucy, John H. (1), Reed A., John H. (2), and Daniel. The four elder children died before reaching middle life. Daniel W. Lang died September 4, 1905, and his wife died October 26, 1902.

(III) Reed A., third son and fifth child of Daniel W. and Mary A. (Glidden) Lang, was born August 29, 1863, at Brookfield, New Hampshire. He worked on a farm and attended school till he was sixteen years of age when he went to Portsmouth, where he was employed in Armstrong's restaurant, beginning by carrying fruit through the trains, and afterwards working inside the establishment. He remained in this place till about twenty-one, when he came to Sanbornville, near his old home, and entered the store of J. W. Garvin as clerk. He stayed there some time, and then bought out the hotel near the

station, borrowing part of the money to do this. Two years later, having paid off the debt incurred by purchase of the hotel, he built a livery stable, which he conducted till recently. As the town grew from a railway junction into a prosperous village, Mr. Lang began to be interested in real estate, and he built about twenty houses to rent, besides acquiring several farms. At the present time he is managing six of these farms, comprising about twelve hundred acres, over three hundred in mowing. He also owns about six hundred acres of timber land and operates one sawmill. He makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred cattle, and has some of the finest Hereford stock in New England. Some time ago Mr. Lang became associated with another man in developing a gold mine in Nova Scotia. They are now getting out ore running three dollars to the ton, and at the low cost of mining the stuff nets about one dollar and forty cents to the ton. New machinery will soon be added, and a large force of men put to work. Mr. Lang is a Democrat in politics, and was road commissioner for many years and constable for fourteen years. He belongs to Syracuse Lodge, No. 27, Knights of Pythias, the Uniform Rank and to the Grand Lodge. On September 8, 1885, Reed A. Lang married Caroline Bragdon, daughter of Millet Bragdon, of Milton, New Hampshire. There are no children.

While this name is usually found to be of Scotch origin the equivalent of the English name Long, the family herein traced seems to have come to New Hampshire from England. Before 1692 John Lang, an Englishman, was a resident of Portsmouth. A little later a family of the name is found in Hampton Falls. The first definite knowledge of this family is found in the records of Rye, where William, John and Benjamin Lang, presumably brothers, were living soon after 1750.

(I) Benjamin Lang married Eleanor Burley, and they had four children: Eleanor, Hannah, Benjamin and Betsey, the first born in 1759. He married (second), Deborah Varrell.

(II) Benjamin (2), only son and third child of Benjamin (1) and Eleanor (Burley) Lang, was born July 28, 1765, in Rye, and settled in Candia and lived and died in that town. He was married, December 27, 1797, to Deborah Morrill, of Candia. He was a Whig in politics, and a Congregationalist in religious faith.

(III) David, son of Benjamin and Deborah (Morrill) Lang, was born in Candia, January 19, 1800, and died September 10, 1865. He was a farmer and a man of considerable influence in his town. Like his father he was a member of the Congregational Church, and for many years a deacon. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, November 2, 1820, Sally Sanborn, of Sanbornton, who died October 11, 1861. Their children were: Benjamin, Isaiah S., Sarah A., Martha, Lucinda, Amanda M., Malvina and an infant.

(IV) Isaiah Sanborn, second son and child of David and Sally (Sanborn) Lang, was born in Candia, April 1, 1823, and died October 25, 1904, aged eighty-one. He was employed for some time in the cotton mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, but returned to Candia and spent the remainder of his life on a farm. He was a member of the school board, and in 1876 was elected to the legislature. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics a follower of Andrew Jackson. He was an Odd Fellow, and for forty years a Mason. He married,

September 12, 1848, Martha Clemens Ladd, daughter of Daniel and Martha (Clemens) Ladd, of Deerfield. She was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The children born of this union were: Infant, Joseph, H., Martha L., who married George W. Bailey; Benjamin F., who is mentioned below; and Flora E., the wife of Dr. Taylor.

(V) Benjamin Franklin, fourth child of Isaiah and Martha C. (Ladd) Lang, was born in Candia, November 19, 1858, and was educated in the common schools and at Pembroke Academy. He was engaged in farming on the old homestead, did something in the lumber business, and for many years has been a market gardener. He is a Democrat in political faith, and has been selectman six years, and chairman of the school board. His religious faith is Congregational. He has been a consistent Mason for twenty-seven years, is a member of Rockingham Lodge, No. 76, of that order, of which he is a past master, and of Adah Chapter, No. 9, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Grange, No. 67, Patrons of Husbandry, and has been master of that organization for six years. He married, January 12, 1885, Nellie N. Marden, who was born September 13, 1859, daughter of William D. and Caroline (Manahan) Marden, of Allenstown. She was educated in the public schools, and at Pembroke Academy, and was for a time a schoolteacher. She is a member of the same grange and Eastern Star Chapter as her husband. They have three children: Lilla C., Clarence B. and Martha A.

(1) Edward Lang was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and died in Shefford, Province of Quebec. He entered the British army, according to family tradition, at an early age and served fifteen years, a part or perhaps all his service being in the West Indies, where he is said to have taken a part in sixteen battles, and was afterward awarded medals for his services, which are still in the possession of his descendants in Canada. He was also in the battle of Waterloo under Napoleon. In further recognition of his services he was granted land in Ireland, of which he took possession and upon which he lived for some years, but the continued hostile conduct of the native Irish made life so uncomfortable that he took his family, about the year 1822, and crossed the ocean to Canada and settled at Shefford, Province of Quebec, where he was a farmer. He was a very loyal citizen; at the outbreak of the Rebellion of Nelson and Papineau, in 1837, he was a sergeant, and his courage and military knowledge enabled him to distinguish himself. He married Bridget Byrne, of Glasgow, Scotland, whose ancestors on both sides were soldiers, some of whom had taken part in the defence of Londonderry, in 1689. Their children were: John, Mary, Elizabeth, Ellen, Susan and Henry.

(II) John, eldest child of Edward and Bridget (Byrne) Lang, was born near the village of Ballina, county Mayo, Ireland, September 8, 1811. He attended a school at Ballina, one and a half miles from his home, which was provided by the English government for the children of soldiers who had served in the English army. Here the fatigue of his long walk to and from school was often lightened by the driver of the public coach which passed through the village and near his home, who allowed him to ride on the foot board behind. He remembers once having visited his relatives in Glasgow, with his father. At the age of ten or eleven he accompanied his parents on their removal to America via Sligo and Quebec. After the family settled at

Shefford he attended school for a time, and assisted his father to clear a one hundred acre tract of land which he took up. Having learned the cooper's trade he built a shop for himself at Shefford, Province of Quebec, and supplied barrels for the lime and fruit trade at Waterloo, and also made fish kits. In this business he spent the greater part of his life, though he was a farmer part of the time in connection with this. In his advanced life, when unable to carry on business, he was a book solicitor for some years. He was a soldier in the Rebellion of 1837, and took part in the skirmish at Moor's Corner near Phillipsburg. In 1866 he again fought for his government, and now has a silver medal with the bust of the Queen on the obverse side, surrounded by the words: "*Victoria Regina et Imperatrix*," and on the edge the words: "Pte J. Lang 1st Waterloo 1 Co." In 1906 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and now (1907) lives with his son, John Lang, Jr. He married, about 1832, at St. Armand, Province of Quebec, Drusilla Hayes, born at St. Armand, died at Shefford, 1888, aged about sixty-three years. Their children were: Henry, Elizabeth, Jane and John.

(III) Henry, eldest child of John and Drusilla (Hayes) Lang, was born in the town and county of Broome, Province of Quebec, March 8, 1844. After completing his education in the public schools he engaged in farming for ten years. He then took up the carpenter's trade, and was engaged as a carpenter and builder for seven years. At the end of that time he opened a general store at Fulford, which he carried on four years, and then moved to Magog, where he continued in the same business three years longer. In 1886 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he is now a successful contracting carpenter. He is a Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He married, May 28, 1865, Mary Elizabeth Wright, born June 2, 1841, died May 29, 1892, aged fifty-seven. She was the daughter of Grover and Ursula (Johnson) Wright, of Swanton, Vermont. They had three children: Walter M., Frances E., now the wife of Joseph Brooks, of Manchester; Nettie U., deceased, was wife of Charles M. Eastman, of Littleton.

(IV) Walter Monroe, eldest child of Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Wright) Lang, was born in Fulford, Broome county, Province of Quebec, January 20, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and at Magog Academy, graduating from the latter institution in 1885. In 1886 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was employed in the dress-room of the Manchester Mills until 1888. He served one year to learn the trade of cutter. He opened a tailor shop for himself in West Derry, which he carried on two years. He was then offered the position of manager of one of the stores of the Plymouth Rock Pants Company, in Manchester, and selling his business accepted and filled this position as manager until the company went out of business in 1892. He then became manager for the Cushman & Hardy Company, clothiers, and had charge of that business until 1895, when the firm closed its business. In January following he went into the employ of Charles A. Hoyt & Company, house furnishers, for whom he acted as salesman in the store and on the road. Resigning this position he formed a partnership with Carlton Lowell Ruiter, under the firm name of Lang & Ruiter, which continued for three years, when Mr. Lang sold his interest to his partner and was appointed superintendent of agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company. He discharged the duties of

this place until January 1, 1905, when he was made state manager, which position he now holds. Mr. Lang is a man of much energy, and successful in a line of business where energy and tireless activity are the principal elements of success.

March 8, 1893, he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Oakhill Lodge, No. 97, of which he is now a past grand. Subsequently he became a member of Mt. Washington Encampment, No. 16, and filled all the offices up to and including that of chief patriarch. He is past commander of Grand Canton Ridgley, No. 2; past representative to the grand lodge, grand encampment and department council; chairman of the finance committee of the grand lodge while a member of that body, and 1907 district deputy grand master of this district (No. 8), the largest district in the state. He is now commissary on the colonel's staff of the Patriarchs Militant, and also a member of Arbutus Rebekah Lodge, No. 51, and was representative to the sovereign grand lodge, which met in Toronto, Canada, in the fall of 1906. He is a member of the Calumet Club, was for six years (1899-1905), a member of the First New Hampshire Light Battery, is a member of Derryfield Grange, No. 51, of Manchester, the Vermont Association, also of Manchester, New Hampshire, and the first Church of Christ (Scientist). In politics Mr. Lang is a Republican; he served the city as a councilman two terms of two years each—1900 to 1905—in 1906 was elected representative to represent Manchester at the general court, and filled the office of chairman of the committee on insurance, the most important committee in that body.

Mr. Lang married (first), at Waterloo, Province of Quebec, February 24, 1886, Kathleen A. Hoyt, daughter of the late Judge Lewis A. Hoyt, of Magog, Province of Quebec. She died May 6, 1887. He married (second), December 18, 1889, at Magog, Province of Quebec, Clara E. Magoon, born at Magoon's Point, Stanstead county, Province of Quebec, February 8, 1867, daughter of Aaron and Betsey E. (Blake) Magoon, of Magog. One child was the issue of the second marriage, Marion Elizabeth, born in Manchester, September 15, 1892.

This name, which is an abbreviation of Benedict, the English form of the Latin *Benedictus*, meaning "blessed,"

was the name of many citizens who came from England and settled in Massachusetts in the early days of that commonwealth, whose descendants are not always easily traced. When the revolution came, the Bennetts, with all the varied spellings of the name, were numerous. The Revolutionary rolls of Massachusetts show one hundred and twenty Bennets, ninety Bennetts, thirty Bennits, and nineteen Bennitts, who enrolled as soldiers in that struggle. There are four distinct lines of Bennett traced from Essex county, Massachusetts.

(I) John Bennett was born in England, 1632, and to judge from the number of Bennetts who came to America earlier he found numerous relatives in New England when he arrived here. There is a tradition that he ran away with a Scotch peasant's daughter, and that he was the son of a nobleman, evidence of which is afforded by his court dress, said to be in the possession of one of his descendants. The family tradition that the family is of Scotch and English origin is probably correct. He was an inhabitant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1659, and was a weaver by trade. He was drowned, 1674, between R. Martin's ship and



W. B. Bennett.

a lighter. His widow, Mary, married (second) Richard Meade, 1678. The children of John and Mary Bennett were: John, born about 1659, cordwainer by trade ("from Lancaster at Sweetser's, March 29, 1676"). This record shows that John Bennett lived at Lancaster, and that he was driven from the town by the impending war. He married Ruth Bradshaw and settled in Roxbury. They had three sons: Josias, died in infancy, September 12, 1663; Josias, born April 23, 1664, married Rebecca Cutler, December 9, 1694; James, see forward; and Mary.

(II) James, third son of John and Mary Bennett, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, May 31, 1666. He settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where the Bennett family was then located principally. He married Elizabeth Tarbell (Tarbole) February 1, 1680-81. She was born 1656 and died July 25, 1684. There is some error in the record as given by Wyman, for James was probably not married at the age of fifteen. James and Elizabeth (Tarbell) Bennett had two children at Roxbury. They were: James, mentioned below; Josias, born May 6, 1684; it is probable that he returned to Lancaster or vicinity. His son James appears to be the James Bennett, of Groton, and his son Josiah, the pioneer of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

(III) James (2), probably a son of James (1) and Elizabeth (Tarbell) Bennett, was born December 11, 1681. He married March 23, 1703, at Reading, Massachusetts, where John Brown, the justice of the peace who married them, recorded both as of Groton. They had a son James according to the Reading History.

(IV) James (3), son of James (2) Bennett, was born at Groton, probably about 1704. He married Elizabeth (or Betsey) Dodge. Their children, as recorded, were: Sarah, born at Reading, 1745, married _____ Parker; Thomas, see below; Stephen, was in the revolution; William, born at Reading, 1754; James, was in the revolution, married Mary Walker, April 13, 1770; Elizabeth, born at Reading, 1761; Joseph, father of Kendall Bennett, of Groton; Jonathan, born November 28, 1775; Jacob, went to New Boston; Jonathan, married Mary Shattuck, daughter of Job Shattuck. Stephen and James Bennett settled in Billerica, near the Burlington line, southeast of the Shawshin schoolhouse. Both have numerous descendants thereabouts. Others of the family settled in Burlington. (Mention of Jacob and descendants is a part of this article.)

(V) Thomas, first son and second child of James (3) and Elizabeth (Dodge) Bennett, was born probably about 1750, in Reading or Groton, Massachusetts. He married Mary Smith, of Woburn, at that place, June 21, 1776. They lived at Woburn and Burlington, Massachusetts. He was in Captain Timothy Wynne's company in the revolution. His brothers Stephen and James were also in the Continental army. He was one of the eight Massachusetts men who attempted to return home on foot from Newburgh, and he was one of two to make the journey successfully. The children of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Bennett were: Mary, born February 4, 1777; Thomas, married September 8, 1803, Nancy Tay, of Woburn, Massachusetts; James, born about 1779, died November 20, 1849; Betsey, born 1783, died September 11, 1860, married Aaron Corey; Abijah, born March 24, 1787, married Mary Green, of Pepperell, who was born June 22, 1795, he died July 24, 1841; Isaac, born April 29, 1791, married Indiana Green, of Pepperell, Decem-

ber 2, 1813, he died March 21, 1880; Jonathan Smith, mentioned below; Sally, married Aaron Williams, of Groton, Massachusetts; Jerusha, born February 8, 1807, married George Hunt.

(VI) Thomas (2), eldest son and second child of Thomas (1) and Mary (Smith) Bennett, resided for sometime in Dunstable, and was subsequently a settler of Brookline, New Hampshire. He was married September 8, 1803, to Nancy Tay, of Woburn, Massachusetts. The record states that he was at that time a resident of Dunstable. They were the parents of only two children, one of whom died at the age of two years and nine months. It is quite possible that his wife was a widow at the time of their marriage, as the family record gives her maiden name as Shattuck. She was married a second time, March 15, 1821, in Woburn, to Junius Richardson.

(VII) Rodolphus D., only son of Thomas and Nancy (Shattuck) Bennett, was born at Brookline, New Hampshire, February 3, 1817. He was a farmer, and came from Brookline to Milford in 1849. On May 14, 1840, he married Mary Woodward, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Melendy) Woodward, who was born at Merrimack, New Hampshire, February 9, 1820. They had six children: Albert Rodolphus, whose sketch follows; William Alphonso, Alfred Allen, Mary Emily, Anna Frances and Clara Louise. William Alphonso Bennett was born at Merrimack, New Hampshire, December 9, 1845. Alfred Allen Bennett was born at Brookline, New Hampshire, November 30, 1848, and now professor in a college in Ames, Ohio. Mary E. Bennett, born at Milford, New Hampshire, September 12, 1851, married John F. Gillis, of Hudson, New Hampshire, on September 8, 1874, and lives in Manchester, this state. Anna F. Bennett, born October 24, 1853, married Louis P. Cumnock, of Lowell, Massachusetts, on January 23, 1879, and died at Lynn, Massachusetts, on July 24, 1880. Clara L. Bennett, born December 5, 1859, married Frank L. Downes, on October 20, 1885, and lives in Manchester. Rodolphus D. Bennett, the father, died at Milford, New Hampshire, February 27, 1887.

(VIII) Albert Rodolphus, eldest child of Rodolphus D. and Mary (Woodward) Bennett, was born at Merrimack, New Hampshire, September 27, 1844, and at the age of seven moved with his father to Milford. He was a cooper by trade, and a Republican in politics. He was killed in the factory at Milford, New Hampshire, in 1872. In November, 1866, Albert R. Bennett married Carrie Fairfield, daughter of Hiram and Fanny (Peabody) Fairfield, who was born at Stoddard, New Hampshire, March 2, 1848. They had one child, the subject of the next paragraph.

(IX) William A., son of Albert and Carrie (Fairfield) Bennett, was born at Milford, New Hampshire, August 18, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the factory which he now superintends, to learn the wool and leather business. After serving the present company in every department of the large concern, he became familiar with all the branches of the business, from the pulling of the wool to the finish of the leather into morocco for shoe stock. In 1897 the company promoted him to foreman. After filling that position with ability he was again promoted, 1902, to be general superintendent of the whole factory with one hundred and twenty-five employees under his control. Mr. Bennett is a selfmade man in every

respect. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Congregational Church. He is a charter member of Rockrimmon Lodge, Knights of Pythias. On June 20, 1900, William A. Bennett married Emma Cowey, daughter of John E. Cowey. They have no children, and their home is on Brown avenue, South Manchester.

(V) Jacob, seventh son and eighth child of James (3) and Elizabeth (Dodge) Bennett, was born August 10, 1765, probably in Billerica, and settled in New Boston, New Hampshire, where he died February 20, 1852, in his eighty-seventh year. He had been brought up to farming, and at the age of twenty-two years he purchased a tract of land in New Boston upon which he passed the remainder of his life. He was a stone and brick mason by trade, and much of the work which he constructed is still standing as a monument to his skill and industry. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the town, and was many years a deacon of the Baptist Church. In politics he was a Democrat, and late in life he allied himself with the Advent Church. He was married to Jerusha Whipple, who was born October 17, 1768, a daughter of John and Deliverance (Dodge) Whipple. John Whipple was born 1747, in Ipswich, and settled at an early age in New Boston, New Hampshire. Mrs. Bennett died September 21, 1838, in her seventy-first year. He was an active member of the Baptist Church. Their children were: 1. Betsey, born November 8, 1787, married Oliver Dodge, who died November 16, 1818. 2. John, born September 14, 1789, died at Dracut, Massachusetts, September 6, 1865; married, May 22, 1814, Rebecca Kendall, who was born December 10, 1795, and died April 1, 1865. 3. Stephen; see forward. 4. James, born October 12, 1795, died September 27, 1828; married, first, Mary Sargent, and (second) Margaret Hall. 5. Saloma, born October 14, 1797, died at New Boston, New Hampshire, March 4, 1881; married, first, Edward Dodge, May 16, 1822, and (second) December 12, 1867, Livermore Langdell, who died May 10, 1881. 6. Belinda, born December 13, 1798, died October, 1799. 7. Belinda (second), born November 12, 1800, died March 14, 1819. 8. Delpha, born October 22, 1802, died September 24, 1805. 9. Louisa, born June 18, 1805, died March, 1892, married, November, 1827, Oliver Hartwell, who was born November 22, 1802, and who died March, 1833.

(VI) Stephen, third child and second son of Jacob and Jerusha (Whipple) Bennett, was born in New Boston, January 4, 1793, and died September 22, 1860, aged sixty-seven years. He spent the years of his minority on his father's farm, and got such schooling as the common schools furnished. He followed in the footsteps of his father, was a mason by trade, and bought a farm upon which he settled after his marriage. He dealt in real estate and owned timber lots from which he cut the wood for lumber, and thus did a profitable business. He was a member of the Universalist Church, and a prosperous and prominent man. For some years he was a member of the board of selectmen. He married, April 8, 1813, Hannah Hogg, who was born October 17, 1792, and died June 3, 1882, daughter of Abner and Rosanna Hogg, of New Boston. Eleven children were born of this marriage: 1. James, died young. 2. Salome, born March 23, 1815, married Joseph Battles, of Lowell, Massachusetts. 3. Joseph E., born April 9, 1817, died February 20, 1900; married first, Susan Dyer, of Searsmont, Maine, and (second) Mary Hartwell, of Manchester, New Hampshire. 4. Hannah H.

born September 15, 1819, died December 7, 1892; married first, Peter Crombie, of New Boston, and (second) Joel Wilkins, of Antrim, New Hampshire. 5. Stephen M., born August 14, 1821, died April 25, 1906; married first, Mary Emery, of New Boston, and (second) Carrie Williams, of Montpelier, Vermont. 6. Jacob, born March 19, 1824, died unmarried April 22, 1884. 7. John J., born October 15, 1829, married first, Mary McCauley, of Deering, New Hampshire, and (second) Lucia Tilton, of Manchester. 8. Sarah Ann, born April 10, 1826, died September 8, 1833. 9. Abner H., born May 15, 1827, died October 22, 1847. 10. Rosanna, born June 4, 1832, died September 14, 1833. 11. Andrew J., see forward.

(VII) Andrew Jackson, seventh son and youngest child of Stephen and Hannah (Hogg) Bennett, was born August 28, 1835, in New Boston, where he got his education in the common and high schools. He was a war Democrat in the time of the great rebellion, and August 14, 1862, he enlisted from New Boston in Company C, in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and was mustered into the United States service on the 21st of the same month. He was a sergeant and served in the army of the Potomac, and was severely wounded at Bethesda Church, Virginia, June 3, 1864, and discharged for disability, May 9, 1865, at Manchester, after serving two years and nine months. He learned the mason's trade when a young man, and in 1884 removed to Manchester, where for ten years he followed that calling. Since 1894 he has been janitor of the post office building in Manchester. While in New Boston, Mr. Bennett was superintendent of schools one year, and represented the town in the legislature in 1869-70, and filled other offices. He is a member of Louis Bell Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, of Manchester. He was made a Mason in Pacific Lodge in 1884, and is now a member of Washington Lodge of Manchester. He married, July 3, 1859, Agusta S. McIlvin, who was born July 3, 1838, daughter of Moody B. and Mary W. (Stickney) McIlvin, of Antrim. She was educated in the common schools and at Hopkinton Academy, and in the high school at Bellows Falls, Vermont. After leaving school, she taught school seven years. She is an attendant of the Congregational Church, of Manchester, a member of Rebekah Lodge, No. 16, is past department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and past worthy matron of Ruth Chapter, No. 16, Eastern Star, of Manchester. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have one child, Moody Bell S., who was born in New Boston, September 6, 1873.

The Bennetts of Swanzey are descended from an early settler in Richmond, New Hampshire, who came from Massachusetts shortly after the Revolutionary War. The family is of English descent and several of this name emigrated during the seventeenth century, among whom were Anthony Bennett, who settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about the year 1635, and John Bennett, who was residing at Beverly in 1668, but an attempt to trace with accuracy the Richmond settler's line of descent back to its original English source has been thus far unsuccessful owing to lack of time and opportunity for original research.

(I) The earliest ancestor of the Swanzey Bennetts whom the writer can vouch for with certainty was John Bennett, who was probably an older son of James (3) and Elizabeth (Dodge) Bennett, born



O. P. Bennett

before their settlement in Reading, about the year 1740. He went from that town to Richmond, New Hampshire, in 1787. He purchased the Daniel Read farm, which he cultivated for a number of years, and he spent his declining days at the residence of his son Levi, in Swanzy. The maiden name of his wife does not appear in the records consulted. His children were: Levi, David, Deborah, Ashael, Mary, Nehemiah, Joanna and Naomi.

(II) Nehemiah, sixth child and youngest son of John Bennett, was born in Douglas, December 28, 1770. As a youth of seventeen years he accompanied his parents to Richmond, from whence he subsequently removed to Swanzy, and his death occurred in the last-named town, June 30, 1836. He married Lucy Garnsey, born November 29, 1774, daughter of Deacon Amos and Merriam (Pike) Garnsey (see Garnsey), and was the father of Hiram, Esther, Nellie, Amos, Asahel, John and Lucy.

(III) Amos, second son and fourth child of Nehemiah and Lucy (Garnsey) Bennett, was born in Swanzy, and died there September 2, 1856. He was married April 18, 1821, to Lucretia Buffum, born August 5, 1804, daughter of Esek Buffum, of Richmond, and her death occurred in Norwich, Connecticut, May 13, 1882. They had a family of nine children, namely: Emily B., Amos G., Asahel, Oscar, John, Andrew, Wales, Fanny and Sarah Jane.

(IV) Amos Garnsey, second child and eldest son of Amos and Lucretia (Buffum) Bennett, was born October 7, 1825 or 1826, in Richmond. He resided for some time with Peleg Taft, of Richmond, whose daughter Almira he married April 18, 1847, and subsequently removing to the Four Corners he followed the blacksmith's trade at the Pickering place (so called) for many years. In 1879 he purchased the Moses Howard farm in West Swanzy, and resided there until his death, which occurred May 1, 1893. His wife, Almira (Taft) Bennett, who was born in Richmond, January 22, 1828, and died July 10, 1903, became the mother of two sons: Oscar Cyrenus, born February 28, 1848; and Otto Peleg Bennett, who is referred to at greater length in the succeeding paragraph. Oscar C. Bennett was married February 1, 1870, to Emma S. Bolster, who was born January 24, 1851, daughter of Almon Bolster. They have one son, Ivo Amos, born in Richmond, August 4, 1871.

(V) Otto Peleg, youngest son of Amos G. and Almira (Taft) Bennett, was born in Richmond, November 7, 1857. Having concluded his attendance at the public schools, he worked with his father at the blacksmith's trade, and went with the latter to West Swanzy. He was associated with the elder Bennett in carrying on the farm, and continued to reside there for the remainder of his life, which terminated February 24, 1906. He was an able and successful farmer, and a highly esteemed citizen, whose untimely demise was sincerely deplored by a wide circle of devoted friends. Politically he supported the Democratic party. He had been officially connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, and was also a member of the local grange, Patrons of Husbandry. His religious affiliations were with the Unitarians.

On March 29, 1879, Mr. Bennett was married in Keene to Attie Hartwell Aldrich, who was born in Richmond September 8, 1861, daughter of David B. Aldrich. The only child of this union is Ibie Almira, born in Swanzy, July 25, 1884, and is now the wife of Charles Eugene Avery, also a native of that town, born December 24, 1874.

The Marden family is of English descent. As far as published records show, the emigrants to this country have not been very numerous. Savage only mentions Richard Marden, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1646, and took the oath of fidelity the following year. As far as ascertained, New Hampshire seems to have been their attractive camping ground, though some have settled in Massachusetts. Members of the present family have found homes in Rye, Windham, and New Boston. They have proved themselves highly respected and valuable citizens, many of them of scholarly tastes and habits, who became college graduates, clergymen and lawyers, one of the latter at least having attained to an honorable distinction as judge. Some of them have been active in politics, and prominent in state and national conventions.

(I) James Marden, whose origin does not seem to have been discovered, was a very early settler in what is now New Hampshire. It is not certain whether he located in what is now Rye, or in New Castle. It is known that he had a son William, and it is probable that James, Nathan and Sarah were also his children. Inasmuch as the name was not very numerously represented in the New World at that time, there can be little doubt that all these were his.

(II) William, son of James Marden, resided in Newcastle. No record can be found as to his marriage, but the list of his children shows that the mother's baptismal name was Dorcas. Their children were: William, Samuel, Jonathan, Mary, Dorcas, David and Jemima, born from 1705 to 1727.

(III) David, fourth son of William and Dorcas Marden, was born about 1720, and settled in Bradford, Massachusetts, where he died. (His sister Sarah married, December 29, 1743, William Atwood, also of Bradford.) No record is found of his marriage, but it is known that he had Lemuel and probably William.

(IV) Lemuel, son of David Marden, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, August 30, 1745. He was married in 1769 to Hannah Greenough, of Bradford, the youngest of six daughters. He was by occupation a mason and farmer. He served three enlistments in the revolutionary war. In 1785 he removed to New Boston, New Hampshire, and settled on the Daniel Hardy place. He was a large land owner, and dealer in lumber and real estate. For a time he was in Boston, Massachusetts, assisting in building the state house. Politically he was a Democrat, and was honored with election to town offices. Religiously he affiliated with the Presbyterians. Their children were: Hannah, born August 29, 1770; Greenough, October 17, 1772; Solomon, March 24, 1775; Nathan, May 25, 1777; Francis, November 6, 1779; Samuel, July 13, 1782; Mehitable, December 29, 1785; Jonathan, July 5, 1788; and Sarah, September 4, 1791. (Mention of Nathan and descendants appears in this article.) He died and was buried at New Boston, January 9, 1819. His wife died October 12, 1843.

(V) Jonathan, sixth son and eighth child of Lemuel and Hannah (Greenough) Marden, was born July 5, 1788, in New Boston. He was a farmer and mason. He owned a saw mill, and did more or less lumbering. Denominationally he was a Presbyterian, as also was his wife, whom he married December 31, 1815, as Sally Foster, of Ashby, Massachusetts. Their children were: Elizabeth Foster, born February 6, 1817, married Caleb Reed, June 1, 1842; John Foster, born July 6, 1818; Jonathan, born

September 26, 1820; married, March 9, 1847, Eliza Jane Norton, of Vermont; Harriet, born August 29, 1822, married, May 29, 1845, Frederic H. Ober, of Hopkinton; Alfred, born November 22, 1828, married, December 30, 1852, Augusta H. Emerson; Charles, born July 21, 1830; and George Waterman, born October 13, 1832. The father died November 18, 1860, and his wife Sally died April 10, 1869; both are buried at New Boston.

(VI) John Foster, eldest son and second child of Jonathan and Sally (Foster) Marden, was born in New Boston, July 6, 1818. He received his education in the district schools, and after leaving school taught for a time. By occupation he was a mason and farmer. He learned the mason's trade in Lowell, Massachusetts, after leaving there worked in Boston and vicinity, living a number of years in Milton, Massachusetts, then moving to Nashua, New Hampshire. His first wife, who was Jerusha H. Adams, daughter of Lemuel and Hannah Adams, of Milton, whom he married November 30, 1843, died November 14, 1856, and was buried with her youngest child at Nashua, New Hampshire. He then removed to his old home in New Boston, and September 10, 1864, he married Mary Caroline, daughter of Charles Martel Fisher, native of Franklin, Massachusetts, and Olive Boyden, native of Medfield, Massachusetts, Mary Caroline being born in Medway, Massachusetts, February 18, 1829. She was a lineal descendant of Anthony Fisher, who came to Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637, from Syleham, England. John Foster Marden early in life became a member of the Presbyterian Church and Society, as was his second wife, his first being a member of the Congregational Church. Politically he was a Whig, afterwards voting for Fremont and later for Abraham Lincoln, and as a Republican was elected to town offices. He and his second wife were charter members of Joe English Grange, No. 53, Patrons of Husbandry, later he was master, and his wife Ceres. He was a member of Peterborough Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for many years. He, by his first wife, had five children, as follows: Georgianna M., born September 12, 1844; Annette J., October 18, 1846; John A., September 28, 1848; Ella R., February 26, 1851; and Caroline S., August 9, 1855. By his second wife he had: Charles Fisher, born September 20, 1865; and Sarah Olive, born March 19, 1871; she married, July 19, 1898, Frank E. Andrews, of Manchester, New Hampshire. They now have two daughters. John Foster Marden died August 23, 1887, and Mary, his second wife, died November 3, 1906.

(VII) Charles Fisher, eldest son and child of John Foster and Mary C. (Fisher) Marden, was born in New Boston, September 20, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of the town. His occupation is farming and mason work, but he has handled some real estate. Politically he is a Republican. He has served as selectman for five years, and for four years was a supervisor of the check list. He has been a member of the board of health eleven years, and of the fire department sixteen years, being at the head of the department two years. He has served as tax collector one year. He has been an insurance agent since his father's death, and is a notary public and justice of the peace. He is a member of the Baptist Church, as is his wife. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, including Rebekah and Encampment, and was formerly a member of Joe English Grange. He was united in marriage, September 20, 1898, to Elvina S., daughter of Gustaf

Anderson, of Manchester, New Hampshire. His wife was educated in private schools. They have one son, Howard Anderson, born October 13, 1899.

(V) Nathan, third son and fourth child of Lemuel and Hannah (Greenough) Marden, was born in New Boston, New Hampshire, about 1776. He married Susannah Stevens, daughter of Calvin and Esther (Wilkins) Stevens, who was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire. She was a descendant of Colonel Thomas Stevens, of Devonshire, England, who was a signer of instructions to Governor Endicott and contributed fifty pounds to the Massachusetts Company, and sent three sons and one daughter to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Calvin Stevens fought at Concord and Bunker Hill, and his wife's father and grandfather, Timothy Wilkins, Sr., and Timothy Wilkins, Jr., both took an active part in the Revolution. Nathan and Susannah (Stevens) Marden had children, among them Benjamin Franklin, whose sketch follows; and Nathan Richmond, who was born in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, October 17, 1812, married Abigail D. Fiske, of Weld, Maine, and lived in Frances-town, New Hampshire.

(VI) Benjamin Franklin, son of Nathan and Susannah (Stevens) Marden, was born in New Boston, September 26, 1807. He lived in early life at Wilton, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in tanning and in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1837 he moved to Syracuse, New York, then to Mont Vernon and Nashua, New Hampshire. In 1847 he returned to Mont Vernon, which he made his personal home. On March 20, 1830, he married Betsey Buss, second daughter and fourth child of Stephen and Sarah (Abbot) Buss, who was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, August 3, 1810. Stephen Buss, born January 19, 1777, was a farmer in Wilton, New Hampshire. He married, December 8, 1803, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah and Chloe (Abbot) Abbot, who was sixth in descent from George Abbot, of Andover, Massachusetts (see Abbott Genealogy). The nine children of Benjamin Franklin and Betsey (Buss) Marden were: Sarah Luthera, born in Wilton, May 5, 1835, married George G. Averill, of Mont Vernon. Benjamin Franklin, born in Wilton, May 12, 1836, died at Syracuse, New York, April 5, 1838. Susan, born at Wilton, June 23, 1837, died in 1859. George A., mentioned below. Frank, born in Nashua, New Hampshire, March 31, 1841, married Mary Frances Biddle, of Concord, New Hampshire, May 16, 1882. Maria Theresa, born in Nashua, March 6, 1844, married E. Gerry Martin, May 28, 1869, and lived in East Boston, Massachusetts. Hannah Catherine, born in Mont Vernon, December 16, 1846, married Samuel Sewall, Jr., of Lowell, Massachusetts, November 27, 1873, and died August 27, 1886. Wendell Phillips, born in Mont Vernon, May 6, 1850, married Melvina Drew Nutter, of Concord, New Hampshire, October 28, 1878. Benjamin Franklin Marden died in Mont Vernon, March 25, 1901, and his wife died February 1, 1901, in Mont Vernon.

(VII) George Augustus, second son and fourth child of Benjamin Franklin and Betsey (Buss) Marden, was born in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, August 9, 1839. He is descended from Richard Marden, who took the oath of fidelity at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1646, and is supposed to have come direct from England. The name Marden is said to have been originally "mass-y-dwr-dn," a Welsh combination, signifying "field of the water-camp." By contraction this became Mawarden and Marden. George A. Marden's preparatory education was ob-

tained in Appleton Academy in Mont Vernon, afterwards McCollom Institute. In later life he became president of the board of trustees of this school. In boyhood he was taught the shoemaker's trade by his father. He worked at that intermittently, and during vacations from the age of twelve till he was through college. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1861, being the eleventh in rank in a class of fifty-eight. Among his classmates was Rev. William Jewett Tucker, afterwards president of the college. In 1875 Mr. Marden was Commencement poet of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and in 1877 delivered the commencement poem before the Dartmouth Association Alumni. He was president for each of these societies for the term of two years.

Mr. Marden served three years during the Civil war. In November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Second Regiment of Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, and on December 12 of that year was mustered into the United States service as second sergeant. In April, 1862, he was transferred to the First Regiment of Sharpshooters, and served during the Peninsular campaign under McClellan from Yorktown to Harrison's Landing. On July 10, 1862, he was made first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, which duty he held till January, 1863, when he became acting assistant adjutant-general of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps. He served in this position till the fall of 1863, taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Wapping Heights, and was then ordered to detached service on Riker's Island, New York. Soon after, by his own request, he was sent back to his own regiment with which he remained till it was mustered out in September, 1864.

Coming back to New Hampshire Mr. Marden entered the law office of Minot & Mugridge, at Concord, and also wrote for the *Concord Daily Monitor*, then just established. In November, 1865, Mr. Marden purchased the *Kanawha Republican*, a weekly paper at Charleston, West Virginia, which he edited till April, 1866. He then returned to New Hampshire and worked for Adjutant-General Head in compiling and editing the histories of the states' military organizations during the civil war. In the meantime he was finding his true vocation in journalism. He wrote for the *Concord Monitor*, and in July, 1866, became the Concord correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*. January 1, 1867, he was made assistant editor of the *Boston Advertiser*, which position he held till the next September. At that time, in partnership with his classmate, Major E. T. Rowell, he purchased the *Lowell Daily Courier* and the *Lowell Weekly Journal*, which he continued to conduct till his death, nearly forty years later. The partnership of Messrs. Marden and Rowell lasted for a quarter of a century or until the Lowell Courier Publishing Company was formed, when both partners retained their interest in the corporation. In January, 1895, this became the Courier-Citizen Company by consolidating with the paper of that name. The *Citizen* was made a one cent morning paper, and Mr. Marden continued in editorial charge of both papers.

Mr. Marden soon became known as a speaker as well as a writer. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and since 1867 there has been no election, state or national, when he did not appear on the platform. During the presidential campaign of 1896, in company with Major-General O. O. Howard, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, General Russell A. Alger and others, he addressed

more than a million people. They travelled over eight thousand miles in a platform car, and spoke in fifteen different states of the Middle West. Mr. Marden's ready wit, which caused the *Lowell Courier* to be quoted all over New England, soon made him in demand as an after-dinner speaker, and for various celebrations like Dartmouth Banquets, Old Home Week observances, Memorial Day or Grand Army re-unions. In 1889 and 1892 he spoke at the banquets of the New England Society held in New York on Forefathers' Day. He considered these invitations the greatest honor ever accorded him. In 1873 Mr. Marden was elected to the Massachusetts legislature. He became clerk of the house in 1874, which office he held until he became speaker in 1883 and 1884, and in 1885 he was chosen to the state senate. In 1885 he was appointed trustee of the Agricultural College at Amherst, Massachusetts. In 1888 he was elected treasurer of the Commonwealth, which office he held for five consecutive years, the constitutional limit. In 1899 he was made assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, which office he held until his death, December 19, 1906. He became vice-president of the Hancock National Bank in Boston in 1895. Mr. Marden always retained a great love for the place of his birth, Mont Vernon, New Hampshire. Although his newspaper and legal residence was at Lowell, Massachusetts, he kept a summer home at Mont Vernon, which he visited every year. He owned much property there, built many fine houses, and was always the first to take hold of anything which promised to help the town. At the time of his lamented death, he was editing a History of Mont Vernon, started by C. J. Smith of that place.

George A. Marden married at Nashua, New Hampshire, December 10, 1867, Mary Porter Fiske, daughter of Deacon David Fiske, of Nashua (see Fiske, XIII). They had two sons: Philip Sanford, born in Lowell, January 12, 1874, who was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1894, and from Harvard Law School in 1898. He married, June 12, 1902, at Goffstown, New Hampshire, Florence Sophia Shirley, of Shirley Hill, Goffstown. Robert Fiske, born at Lowell, January 14, 1876, who was graduated from Dartmouth in 1898, married, June 12, 1901, Ella B. Pote, of East Boston. Both sons are on the editorial staff of the Lowell Courier Citizen Company.

EMERSON This is among the earliest American families, and has been traced to various localities in England, and has been associated with some of the most stirring events in American history, both past and present. The records show that a coat-of-arms was granted in 1535 to Radus (Ralf, Raffé or Rauff) Emerson, of Foxton, county of Durham, England. No pedigree was registered with it. In 1569 the general muster of the county of Durham included forty-one Emersons.

Thomas Emerson, who was born sometime about 1540, was a resident of Great Dunnow, in the county of Essex, England, where his three children are registered, namely: Robert, Joan and John. It has been assumed that he was a son of Ralph, of Foxton, and he is presumed to be identical with Thomas, of Rumford, county Essex. Seven miles from Great Dunnow is Bishop's-Stortford, in the county of Herts. There is found a record of the marriage of Robert Emerson, on November 24, 1578, to Susan Crabbe. He owned a field on the north quarter of the parish called Muggles Dale,

and in earlier times, Muffles Dane. Robert Emerson was buried at Bishop's-Stortford, January 6, 1620, and his widow, November 20, 1626, at the age of seventy years. Their children were: Alice, Margaret, Thomas, Ann, Robert and John.

(I) Thomas Emerson, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, is recorded in the church warden's book of St. Michael's church, in 1630, as collector for the poor. His wife, Elizabeth Brewster, is supposed to have been a daughter of William Brewster, of Scrooby, and the famous elder of the Pilgrims, 1620. It has been proven that Major-General Denison, a close friend of Thomas, and mentioned in the latter's will, emigrated from Bishop's-Stortford. Thomas Emerson was probably born in Sedsfield parish, county of Durham, England, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 1, 1666. He was baptized at Bishop's-Stortford, England, July 26, 1584, and was married July 1, 1611, in that parish to Elizabeth Brewster. Their children as recorded in St. Michael's Church at Bishop's-Stortford, were: Robert, Benjamin, Ralph, James, Joseph, Elizabeth, John, Thomas, Nathaniel and Susan. Tradition says that they came from England in the ship "Elizabeth Ann," in 1635. He was at Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as 1638, when eighty acres of land were granted to him. In the same year he received a deed of one hundred and twenty acres from Samuel Greenfield, a weaver of Ipswich, and this was the Turkey Shore farm, which remained in the family for generations. He is mentioned as a commoner in 1641, and in 1646 was one of the "seven men," equivalent to the present selectmen. He was the possessor of considerable property and the records show that he received damages from the town for the loss of a yoke of oxen that backed off a bridge. The inventory of his estate amounted to two hundred and twenty-five pounds three shillings. The records of England show that the family was nonconformist, and they probably found difficulty in getting out of England. The reference to Thomas Emerson as a baker in the Massachusetts records probably arises from the fact that he assumed the character of an artisan in order to make his removal from England less difficult.

(II) Robert Emerson, of Rowley, Massachusetts, is believed by good authorities to have been the eldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brewster) Emerson, who was baptized May 24, 1612, at Bishop's-Stortford, Hertfordshire, England. He was probably a resident of Bishop's-Stortford in 1642. He was in Rowley, Massachusetts, as early as 1655, and took the oath of fidelity there in 1671, and removed thence to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman April 9, 1678. He subscribed to the oath of fidelity in 1671, and in 1672 received from the town compensation for the care of an orphan child. Before 1675 he had a house there. He died June 25, 1694. He was married, October 22, 1635, to Elizabeth Grave, of Bishop's-Stortford, England, and she was buried there June 22, 1636. His second wife was named Frances, and he married (third) in Rowley, November 4, 1658, Ann Grant. She was drowned July 28, 1718. His children were: Elizabeth, born in England, 1637; Thomas, Joseph, Ephraim, Stephen, Benjamin and Lydia. The elder son was killed by the Indians, with his wife and children, March 15, 1697. (Mention of Benjamin and descendants appears in this article.)

(III) Stephen, fourth son and fifth child of Robert Emerson, was among the original petitioners for and proprietors of the town of "Pennicook," now Concord, New Hampshire, in 1721. At a meet-

ing of the proprietors February 8, 1726, at Andover, Massachusetts, he drew lot 9, range 3, consisting of five and one-half acres in the great plain; and house lot No. 9, in the first range, consisting of one and one-half acres. A search of the records of Concord fail to disclose any further mention of him in that town, and it is probable that he did not reside there. No further account of him has been found. On a petition for the parish of Hampstead to be erected out of Haverhill, Massachusetts, January 1, 1744, appears the name of Stephen Emerson, but this was probably his son Stephen, who became a resident of that town. He was married December 7, 1698, to Elizabeth Dustin.

(IV) Stephen (2), son of Stephen (1) and Elizabeth (Dustin) Emerson, was born February 23, 1701, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He was one of the original members of the North Parish Church in 1730, and was admitted to the parish of Hampstead by letter from there, June 3, 1752. About 1762 he removed from Hampstead to the eastern part of Weare, New Hampshire, where he died. When the province line was established in 1741, he found himself to be outside of Massachusetts, and petitioned for the establishment of a new parish in Hampstead. He was a resident of the West parish in 1740. The records of Hampstead Church would seem to indicate that he had strayed somewhat from the narrow path, as shown by the following entry: "May, 29, 1761, voted that Stephen Emerson should again partake with them on his acknowledgement that he had gone contrary to ye Gospel in forsaking their communion." He married Hannah Marden, who was born 1716, daughter of James and Abigail (Webster) Marden, of Rye, New Hampshire. She was an original member of the North Parish Church in 1730, and was admitted to the Hampstead Church June 3, 1752. Their children were: Ensign Stephen, Lieutenant Marden, Susannah, Abigail, Elizabeth, Moses, Mary and James.

(V) Deacon James, youngest child of Stephen (2) and Hannah (Marden) Emerson, was born January 10, 1739, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and went with his father to Weare in early life. He resided for a time in Hampstead, and removed after 1760 to Weare. He and his wife owned a covenant in the Hampton Church, January 11, 1761. He was deacon of the church at Weare, and was very strict about keeping the Sabbath. On one occasion while going to church, he observed a fox pursuing a rabbit, and was urged by his wife to scare away the fox and relieve the frightened bunny, but he insisted that such an act would be a profanation of the Sabbath, and refused to do so. In relating the circumstance his wife said that she was in doubt as to whether he was too pious or too lazy to dismount and do this act of kindness. He died in Weare, in 1814. He married Lydia Hoyt, who was born April 6, 1740, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, a daughter of Moses and Mary (Carr) Hoyt. The records of the Hampstead Church show that both James Emerson and his wife were admitted there from the church in Weare, August 30, 1778. Their children were: Moses, Hannah (died young), Susannah, James, Lydia, Polly, Hannah and Stephen. All except the first were born in Weare.

(VI) James (2), second son and third child of James (1) and Lydia (Hoyt) Emerson, was born May 26, 1767, in Weare, and settled on part of lot 27, range 1, of that town, not far from the spot where his father first settled. About 1799 he sold his land and moved to Newbury, New Hampshire, where he died. He married Polly Cilley



CHARLES M. EMERSON.

and their children were: Jonathan, Stephen, James and Lydia.

(VII) Jonathan, eldest child of James (2) and Polly (Cilley) Emerson, was born August 25, 1792, in Newbury, New Hampshire. He later removed to Newport, and finally settled in Lebanon, where he died February 12, 1872. He was a farmer by occupation, and a respected citizen. He was married in 1813 to Polly Collins, of Danville, New Hampshire, who was born July 3, 1787, and died September 8, 1861. Their children were: Hiram, Susan, Jonathan, Arvilla B., James, Moses W., Algrove B., Lucena A. and Lucina M., the last two being twins.

(VIII) Jonathan (2), second son and third child of Jonathan (1) and Polly (Collins) Emerson, was born September 2, 1817, in Grantham, whence his parents removed to Newbury in his early childhood. He died August 12, 1897, in Newport, New Hampshire. He received an ordinary education in the town of Newbury, and learned the blacksmithing trade. He began business on his own account in Northville, and was counted one of the best horse shoers of his day. He was married, June 7, 1840, to Lucretia W. Martin, of Weare, New Hampshire, daughter of Jonathan and Emma (Brown) Martin, of that town. She was born July 8, 1815, and died August 1, 1887. Her grandfather, Jonathan Martin, came from Goffstown previous to the Revolution and settled in Weare. His wife was Sarah Quimby. The children of Jonathan (2) and Lucretia (Martin) Emerson were: Christann Lucretia, Charles Martin and Addie L., all of whom now reside in Newport, New Hampshire. The elder daughter is the wife of Edwin Wakefield, and the younger of Charles H. Matthews.

(IX) Charles Martin, only son of Jonathan (2) and Lucretia (Martin) Emerson, was born November 25, 1846, in Newport, New Hampshire. He attended New London Academy in 1866 and 1867, and after leaving school in the latter year became a clerk in the general store of Gilman C. Whipple, in Lebanon, where he remained until August 30, 1873. Removing to Newport, he began business for himself, May 4, 1874. It is a remarkable feature of the lateness of the season that he rode from Lebanon to Newport on that day in a sleigh. He was very successful as a merchant, and his business rapidly grew, and on February 1, 1893, it was incorporated under the name of Emerson Dry Goods Company. On February 24, 1880, he had bought an old store, and in the summer of that year he built the Emerson Block, which is now one of the landmarks of Newport. This was begun on June 1st, and was occupied by his business in November following. Mr. Emerson has been active in promoting the best interests of Newport, and has been called upon to serve in various public capacities. He was treasurer of the board which installed the water works of the town, and this board has the remarkable record of having money left in the treasury after the work had been completed. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Emerson built the original mills of the Peerless Manufacturing Company, which is now one of the leading industries of Newport. In the summer and fall of 1892 a mill was established at Barton, Vermont, which is the leading industry of that town. Mr. Emerson is president of the company, and he is ably assisted by F. W. Cutting, superintendent, and P. A. Johnson, treasurer, who is also cashier of the Newport

Citizens' Bank. In September, 1892, Mr. Emerson began to give his time exclusively to the management of these mills, which are now three in number and their growing business is sufficient testimonial to his industry and efficiency in this department. Mr. Emerson is also interested in banking, and has been for many years president of the Citizens' National Bank, of Newport, which was organized the latter part of 1885 and began business January 1, 1886. Its twentieth anniversary was fittingly celebrated by a banquet in January, 1906. At this time its condition was shown to be highly satisfactory to the stockholders, and an extra dividend of three per cent. in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of the same amount, was declared. Of the original officers and directors only four are now living, and all are directly connected with the management of the institution. That its affairs have been conservatively managed is evidenced by its financial statement which shows a surplus of more than one-half the original capital, after paying regular dividends during the twenty years of its existence.

Mr. Emerson is a member of the Baptist Church of Newport, of which he was for a number of years trustee, having resigned that responsibility very recently, and he is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. He has served as high priest of the local chapter, and is the only thirty-second degree Mason in Newport. He is affiliated with Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, and is very popular with the order throughout the state. He is a Republican in politics, and was representative of the town at Concord, in 1905. He was married in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 15, 1872, to Luella E., daughter of Quartus and Charlotte (Hillard) Fletcher, of Cornish (see Fletcher, VII). She was born February 7, 1849, and is the second child of her parents. She was educated in Newport and Cornish. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have one daughter, Helen Josephine, born January 19, 1887, who completed the course of the Newport high school, and is now (1907) in her fourth year at the Boston University. Mrs. Charlotte (Hillard) Fletcher has resided for the past twenty years with her daughter, Mrs. Emerson, and is now (1907) in her eighty-sixth year.

(III) Benjamin, son of Robert and Sarah Grant Emerson, was born January 8, 1678, and died in 1734. He married June 14, 1707, Sarah Pheltrich, a widow. There were eight children by this marriage.

(IV) Charles, son of above, was born May 10, 1718, in Haverhill, Massachusetts. He removed to New Hampshire, probably to Canterbury, as that town is given as the birthplace of his son Charles, the only one particularly mentioned of his six children. A conveyance of land to him from his brothers Robert and Benjamin is recorded in Concord, New Hampshire, the deed bearing date 1740. He married, in 1737, Susanna Silver, of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

(V) Charles (2), son of Charles and Susanna Silver Emerson, was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, May 6, 1767, he removed to Sutton Junction, Quebec, date not given, and died April 1, 1856. He married Olive Barker. They had nine children.

(VI) John B., son of Charles and Olive Barker Emerson, was born in 1791, in Canterbury, and died at Sutton Junction, Quebec, in August, 1867. He removed from Canterbury to Boscawen, New

Hampshire, and married Polly Swan, of Sanborn-ton. Their three children were: Harriet, Joseph Clough and Charlotte.

(VII) Joseph Clough Emerson was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, February 4, 1819. He studied for the ministry, and was a member of the New Hampshire Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, from 1845 to 1861. October 17, 1861, he was appointed chaplain of the Seventh New Hampshire Regiment in the Civil war, was captured October 1, 1864, by Confederates near Richmond, Virginia, and released January 14, 1865. He was discharged from the army January 20, 1865. Rev. Joseph Clough Emerson was appointed by Bishop Baker, of New Hampshire, as missionary to Florida, and removed to Fernandina with his family October 15, 1865. His pioneer work of organizing churches among the colored people was difficult and arduous, but much of it remains until this day. He was active in the organizing of public schools of the town and county where he lived. He was drowned while crossing the St. Johns River, Florida, February 3, 1877.

He married, in Methuen, Massachusetts, July 23, 1844, Cecelia Simpkins, of Brereton, England. They had three children: Arthur William, Francena, and Harriet E. Emerson. Francena married David Bowdoin Plumer (see Plumer sketch).

(Second Family.)

EMERSON The family of this name in New England all seem to be of the same English stock, but not all of the same immigrant ancestor. The Emersons in England appear to have sprung from that Aimeric, archdeacon of Carlisle and Durham, 1196-1214, and high sheriff of Northumberland, 1214-1215, who was the nephew of Bishop Philip, of Poictou, Prince Bishop of Durham 1195, and previously *clericus et familiaris* of Richard Coeur de Lion. However, be this as it may, the Emersons of America, as a family, have given a good account of themselves in all the varied walks of life's battles, in peace and war.

(I) Michael Emerson, the early ancestor of many Emersons in New Hampshire, moved into Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1656, and in 1661 he had a lot of meadow assigned him. He was chosen in 1665 "to view and seal all leather" in town. This was the first time a sealer of leather had been chosen in Haverhill, and he was annually re-elected for many years, so it is probable that he was a shoemaker. It is said that he settled near the present site of the depot, and that his farm lay on the east side of Little River. He married, April 1, 1657, Hannah Webster, and they had fifteen children, the oldest of whom was Hannah, born December 23, 1657, who married, December 3, 1677, Thomas Dustin, and by him had thirteen children. She was the heroine who was captured by the Indians and carried to the confluence of the Merrimac and Contoocook rivers, with Mary Neff and a young man named Samuel Lannerson, and they killed their captors and took their canoe and returned to Haverhill. The site of this exploit is now marked by a handsome granite monument surmounted by a statue to the memory of Hannah (Emerson) Dustin.

(II) Jonathan, son of Michael and Hannah (Webster) Emerson, was one of the grantees of Chester, New Hampshire, and was admitted at the request of the governor. In 1690 he was commander of one of the garrisons at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and in 1701 the Indians attacked his garrison and were repulsed by him. In 1705 he and

others had a privilege granted them of setting up a grist mill in the settlement.

(III) Samuel, son of Jonathan Emerson, was born in 1707, and died September 26, 1793. He settled in Chester. Jonathan purchased in 1722 the right of Samuel Marston, the house lot No. 52 on which Samuel settled, and in September, 1735, it was deeded to him, and the lot was called Jonathan Emerson's when the road was laid out in 1730. Samuel first appeared on Chester records in 1731, when he was chosen town clerk, and he was re-elected every year up to 1787. At the same meeting he was chosen one of the selectmen. He filled a place in Chester which no other man has filled or could fill. He was the first justice of the peace in the town. After he settled in Chester he did nearly all the surveying and wrote most of the deeds; he was surveyor to lay out the second part of the second division in 1736, and all subsequent divisions. It is said that he had so tenacious a memory and his organ of locality was so largely developed, that if any bound was lost he could tell nearly where it stood. He was a man of such integrity and judgment, and the people had so much confidence in him, that nearly all minor controversies were without any legal formalities referred to him, and his decision was beyond review or appeal. Samuel Emerson married, February 15, 1733, Sarah Ayer, of Haverhill, and they had fifteen children: Samuel, Jonathan, Samuel, 2nd, Sarah, Nathaniel, Abigail, Hannah, Lydia, Elizabeth, Hannah 2nd, Moses, John, Nabby, Susanna and Anna.

(IV) Colonel Nathaniel, fifth child and fourth son of Samuel and Sarah (Ayer) Emerson, was born May 2, 1741, and died April 30, 1824. He removed to Candia about 1761, and settled on the spot where John W. Cate now resides, where, like most men of his time, he was engaged in farming when not otherwise occupied. He was called to public stations perhaps more than any other individual who ever lived in Candia. He was an officer in the militia under King George III from 1763 to 1775, and was commissioned Captain of the Eighth Regiment by Governor Benning Wentworth. In 1777 he was lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Stickney's regiment, and fought in the memorable battle of Bennington in April 1777. In 1778 he served as lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Nichol's regiment in Rhode Island, when the American army was co-operating with the French fleet in an attempt to expel the British forces from that province. The attack upon the British army at that time was unsuccessful, and Colonel Emerson soon afterward returned to Candia. During the whole period of the war of the revolution he was a very efficient member of the committee of safety. In 1782 he served as a member of the convention which framed the first state constitution, and in 1785 and 1786 he was a member of the New Hampshire board of representatives. He was a member of the board of selectmen several years. In 1786 he was chosen superintendent of the work of building the first meeting house, and was one of the first members of the Congregational Church in Candia. He was a surveyor of lands for many years and a justice of the peace twenty-five years. He married, November 15, 1764, Sarah Tilton, a woman who through life was remarkable for piety and all the social and domestic virtues. She died January, 1814. They had ten children: Jonathan, Anna, Samuel, Sarah, Nathaniel, Richard, Elizabeth, Hannah, Lydia and Nabby (Abigail).

(V) Nabby, tenth child and sixth daughter of





H. L. Emerson

Colonel Nathaniel and Sarah (Tilton) Emerson, was born before 1800, and died 1867. She married John Lane, Esq., November 21, 1811. (See Lane, VI).

EMERSON The ancestors of the Emersons were devoted Puritans, and ready to endure all the privations and perils of a residence in the savage wilderness of New England rather than live in Britain and renounce their religion or bear the persecutions its practice entailed. Accordingly, the name Emerson early appeared on the Manchester records. John Emerson came to America in the "Abigail," and settled in Ipswich in 1635; Joseph was there in 1638, and Thomas in 1639. After that time the name is of frequent occurrence in the records, and many of its bearers were men of prominence. Strong religious convictions and a high regard for learning have been marked characteristics of this race. As early as 1834 thirty Emersons had been graduated from Harvard College, and twenty from other New England Colleges. Many have been preachers of the gospel, and seventeen of the graduates mentioned were ministers. Many others have been teachers and professors in colleges, and one ranks among the most distinguished of American writers.

(I) William Emerson was long a resident of Wilnot, New Hampshire, where he was a successful farmer. His children were: Harrison, Anthony, Nehemiah, Lasias and Moses.

(II) Harrison, son of Willard Emerson, was born in Wilnot in 1824, and died in 1902, aged seventy-eight. He was a miller, and had a mill on the Blackwater river at Andover. He married Mary Ann Hardy, who was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, February, 1834, and died in 1904, aged seventy years. Her parents were Nicholas and Emily Hardy. Six children were born of this marriage: Jonathan, Henry, Charles N., Albert, Caroline and Allen. Jonathan enlisted in Company I, Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers, and served six months in the war of the rebellion. He was wounded and discharged on account of his wounds. Henry was a member of Company H, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, in which he served from the time of his enlistment till the close of the war. Caroline married Frank Bartlett, of Andover.

(III) Charles Nelson, third son and child of Harrison and Mary Ann (Hardy) Emerson, was born in Andover, February 10, 1850. He was educated in the common schools and at Andover Academy, and while not at school was employed on a farm. In 1872 he formed a partnership with William E. Melindy, under the firm name of Melindy & Emerson, and they carried on a general store at West Andover for five years. Mr. Emerson then formed a partnership with John F. Emery, and they engaged in the same business at Proctor's Mills, where, after running two years, the firm removed to Potter Place, where it continued in trade for about two years. Mr. Emerson was then appointed deputy sheriff of Merrimack county under William Norton, and served four years. He then resigned and removed to Franklin, and became agent for the American Express Company at that place, and has ever since held that place, a term of twenty years. In the transaction of his private business, and in his dealings with the public as the representative of a great corporation, Mr. Emerson has maintained a high character for integrity, and fair dealing. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and it has been his fortune to be a local leader of

his party. While a resident of Andover he served three years as a selectman, and after his removal to Franklin he occupied a similar position, being the last chairman of the board of selectmen before the town became a city. He was initiated in Kearsarge Lodge, No. 81, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Andover, and is a member of Mount Horeb Commandery, and Edward A. Raymond Consistory.

He married, in Franklin, December 5, 1872, Ida A. Clifford, of Andover, who was born in Danbury, 1856, daughter of Simon and Diana (Heath) Clifford, of Springfield, New Hampshire. They have one child, Clifford Fred, born June 10, 1892.

EMERSON This worthy branch of the great Emerson family, through defective records, has not been traced to an earlier ancestor than the one herein first mentioned.

(I) William Emerson was born December 13, 1805, in Wilton, and died there February 6, 1890, aged eighty-four years. He learned the carpenter's trade of his father-in-law, Aaron Kimball Putnam, and worked at it for many years. He resided in Wilton throughout his life, with the exception of three years following 1837, when he lived in Jaffrey. He was a man of prominence and influence, and filled the offices of justice of the peace, collector of taxes, town treasurer and selectman, and served on important committees. He was an early member of the Congregational Church, to the support of which he was a liberal contributor. He married, April 22, 1832, Evelina Putnam, born May 31, 1811, and died July 23, 1903, daughter of Aaron K. and Polly (Shattuck) Putnam, of Wilton. (See Putnam, VII.) They had eight children: Sumner B., Charles A., Mary, Martha, Henry L., Willis K., Mary E. and Lenore C.

(II) Henry L., fifth child and third son of William and Evelina (Putnam) Emerson was born in Wilton, February 6, 1845. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1865 enlisted for service in the Civil war. While at Gallops Island, Boston Harbor, awaiting transportation, he was taken ill with measles, and when he had recovered the surrender of General Lee and his army had ended the war, and he was discharged. Returning to New Hampshire, he finished learning his trade with his father, with whom he was for a time a partner. Since 1867 he has been a contractor and builder, and has erected many structures in Wilton and vicinity, one of the most notable of which is the new public library building at Wilton. He takes an interest in all matters relating to the public welfare, and served as representative to the general court in 1895. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, of Wilton, and of King Solomon Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, of Milford.

He married, December 17, 1868, Abbie A. Holt, born in Wilton, November 1, 1846, daughter of Mark and Elizabeth (Rockwood) Holt (see Holt, VII), and they have one child, William Henry, born March 24, 1871, who is now engaged in the clothing business in Wilton. He married, May 20, 1896, Mabel L. Clark, daughter of Captain Aaron A. Clark.

EMERSON The first account of this family thus far discovered is of Fenner H. Emerson, who was born July 30, 1806, in Rhode Island, and was married, April 16,

1828, to Clarinda Baker, daughter of Philip C. Baker, of Pembroke (see Baker, VI). When a young man Mr. Emerson went to Concord, and for many years he drove a team, hauling paper and other merchandise between Franklin and Concord. This continued until the railroad was completed to Franklin, when he removed to the latter town and was there employed by J. F. Daniel & Son until he grew too old to labor. His last years were passed with his son at Henniker, and he died there June 15, 1883, near the close of his seventy-seventh year. His wife was born August 3, 1808, in Bow, and survived him a little more than one year, dying October 23, 1884, at Henniker. She was a member of the Congregational Church, whose faith was accepted by her husband. He was always a Democrat in politics. They were the parents of four children: William F., Mary A., George B. and Henry A. The eldest son died at the age of fourteen years. The daughter is the wife of William Ladd, residing in Concord. George B. is a citizen of Buffalo, New York.

(II) Henry Augustus, youngest child of Fenner H. and Clarinda (Baker) Emerson, was born May 1, 1837, in Concord, New Hampshire, and remained at home until he was eleven years old. From that time he worked on a farm and in mills in and about Franklin and Fisherville, now Penacook. He was industrious and soon came to realize the value of education, and out of his savings was able to spend some time in academies at Franklin and Fisherville. By this means and by private study he became a well informed man. While actively engaged by the use of his hands in earning a livelihood, he certainly had an abundance of hard labor and his disposition was not spoiled by the hardships he endured. He ever preserved a cheerful temper and has succeeded in getting much pleasure out of life, although his career has been a very busy one. In 1871 he purchased a one-third interest in a paper mill at West Henniker, and before 1886 became its agent and manager. He is now chief owner of a very successful paper manufacturing plant, and his wares are variably known and command a ready sale in the market. He makes much paper for the use of the state and also manufactures card papers and special goods. Mr. Emerson has ever been active in the development and progress of his home town; in 1888 he built the block known as the Emerson Block in the village of Henniker, and about the same time purchased and greatly improved his homestead property on Pleasant street. He has ever been ready to aid in improving the village of Henniker, and contributed twenty-five hundred dollars for the completion of its public library. He also gave five hundred dollars for the state road, and has been liberal in providing for concrete walks, lighting of the streets, and other public improvements. He is a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 60, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Henniker, trustee of the Tucker Free Library and of the Henniker Academy, and treasurer of the Henniker Cemetery Association. He is a regular attendant of the Congregational Church, and supports the Republican party in politics. He represented the town in 1876, 1878 and 1905, receiving in the latter year the largest vote ever given to a representative in the town.

Mr. Emerson married, January 1, 1864, Maria Louise Lydston, a native of Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, daughter of Andrew and Louise (Tufts) Lydston.

The family of this name is limited in RANNO numbers, and seems not to have existed in New England long before the Revolution, unless under the name of Ranney.

(I) Reuben Ranno was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, and was a farmer in that town for a number of years. He afterward resided on a farm in Hancock, Vermont, about ten years, and in West Berwick a short time, and finally in Randolph, where he died. He married Mary Webster, who was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire. Their children were: Samuel, Reuben, Mary and Harriett, the latter born March, 1810.

(II) John, son of Reuben and Mary (Webster) Ranno, was born in Springfield, New Hampshire, March, 1810. He settled on a farm in Hancock, Vermont, and resided there till 1896, when he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he died. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican. He married Sophronia Gould, who was born in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, about 1811. Three children were born of this marriage: Pernecia A., who was born in Hancock, Vermont, February 22, 1834, married John Robertson and lives in Stillwater, Minnesota. Henry C., the subject of the next paragraph. Charles, who died from fever during the Civil war.

(III) Henry Clinton, one of two sons of John and Sophronia (Gould) Ranno, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, August 11, 1837, died December 22, 1906. He obtained a common school education in that town. When a young lad he went along to Washington, Vermont, where he worked at farming. At sixteen years of age he went to Brandon, Vermont, where he worked three years at the harness maker's trade. At the end of that time he returned to Washington, Vermont, where he worked at farming for fifteen years. In 1874 he removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, and bought out Andrew J. Dow, and started in business for himself. Later he moved a short distance up the street to the site of his present factory, in West Manchester, where he manufactured harness and saddlery under the firm name of the Ranno Saddlery Company. In politics he was a Republican, and took a more than ordinary active part in public affairs, filling the office of councilman two years. He was made a member of George Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chelsea, Vermont, and upon his removal to Manchester he demitted to Washington Lodge, No. 61. He is an Odd Fellow, a charter member of Uncanoque Lodge, and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married (first) in Chelsea, Vermont, Eveline Dinsmore. They had children, all born in Washington, Vermont: Fred W., born January 3, 1861. Charles G., April 2, 1863. Nellie A., February 12, 1865. Frank G., July 11, 1868, died December, 1873. Willie, died young. Grace S., February 1, 1873, married Walter F. Bennett. Mr. Ranno married (second), Iza W. Merrill, who was born in Lovell, Maine, May 29, 1852, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, 1896.

As the ancestors of this family resided in Canada it is impossible to obtain on this side of the boundary line any accurate information relative to its early history. It made its way to New Hampshire by way of Vermont, and the subscriber, who is still on the sunny side of fifty, has acquired success in his various enterprises.

(1) Peter Butler, presumably the emigrant, who was born in ———, in 1792, settled in St.

Athanasé. Province of Quebec. The maiden name of his wife was Josephine F. Goyette.

(II) Charles Butler, son of Peter and Josephine F. Goyette) Butler, was born in St. Athanasé March 18, 1813. He was a miller by trade and followed that calling at various places in Canada and Vermont. While residing in Highgate, Vermont, he assisted in operating the first steam grist mill to be established in that section. The last four years of his life were spent in retirement in Keene, and he died there August 4, 1896. He married Flavia Boudry, and had a family of twelve children: Joseph, Charles, Ely (?) (who died young), Lucy (also deceased), Frederick, Ely (?) T., David, Flavia, Mary, Henry, Julia and Louis A.

(III) Louis A. Butler, youngest son and child of Charles and Flavia (Boudry) Butler, was born in Henryville, Province of Quebec, February 23, 1861. He began his education in Highgate, and subsequently attended schools in Bedford and Pike River, Province of Quebec. In 1879 he went to Keene, and finding employment at the Hale Chair Manufactory in South Keene, he remained with that concern for about three and one-half years. For the succeeding five years he worked at steam-fitting with D. D. Kepple, and he was for an equal length of time connected with the John Shaw Shoe Company, which is now the Lancaster Shoe Company. He next became proprietor of a billiard parlor in Keene, which he relinquished four years later in order to engage in the hotel business at Stoddard, New Hampshire, and upon his return to Keene he became manager of a local club. Resuming the hotel business in Albany, New York, he remained in that city for a year, at the expiration of which time he again returned to his home in Keene and is now residing there in retirement.

Mr. Butler is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married April 26, 1880, to Miss Louise Angeline Banyea, daughter of Louis and Adelaide (Bouriez) Banyea. His children are: Martile F., Corrine A., Benjamin H. C., Margaret L., Helen V., Oliver B., James S., Joseph L. and Pauline E. Butler.

Five hundred years ago, more or less, when the population of England had become sufficiently dense to make surnames necessary, some Englishman assumed the name of Sterne. He may have taken it from the sign of the Sterne, or starling, (which is the symbol of industry), which he displayed in front of his place of business, or it may have been taken from some event in which a starling was concerned; but of this there is now no record or means of knowing.

In England the name was, and it seems still is, spelled Sterne, two notable instances of which are the names of Richard Sterne, Lord Archbishop of York, and Lawrence Sterne, the distinguished novelist, author of "Tristram Shandy" and other works; but in America it is spelled Stearns, Sternes, Sterns, or Starns, and Starnes, the last two forms being distinctly southern. The changes probably commenced in the pronunciation, and extended to the writing of the name, which, in Winthrop's journal and in the early town and county records of Massachusetts, appears as Sterne.

In every instance where the lineage of this family has been traced back it has been to one of the following: Isaac, Charles, or Nathaniel. What relationship existed between the three is not known. Isaac in his will calls Charles "My kinsman." It is

noticeable, however, that all three named their sons Isaac, Samuel and John, while the sons of Isaac named their sons Nathaniel. The belief is entertained by many of the Stearns descendants that three Sterne brothers Isaac, Daniel and Shubael—came to America together; that Daniel died unmarried, or without issue; that Shubael and wife leaving two sons, Charles and Nathaniel, to the care of their uncle Isaac. Research in England has thus far failed to find parents, brothers, or sisters of Isaac Stearns, the emigrant from England.

In the genealogy of the Stearns family published in 1901, over eleven thousand persons were mentioned. Among these were one hundred and thirty-two graduates of colleges, universities, etc.; eighty-three clergymen; eighty physicians; fifty-nine lawyers; twelve principals of academies and high schools; twelve professors of colleges; one chancellor of a state university; one dean of a divinity school; three presidents of colleges; one superintendent of instruction (Argentine Republic); eleven authors; five editors; one bishop of Pennsylvania; one general manager of railroads; one president of railroads; one president of a telegraph company; twenty farmers; two governors; three lieutenant governors; two secretaries of state; eleven state senators; thirty-six colonial or state representatives; two speakers of the house; two supreme court judges; five mayors; two generals; twenty-two colonels; eleven majors; fifty-six captains; and one hundred and eighty-two private soldiers.

(I) Isaac Stearns, the immigrant ancestor, embarked at Yarmouth, England, in the ship "Arabella," April 12, 1630, and arrived on the Massachusetts coast in company with Governor Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and Edward Garfield, ancestor of the martyr president. He came from Nayland, England, and was accompanied by his wife Mary and two daughters, Mary and Ann. Mr. Stearns settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, and was among the first freemen established there in 1631. He was selectman several years, and died June 19, 1671, being survived nearly six years by his widow, who passed away April 2, 1677. Beside the children above named they had John, Isaac, Sarah, Samuel, Elizabeth and Abigail. John is supposed also to have been born in England. (Mention of Isaac (2) and Samuel and descendants appears in this article).

(II) John, eldest son and third child of Isaac Stearns, was one of the first settlers of Billerica, Massachusetts. He was married (first), in 1653, to Sarah, only daughter of Isaac and Sarah Mixer, of Watertown, who inherited from her father one-half of the vessel "Diligent." She died June 14, 1656, leaving one son. He married (second), December 20, 1656, Mary Lothrop, who was born October 4, 1640, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Learned) Lothrop, of Barnstable. He died March 5, 1668, and his widow was married May 6, 1669, to Captain William French, Esquire, of Billerica. He died November 20, 1681, aged seventy-eight years, and she married (third), June 20, 1684, Isaac Mixer, Junior, of Watertown, being his third wife, and he being a brother of John Stearns' first wife. She was still living, very aged, in 1735. She was the mother of four daughters by Captain French and of four sons by Mr. Stearns. The estate of the last named was inventoried March 23, 1680, at three hundred nineteen pounds eighteen shillings four pence. He had six sons in all, namely: John, Isaac (died one year old), Samuel, Isaac, Nathaniel and Thomas.

(III) Lieutenant John (2), son of John (1) and Sarah (Mixer) Stearns, was born in May, 1654, in

Billerica. He was a respected and influential citizen of that town, and died there October 26, 1728. He was married (first), September 6, 1676, to Elizabeth Bigelow, who was born June 15, 1657, daughter of John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, of Watertown. She died April 18, 1674, and Mr. Stearns was married (second), April 22, 1696, in Malden, to Mrs. Joanna (Call) Parker, widow of Jacob Parker, and daughter of Thomas, Junior, and Joanna (Shepherdson) Call. She died December 4, 1737, aged seventy-eight years. There were eight children of the first marriage and one of the second, namely: Elizabeth, John (died in infancy), Sarah, Mary, John, Isaac, Abigail, Samuel and Joanna. (Samuel and descendants receive mention in this article).

(IV) John (3), second son and fifth child of John (2) and Elizabeth (Bigelow) Stearns, was born November 26, 1686, and died August 2, 1776. He was married in 1715 to Esther Johnson, who was born in January, 1691, and died April 13, 1786. She was a daughter of Captain Edward Johnson, of Woburn, granddaughter of William and great-granddaughter of Captain Edward Johnson, of Woburn, who was the author of a quaint history of New England, entitled "Wonder Working Providence of Zion's Savior in New England." Mr. and Mrs. Stearns were the parents of children, named as follows: Esther (died at three months), John, Isaac, Joanna, Edward, Benjamin, Josiah, William and Timothy. (Josiah and descendants receive mention in this article).

(V) Hon. Isaac, fourth child and second son of John (3) and Esther (Johnson) Stearns, of Billerica, was born June 16, 1722, and died April 23, 1808. He was a soldier in the French war, representative and senator in the state legislature; highly respected as a soldier, a civil magistrate, a legislator and a Christian. "The old house in South Billerica, where he lived, is still well preserved and halfway up the front stairs is the closet where he retired daily to pray, thus literally fulfilling the divine mandate, 'When thou prayest, enter into thy closet,' etc." He was a man of more than ordinary ability and education. In recognition of his services to country and state during the Revolutionary war his admirers had made for him in England a beautiful pitcher, which has descended by the law of primogeniture to the present day. February 11, 1748, he married Sarah Abbot, born April 22, 1720, daughter of Obed and Elizabeth Abbot, of Bedford. She died January 6, 1815. They were the parents of twelve children: Esther; Isaac; William; Benjamin, died young; Sarah, died young; Benjamin; Sarah; Mary; Timothy; John; Elizabeth; and Dr. Obed.

(VI) John, tenth child and sixth son of Isaac and Sarah (Abbot) Stearns, was born in Billerica, September 18, 1765, and died November 5, 1836. He was a farmer of Billerica, and lived beside the Concord river in the south part of the town. "The Stearns property in Billerica has been for more than two centuries in the family. On these acres four Stearns families located, in different generations, and erected dwellings for their own accommodation. John Stearns, born 1765, built the present Stearns

homestead and established a home on one quarter of the farm, where his grandson was a late owner." Mr. Stearns was killed, November 5, 1836, by the locomotive "Phoenix," on the Boston & Lowell Railroad at Woburn, Massachusetts, where he was then residing. He married (first) February 10, 1801, Mary Lane, born August 15, 1776, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fitch) Lane, of Bradford. She died November 30, 1815, and he married second, May 13, 1817, Susanna Winn, born November 2, 1771, daughter of Joseph Winn, of Burlington. She died January 28, 1842, in the Stearns homestead in Billerica. There were eight children, all by the first marriage: Franklin; Mary; John Owen; Onslow, died young; Eliza Ann; Onslow; Lorenzo; and Bernard.

(VII) Governor Onslow, sixth child and fourth son of John and Mary (Lane) Stearns, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, August 30, 1810, and died in Concord, New Hampshire, December 29, 1878. He lived in his father's farm and attended the public schools until he was seventeen years of age, and then went to Boston, where he spent three years in a clerical capacity. In 1830 he joined his brother John, a famous railroad contractor in Virginia, in the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal. Subsequently he became interested with his brother in the construction of various railroads about Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in the states of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey, in which he was engaged until the summer of 1837, when he returned to New England and soon after engaged in the work of completing the Nashua & Lowell Railroad. He was made its superintendent in the latter part of 1838, and filled the place until 1846, when he resigned to become agent of the Northern Railroad, being connected with this corporation from its very inception, securing the necessary legislation and personally supervising its construction. He became manager of the road upon its completion, and held that position until 1852, when he was elected president, continuing his service in that capacity until his death. His other railroad connections embraced the superintendency of the Vermont Central; directorship in the Ogdensburg, in the Nashua & Lowell, in the Northern Pacific; and the presidency of the Old Colony and Concord railroads and the Old Colony steamboats.

Mr. Stearns took up his residence in Concord, New Hampshire, in 18—, and ever afterward made that place his home. His extensive railroad operations brought him into direct contact with the leading men of the state, who, recognizing his unusual ability in organization and administration, soon made use of his talents in the political field. He was an uncompromising Republican, and thoroughly in accord with the party in state politics. In 1862 he served as state senator, and again in 1864, being president of the senate in the latter year. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1867 he was unanimously nominated for governor of New Hampshire and was elected by a decided majority. In the following year, though declining a renomination, the convention refused to accept his refusal and he was again called to the gubernatorial office.

ernatorial chair where he served a second term.

Governor Stearns early displayed those administrative and constructive faculties which distinguished his later life. Method and management were as natural to him as respiration. These qualifications, coupled with staunch integrity and strong will power, were the foundation of his successful life work. In all positions his sagacity, ability, and integrity were conspicuous, and commanded the confidence of the public. During his administration Governor Stearns, by a display of the eminent business qualities that had made him so signally successful in private life, added to his renown and greatly benefitted the state. His administration of the affairs of the state were practical, non-partisan, and highly successful, particularly so in managing the finances. To the performance of all his duties he brought a more thorough equipment than was possessed by any other man in New England, and surpassed in completeness by few men in the country. Beginning at the foundation of railroad construction, there was no department in railroad management with whose details he was not familiar. Few men have had imposed on them more arduous labors. To the performance of these he devoted not only his days but also many hours of the night, and to the pressure of their burden may be attributed his comparatively early death.

He married, June 27, 1845, Mary Abbott Holbrook, daughter of Hon. Adin Holbrook, of Athol, and later of Lowell, Massachusetts. To them were born five children, all in Concord: Charles Onslow, born May 31, 1846, is a partner in the firm of J. A. Lowell & Company, engravers and printers, Boston; Mary Laurinda, April 2, 1849, married General John R. Brooks, United States army; Margaret Abbott, January 21, 1855, married S. W. Ingalls, and settled in New York city; Sarah, January 14, 1857; Grace, November 21, 1860, married first, Solon Hill, second, Robert H. Rolfe, and settled in Concord.

(IV) Samuel, fourth son of Lieutenant John (2) Stearns, and eighth child of his second wife, Joanna Call, was born January 8, 1694, in Billerica, and died before 1730. He was married in 1719 to Rachel Crosby, who was born April 18, 1695, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (French) Crosby. She was married (second), in 1730, to Thomas Wyman. Samuel Stearns' children were: Rachel, Elizabeth, Prudence, Samuel, Maria and Benjamin.

(V) Rachel, eldest child of Samuel and Rachel (Crosby) Stearns, was born June 6, 1720, in Billerica and became the wife of Nathan Hutchinson (see Hutchinson, XIV).

(V) Prudence, third daughter and child of Samuel and Rachel (Crosby) Stearns, was born March 30, 1724, in Billerica, and was married January 21, 1742, to John Needham, of Tewksbury.

(VI) Stearns Needham, son of John and Prudence (Stearns) Needham, was born February 25, 1754, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, and married (first) Alice Kidder. He was married (second) to Hannah (Kittredge) Bailey, who was born December 7, 1759, in Andover, Massachusetts, and died in Milford, New Hampshire, March 2, 1857, in her ninety-eighth year. Stearns Needham resided in

Milford, where he died February 5, 1830. There were three children of his first wife, and twelve of the second.

(VII) Harriet, daughter of Stearns and Hannah (Kittredge) Needham, was born November 19, 1805, in Milford, and was married December 31, 1830, to Samuel Hayden, of Milford (see Hayden, VII).

(II) Isaac (2), second son and fourth child of Isaac (1) and Mary Stearns, was born January 6, 1633, in Watertown, where he was made a freeman in 1665. He settled in Cambridge Farms, now Lexington, and died there August 29, 1676. He was married June 24, 1660, to Sarah, daughter of Captain Richard and Elizabeth Beers. Captain Beers was one of the original proprietors of Watertown, commanded a company in King Philip's war, and was killed in battle with the Indians at Northfield, Massachusetts, September 4, 1675. After the death of Mr. Stearns his widow married (July 23, 1677) Thomas Wheeler, of Concord, Massachusetts. Isaac Stearns left an estate inventoried at three hundred pounds. His children were: Sarah, Mary, Isaac, Samuel, Abigail and John.

(III) John, son of Isaac (2) and Sarah (Beers) Stearns, was born 1675, in Lexington, and resided in Concord and Bedford. He is of record as a landowner in Bedford in 1729, and died there June 14, 1734, aged about fifty-nine years. Following is an item from his will, which was dated May 29, 1733: "I give and bequeathe to my daughter, Mercy Kendall, five pounds and all the right I have in a mulatto girl, named Mary, now living with me." He was married April 26, 1699, to Mercy Davis, who was born August 12, 1677, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Meadows) Davis, of Concord. Their children were: John, Zachariah, Eleazer, Mercy, Abigail and Benjamin.

(IV) Zachariah, second son and child of John and Mercy (Davis) Stearns, of Concord, was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, February 6, 1702. He was in Merrimack, New Hampshire, in 1746, and settled there. He enlisted in the public service in 1769, and was in Captain Butterfield's company in 1772. He married in 1727, Sarah (surname unknown) and they were the parents of the following children: John, Zachariah, Daniel, Sarah, Nathan, and a daughter whose name is faded from the Merrimack, New Hampshire, records.

(V) John, eldest child of Zachariah and Sarah Stearns, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, February 17, 1728. In 1772 he removed to Amherst, New Hampshire. May 1, 1775, John Stearns was enrolled in Archelaus Torus' Company, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Foot Soldiers, Continental army. On April 15, 1776, he was in Timothy Clement's Company, Colonel David Gilman's Regiment. December 20, 1778, he was in Captain Simon Marston's Company, Colonel Stephen Peabody's Regiment, which was raised by New Hampshire for the Continental service in Rhode Island. John Stearns died in Amherst, October 2, 1810, aged eighty-two years. He was married in 1751 to Rachel Codman, and the following is a list of their children, all born in Amherst: Rachel, John,

Rebecca, Jotham, Relief, Dolly, Nathan, Elijah, Ebenezer, Reuben, Elizabeth, Sally and James.

(VI) Nathan, seventh child and third son of John (2) and Rachel (Codman) Stearns, was born July 22, 1761, in Merrimack. He bought, March 22, 1800, of John McDale, land and buildings, including a saw mill and water privilege, and January 27, 1801, he sold the same property to Henry Blaisdell, his wife's brother. In the War of 1812 he was in Captain M. C. Mills' company, Eleventh United States Infantry, and on the rolls is reported "prisoner of war." He died in the service "in the barracks, of fever," previous to May 11, 1813, when his widow was appointed administratrix of his estate, and later David L. Morrill was appointed guardian of his three children. He married, about 1790, Miriam Blaisdell, daughter of Henry Blaisdell, of Goffstown. Their children were: Henry B., Elizabeth, and Nathan, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Nathan (2), third and youngest child of Nathan (1) and Miriam (Blaisdell) Stearns, was born May 2, 1801, and died April 15, 1877. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in Goffstown. When not busy with farm labor he finished by hand the stockings which the machines of his day could not complete, and hence was known as a stocking-man. He married, in 1830, Polly Martin, who was born August 27, 1810. They were the parents of four children: Augustus, Elvira W., Mary Ann, and Lucian E.

(VIII) Augustus, eldest child of Nathan (2) and Polly (Martin) Stearns, was born in Goffstown, July 26, 1832, and died in West Derry, February 14, 1881, and was buried in Goffstown. He was a shoemaker and lived in Goffstown, New Hampshire, and in 1851 moved from there to Lynn, returned to the old place in 1855, and in 1860 went to Manchester, where he followed the trade of a finished custom shoe maker, which he continued until 1878. One of his eyes was injured by a chestnut burr, and from this injury he gradually became totally blind. About two years before his death he went to Derry to live, and there spent his last years. He died February 14, 1881.

He married, in 1850, Sarah H. Emerson, who was born in Weare, September 12, 1832, daughter of Obadiah Emerson. Her ancestor, Stephen Emerson, was an early settler of Weare. They had five children: Ellen, Mason William, Lyman M., Carrie E., and Frank Leslie.

(IX) Lyman Marshall, third child and second son of Augustus and Sarah (Emerson) Stearns, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, on the home-stand farm, March 4, 1858. He was named for Rev. Lyman Marshall, of Weare, who promised that he would give him a Bible when he was twenty-one years of age. The minister died before that time and the gift was not then made, but on the anniversary of his thirty-fifth birthday Mr. Stearns was surprised to receive from Mr. Marshall's widow, then in St. Louis, a handsome Bible fittingly inscribed. Lyman M. Stearns was brought up on the farm. He was educated at home and in the public schools, and from twelve to fourteen years of age attended school

at Amoskeag. At the age of fourteen he left Amoskeag and moved to Londonderry, and then learned shoemaking, at which he worked twenty-six years. In 1901 he was made foreman of the lasting department of the Pillsbury Shoe Company at West Derry. In 1872 he removed to Londonderry, and on November 4, 1879, went to West Derry to live, and resided there until December 1, 1905, when he returned to Manchester. During his residence there he was elected selectman of Derry, and served one term, but declined further honor of a political nature.

Mr. Stearns has been an enthusiastic checker player from boyhood, and at a very early age distinguished himself by his knowledge of the game and skill in play. It has recently been written of him: "No problem in draughts was too subtle for his rare powers of analysis." Devoting himself seriously to the study for twenty-five years, he pored over checker manuals and literature devoted to the game. One by one he met cross board, and scored favorably with the greatest prodigies of the day. For ten years previous to 1896 Mr. Stearns was editor of the checker department of the *Derry News*, and since the first issue of the *Magnet Magazine* he has conducted a checker department on that publication with credit to himself and to the gratification of its thousands of readers. From 1896 to 1901 he was editor and publisher of the *North American Checker Board*, and since that time has frequently been referred to as the "problem king," "greatest problem of our time," and so forth. In June, 1906, he began the publication in Manchester of the *Checker World*, which under his able editorial management has made rapid strides in the field for which it was designed. It is bright, well-printed, and is meeting with popular favor in all quarters of the globe. He has published thirteen standard checker books, the most popular of them being "Portrait Books," volumes i-ii; "World's Problem Books," parts one and two; "Granite Checker Series," parts one, two and three; "Bradley's Bristol," and "Stayman's Black Doctor and Supplement." In 1891 he won a gold medal at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, against four hundred contestants, most of whom were experts of many years' experience. In 1885 he took first prize in the Newcastle (England) *Chronicle* game problem contest with what was at that time considered to be the most beautiful problem in the nineteenth century. In the spring of 1901 he toured his own state, playing fifty games in Manchester and Concord. His progress was almost triumphal, and his score was twenty-five winnings and twenty-five draws, although he was pitted against the best talent the state afforded. He defeated the state champion five to nothing, with three draws. He is one of the greatest checker problematists the world has ever seen, and the author of over three thousand problems, winner of several gold medals, cups and book prizes without number, and today stands before the world as one of the most unique figures in draughts. He possesses the remarkable gift of playing blindfold draughts. He has even engaged in a game of whist and checkers simultaneously, the latter game being played in another room, and Mr. Stearns having no

opportunity to see the board. As a cross-board expert he met the greatest New York players, notably Dr. Schaefer and John McEntree, and played against them with success. His victory over the Jersey City champion, M. F. Clowser, caused the *New York World* to say that "Stearns had proved himself a mighty analyst and one of draughts' keenest critics." He also defeated the Newark champion. Mr. Stearns was the first president of the New Hampshire Checker Association, and has been vice-president of the New England Association. He married, in Manchester, June 5, 1878, Alnora M. Chase, of Londonderry, who was born May 11, 1854, daughter of Trueworthy D. and Nancy (Pittingill) Chase, of Londonderry.

(VI) James, youngest child of John and Rachel (Codman) Stearns, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, August 30, 1774. He spent all his life in Amherst, and died there January 14, 1854. He was married in 1798 to Lydia Glover, of Nottingham West, who was born July 29, 1780, and died May 2, 1854. The following is a list of their children: Abigail, Harriet A., Hiram D., Solomon Granville, James, Betsy, Adeline, Caroline R., Mary, Frances, Charles and Jane.

(VII) Caroline R., fifth daughter and eighth child of James and Lydia (Glover) Stearns, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, August 13, 1812. She was married December 2, 1834, to Alexander McC. Wilkins, of Merrimack. (See Wilkins, VII).

(IV) Eleazer, third son and child of John and Mercy (Davis) Stearns, was born September 4, 1704, and was a clothier at Newton in 1734, and was later of Concord. His first wife Abigail, to whom he was married in 1733, was the mother of three of his children. His second wife's name was Mary, who also bore him three children. The names of all were as follows: William, Eleazer, Mary, Mercy, Jonathan and David.

(V) David, youngest child of Eleazer and Mary Stearns, was born 1750, and resided at Boxboro, Massachusetts, and later in Hollis, New Hampshire, where he died. His wife Lois died December 29, 1789, in Boxboro, where she was admitted to the church September 20 of that year. Their children were: Lucy, Nathaniel, Simeon and Molly.

(VI) Simeon, second son and third child of David and Lois Stearns, was born December 2, 1784, in Boxboro, and removed when a child with his father to Hollis, New Hampshire. He was married there August 18, 1812, to Lydia, daughter of Captain Daniel Bailey, of that town, and his first wife, who was a French, of Bedford. Mr. Stearns immediately removed to Winchendon, Massachusetts, where he died October 5, 1837. His children were: Simeon (died in infancy), Simeon, Lydia (died an infant), Daniel, Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Lucy, Benjamin Franklin, and Lydia. The last, born February 13, 1825, married Joseph T. Goss, and (second) Rev. Moses Patten (see Patten, IV).

(II) Corporal Samuel, sixth child and third son of Isaac and Mary (Borker) Stearns, was born April 24, 1638, and died August 3, 1683. He was born and lived at Watertown. His farm or "home-

stead" fell into the possession of his son John, then to his grandson Josiah, then his great-grandson Phineas Stearns, and did "lately" belong to heirs of Mr. Abijah White, his great-great-grandson. His inventory, October 9, 1683, was four hundred and eighty-one pounds, four shillings. He married, February 1, 1663, Hannah Manning, born June 21, 1642, died February 26, 1724, eldest daughter of William and Dorothy Manning, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and sister of Samuel Manning, who married Elizabeth Stearns. To Samuel and Hannah Stearns ten children were born: Samuel; Hannah; Nathaniel; Sarah; Samuel; Isaac; John; Mary; Abigail and Joseph. (John and descendants are mentioned in this article).

(III) Nathaniel, third child and second son of Samuel and Hannah (Manning) Stearns, was born December 13, 1668, and died August 24, 1716. In the division of his father's estate he received the farm which had been the residence of his grandfather, Isaac Stearns. He was a man of substance and business capacity, and was selectman of Watertown in 1716. He married, first, 1694, Elizabeth Dix, born December 4, 1761, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barnard) Dix. She died June 16, 1712, and he married second, October 29, 1713, Sarah Nevinson, born July 22, 1672. After his death his widow married, April 24, 1718, Samuel Livermore, whose third wife she was. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Dix) Stearns were the parents of twelve children: Nathaniel, died young; Nathaniel, second; Elizabeth; Hannah; Daniel; Lydia; Isaac; David; Ebenezer and Mercy, twins; Deborah and Phoebe.

(IV) Daniel, fifth child and third son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Dix) Stearns, was born in Watertown, March 1, 1701, and died 1747. He was a cordwainer, and probably lived on the homestead of the first Isaac Stearns, near the Cambridge line. He married first, 1722, Anna ———, by whom he had one child, Anna. He married second, Mercy Grant, born September 20, 1702, twelfth child of Joseph and Mary (Grafton) Grant, and they had nine children. His widow married second, November 8, 1753, William Godding, born 1703. The children of Daniel and Mercy (Grant) Stearns were: Elizabeth, Stephen, Isaiah, Mercy, Daniel, Ruth, Nathaniel, Sarah and Mary.

(V) Isaiah, third child and second son of Daniel and Mercy (Grant) Stearns, was born in Watertown, January 22, 1728, and died March 11, 1768. He and his wife were admitted to the Precinct Church, Cambridge, September 16, 1750. His estate, one hundred and thirty-nine pounds, was administered by his widow. He married, 1750, Elizabeth ———, who married second, December 7, 1775, Edward Fillebrown, who died June 16, 1793. Isaiah and Elizabeth Stearns had nine children: Benjamin; Isaiah, died young; Peter, died young; Isaiah; Peter; Daniel; Joshua; Isaac and Henry.

(VI) Daniel, sixth son and child of Isaiah and Elizabeth Stearns, was born in Arlington, December 17, 1760, and was baptised December 23, of the same year. He was a private in the Revolutionary war, and carried through the remainder of his life, an

injured wrist, the result of a sword cut received in the service. Daniel Stearns was entered on the United States pension roll August 8, 1818, on account of service in the Massachusetts Continental Line, pension being ninety-six dollars per annum, beginning April 10, 1818. He died, as shown by the pension records, June 19, 1824, and the whole amount of his pension was four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-six cents. He lived some years in Boston, Massachusetts, removed in 1795 to Dummerston, Vermont, and in 1809 to Brattleboro, Vermont, where his wife died. He married September 7, 1783, Elizabeth Knowlton, born March 17, 1764, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, died August 6, 1820, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Parks) Knowlton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They had twelve children: Isaac, Sally, Abigail, Daniel, Lydia, Betsey, Lucy, Charles, Charlotte, Samuel, Selinda and Harriet.

(VII) Samuel, fourth son and tenth child of Daniel and Elizabeth (Knowlton) Stearns, was born in Dummerston, Vermont, August 27, 1802, and died in Rindge, New Hampshire, April 6, 1871. In 1809, when he was seven years old, his father removed with his family to Brattleboro, Vermont, where Samuel grew up and was educated. About 1824 he went to Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where he was in the employ of Colonel Oliver Prescott until his marriage. "Samuel Stearns was selectman for eight years; town clerk by appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Ingalls, in 1863; representative in 1850 and 1851; and often appointed on committees. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Rindge from 1842 until his death and for many years one of the standing committee." He was a man of good judgment, of a religious disposition, correct deportment and moral stamina, one whom his neighbors sought when they required council and advice. He married first, March 4, 1830, Mary Fitch Moore, born April 20, 1807, daughter of William and Mary (Fitch) Moore, of Sharon, New Hampshire. She died August 28, 1849, and he married second, September 26, 1850, Almira Hall, born October 30, 1803, daughter of John and Betsey (Bennett) Hall, of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. She died 1877, in New Ipswich. There were seven children of the first marriage: Mary Elizabeth, died young; Mary Elizabeth, a successful teacher, married James Van Derveer, a prominent citizen of Chester, New Jersey; Samuel Augustus, died in childhood; Almira, died young; Ezra S., mentioned below; Samuel, served three years in the Civil war, was engaged for nearly twenty years in mining in New Mexico, and from 1893 to the present time (1906) has served as deputy secretary of state at Concord, New Hampshire; George, was a soldier in Company I, Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers, was at South Mountain and Antietam, and died in the hospital at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1862.

[Arranged by J. C. Jennings.]

(VIII) Ezra Scollay, second son and fifth child of Samuel and Mary Fitch (Moore) Stearns, was

born in Rindge, September 1, 1838. The following biographical sketch of Mr. Stearns found in Volume Three of "The New England States" was written by George H. Moses, of Concord.

"As a boy Mr. Stearns enjoyed no special privileges and suffered no extraordinary privations. His advantages were neither better nor worse than those of his associates, and his school days carried him to the point of preparation for college, though his circumstances prevented him from securing a university training. They did not limit his study, however, and long after the doors of the rural academy had closed upon him as a pupil he was found plotting his own chart of learning and pursuing the studies and researches which he deemed most necessary for his life work.

"From the life of a student he was turned by his natural inclination and developed tastes to a literary career, in which the opportunities of journalism were the first that appeared to him; and he served an apprenticeship that led him to the mastery of the newspaper profession in Fitchburg, where he was the manager and editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, and where he entered upon those historical studies which were destined to afford him the most lasting honors of his later life, and which led him easily across the shadowy line which separates the ephemeral from the permanent, finding their first expression in 1876 through the public action of his 'History of Rindge.' This volume, in character, arrangement and style, has commanded the respect and won the approval of the historical student and the general reader, and has in not a few instances served its purpose as the model town history of New England. Eleven years later the 'History of Ashburnham, Massachusetts,' came from his pen, a work of literary and historic excellence not less in value than the history of Rindge, but lacking the enlivening influence of affectionate regard which the author had written with every line of his narrative of his native town. These noble volumes have established Mr. Stearns in a firm place among New England historians, and easily led the way to academic honors, the appearance of the 'History of Ashburnham,' being signalized by Dartmouth College in adorning its talented author with the degree of Master of Arts in the class of 1887.

"Through these historical labors, also, Mr. Stearns has come to other recognition, and has for years been an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; a member of the Fitchburg Historical Society, a member and vice-president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society of Boston, member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and corresponding member of several state historical societies.

"Into the records of public life Mr. Stearns' name and achievements have been permanently written as well. He came to manhood while the Republican party was in its primitive formative days. As an ardent first voter he thrust himself into the campaign of 1860, and gave his support to Lincoln, the liberator, and identified himself with the great party in whose annals in his own state

his name was destined to have a permanent place. Four years later, when but twenty-six years of age, he was sent as Rindge's representative to the general court, and served again and again and again, always commanding the warmest respect of his colleagues, and occupying commanding positions in the make-up of the committees of the house. During this period of Mr. Stearns' legislative service arose the most important financial question that has ever entered into the legislature of New Hampshire, relating to the assuming by the state of the debt incurred by the towns and cities in prosecuting the war of the rebellion. It was a vexed question, in which were involved not only the local and state credit, but even the stability of the commonwealth. Its solution was sought through the appointment of a commission who should ascertain the war expenditures of the several towns and cities in the state.

"Mr. Stearns was one of the three members of this commission appointed early in the year 1866. In their report to the legislature he joined with his associates in a recommendation that the gross expenditures of the several towns should not be assumed by the state. As the only member of the commission who was a member of the legislature, Mr. Stearns was charged with the chief labor in the debate for securing the adoption of the recommendation of the commission, a contest which was crowned with success, but is memorable as having been warmly contested and fairly won.

"Following his fifth term in the legislature in 1870, Mr. Stearns withdrew from public life so far as it demanded his own occupancy of political positions and devoted himself to the fruitful literary and historical studies outlined above. The comparative leisure which followed the completion of the 'History of Ashburnham' in 1886 afforded the opportunity for his constituents again to pay him political honor; and in the fall of that year he was elected a member of the state senate from the Cheshire district, serving with such distinguished credit through the long and famous session of 1887 that he was awarded the unusual honor of a re-election in the following campaign. Two years later he was again sent to his old seat in the house of representatives, and from this place, in 1891, he was taken by his colleagues and chosen secretary of state to succeed the late Hon. A. B. Thompson. This place he still fills through repeated successive and unanimous re-elections.

"The exacting duties of this position have found in Mr. Stearns a most efficient officer. With multiplied powers and responsibilities he has grown in capacity and worth. Too deeply engrossed to devote continuous effort to the literary and historical work in which he delights and in which he has delighted so many, he has found time, nevertheless, to publish several historical addresses and brochures of remarkable felicity of expression, wealth of historic knowledge and an enduring literary value. His oration at the dedication of the monument to John Fitch, founder of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, delivered July 4, 1895, ranks as a literary, historical and forensic gem. In felicity of style, in tenderness of

expression, in accuracy of statement, it is the peer of any similar production anywhere, and added pleasure is derived from its perusal in the knowledge that the author stands in the fourth generation from the brave and hardy pioneer whose virtues he not only recounts, but has inherited. As the orator of the occasion upon the dedication of the Ingalls Library at Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1896, Mr. Stearns again produced a master-piece—polished, scholarly, eloquent and effective; while his oration on Meshech Weare, delivered at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Sons of the Revolution the preceding year, is an epitome of Revolutionary history and an epic of biography.

"The record of his public positions, however, do not alone discover the extent of his political influence. For more than thirty years he has been the trusted counselor of the political party to which he has adhered. Alert and sagacious, he has turned every opportunity of statecraft to account, yet always maintaining absolute rectitude in all political affairs. His advancement in office has not kept full pace with his deserts, and his continuance in the place which he now adorns is small return for what he gave without expectation of reward.

"Aside from its suggestiveness of power, this brief outline of a busy and honorable life affords little to differentiate the man who has lived it, and the task of characterizing him defies depiction. The subtle charm of his personality prevades all his daily relations with men and events, enhances the wealth of his scholarship, multiplies his value as a public officer, and stamps itself upon even the least of his duties. His alert mental powers do not yield readily to description, his culture is too broad for condensed delineation; yet they all combine to form a type of self-centered manhood, poised for instant action amid all circumstances, and yielding no field until success has crowned effort, or effort has been exhausted."

To the foregoing, which was penned in 1896, it is necessary to add that Mr. Stearns continued to hold the office of secretary of state until March, 1899, when he resigned. Besides writing the histories of Rindge and Ashburnham, mentioned above, Mr. Stearns has written large portions of numerous histories in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Since 1899 he has contributed much to historical literature, writing among other things the early and more difficult portions of the genealogies in the "History of Littleton," published in 1905, and completed in 1906 the "History of Plymouth;" and filling the position of editor-in-chief of this work. The "History of Plymouth" brought added lustre to Mr. Stearns' reputation as a historian; the preparation of the present work has entailed on him three years of arduous labor.

(III) John, fifth son and seventh child of Samuel and Hannah (Manning) Stearns, was born June 24, 1677, in Watertown, and resided on the paternal homestead, which he inherited. He died in 1729 and his estate was administered by his widow in 1735. It amounted to nine hundred and fifty-two pounds, three shillings, ten pence. He married Feb-

ruary 21, 1701, Abigail Fiske, who was born June 12, 1684, a daughter of John and Abigail (Parks) Fiske. They had a family of fifteen children: John, Josiah, Joseph, Abigail, Rev. David, Thomas, James, Hannah, Benjamin, Peter, Deacon William, Lydia, James, Lois and Colonel Abijah.

(IV) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Abigail (Fiske) Stearns, was born November 18, 1702, in Watertown, and resided in his native town until 1741, when he removed to Winchester, Massachusetts, where he died in 1775. He purchased a tract of land in Westminster, known as lot No. 41, June 5, 1741, and occupied this until his death. He was married February 15, 1725, to Anna Coolidge, who was born July 23, 1706, daughter of Deacon John and Margaret (Bond) Coolidge. Their children were: Moses, Jerusha, Anna, Abigail, Hep-sibah, Aaron and Elias.

(V) Elias, youngest child of John (2) and Anna (Coolidge) Stearns, was born September 30, 1753, in Westminster, Massachusetts, and was a clothier by occupation, residing successively in Walpole, New Hampshire, Hartland and Bradford, Vermont, and Haverhill, New Hampshire, dying in the last named place April 2, 1845. He was married December 12, 1776, in Westminster, Massachusetts, to Sarah Keyes, who was born December 21, 1756, in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. They had nine children, namely: Sally, Billy, Asa, Ezra, Amos, Mary, Rufus, Roxana, Lucy.

(VI) Rufus, fourth son and seventh child of Elias and Sarah (Keyes) Stearns, was born March 19, 1791, in Bradford, Vermont, and was a farmer, residing in Haverhill, New Hampshire. In connection with farming he followed the occupation of wool-picker. He was prominent in local civil affairs, and was an ardent Methodist in religious faith. His death occurred in Haverhill, in July, 1861. He was married, February 22, 1815, to Sarah P. Davis, who was born November 18, 1794, and died February 4, 1877 at Haverhill. They had thirteen children, namely: James A., Maria, Horace, Ezra B., Hiram, Warren, George W., Damon Y., Elizabeth D., Mary L., Amos, John S. and Sarah B.

(VII) Horace, second son and third child of Rufus and Sarah P. (Davis) Stearns, was born November 28, 1818, in Haverhill, and was a carpenter by trade and also a merchant, residing in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he died August 9, 1895. He was an able mechanic, and in early manhood settled in Manchester, where for many years he was employed as a carpenter in the cotton mills of that city. He took a lively interest in political affairs, and at one time was a member of the city council. In politics he supported the Republican party from the time of its formation. In religious belief he was a Universalist. He was married, May 6, 1841, to Eliza P. Dow, of Goffstown, who was born October 31, 1813, and died February 6, 1879. She was a daughter of Samuel Dow, of Goffstown. She became the mother of six children, namely: Charles H., now deceased, of Manchester; William H. and Harriet Elizabeth (twins), the former of whom receives further mention in this

article; Sarah E., wife of C. H. Farnham, of Andover, Massachusetts; Arthur E., who married Alice Hibbard of Manchester; and Harriet J., who is the wife of Frederick G. Henderson of that city. Horace Stearns died August 9, 1895, surviving his wife, whose death occurred February 21, 1879.

(VIII) William Henry, second son of Horace and Eliza (Dow) Stearns, was born in Manchester December 26, 1846. After concluding his attendance at the Manchester public schools he learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for a period of thirty years. In 1893 he purchased a piece of agricultural property in Bedford and was engaged in general farming with prosperous results, up to his death, March 13, 1907. In 1882 he was made a Mason, and was well advanced in that order, a member of the blue lodge, Adoniram Council and Trinity Commandery. He was a member and treasurer of General Stark Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; and formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, passing all the chairs. Politically he was Republican. He attended the Universalist Church. June 28, 1893, Mr. Stearns was united in marriage with Josephine R. Plummer, born in Manchester, daughter of Frederick and Rebecca (Worthley) Plummer of Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns has one son, Sam L., born June 30, 1895. Frederick Plummer, son of Henry J. Plummer, was born in Goffstown, and was a teamster in Manchester until his death in 1893, at the age of sixty-six. Henry J. Plummer was a farmer, and passed his last years on the place later resided on by Mrs. Stearns' father, and later by William H. Stearns. Rebecca (Worthley), Plummer was born in Goffstown, and is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years. By her marriage she had three children, of whom the only one living is Mrs. William H. Stearns.

(V) Reverend Josiah, eighth child and fifth son of John (3) and Esther (Johnson) Stearns, was born January 20, 1732, in Billerica. He graduated at Harvard College in 1757, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Epping, New Hampshire, March 8, 1758. He continued in the pastorate there until his death, July 25, 1788, as result of cancer on his lip. He was a close student of the original Scriptures, and could cite almost any verse or chapter in the Bible. He was ardent in the cause of the colonies during the Revolution, and gave his sons and most of his property to its support. He was a member of the state convention at Exeter which formed the first state government. He was tall and impressive in appearance, an eloquent speaker, and his church was frequently filled to the standing room in the aisles, while yet others stood by the open doors and windows to listen to his discourse. He was held in awe by the profane, and was universally respected and esteemed, and received very high encomium from Rev. Dr. Tappan, divinity professor of Harvard. He was married (first), December 4, 1755, to Sarah Abbott, who was born December 4, 1726, daughter of Uriah and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Abbott, of Andover, Massachusetts. She died November 5,

1766, and he married (second), August 13, 1767. Sarah Ruggles, who was born November 6, 1731, and died April 2, 1808. She was a daughter of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Ruggles, of Billerica. Mr. Stearns had twelve children, each of his wives being the mother of six. They were named as follows: Sarah, Betsey, Dudley, John, Jonah, Esther (died in infancy), Esther, Samuel, Timothy, Mary and Elizabeth, and one other.

(VI) John (4), second son and fourth child of Rev. Josiah and Sarah (Abbott) Stearns, was born January 13, 1762, in Epping. At sixteen years of age he joined the Revolutionary army. He was a prosperous farmer, and long served as justice of the peace. He resided in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and in 1802 removed to Deerfield, where he died January 23, 1843. He was married in 1783 to Sarah Lane, of Poplin, New Hampshire, who was born May 16, 1759, and died April 25, 1845. They were the parents of thirteen children.

(VII) Josiah, son of John and Sarah (Lane) Stearns, was born March 10, 1788, in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and was a farmer in Wilmot, same state, where he died September 15, 1857. He had three wives and was the father of twenty-two children. He was married August 22, 1811, to Jane Thompson, of Deerfield, who was born July 18, 1791. She was the mother of ten children, and died June 11, 1822. He married (second), September 4, 1822, Mrs. Susan (Sawyer) Cross, who was born June 19, 1791. She was the mother of five children, and died May 14, 1828. He was married (third) July 8, 1828, to Nancy Browning, of Andover, New Hampshire, who was born March 23, 1795, and died July 28, 1853. The children who survived the period of infancy were named as follows: Abigail, William, John, Hannah, Samuel, Lydia Jane, James, Susan, Josiah Lane, Nancy, Minot, Sarah E., Tiras, Pluma F.

(VIII) William Thompson, eldest son of Josiah and Jane (Thompson) Stearns, was born January 16, 1816, in Wilmot, and died September 23, 1905, in Manchester, in his ninetieth year. Very early in life he entered the cotton mills, and was identified with the manufacture of cotton, making a specialty of weaving until he retired from active life several years since. He was the patentee of an appliance that made a great improvement in the picker motion on looms, the value of which was at once noted, and it came rapidly into use and is still used in many sections of the country. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and he early evinced a taste for mechanics. He left home at the age of twenty-one years and went to Holliston, Massachusetts, and entered the weaving department of a cotton mill there. Two years later he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and soon after left there for New Ipswich, and was subsequently at Winchendon, Massachusetts. After some time in these towns he accepted a position in the south, and aided in starting up a cotton mill in Columbia, South Carolina. From 1844 until the time of his death he was a citizen of Manchester, and was one

of the most active and progressive denizens of the town, being identified with the growth of the city in many ways. On coming here, he entered the employ of the Amoskeag Corporation, in the repair shop. He remained there over twenty years, leaving to accept a similar position with the Stark Corporation, where he continued eight years, and then retired in peace and contentment to enjoy the fruits of a long life of active industry. He was a Republican in politics, and within a few years after coming here, represented his ward as a member of the common council. He was an attendant at one time of the Methodist and subsequently of the Baptist Church, but was not an active member of any society whatever, though he carried out in his well ordered life the principles of fraternity and Christianity laid down in many organizations. He was married, in 1845, to Elizabeth C. Goodhue, of Wilmot, and became the father of two sons—William Byron Stearns, of Manchester, and Elmer W. Stearns, of Connecticut; and a daughter, Fannie E. Stearns, who died in 1900.

(IX) William Byron, elder of the two sons of William and Elizabeth C. (Goodhue) Stearns, was born February 12, 1855, in Manchester, and received his education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the Manchester high school. In 1873 he entered the employ of the Manchester Savings Bank, and since that time has been continuously employed either by that institution or the Manchester National Bank. Beginning as a humble clerk he has earned his promotion by careful attention to his duties and the employment of his talent in the interest of the institution. Since 1894 he has been cashier of the Manchester National Bank. Mr. Stearns is a man of pleasing presence and of genial nature and courteous manners, and it is no overstatement to say that much credit is due to him for the steady growth of the institution with which he is identified. Since 1887 he has been treasurer of the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad Company. He is a director of the Manchester National Bank, and a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank. His upright life and sound business principles have attracted to him the friendship of many of Manchester's leading men, and he has been called upon to serve the public in various official capacities. He served as a member of the common council in 1887-8, and was a member of the board of aldermen for the four years succeeding the latter date. In politics always a Republican, he has consistently upheld the principles of his party, and has endeavored to contribute to the welfare not only of that party but of the entire community and nation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in good standing. Mr. Stearns was married July 7, 1877, to Florence I. Stevens, who was born December 5, 1856, in Newbury, New Hampshire, a daughter of John and Dolly (Vitty) Stevens. They have one child, Edward Balch Stearns, born in Manchester, June 30, 1878. He graduated from the Manchester high school, and in 1898 entered the employ of the Manchester Savings Bank, where he is at the present time. He was

married June 8, 1904, to Marguerite Drew, daughter of William E. and Annette (Hunt) Drew.

(Second family.)

There were two principal families of STEARNS this name in the United States, and both are numerously represented throughout New England and New Hampshire. It is presumed that the founders of these two lines were brothers, but this relationship does not appear to be positively established. The first settlement of Salem, Massachusetts, began in 1628, and the records of Watertown, Massachusetts, begin with 1634. This name is identified with the history of these towns.

(I) Charles Stearns was admitted a freeman May 6, 1646, at Watertown, and on March 15, 1648, he purchased of Edward Lamb of that town a house with eight acres of land and three other lots. He also purchased six acres of upland from John Fiske on the same day. He is mentioned by Isaac Stearns in his will as a kinsman, and received from him a legacy of ten pounds. He was elected constable or tax gatherer in 1631, but refused to take the oath, and in the same year he sold his land in Watertown to his son Samuel. It is supposed that he removed to Lynn soon after this, settling in that part called Lynn End, now the town of Lynnfield. His first wife, Hannah, died June 30, 1651, in Watertown and he married (second) June 22, 1654, Rebecca Gibson, daughter of John and Rebecca Gibson, of Cambridge. The first wife was the mother of his eldest child; the others were born of the second wife. They were: Samuel, Shubael, John, Isaac, Charles, Rebecca and Martha.

(II) Shubael, second son of Charles Stearns, and eldest child of his second wife Rebecca Gibson, was born September 20, 1625, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and settled in Lynn, probably near the border of Reading. He was a soldier of the Narragansett expedition. No date of his marriage or death was recorded. His will was dated November 19, 1733, and proved September 2, 1734, from which it is probable that he died in the latter year. He married Mary Upton, of Reading, and their children were: Shubael, Samuel, Hannah, Mary, John, Ebenezer, Martha, Eleanor and Rebecca.

(III) Shubael (2), eldest child of Shubael (1) and Mary (Upton) Stearns, was born August 19, 1683, in Lynn, Massachusetts, and settled in Tolland, Connecticut, whither he removed about 1714. He was the first town clerk of that town. About 1750, with his children and their families, he left Tolland on account of ecclesiastical difficulties and settled in Newbury, North Carolina. He and his family were Baptists, and some of them have exercised much influence in the south. Their residence in North Carolina was at a place called Pepper Cotton, and at the time of their migration hither a pamphlet was published giving an account of the troubles in Tolland. Among the southern people his name received a very broad pronunciation, and has since been written as pronounced Starnes. He was married December 28, 1704, in Kittery, Maine, to Rebecca Lariby, who was born February 4, 1684, in

Boston, Massachusetts. Their children were: Shubael, Rebecca, Peter, Isaac, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Ebenezer, Mary and Martha.

(IV) Sarah, fourth daughter and seventh child of Shubael (2) and Rebecca (Lariby) Stearns, was born February 29, 1720, in Tolland, Connecticut, and became the wife of Joseph (3) Hatch. (See Hatch IV).

DEMAREST The record of a busy life, a successful life, must ever prove fecund in interest and profit as scanned by the student who would learn of the intrinsic essence of individuality; and who would attempt an analysis of character and trace back to the fountain head the widely diverging channels which mark the onward flow, the constantly augmentative progress, if we may be permitted to use the phrase, of such a personality. All human advancement, all human weal or woe, in short, all things within the mental ken are but mirrored back from the composite individuality of those who have lived. It is given to few men, as it has to Rev. Gerherdus Langdon Demarest, of Manchester, New Hampshire, to live to the advanced age of ninety years, and to witness and take part in so much that has contributed to the advancement of the human race.

The family of Des Marets, of which Rev. Gerherdus L. Demarest is a representative, was of the old Picard gentry, and was also prominent in the church at Oisemont, of which David des Marets, the Sieur du Ferets, was an elder.

Samuel des Marets, son of David des Marets, was born at Oisemont, 1599, taught at the great schools of Paris, Sawmur and Geneva, became pastor of the church of Laon, 1619, but was forced to leave, in 1623, by an attempt on his life which nearly proved fatal. He accepted a new charge at Falaise, Normandy, but after a year went to Saden and thence, in 1642, to Groningen, Holland, as professor of theology.

David des Marest, who wrote his name thus, was born in Picardy, and as is strongly indicated was of the same lineage. For dignity of character and fidelity to his religion he is worthy so excellent a kinship, and the clerical tendency among his descendants is also very significant. He went to Holland and joined the French colony in the Island of Walcheren, at which place his eldest son, Jean Demarest, was born 1645. Here David probably married his wife, Marie (Sohier) des Marest, as a family of the name of Sohier from Hainault had taken refuge at Middleburg in the first Walloon emigrations. In 1651 Demarest is found at Mannheim, on the Rhine, within the German Palatinate, to which were going many French and Walloon refugees from England and also from the Dutch seaboard, partly in view of an expected war between the English and the Hollanders, but especially drawn thither by the assurance of freedom and protection under the government of the Protestant Elector. Charles Lewis, who, invested by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) with the Lower Palatinate, from

which his father, Frederick V, had been driven in 1621 by the Catholic power after the battle at Prague, held out strong inducements to the refugees, especially Calvinists, to settle at Mannheim, and which found a ready response through the lively interest always cherished by the refugees, in common with the English Puritans, in the strange vicissitudes of his late father, and his excellent and yet surviving mother, named in a former note as the "Queen of Bohemia." In 1652 Demarest and others among the number gathered there joined in forming a French church, the elector himself building them an edifice, which he called the Temple of Concord, because the Lutherans were also allowed to worship there.

(I) David Demarest.

(II) Jean Demarest.

(III) Peter Demarest.

(IV) James Demarest, born 1766, married Maria Westervelt.

(V) James (2), son of James (1) and Maria (Westervelt) Demarest, born 1791, married Sophia Green, daughter of Isaac Green, of Fishkill, New York. Their children: Gerherdus Langdon, born 1816, see forward. William Howard, born 1818, died 1902. John Henry, born 1820, died 1864. M. Adeline, born 1834, widow of George Alfred Miller, resides in Montclair, New Jersey.

(VI) Rev. Gerherdus Langdon, eldest son of James (2) and Sophia (Green) Demarest, was born in New York City, December 13, 1816. Those were the days of the bow and arrow, tomahawk, flint, lock musket, ox team, spinning wheel, and where the now richly productive farms of a score of states were nothing but trackless wastes of swamp, forest or waving grass. He attended the public and high schools of his native city, and in 1824, when lacking three months of his eighth birthday, was attending a school located at Burroughs and Hudson streets, the former now being called Grove street, conducted by Shepherd Johnston, schoolmaster, when General Marquis de Lafayette was making his tour through this country. The teacher prepared an address of welcome and Gerherdus L. Demarest was the selected pupil to present the general with the address; this was one of the events of his life. After his course in the high school in New York City, he acquired considerable literary knowledge from books, being always a great reader, and although now (1907) past his ninetieth milestone he keeps abreast with the times, and many of the younger men in his profession seek his counsel and advice. His first employment was in the book store of Harper & Brothers, New York, where he began work as an apprentice, was promoted to clerk, holding the position for many years, and finally to confidential clerk. He was engaged in this service for twenty-two years; this was a school in itself, and his knowledge of books is necessarily above the average.

In 1854 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in the book business, temporarily, and while residing there edited the Universalist paper. In 1865 he returned to his native city, New York, to

take charge of the Second Universalist Church, succeeding Dr. Sawyer who was then pastor, and remained until 1867. He served the Universalist Church in Milford, Massachusetts, from 1867 to 1872. In the latter year he came to Manchester, New Hampshire, and succeeded Rev. Thomas Borden as pastor of the Universalist Church, from which he resigned in January, 1875. He has a remarkable record, having served as secretary of the general convention of the Universalist Church from 1877 to 1905 and having never missed a convention or a meeting of the board of trustees up to the time of his retirement, 1905. He has travelled extensively, covering over two hundred and fifty thousand miles through the United States and Canada in the interests of the church. He has contributed many articles of note to the *Sunday School Helper*, of which he was an editor for ten years during his incumbency as general secretary. Upon his resignation as general secretary the convention to a man voted that the venerable pastor be elected secretary emeritus (which was carried). The Universalists general convention was incorporated in 1866 and met annually, but since 1889 bi-ennial reports contain the proceedings. In early youth he became a member of the Second Universalist Church of New York City. His strict adherence to duty, his genial and sunny disposition, together with his knowledge of rhetoric and his keen perception of church government, has endeared him to the fraternity as a whole and it is the consensus of opinion that he possesses the keenest and brightest mind for remembering dates and events of proceedings from one convention to another, he having a ready reply for any question that comes up. He is a man of methodical habits, a good counselor and by his keen foresight into church matters is considered an authority on Universalism. As a historian he ranks well, and as a writer, for accuracy combined with literary skill, his fame will stand as a memorial to his honored name, which will appear in the annals of the state and nation. Since 1872 Rev. Mr. Demarest has made his home in Manchester, New Hampshire.

In March, 1875, after his resignation in Manchester, having a Sunday free, he accepted an invitation to occupy the pulpit of the Universalist parish in Nottingham, New Hampshire, for that day. This was the beginning of a series of services, on Sundays free from any convention work, for fifteen and one-half years, and numbering two hundred and forty-eight, more or less irregularly, the remaining Sundays being supplied by others. Afterward a series of pastors, Rev. Anthony Bilkovsky, Rev. Allen Brown and Rev. Ira D. Morrison, regularly served the people, the last still continuing. In 1881, during his service, a new church was erected, costing \$2,300.

Rev. Mr. Demarest married, in New York City, February 11, 1839, Eliza C. Wittenberg, who died in 1902. Their children: Pauline, married Malcolm Bradley and resides with her venerable father. Emma, wife of George C. James, resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. Viola, deceased. Clarence, unmarried, a man of wide knowledge and extensive reading, ably

assisted his father in all his labors as general secretary, and takes a deep interest in the work of the Universalist Church. Mortimer, deceased.

The persons of this name (which is somewhat varied in its orthography) are believed to be descended from one ancestor who resided in the north of England at the time of the American Revolution and after. The family of Albin is not numerous as compared with some which were settled in America in early colonial times, but it includes a large proportion of prominent men, especially lawyers, several of whom bear the christian name John. The family tradition which there is good reason to believe is true, is that John, William, and James Albin, brothers, came from England to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Their descendants are numerous in Virginia, Kansas, Washington, New York, and in parts of New England.

(I) William Albin settled in Randolph, Vermont, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, dying there in 1850 or soon after, at the age of eighty years. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion an Episcopalian, very strictly conforming to the tenets and customs of that denomination. Many of his descendants are of the same religious faith. He married Jane Whateley, and they were the parents of five children: Sally, the eldest, married William Washburn; Mary, who lived to an advanced age, died unmarried on the old homestead; John, mentioned below; William, married Judith White; Susan, died unmarried at the old home.

(II) John, son of William and Jane (Whateley) Albin, born at Randolph October 3, 1806, received a better education than was usual there at that time. For several years after attaining his majority he resided in Randolph, and was engaged in farming. In the later thirties he came to New Hampshire and established a freight line between Laconia, New Hampshire, and Boston, Massachusetts, employing several teams of six or eight horses, and doing a large business in transporting to Boston such articles as were manufactured in New Hampshire, and returning with loads of dry goods, groceries, and such other articles as were required to be brought from the metropolis. This was before the days of steam traction in this state, and the advent of the railroad in 1842 was the end of this business. About 1844 he settled in Bow, where he remained until about 1857, when he removed to Concord, and remained until 1868 or thereabouts. In 1869 he was living in Henniker, where he died as the result of an accident in October of that year. Mr. Albin was an active and energetic business man, a firm and true friend, and a generous, public-spirited citizen. He and his family were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In his early years he was a Whig in politics, and on the dissolution of the Whig party he became a member of the Know-nothing party, which was, in a measure, the successor of the Whig party. In him Americanism was a fundamental principle, and a progress in politics a necessity. He was a pioneer Republican and

voted for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for president. When the anti-slavery agitation developed into a political creed he became an ardent abolitionist, and was always ready to work or to contribute money for the success of the party of freedom. He was married, July 15, 1839, to Emily White, born in Bow, July 18, 1816, died January 30, 1881, daughter of David and Betsy (Carter) White, the father being a prominent citizen of Bow, a justice of the peace, and who often sat as a magistrate. (See David White III). The children by this marriage were: John H., mentioned below; Lizzie W., married R. A. Northcutt, a union soldier in the war of the rebellion, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and was father of Lieutenant-Governor Northcott, of Illinois, and Charles Fremont, who died at the age of eighteen months.

(III) John Henry, eldest child of John and Emily (White) Albin, was born at West Randolph, Vermont, October 17, 1843. He obtained his primary education in the public schools of Concord, New Hampshire, preparing for college in the high school. In 1864 he matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1864 in a class of sixty-four students. Three years later his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Ira A. Eastman, of Concord, who was a prominent lawyer and at one time one of the judges of the supreme court. In October, 1867, Mr. Albin was admitted to the bar, and in April, 1868, became a partner of Judge Eastman. In December of the same year Samuel B. Page, Esq., removed from Warren, and became a member of the firm. These gentlemen constituted one of the leading law firms of the state, and had a large and lucrative practice. In 1874 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Albin became the associate of Hon. Mason W. Tappan. This relation was broken by the appointment of Mr. Tappan to the position of attorney general of the state; but upon the repeal of the statute which prevented the attorney general from practice in cases in which the state was not a party, it was renewed. Mr. Albin subsequently formed a partnership with Nathaniel E. Martin, which existed under the firm name of Albin & Martin until it was dissolved, January 1, 1899; and since that time Mr. Albin has continued alone and enjoyed a very large practice.

A stalwart Republican from boyhood, Mr. Albin has been three times elected to the legislature, where he was an efficient public servant and an acknowledged leader of his party. He was a member from Concord in 1872-1873, and during the first term served upon the judiciary committee, and in the latter year was chairman of the committee on railroads. In 1875 he took up his residence in Henniker, but continued his law business in Concord. He was elected to represent the town in the legislature of 1876, and served during that session as a member of the judiciary committee and of several important special committees he was made chairman.

Mr. Albin has been extensively engaged in the development and management of steam and electric



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J. H. Albee

roads in New England. He is president and a director of the Sullivan County Railroad of New Hampshire; director of the Connecticut River Railroad, a Massachusetts and New Hampshire corporation; and a director of the Vermont Valley Railroad in Vermont. He was president and principal owner of the Concord Street Railway, now the property of the Boston and Maine Railroad. This property he largely extended and improved. Soon after passing his thirtieth year Mr. Albin became a member of Rumford Lodge, No. 46. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but subsequently transferred his membership to White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, of Concord. He was one of the founders of Crescent Lodge No. 60, of Henniker, during his residence there. From his initiation to the present time he has taken a deep interest in the order to whose development and progress he has greatly contributed. After filling the chairs in the subordinate lodge he was made representative to the grand lodge, and afterward filled successively the official positions in the grand lodge of this jurisdiction, and at its annual session in 1879 was elected grandmaster. In September, 1881, he represented the grand lodge in the sovereign grand lodge at its session in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was a member of that body for several subsequent sessions, being a part of the time representative of the grand encampment. During a portion of this time he was grand warden of the sovereign grand lodge. At the session held in Cincinnati in September, 1881, a committee consisting of five members was appointed to prepare a degree for uniformed patriarchs. The onerous duty of preparing the work fell upon Mr. Albin, and was performed conscientiously and well. He reported a degree which the committee accepted, and which was unanimously adopted by the sovereign grand lodge at its session in Baltimore in the following year. This committee was continued until the next session of the grand body, held at Providence, Rhode Island, in September, 1883, when it was discharged. At the September session of 1884, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Albin was made chairman of the committee of the patriarchal branch of the order, and at the same session a special committee was appointed for the purpose of making any revision that might be deemed necessary, so far as that degree was concerned; and also to report such legislation as might be necessary to carry it into full effect. Mr. Albin and two other were appointed on this committee, of which Mr. Albin was chairman, with instructions to report at the session of the sovereign grand lodge at Baltimore, Maryland, in September, 1885. Mr. Albin was one of the founders of the Odd Fellows' Home of New Hampshire, and served as one of its trustees until 1904, when he resigned.

For many years Mr. Albin owned a farm in Henniker, which he often visited to recuperate from the fatigues incidental to an arduous professional life, by engaging in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Albin entered the profession of law equipped with a first class literary and legal education, a strong, well balanced mind, good habits and good morals. He has always been an active and industrious student,

a keen observer, a person of quick action and good judgment, whom years of close application to the various features of his business have placed in the front rank of his profession in the state of New Hampshire. His breadth of comprehension and trained executive ability have made his success in matters relating to railroads equal to that which has attended his legal practice. In fraternal affairs the conjunction of circumstances and ability have given him opportunities to render great and lasting services to a great and constantly growing body of men, banded together for good, and his faithful discharge of his duties has brought him well merited official positions and honors. His professional ability and standing, genial disposition and magnetic personality make him a favorite wherever he is known.

Mr. Albin married, September 5, 1872, Georgia A. Modica, born in Henniker, August 5, 1847, died July 31, 1902, daughter of Joseph and Achsa (Far-rar) Modica, of Henniker. She died at the age of fifty-five years, after a useful and beautiful life, leaving two children: Henry A., born February 5, 1875; and Edith G., August 5, 1878, both single. The son took a four years course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at its completion became superintendent of the Concord Street Railway. When this became the property of the Boston and Maine Railroad he was made assistant superintendent of the Concord division of that system, which position he still holds.

The name of Morris is an ancient and honorable one in America. The seventeenth century settlers of this family located chiefly in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, where their descendants are numerous to this day. The present branch which contains the most famous members of all, is not related to any of these early immigrants, so far as can be ascertained. The founder of this line, whose renown sheds such lustre upon the name, and whose service to his country during the Revolution should be held in grateful remembrance by every American, came directly from England.

(1) Robert Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the financier of the Revolution, was born in Liverpool, England, January 20, 1734. In 1747 he came to America with his father, and entered the counting-house of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia. The progress of young Morris was rapid, and in time he became a leading merchant of that city. He early espoused the patriot cause. He opposed the Stamp Act, and in 1775 was a delegate to the Continental congress. He was one of the signers of the Declaration. His great service was the financial aid that he offered the struggling republic. In 1780 he raised one million, four hundred thousand dollars, an enormous sum for those times, to aid General Washington. He organized the Bank of North America in 1781, in 1787 was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and was elected to the first United States senate. On March 2, 1769, Robert Morris married Mary White, only daughter of Thomas

White and his second wife formerly Mrs. Newman. Thomas White came to this country from London, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. His only son, William White, the younger brother of Mary (White) Morris, became the second bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. Mary (White) Morris was a woman of beautiful character as well as of great personal charm and loveliness. When her husband's personal affairs became embarrassed during his later years, and he had reason to mourn the ingratitude of republics, she showed herself a most devoted wife, and her strength of character and good judgment did much to repair their fallen fortunes. Robert and Mary (White) Morris had seven children: Robert (2), born in December, 1769; Thomas, whose sketch follows; William, August, 1772; Hetty, July, 1774; Charles, July, 1777; Maria, April, 1779; and Henry, July, 1784. Hetty Morris was the first of the children to marry. In 1795 she became the wife of James Marshall, of Virginia, younger brother of Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia. Robert Morris at one time owned more ships and more land than any other man in the United States, but his lavish hospitality, which made his home the social capital of the country, and a too sanguine belief in the rapid development of wild lands, led him into financial difficulties, and he died in comparative poverty. His history is one of the most romantic of our early days, and the lessons to be drawn from it are impressive. Robert Morris died at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806. His widow outlived him many years, and was one of the people especially honored by Lafayette when he visited this country in 1825.

(11) Thomas, second son and child of Robert and Mary (White) Morris, was born February 26, 1771, probably in Philadelphia. With his elder brother Robert he was educated in Europe, being sent thither in October, 1781, with letters to all the distinguished men of the day. His father was desirous of giving his sons the best advantages, because he had always keenly felt his own early lack, particularly in legal knowledge. Robert and Thomas both became lawyers, and were a source of great help to their father in handling his vast interests. He seems to have placed special reliance upon Thomas. The latter made a successful negotiation with the Indians in western New York, where Robert Morris owned great tracts of territory. This transaction brought Thomas into prominence before the whole country. Thomas Morris was a member of the bar in New York City, and at one time was United States marshal for the southern district of the state of New York. Thomas Morris married Sarah Kane, of New York, and they had eight children: Mary, Robert, Henry W., Harriet, Emily, Charles, Sally and Caroline Julia. Henry W. Morris, the third child, entered the navy in 1819, and became a commodore during the Civil war. He commanded the "Pensacola," which joined the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and played a brilliant part in the attack upon Forts

Jackson and Saint Philip. Commodore Henry W. Morris died in New York City, August 14, 1863.

(III) Caroline Julia, fifth daughter and youngest child of Thomas and Sarah (Kane) Morris, was born in Canandaigua, New York, in 1814. In 1837 she married John Stark, born Samuel Newell (2), who was adopted and reared by his maternal grandfather, Major Caleb Stark, of Dunbarton. (See Stark V). She died in Winchester, Massachusetts, in 1889.

New Hampshire owes much of the high GREGG moral character as well as the energy and industry of her citizens to the Scotch-Irish blood, which became identified with the state in 1719 and thereafter. The descendants of the hardy pioneers of Londonderry and vicinity have been and are identified with every leading line of industry since that time.

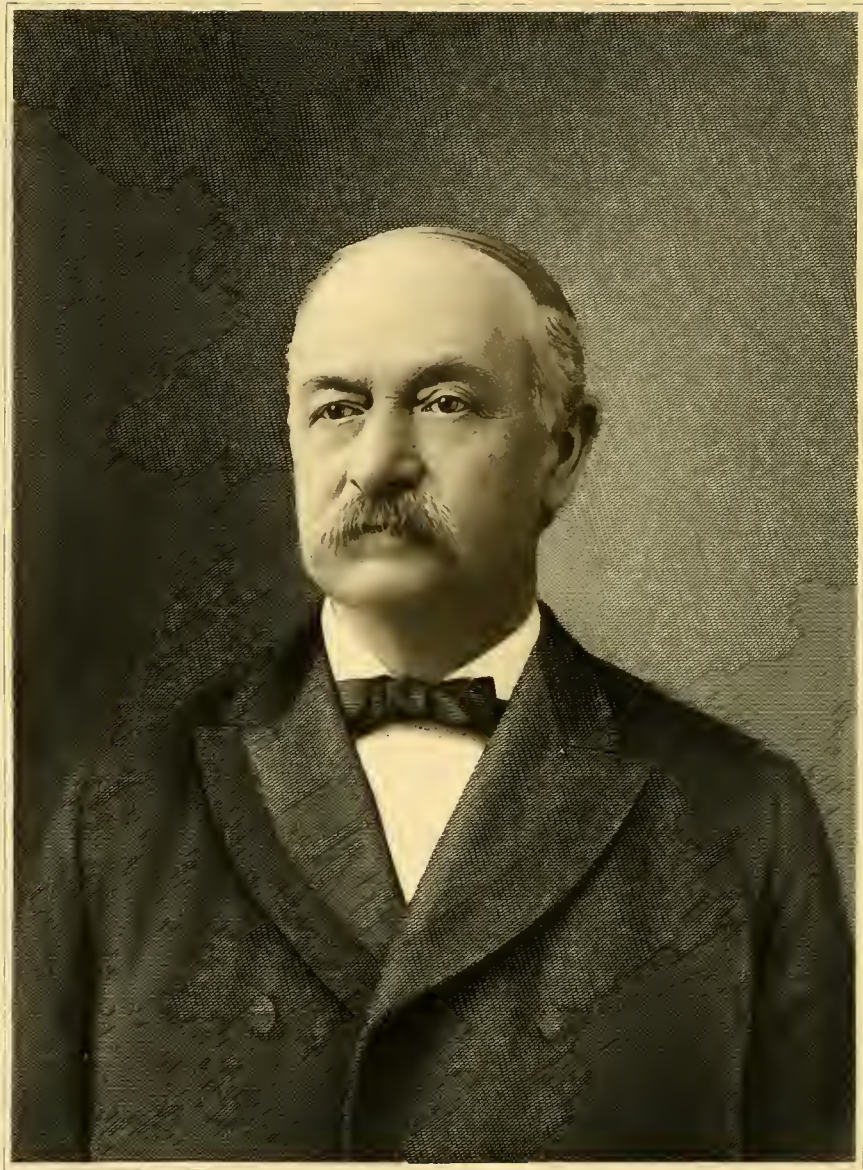
(1) Captain James Gregg was one of the first sixteen settlers in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He was born about 1670, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and was twenty years old when his parents removed to northern Ireland. The family settled in the county of Antrim and in the parish of Mulasky. Young Gregg had been apprenticed at the age of fourteen years to learn the tailor's trade, and had just completed his engagement when he removed to Ireland. There he immediately commenced business and was very actively employed. At that time most of the best apparel worn by ladies was made by tailors. One day Miss Janette Cargill came to his shop and ordered her wedding dress. In speaking of this incident, the *Nashua Gazette* of more than fifty years ago says: "When she came into the shop he recognized her as a person he had seen, but had no particular acquaintance with her; he saw at once that she was a very beautiful and interesting person, and had a most captivating smile on her countenance, and at the same time discovered that there was a shade of melancholy which plainly told that some unseen affliction was preying upon her mind."

"After taking her measure and receiving her instructions, she very politely bade him adieu, and turned to go out of the door when he spoke to her in a tremulous tone of voice, and said, 'My dear friend, I am almost tempted to envy Mr. Lindsey his happiness.'"

"This unexpected salutation came upon her like a shock of electricity, and suddenly an effusion of tears burst from her eyes, while the tumult in her bosom choked her utterance, and she was silent a few moments until her emotion had somewhat subsided."

"At length she mustered fortitude enough to reply, and said, 'My dear friend, if I could have my wishes realized. Mr. Lindsey would be the envious man, and you would be the person envied.' This modest reply was too plain to be misunderstood, and it broke the ice at once and opened the way for a full explanation."

"Then they conversed freely on the subject, when she told him her story very candidly, and said to



David A. Gregg

him, 'I am now published to Mr. Lindsey, an old gentleman who is said to be respectable; he is three score and ten and I am only eighteen. My father, Mr. Cargill, is under pecuniary embarrassment, and is indebted to Mr. Lindsey to a large amount, and he has taken advantage of this circumstance to induce me to accept his hand. My parents are intimidated, and see no way to extricate themselves from this situation but by consenting to an unhallowed connection.'

"Consequently they had been worried with their pressed circumstances, I have, with painful reluctance, given my consent. And now, my dear friend, if you feel willing to relieve me from my deplorable situation, with honor both to yourself and me, I will cheerfully consent to any measures which you may think proper."

"The result of this interview was the firm agreement to elope under cover of evening shadows, and have the marriage performed by a curate in a neighboring parish, which was done to their mutual joy and satisfaction."

"Mr. Gregg and his young wife settled in the parish of Mausky, where he pursued his business to good advantage; went extensively into the business of bleaching linen cloth, and in the course of a few years accumulated a handsome property."

"In the year 1718 Mr. Gregg, in company with fifteen families from the same place, embarked on board a vessel commanded by Captain Crowningshield, of Salem, bound for America. They landed late in the season at Casco Bay, where they tarried the winter, and in the month of April came to Nutfield, now Derry, where they made a permanent settlement.

Captain Gregg and wife were among those who passed the winter of 1718 and 19 at Cape Elizabeth, where they endured much of privation and distress. As he was possessed of means, he was able and very efficient in aiding and encouraging his fellow emigrants. He subsequently received a captain's commission, and commanded the first company of soldiers raised in Londonderry. The children of Captain James and Janette (Cargill) Gregg were: William, John, Samuel, Thomas and Elizabeth. As each of the first two of these had a son Hugh, it is impossible to determine positively which was the father of the one completing this line beginning with the next generation.

(III) Hugh, son of John and Agnes (Rankin) Gregg, was born in Londonderry, and died in New Boston, where his life was spent on a farm. He married Sarah Leslie, a sister of the wife of Deacon James Ferson. They had sons: James, Alexander, Lesley, Reuben and Samuel, and five daughters.

(IV) James, eldest son of Hugh and Sarah (Leslie) Gregg, was born on the paternal homestead in New Boston. He was a farmer and a leading citizen in the town. He married Janet Collins, and they had seven children.

(V) Joseph, son of James and Janet (Collins) Gregg, was born in New Boston, December 11, 1777, died September 9, 1854, aged seventy-six years, eight months and twenty-eight days. His wife died aged seventy-six years, eight months and twenty-

three days. He built the mills at New Boston, and operated them until his death, doing an extensive business in lumbering. He married Jane M. Moore, of New Boston, and they were the parents of Jennett, David, John, James, Daniel, Jane, Leticia, Margaret. (Mention of Daniel and descendants forms a part of this article).

(VI) David Gregg, son of Joseph and Jane M. (Moore) Gregg, was born in New Boston, June 18, 1816, and died January 31, 1880. His education was received in the common and high schools. He was a merchant, lumberman, and manufacturer. His success in business made him a leading citizen, and he was elected to various town offices, was a captain in the militia and served four terms in the legislature. In politics he was a Democrat. He was not a church member, but attended the Presbyterian Church. He married Harriet Atwood Todd, who was born in New Boston, September 14, 1818. She was a descendant in the fifth generation from the immigrant, James Todd, one of the original proprietors of Londonderry. Her ancestry was all Scotch. Their children were: David A., born March 22, 1841; Margaret R., February 3, 1844; Mary Caroline, May 6, 1845; Harriet Jane, August 10, 1846; all born in New Boston.

(VII) David Almus, first son of David and Harriet Atwood (Todd) Gregg, was born in New Boston, March 22, 1841, and educated in the public schools and at the academy at New London. In September, 1859, he became a partner with his father in the grain and grocery business at Wilton, New Hampshire, under the firm name of D. Gregg & Company. This relation continued until 1872. In the year 1870 David Gregg decided that Nashua was the best shipping point in New Hampshire, and bought land below Crown Hill at the Junction, and there the father and son and W. W. Hoyt, under the firm name of Gregg, Hoyt & Company, built the present main building of their establishment in 1871, and engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash, and blinds. The following year Mr. Hoyt retired, and David Gregg and David A. Gregg, under the firm name of Gregg & Son, continued the business. David Gregg died in 1880, and then his son-in-law, George S. Neville, became a partner. In 1882 W. A. Gregg, son of David A. Gregg, was admitted to the firm. In 1883 Mr. Neville died, and the Greggs, father and son, continued the business under the old firm of Gregg & Son. In 1894 O. S. Hussey and L. G. Neville, the latter a son of George S. Neville, deceased, became members of the company. Under able management this firm has become the leading establishment of the kind in New England. The buildings are of brick, three-story and basement, 150 feet by 50 feet, with engine house, dryhouses, etc., outside. In 1886 a large store house with rooms for glazing, painting, and marbleizing was added to the plant, and in 1891 the mill proper was extended by an addition of twenty-feet on its south side. The company now employs about one hundred and fifty hands, has a pay roll of \$55,000 annually, consumes annually 5,000,000 feet of lumber, and turns out products of the value of \$250,000.

Mr. Gregg was elected director of the Indian Head National Bank in 1887, and has been its president since 1892. At different times he has been director in various corporations, both in Nashua and elsewhere. The members of the Gregg family of this article have been connected with the manufacture of lumber and lumber products for several generations, and almost invariably have been men of considerable property. Mr. Gregg has the distinguishing traits of his ancestors: fearlessness, honesty, modesty, untiring industry, shrewdness, foresightedness, and great executive ability. To the town of Wilton, where he spent his early manhood, he recently presented a beautiful library building; and also gave to the Masonic Lodge, of which he is a member, in the same town, a handsome and finely equipped temple. Mr. Gregg has always been a great lover of rod and gun, and when not engaged in business pursuits spends much time following his favorite sport. In politics he is a Democrat, and at the age of twenty-one was elected town clerk of Wilton. As a young man he was active in political affairs. Up to the time of his election as clerk the town had been strongly Republican, but the town has since become Democratic, and has so remained ever since. In 1874 he was elected representative to the legislature from Wilton, and in 1889 was elected to the senate from Nashua. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wilton.

Mr. Gregg married (first), in New Boston, Harriet Jane Wheeler, who was born at Bradford, New Hampshire, January 2, 1840, daughter of Elisha and Lydia W. (Cheeney) Wheeler, of Francistown. She died February 15, 1881. He married (second), May 8, 1881, Ella Cora Fox, who was born in New Boston, August 22, 1861, daughter of George G. and Mary L. (Wheeler) Fox, of New Boston. By the first wife there were two children: Margaret Lula and William A. The children by the second wife are: Harry A., Eva A., Lucile, and baby; the latter died in infancy.

(VI) Daniel, youngest son of Joseph and Jane M. (Moore) Gregg, was born in New Boston, July 15, 1823, and died in New Boston, April 2, 1893, near the close of his seventieth year. His education was acquired in the public schools, and he spent considerable time in early life as a teacher. He resided on the ancestral homestead, and was a prosperous farmer and lumberer. He was a Democrat in politics, a Congregationalist in religion, and a highly moral and respected citizen. He held several town offices, and was the representative of New Boston in the general court one term. He was married September 20, 1849, at Deerfield, New Hampshire, to H. Augusta Young, who was born in Deerfield, May 25, 1829, and died in New Boston, January 30, 1867, in her thirty-eighth year. She was the daughter of James and Hannah (Winslow) Young, of Deerfield, of Scotch and English descent. The children of this marriage were: Flora, who married William H. Philbrick; and Harlan, whose sketch follows.

(VII) Harlan, only son of Daniel and H. Augusta (Young) Gregg, was born on the old home-

stead, in New Boston, March 2, 1855. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1876 entered the employ of Gregg & Son, manufacturers of Nashua, where he took the position of bookkeeper. He remained there until the fall of 1879. After spending the following winter in New Boston, he returned to Nashua in the spring, and became bookkeeper, and later superintendent for Cross & Tolles, and remained with them until 1891. He then engaged in the lumber and mill business on his own account, continuing with success until 1900, and then resumed the position of superintendent for Cross & Tolles (now J. H. Tolles & Company), and at the same time having interests in some other lumber and mill business. Mr. Gregg still continues as the efficient superintendent for J. H. Tolles & Company. In politics he is an Independent, voting for the candidate whom he believes will best discharge the duties of the office. He wishes no position in politics for himself, and seldom fills one, or takes any part in public affairs. He was a member of the old Nashua City Guard; and is now a member of Pennichuck Lodge, No. 44, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Wattahonack Lodge of the New England Order of Protection, and Merrimack River Commandery, United Order of the Golden Cross. He married, November 8, 1878, in Hudson, Carrie A. Batchelder, who was born in Hudson, October 22, 1858, daughter of Mark and Lydia (Steele) Batchelder, of Hudson. She died July 9, 1906. (See Batchelder X).

This name is found in Plymouth, SHURTLEFF Massachusetts, fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and is prominently identified with the management of affairs there for a long period. In the records of Plymouth the name has various spellings, such as Shurtleff, Shurtley, Shurtlif, etc. It first appears in England as Chiercliffe, then Chyrecliffe, Shiercliffe, and finally Shurtleff. A grandson of the American progenitor adopted the present form, which is generally in use by the family.

(I) William Shurtleff, in his youth, came to Plymouth before 1635, from Ecclesfield, a village of Yorkshire, about five miles from Sheffield, England, and twenty miles from Scrooby the early gathering place of the Pilgrims before they went to Holland. In this village, at a seat called Whitley Hall, resided the only family of the name that can be found before its appearance in America. By occupation William Shurtleff was a carpenter, and he appears in the Plymouth records as "surveyor of highwaies" and constable. In 1643 he was enrolled among those required to give military service to the colony. He was killed by a stroke of lightning at Marshfield, June 23, 1666. He was married October 18, 1655, to Elizabeth Lettice, who was born about 1636, in England, a daughter of Thomas and Ann Lettice. She survived her husband over twenty-seven years, and died October 31, 1693, in Swansea, Massachusetts. They had three sons, William, Thomas and Abiel, the last born within a few days after the death of his father.

(II) William (2), eldest son of William (1)

and Elizabeth (Lettice) Shurtleff, was born 1657, in Plymouth, was a prominent citizen of the town and died there February 4, 1730. He was enrolled as a freeman, May 27, 1681, and was surveyor of high-ways in 1684. He was chosen August 30, 1686, to serve at the court of assistants, and was constable in 1689. He was selectman in 1692-93-94-95, 1698-99 and 1700-01. He was representative at the general court in 1694, was assessor in the same year, and town treasurer in 1695-96-97 and 1700. At various town meetings in 1695 he was appointed on important committees, among them one for making the province rate and one of six men to draw agreements "as may be of use to defend the Towns Right on the North sid of the Towne." On December 16 of that year he was granted, with Ephraim Coole, "30 foot of land square" by the waterside, on which to build a "wharfe." In March, 1697, he was one of a committee to settle the ranges, and in September following he was chosen as one of a committee "to treat with Middlebery agents Respecting the Rainge between the towne" and certain purchasers of land. In 1698 he was on a committee to call a minister, and in 1699 to care for and defend the commons. In 1700 he was made a surveyor of bounds, and from that time on the land records bear his name on every page, in establishing the location of real estate. In 1701 he was called "leftenant," and in October of that year received a grant of "Meadow or Meadoish Ground." *The Shurtleff House*, built by him in Plymouth before 1698 at the corner of Leyden and Market streets, was removed in 1883 to the lot adjoining the Drew Block on Market street. His headstone in the first burying ground of the Pilgrims on Cole's Hill bears this inscription: "Here lyes ye body of Captn William Shurtleff who Deed Febr'y the 4th 1729-30 In the 72d year of his age." His wife, Susannah, was a daughter of Barnabas Lothrop, son of Rev. John Lothrop, of Barnstable, and Susannah (Clark) Lothrop, granddaughter of Thomas Clark, of Plymouth. She was born February 28, 1664, in Barnstable, and died August 9, 1726, in Plympton. Their children were: Jabez, Thomas, William, John, Susannah, Barnabas, Ichabod, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Samuel, Abigail, born in Plymouth; and Nathaniel, born 1707 in Plympton.

(III) John, fourth son and child of William (2) and Susannah (Lothrop) Shurtleff, was born June 6, 1693, in Plymouth, and was a farmer in Plympton. He was married March 23, 1727, in Plympton, to Sarah (Lucas) Carver, widow of John Carver and daughter of Benoni and Repentance Lucas. His children were: Susannah, William and Benoni (twins), Mary and Lothrop. He removed in 1740 to Hebron, Connecticut, whence he went in 1748 to Bolton, same colony, and died in East Haddam, Connecticut, about 1783. His son William was the father of Rev. Roswell Shurtleff, D. D., a distinguished divine and professor of Dartmouth College. He died in Connecticut, about 1783.

(IV) Lothrop, youngest child of John and Sarah (Lucas) (Carver) Shurtleff, was born December 21, 1735, in Plympton, lived many years in Tolland, Connecticut, and died April 1, 1810, in

Compton, Canada, whither he went in old age with his son. He was married November 15, 1764, to Submit Terry, who was born January 18, 1740, in Enfield, Connecticut, a descendant of one of the oldest families of that town, and died December 18, 1815, in Compton. Their children, were: Submit, Mary, Asaph, Asenath, Amos and Hannah.

(V) Asaph, elder son and third child of Lothrop and Submit (Terry) Shurtleff, was born January 23, 1770, and settled in Chelsea, Vermont. About 1808 he moved to Compton, Canada, where he died September 8, 1835. He was a farmer. His wife, Rachel Ann, was a daughter of Joshua Booth and Lydia (Dennison) Elderkin, of Tolland. They were the parents of eight children, namely: Lothrop, Joshua, Hannah, Asaph, Submit, Ann Jane, Elderkin and Nelson.

(VI) Dr. Lothrop Shurtleff, eldest son of Asaph and Rachel A. (Elderkin) Shurtleff, was born December 8, 1798, in Chelsea, Vermont, and died March 16, 1862, in Hatley, province of Quebec. He studied medicine in Hatley and practiced in Sherbrooke and Hatley. He was married December 22, 1819, to Ruth Atwood Little, who was of the seventh generation in America, born September 24, 1797, in Deering, New Hampshire. (See Little, VI).

(VII) Dr. Solon Shurtleff, son of Dr. Lothrop and Ruth A. (Little) Shurtleff, was born May 24, 1824, in Sherbrooke, Canada, and was educated in the public schools. He began life as a teacher and continued in that occupation several years. During this time he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. Colby, of Stanstead, Canada, and in 1848 removed to Cato, Cayuga county, New York; subsequently to Wolcott, Wayne county, and meanwhile studied medicine at the Geneva Medical College, from which he received his degree in June, 1853. His first two years of medical practice were in Hatley, Canada. He then went to Bourbon county, Kentucky, and was engaged for several years in teaching. Returning to Hatley in 1859, he continued in practice of medicine until failing health compelled him to abandon it in 1870, when he went to California and died February 19, 1871, near Nevada City. He was married September 28, 1848, to Rebecca Johnson, daughter of Zaccheus and Laura Johnson. She was born January 20, 1825, in Hatley, and died September 16, 1886, at Somerville, Massachusetts. They had three children, Amos Johnson, Laura H. and Fremont Elderkin. The daughter is the wife of Wright B. LeBaron, residing in Sherbrooke, Canada. The great-grandfather of Rebecca Johnson was Jonathan Johnson (1), a native of England, who came to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Amherst, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Bates. Their children were: David, Deliah, Jonathan and Sarah. Jonathan Johnson (2), was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was captured by the Indians and held a prisoner by the British. (Hubbard's History of Stanstead County, p. 62. Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War, Vol. VIII, p. 851). He settled in Hatley, Canada, in 1802, and died in 1830. His children by his second wife, Susanna (Hale) Johnson, were: Zaccheus,

Esther, Arthur, Eliza and Abel Boynton. His wife died in 1834. Zaccheus Johnson was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, July 9, 1793, and married Laura Hovey, whose birth was the first that occurred in Hatley. She was born July 9, 1795. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Simmons) Hovey, natives of Connecticut. Ebenezer Hovey lived several years at Charlotte, Vermont, and was the earliest of the pioneers of the settlement in Hatley (1793). Zaccheus Johnson died September 24, 1834. His wife died September 22, 1873. Their children were Zaccheus Hale, Laura Jane, Sarah A., Rebecca, Jonathan, William Edwin and John H.

(VIII) Amos Johnson Shurtleff, elder son of Dr. Solon and Rebecca (Johnson) Shurtleff, was born July 13, 1849, at Cato, New York. He acquired his education in the public schools and academy at Hatley, and at St. Francis College, in Richmond, Canada, and pursued the study of law in the office of Nathaniel T. Sheafe, Esq., of Derby Line, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and immediately began practice at South Troy, Vermont, where he remained three years. Removing to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in 1876, he continued practice there, and was also court stenographer from 1877 to 1881. In the year last named, Mr. Shurtleff became a resident of Concord, this state, where he has since remained. Upon his arrival he formed a partnership with Hon. John H. Albin, which was terminated a year later by the appointment of Mr. Shurtleff as clerk of the supreme court for Merrimack county. He continued in that office until the reorganization of the courts in 1901, and since then has been clerk of the supreme court of the state, and clerk of the superior court for the county. He is a member of the South Congregational Church. In 1882 he was made a member of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Concord. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Shurtleff was married March 29, 1882, to Louise Diantha Robinson, daughter of James Clark and Mary Jane (Thompson) Robinson, of Swanton, Vermont. She was born July 8, 1858, in Highgate, Vermont, and is a lineal descendant of Samuel Robinson, the founder of Bennington, Vermont, being of the eighth American generation. Mr. and Mrs. Shurtleff have two children, namely: Harold Robert and Elizabeth. The former, born January 6, 1883, is at Harvard University, class of 1906. The latter was born September 3, 1890, and is a student in the Concord high school.

The ancestry of Mrs. Amos J. Shurtleff is traced as follows:

(I) William Robinson, of Newton, Massachusetts, was born in England about 1640, and married (about 1767) Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cutter.

(II) Samuel, son of William and Elizabeth (Cutter) Robinson, was born 1680, and resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1707 he purchased an inn at the corner of Brattle Square and Brattle street, Cambridge, and kept it until June 13, 1721. His wife, Elizabeth (Brigham) Robinson, survived him.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Elizabeth (Brigham) Robinson, settled in Hardwick, Mas-

sachusetts, in 1735, was a captain in the old French war, and in 1748 was stationed at Fort George. Observing the character of the country traversed in this service, he resolved like many others to possess some of it. Having persuaded several of his friends and neighbors to join him, he purchased a grant of land and settled at Bennington, Vermont, in October, 1761. He was selectman, assessor and deacon of the church. In 1767 he was sent to England as a representative of one thousand petitioners to the King, to secure relief from the harassments of New York authorities, who claimed jurisdiction over that section. He sailed December 25, 1766, and secured favorable action, but did not live to enjoy its benefits. While in England he was seized with smallpox, died October 27, 1767, and was buried in the burying ground attached to Whitefield's chapel in London. His children were: Leonard, Samuel, Moses, Paul, Silas, Marcy, Sarah, David, Jonathan and Anna.

(IV) Leonard, son of Samuel Robinson, was born at Hardwick, Massachusetts, July 27, 1736, died at Swanton, Vermont, September 29, 1827. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was in the battle of Bennington. His third wife was Eunice Homes, of Dedham, Massachusetts, who was born in 1750. Their children were: Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Eunice, Hannah, Leonard, Leonard, Persis, Anna, Luther and Diantha.

(V) Joseph, son of Leonard Robinson, was born at Bennington, Vermont, April 22, 1769, and died September 3, 1814, at Swanton, Vermont. He married Rhoda Hawks, who was born January, 1774, at Bennington. Their children were: Rhoda, Joseph, Benjamin, Samantha, Samantha, Hiram, Ann, Pauline, Louisa and William.

(VI) Joseph (2), son of Joseph Robinson, was born at Bennington, Vermont, March 18, 1793, and died at Swanton, Vermont, July 19, 1855. He married Sarah Clark, of Bennington, Vermont, who was born in 1796. His children were: Diantha, James Clark and Luther.

(VII) James Clark, son of Joseph (2) Robinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, December 16, 1816, and died at Swanton, Vermont, July 26, 1874. He married, April 24, 1850, Mary Jane Thompson, who was born April 14, 1824, died September, 1898.

(VIII) Louise Diantha (Robinson) Shurtleff is their daughter. Their only other child died in infancy.

(VIII) Fremont Elderkin, son of Dr. Solon and Rebecca (Johnson) Shurtleff, was born in Hatley, province of Quebec, August 5, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884. After graduation he was for four years in the general freight office of the Boston & Lowell and Boston & Maine railroads at Boston, and was then appointed court stenographer and clerk of the United States court in New Hampshire, positions he held for nine years, during which time he was also United States commissioner. In 1900 he engaged in the practice of law in Concord and was appointed referee in bankruptcy. He has an office in Concord

and another in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Shurtleff's political faith is that of Lincoln and McKinley. He is a member of the First Congregational Church, and of Eureka Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the University Club. He married, December 24, 1885, Eunice L. Palmeter, daughter of Girden and Rhoda M. Palmeter, of Concord, Massachusetts, born in Cooper, Maine. She is a member of the Congregational Church and very active in church matters. She is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, of the Daughters of New Hampshire in Concord, and of the Appalachian Club, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Shurtleff have two children: Ernest S., born in Concord, Massachusetts, October 15, 1886; and Dorothy, born in Concord, New Hampshire, March 12, 1894.

This is one of the numerous prominent names of Welsh origin, which are found largely represented in the United States, and has been identified with progress along all lines of human endeavor from a very early period in the settlement of the American colonies. It is one of those names which originated in the Welsh system of making the possessive form of the father's name a surname and is equivalent to Richard's son. The name as a christian name is very ancient and is found among the early annals of the present English nation, and so developed into a surname along with others in very common usage. Books of heraldry give no less than seventeen distinct coats-of-arms connected with the name Richards, enough of which point back to Wales to justify the general belief that here was the original hive, from which issued the founders of illustrious families of that name in different countries of England. At Caernewick, Marioneth county, Wales, is a manor inherited by Sir Richard Richards, president of the house of lords and lord chief baron of the court of exchequer, and in the annals his ancestors, about 1550, are spoken of as the ancient possessors. They claim the privilege of bearing the identical arms of Richard of East Bagborough, in the county of Somerset. This was depicted on the tablet of Hon. James Richards, of Hartford, who died in 1680, and may be seen in an ancient manuscript in the New England Historic-Genealogical Societies' Library halved with the arms of Governor Winthrop, whose daughter married a Richards in 1692. There are at present many clergymen of the name in England and Wales, and it has long been illustrious in Europe.

(I) Edward Richards, born about 1610, 1615. American ancestor of an extensive family, was a native of Plymouth, England, and came to New England in the ship "Lion" in 1635. He resided one year in Cambridge, and then with his brother Nathaniel became one of the proprietors of Dedham, Massachusetts, whither they removed. He united with the church there in 1640, was a freeman in 1641, was elected selectman in 1646 and again in 1653, and died there June 25, 1684. He was married September 10, 1638, to Susan Hunting, daughter of Elder John Hunting, of Watertown and Dedham. His children were: Mary, John, Dorcas, Nathaniel and

Sary. (Mention of Nathaniel and descendants is a part of this article).

(II) John, eldest son and second child of Edward and Susan (Hunting) Richards, was born May 1, (baptized June 12), 1641, in Dedham, Massachusetts, in which town he lived and where he died December 21, 1688. He was received in the church at Dedham in 1667, and subscribed to the freeman's oath in 1670. He was married August 1, 1672, to Mary Colburn, who was born November 21, 1650, and died December 17, 1685. She was a daughter of Nathaniel and Priscilla (Clark) Colburn. Their children were: John, Mary, Hannah, Deborah, Johanna, Susannah and Samuel.

(III) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Mary (Colburn) Richards, was born May 20, 1673, and lived in Dedham, where he died January 26, 1719. He married Judith Fairbanks, who was born November 21, 1673, and died in 1744. He made his will January 25, 1817, in which he disposed of two negro slaves. His children were: John, Joseph, Timothy and Samuel.

(IV) John (3), son of John (2) and Judith (Fairbanks) Richards, was born June 12, 1698, and died October 25, 1772, in Dedham. He was married June 5, 1772, to Abigail Avery, who was born May 8, 1699, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Lane) Avery. They resided in Dedham. Their children were: John, Edward, Nathan, Job, Abiathar, Abel and Nabby.

(V) Abiathar, fifth son and child of John (3) and Abigail (Avery) Richards, was born 1730, in Dedham, and was an active and respected citizen of that town, where he died September 30, 1803. He served three enlistments in the Revolutionary war. He was married in Dedham, May 31, 1753, to Elizabeth Richards, who was born November 9, (baptized November 16) 1730, in that town, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Metcalf) Richards (mentioned in this article). They united with the church in Dedham, February 24, 1754. Mrs. Richards died August 3, 1814, and their headstones are found in the First Parish cemetery. Their children were: Abiathar, Elizabeth, Hannah, Nabby, Lucy, Silvanus, Jesse, Luther and Eliphalet.

(VI) Silvanus, second son and sixth child of Abiathar and Elizabeth (Richards) Richards, was born October 16, 1765, in Dedham, and was baptized on the twenty-fourth of the following month in that town. He removed to Newport about the close of the eighteenth century, and settled in the western part of that town, where he kept a tavern and was at one time one of the largest landholders and taxpayers in the town. He also owned and operated the Buell tavern in Newport Village, and died there March 5, 1837. He was married in Dedham, by Rev. Joseph Grafton, November 13, 1788, to Lucy Richardson, who was born March 24, 1769, and died April, 1822. She was a daughter of Deacon Jeremiah and Dorcas Richardson, of Newton, Massachusetts. Their children were: Leonard, Seth, Abiathar and Silvanus.

(VII) Captain Seth, second son and child of Silvanus and Lucy (Richardson) Richards, was born

February 20, 1792, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and spent the early part of his life in farming and hotel keeping in the western part of Newport, New Hampshire. He subsequently kept the Rising Sun Hotel in Newport Village, and later turned his attention to mercantile operations and began as a clerk in the store of Erastus Baldwin. In time he became owner of the store, which he conducted for many years, being assisted in the latter part of his career by his sons. This establishment he sold in order to give his entire attention to the manufacture of woolen goods at the Sugar River Mills in Newport, in association with his son Dexter, and this enterprise proved a great success. He was very active in the affairs of the town and served four years as selectman, was representative in 1833, and filled many other town offices and was also postmaster. He was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He was a keen business man, governed by the strictest rules of integrity, and was one of the most obliging citizens in the town. He served as officer of the militia and was ever ready with his time and means to promote any movement calculated to improve the progress of his town. He died October 30, 1871, and his departure was widely mourned. He was married April 8, 1817, to Fanny Richards, who was born in Dedham, September 1, 1791, and died August 11, 1854, in Newport. She was a daughter and the second child of Abiathar (2) and Elizabeth (Smith) Richards, and granddaughter of Abiathar (1) and Elizabeth (Richards) Richards, the cousin of her husband. Their children were: Dexter, Emily, Elizabeth, Fanny, Abiathar, Helen, Ann and Catherine. Of these the youngest alone survives, widow of Ira Mitchell, of Claremont. She is now a resident of Newport.

(VIII) Dexter, eldest child of Captain Seth and Fanny (Richards) Richards, was born September 5, 1818, in Newport, and was educated in the public schools of that town and at Ludlow, Vermont. Early in life he became a clerk in his father's store and was later associated with him and with his brother, Abiathar, in mercantile business under the firm name of Seth Richards & Sons. In 1853 he was associated with his father in the ownership of the Sugar River Mills, in which Perley S. Coffin was also a partner. In 1867 he purchased the interest of Mr. Coffin and became sole owner. Five years later his son, Colonel Seth M. Richards, became a partner and since then the mills have been operated by Dexter Richards & Sons, a younger son having become interested later. After Mr. Richards became interested in the operation of these mills they soon became the most important industry of the community. In 1875 he became president of the First National Bank at Newport, and was also for many years trustee of the Newport Savings Bank. In 1866, while a member of the legislature, he was largely instrumental in procuring a charter of the Sugar River Railroad, which is now known as the Concord & Claremont branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. At that time there was no railroad west of Bradford, and Mr. Richards was a heavy contributor to the enterprise to extend it to Claremont Junction, thus

giving the Sugar River Valley railroad facilities which have done so much toward its development. He did a great deal of building in the village of Newport, being the owner of several of its best business blocks and erecting a fine mansion in that town. The mills under his management were several times enlarged and their capacity thereby increased. Mr. Richards was actively identified with the Congregational Church of Newport, and for over thirty years was one of its deacons. From a very early age he was called upon to perform various public offices and was sometime town clerk and later selectman. He was elected to the general court in 1865-66, in 1870 and 1895. He filled an active place in the councils of the Republican party and was delegate to the national convention in 1871, and in 1872 was a member of the executive council of the state. He was twice a delegate to conventions for revising the state constitution and served as state senator in 1887. He was a trustee of various institutions, among which may be mentioned Kimball Union Academy, the Orphans' Home and the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, of which last named institution he served on the board of trustees for twenty-eight years and was its president at the time of his decease.

Mr. Richards was a large public benefactor. One of his monuments is found in the beautiful Richards Hall, one of the buildings of Kimball Union Academy at Meriden. He also endowed a scholarship at Dartmouth, and was one of the founders and leading benefactors of the Orphans' Home, at Franklin, being in fact the originator of this beneficent institution. Another of his gifts to the public is the Richards Free Library in the town of Newport, which consists of a fine brick building with a museum and a collection of three thousand volumes, which were created at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars. The high school of Newport was made possible by his gift of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the town may justly point with pride to its fine, modern and commodious brick edifice. His contributions to the Congregational Church for various improvements aggregate many thousands of dollars, and his out of town donations raised the total of his public gifts above one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The private gifts made by Mr. Richards at various times were known only to himself and their beneficiaries and their number was great and their aggregate munificent. He passed away at his home in Newport, August 7, 1897, and his funeral at the Congregational Church was one of the largest ever held in Newport. Even the galleries of the church were crowded with people who came to pay their tribute of respect to the memory of one whom they had esteemed. All places of business in the village were closed for the afternoon and many people from out of town attended these obsequies. His body rests in the family lot in Maple Street cemetery, where a suitable monument has been erected.

Mr. Richards was married January 27, 1847, to Louisa Frances Hatch, who was born April 10, 1827, in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, daughter of Dr. Mason and Apphia (Andrews) Hatch. Dr. Hatch



Peter Reelands



Wm. M. Richards

became a resident of Newport, and was for many years one of the best known physicians of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Richards were the parents of six children, only three of whom are now living: Colonel Seth M. Richards, further mentioned below; Josephine C., wife of Professor M. C. Gile; and William F. Richards, also mentioned at length below.

Mrs. Louisa Frances (Hatch) Richards was a lady of exceptional endowments and was very active in benevolent and philanthropic work. She was a trustee of the Mercy Home at Manchester, and of the Women's Hospital Aid Society, of Concord, and a writer has justly said of her: "In church and society Mrs. Richards is an acknowledged power and her delightful hospitality is a thing to be long remembered by those who have enjoyed it." She was a munificent benefactor of the Orphans' Home at Franklin, and of other institutions mentioned above, in which she was a trustee as well as the Congregational Church of her home town. She was a member of the Reprisal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newport. On the occasion of their golden wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Richards entertained at a reception a large number of their townspeople and near and remote relatives, and the occasion was one of those pleasurable events which never fade from the memory of those who have participated in them. Mrs. Richards passed away January 11, 1901, and her funeral was largely attended by the most distinguished citizens of the state and especially by her fellow trustees in the many benevolent institutions in which she was interested. The members of the Reprisal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, attended in a body, and her memory received an honor, which had never before been awarded to any woman of Newport, namely, closing all places of business. The floral offerings on this occasion were very profuse and gratifying to the mourning friends. Among the most highly appreciated was a cross of ivy with a wreath of white roses from the pupils and teachers of the Richards school. The services were conducted jointly by the pastor of the church and two former pastors, who came to pay their tribute of regard and respect to the memory of one of their most loved parishioners.

(IX) Seth Mason, eldest son and second child of Dexter and Louisa Frances (Hatch) Richards, was born June 6, 1850, in Newport. He completed his education at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, and Phillips Academy, Andover, and after leaving school was engaged for a time as a mercantile clerk in Boston. Returning to his native town, he was admitted as a partner with his father, in 1872, in the operation of the Sugar River Mills, and has since devoted most of his time to the interests of that establishment. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the management of the property and under his capable, energetic and enterprising management the interest has developed to very large proportions, occupies a newly built (1905) brick structure with increased facilities for a business of thirty-three and one-third per cent. greater than heretofore, having a total of one hundred and fifty operatives. He has

been president of the First National Bank of Newport. His philanthropies, like those of his father, are widespread and numerous. Mr. Richards has been prominent and active in public affairs, and was a member of the house of representatives in 1885. Two years later he was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Charles H. Sawyer, and he was elected to the state senate in 1896 and served in the session of 1897. In 1900 he was a presidential elector and cast his ballot for the lamented president, William McKinley, which indicates his political affiliations. Colonel Richards was of Council of Governor Bachelder in 1903, representing the Fourth Councillor's district. He served as chairman of the prison committee. On the occasion of President Roosevelt's tour through New England, in 1903, he was chairman of the reception committee which welcomed him to Newport. Following are the words employed by him on this occasion: "Fellow citizens and ladies, if it were not for our beautiful Lake Sunapee and Secretary of the State, Colonel John Hay, a cottager there; if it were not for the grand old Croydon mountain beyond and the masterful mind of the late Austin Corbin, we would not have had the privilege and pleasure of seeing and hearing the chief magistrate of the nation today. We are a small community. Mr. President, but I can assure you that we shall not yield in patriotism, loyalty and love of country to cities and towns of larger size. Senator Chandler has always been our friend. His last act of kindness was to persuade Secretary Cortelyou to change his arrangements and thus enable us to hear a few words from the president. We know your time is valuable, Mr. President, and presume you are anxious to get inside the park, shoulder a rifle and set forth to shoot an elk or wild boar. We wish you success. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the high honor of introducing to you the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt." Many distinguished people have been entertained at Mr. Richards' handsome mansion on North Main street, Newport. He was married October 9, 1878, to Lizzie Farnsworth, of Boston, daughter of Oliver Thomas and Caroline A. Hunt, of Newport and Boston, and granddaughter of Deacon Joseph Farnsworth, who was an early resident of Newport. Mrs. Richards was born October 23, 1855, in Newport.

(IX) William Francis, younger son of Dexter and Louisa Frances (Hatch) Richards, was born January 28, 1867, in Newport, and attended the public schools of that town until he was thirteen years old. He next went to a private school at Newport, Rhode Island, for one year and then entered Phillips-Exeter Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1885. Entering Harvard College he graduated from that institution in the class of 1889, and spent the succeeding year in travel in Europe. Returning to his native town he became one of the proprietors of the Sugar River Mills in 1891. This was incorporated at that time under the style of Dexter Richards' Sons & Company. In 1896 he made another tour of Europe, occupying nearly a year, spending a considerable portion of the

time in Sweden. During this time he wrote many interesting letters, which were published in the *Newport Argus* and were enjoyed not only by his friends but also by a wide circle of readers who were unknown to him. He has taken an active part in local affairs, as did his ancestry, and has borne his share in the responsibilities which fall upon the leading members of any community. He represented the town in the state legislature in 1902-03, and was a member of the board of education for some years. He is at the present time trustee of the Newport Savings Bank. He is a member of the Congregational Church and officer of the Congregational Society. He is also president of the Newport Electric Light Company. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of the Sons of American Revolution, of the New Hampshire Club of Boston, the Pennewan Club, of Newport, and is a trustee of the Richards Free Library, of Newport. Mr. Richards is also a prominent member of the Masonic Order, of the Knights Templar degree, and has served on Governor Jordan's staff, of Colorado, in 1900-01. The greater part of his time is now passed in Colorado, and he is present secretary of the Humane Society, of Colorado Springs, and member of prominent social clubs of that city. He is treasurer of the Savings Institution of Colorado Springs and director of the First National Bank, of Colorado City. Mr. Richards cherishes a sentiment of warm regard for his native place and continues to maintain his home there in summer, like many another of New Hampshire's loyal sons. He participates in the strong character and mental forcefulness for which his ancestors have been noted, as is amply evidenced by the affiliations, associations and business connections above noted.

(II) Nathaniel, second son and fourth child of Edward and Susan (Hunting) Richards, was born November 25, 1648 (baptized on the twenty-sixth of the same month), in Dedham, and died there February 15, 1727. He was a freeman in 1690. He was married December 12, 1678, to Mary Aldis, who was born September 29, 1657, in Dedham, daughter of Deacon John and Sarah (Elliott) Aldis. Their children were: Nathaniel, Jeremiah, James, Edward, William, Mary, Dorcas and Elizabeth.

(III) James, third son and child of Nathaniel and Mary (Aldis) Richards, was born February 24, 1683, and married Hannah Metcalf, who was born March 10, 1687, daughter of Deacon Jonathan and Hannah (Kendrie) Metcalf. She was deeply afflicted by total blindness for nineteen years prior to her death, and was eminent for her piety and patience in affliction. She was a granddaughter of John Kendrie, who was in England in 1605, and was a resident of Boston in 1639, and subscribed to the freeman's oath there in 1640, and died in 1686. She died February 8, 1770, and her husband passed away May 22, 1760. James Richards' children were: Hannah, James, Jonathan, Samuel, Mary, Ebenezer, Eliphalet (died young), Mehitable, Abigail, Eliphalet and Elizabeth.

(IV) Mehitable, eighth child of James and Hannah (Metcalf) Richards, was born January 26,

1727, and died May 6, 1785. She became the wife of Nathan Richards. (See Richards IV in this article).

(V) Elizabeth, youngest child of James and Hannah (Metcalf) Richards, was born November 9, 1730, and died August 3, 1814. She became the wife of Abiathar Richards (see Richards V).

This ancient name has been traced BULLOCK to a very early period in England, three hundred years before the general adoption of surnames in that country. Its coat of arms is very ancient, and is characterized by several bullocks amid other figures and emblems. There is a family tradition which seems rather mythical and is not sustained by records, regarding the finding of a child in a bull's manger, as the origin of the name. This name was very early identified with the history of New Hampshire, and has been borne by numerous prominent citizens in other states. Among the distinguished men of the name who are descended from a common ancestor may be mentioned Alexander H. Bullock, of Worcester, one time governor of Massachusetts; Stephen Bullock, of Rehoboth, member of congress under Jefferson's administration, and his son, Dr. Samuel Bullock, a member of the Massachusetts legislature; Richard Bullock, a merchant of means and high standing in Providence; Nathaniel Bullock, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1842; Jonathan R. Bullock, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1860.

(1) Richard Bullock was born in 1622 in Essex county, England, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 22, 1667. He was accompanied in his migration to America by two brothers, one of whom settled in Virginia. He was in Rehoboth as early as 1643, and left the town soon after 1644. The Colonial records show that he was made a freeman in May, 1646, but do not indicate his residence at that time. In 1656 he removed to Newton, Long Island, but soon went back to Rehoboth and resided there till his death. He was one of the fifty-eight landed proprietors of Rehoboth. June 22, 1658, "At a townmeeting lawfully warned, lots were drawn for the meadows that lie on the north side of the town, in order as followeth, according to person and estate." Richard Bullock drew No. 19, and he bought the governor's lot valued at two hundred pounds. His name appears on the records of the town in 1643, and he came there, it is said, with Roger Williams. The town record recites: "30th of the 11th mo. (January), 1659, voted to agree with Richard Bullock to perform the office of Town Clerk; to give him 16s. a year, and to be paid for births, burials and marriages besides." He married, August 4, 1647, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Ingraham, of Rehoboth, and their children were: Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Mehitable, Abigail, Hopeskill, Israel, Marcy, John and Richard.

(II) Samuel, eldest son of Richard and Elizabeth (Ingraham) Bullock, was born August 19, 1648, in Rehoboth, and died there March 10, 1718. He was a large landholder and a farmer, and contributed liberally in defraying the expenses of King Philip's war in 1675-76. He was married (first), November

2. 1673, to Mary Thurber, of Swansea, who died October 4, 1674. He was married (second), May 16, 1675, to Thankful Rouse, of Rehoboth.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Thankful (Rouse) Bullock, was born November 7, 1683, in Rehoboth, and lived in various towns in that vicinity, dying in Rehoboth in April, 1746. He was a trader and housewright, and built the second Congregational Church at Rehoboth. He was also proprietor of a saw mill, and his various dealings and building operations caused him to move about considerably. He was married June 2, 1711, to Anna, daughter of William and Ann (Cole) Salisbury, of Swansea (now Warren), Rhode Island. The birth of but three of his children is on record in Rehoboth, and the births of others, which probably occurred in neighboring towns, have not been discovered.

(IV) Christopher, who was probably a son of Samuel (2) and Anna (Salisbury) Bullock, was born about 1720, supposedly in Cumberland, Rhode Island. He lived in Cumberland and in Scituate, and had children born in both towns. He with his brothers, Ebenezer and Nathan, bought land in Royalston, Massachusetts, about 1770, which embraced lots 77, 79, and 80 in that town, covering three hundred and forty-five acres. It may be interesting to note in passing that the land was valued at eight English shillings per acre. It is situated in the extreme northwestern corner of the town of Royalston adjoining Richmond, New Hampshire. These brothers were of stalwart build and they were hardy pioneers. All of them except Christopher moved farther west within a few years, and he went into the town of Richmond, New Hampshire. At that time he was an old man and he did not survive many years. The baptismal name of his wife was Sarah, and their children were seven in number, namely: Jeremiah, Ebenezer (died young), Sarah, Nathan, Ebenezer, Katherine and Christopher.

(V) Jeremiah, eldest child of Christopher and Sarah Bullock, was born August 7, 1748, in Cumberland, Rhode Island, and accompanied his parents to Massachusetts and ultimately to New Hampshire. He remained on the paternal homestead in Richmond until old age, and finally died at the home of his son Christopher, in Winchester, New Hampshire. He was married December 22, 1771, to Adah Cass, who was born July 16, 1750, in Richmond, daughter of Deacon John and Alice (Brown) Cass, of that town. Deacon Cass was a pioneer settler in Richmond, and was the first inn keeper. Ten children were born to Jeremiah Bullock and wife, namely: Nathan, Lovel, Sarah, Adah (died young), Joel, Cass, Jeremiah, Adah, Christopher and Susanna.

(VI) Jeremiah (2), fifth son and second child of Jeremiah (1) and Adah (Cass) Bullock, was born July 3, 1783, in Richmond, New Hampshire, and resided in that town. He married Esther Jillson, who was born April 21, 1727, in Richmond, daughter of Paul and Martha (Clark) Jillson. Paul Jillson was born December 6, 1752, in Cumberland,

Rhode Island, son of Uriah Jillson. The last named was a son of Nathaniel, whose father, James Jillson, was the first of the name in this country. Paul Jillson was married January 8, 1778, to Martha Clark, of Smithfield, who was born April 14, 1755. They had seven children, namely: Rachel, Sarah (married Nathan Bullock), Silas, Esther, Paul, Clark and Mercy. The father died April 27, 1823, and his wife survived him more than five years, dying September 15, 1828.

(VII) Silas Jillson, son of Jeremiah (2) and Esther (Jillson) Bullock, was born June 9, 1805, in Richmond, New Hampshire, and died in Pittsfield, Vermont, February, 1876, aged seventy-one years. He was buried in Sheffield, Vermont. Much of his active life was passed in Richmond, where he was a carpenter and contractor and erected many buildings. He was married in Richmond, September 3, 1829, by Benjamin Newell, to Parney Martin, daughter of Hendrick and Prudence (Handy) Martin, of Richmond, and granddaughter of John (2) and great-granddaughter of John (1) Martin, a native of Smithfield, Rhode Island, who was among the earliest settlers of Richmond. Silas Jillson Bullock and wife were the parents of four children, namely: William, Parney Jane, Silas G. and Silas W.

(VIII) Silas Warren, youngest child of Silas Jillson and Parney (Martin) Bullock, was born April 7, 1837, in Barton, Vermont. At the age of six years he was taken to Blackstone, Massachusetts, where he resided until he was eighteen years old. Returning to Vermont he resided in Sheffield, and there learned the trade of carpenter. He continued in this occupation until 1862, when he enlisted at Sheffield and became a member of Company G, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry commanded by Colonel Redfield Proctor. This regiment was enlisted for nine months, and Mr. Bullock was mustered in the United States service October 22, 1862, as a private. His company was commanded by Captain Stephen W. McCaffey and participated in the battle of Gettysburg and numerous skirmishes. After a service of eleven months Mr. Bullock was honorably discharged at Brattleboro, and returned to Sheffield and took up his trade. In 1866 he settled in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he has since resided. He continued there in building operations until failing health compelled their abandonment, and in 1879 took a position as stationary engineer with the Amoskeag corporation. After twenty-three and one-half years in this employment he retired from active labor. He is a member of Louis Bell Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in Manchester, December 6, 1863, to Cynthia Anna Eaton, who was born September 1, 1845, in St. Charles, Illinois, daughter of Ebenezer and Cynthia (Miles) Eaton (See Eaton V). Mr. and Mrs. Silas W. Bullock are the parents of three children: Jane Amanda, Lillian Gertrude and Blanche Ethelynde. Jane A. was born November 10, 1864, and died October 21, 1890. She married Fred C. Woodbury, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and left one son, Walter Abram. Lillian G. is mentioned below. Blanche

Ethelynde was born August 28, 1874, and married, September 12, 1900, Harry E. Wheeler of Manchester. They have two children: George Warren and Edward Bullock.

(IX) Dr. Lillian Gertrude Bullock, second daughter of Silas Warren and Cynthia Anna (Eaton) Bullock, was born in Manchester, May 13, 1867. She was educated in the public schools of Manchester, graduating from the high school in 1886, and at the Eclectic Medical College of New York City, from which she was graduated with the class of 1895. The following year she spent in hospital work. In 1896 she opened an office in Manchester, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. She is a member of the National Eclectic Society, of which she was third vice-president in 1906, and of the Massachusetts Eclectic Society, of which she has served as president; and is also a member of the New Hampshire Eclectic Medical Society. She has contributed various valuable essays on subjects of interest to the medical profession. She is active in the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences, is a member of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Woman's Relief Corps, and of the Daughters of Veterans. She is a member of and has been actively identified with the Universtlist Church for the past twenty years.

The origin of this name, which is DOUGLAS one of the most famous in the annals of Scotland, has never been definitely determined, and the ancient legendary border tales relative to the subject, formerly sung by the bards, are now considered an unsatisfactory solution of the problem. Its great antiquity, however, is unquestionable and history records many gallant and chivalrous deeds performed by bearers of this name, which for centuries has been one of the most prominent in the Scottish nobility.

(I) The family now under consideration is the posterity of Robert Douglas, who was born in Scotland about the year 1588, but all efforts to ascertain the name of the city or town where his birth took place have thus far failed.

(II) Deacon William, son of Robert Douglas, was born in Scotland in 1610. He was married at the parish church in Ringstead, Northamptonshire, England, in 1636, to Ann Mattle, only daughter of Thomas Mattle, and four years later (1640) they emigrated to New England, accompanied by their two children—Ann and Robert, going first to Gloucester, Massachusetts, and shortly afterwards to Boston. The early records of Boston contain an entry made in 1640, stating that "William Douglas is allowed to be a townsman, he behaving him self as becometh a Christian man." In 1641 he removed to Ipswich, Massachusetts, but in 1645 returned to Boston, where he followed the cooper's trade, and in 1646 he purchased of Walter Merry and Thomas Anchor a dwelling-house, together with a shop. He afterwards bought and sold other property in Boston. In 1659 he purchased of William Hough, of New London, Connecticut, a dwelling-house in New street, that town, whither he removed in the fol-

lowing year, and upon his arrival bought another house located on the south side of Meeting-house Hill. He became a wealthy and prominent resident of New London, and in 1670 was chosen one of first deacons of the church. His education and ability were such as to cause his selection to various town offices, including those of recorder, moderator, sealer, packer, etc. He was one of the "townsmen" for the years 1663-1666-67; and was chosen as deputy to the general court at Hartford for the first time in 1672 and served one or two terms more in that capacity. His death is characteristically noted in the diary of the Rev. Simon Bradstreet as follows: "1682 July 26, Mr. William Douglas one of ye deacons of this church died in ye 72 year of his age. He was an able Christian and this poor chh will much want him." His widow, who died in New London about the year 1685, made the long journey to Boston when sixty years old for the purpose of proving her right of inheritance to her father's property. She was the mother of five children, namely: Ann, Robert, Elizabeth, Sarah and William.

(III) Deacon William (2), second son and youngest child of Deacon William (1) and Ann (Mattle) Douglas, was born in Boston April 1, 1645. He inherited a farm of sixty acres in New London, which was originally granted his father in 1660, and March 29, 1706, he was granted a tract of land in Voluntown. With his first wife he was admitted to the church in New London in 1670, and he succeeded his father as deacon, serving in that capacity for upwards of fifty years, or until his death. December 18, 1667, he married Abiah Hough, who was born September 15, 1648, died February 21, 1715, daughter of William Hough of New London, and granddaughter of Edward Hough of Westchester, Cheshire, England. His second wife, whom he married in July, 1715, was Mrs. Mary Bushnell, a widow, and she survived him. His children, all of his first union, were: Elizabeth, Sarah, William, Abiah, Rebecca, Ann, Richard and Samuel.

(IV) Deacon William (3), third child and eldest son of Deacon William (2) and Abiah (Hough) Douglas, was born in New London, February 19, 1672-3. He united with the church in 1698, and in the following year removed from New London to Plainfield, Connecticut, where land was granted him on the east side of the Quinnebaug river, and having assisted in organizing the church in that town he was selected to officiate as its first deacon. His death, which occurred in the prime of life, August 10, 1719, was greatly lamented. His wife, who was before marriage Sarah Proctor, survived him and was living in 1729. She became the mother of these children, namely: Hannah, Samuel (died young), Abiah, John, Sarah, Jerusha, Samuel, Benjamin, James, Thomas and Asa.

(V) James, sixth son and tenth child of Deacon William (3) and Sarah (Proctor) Douglas, was born in Plainfield, May 20, 1711. In his youth he divided his time between assisting his father in farming and attending school, and the knowledge thus acquired he used at a later period for the



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benefit of his neighbors. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Cornwall, Connecticut, having purchased fifty acres of wild land there in 1738, and the same year he bought of Timothy Pierce, an original proprietor, two individual land rights, for which he paid the sum of four hundred pounds. In 1739 he built a primitive dwelling in Cornwall, moved his family thither and began the work of clearing his land. In 1748 he erected a two-story house, which was burned two years later, but he immediately rebuilt upon the same site, and this house was still standing as the oldest dwelling in Cornwall as late as 1877. He was not only a pioneer farmer in Cornwall, but was the first educator there as well, opening the first school and continuing, with the assistance of his wife, to instruct the children of the neighboring settlers for many years. The discovery of gold-bearing quartz upon his farm caused him to devote considerable time to the investigation of its value, but the project proved unprofitable owing to the great expense of mining the ore. His death occurred August 18, 1785. He was married December 4, 1732, to Rachel Marsh, of Plainfield, who in addition to a good education possessed unusual energy. She died April 13, 1790, aged seventy-eight years, having been the mother of nine children, whose names were: Susannah, William, Asa, Sarah, James Marsh, Eunice, Olive, Mary and John.

(VI) James Marsh, third son and fifth child of James and Rachel (Marsh) Douglas, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1746. He resided in his native town until several years after his marriage, and in 1784 settled in Cornwall, Vermont, where his death occurred August 28, 1790. He married Rhoda Burnham, a sister of Judge Burnham, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and his children were: Elias, John, Benajah, Burnham and James, the last named of whom was natives of Cornwall, Vermont.

(VII) Colonel Benajah, third son of James M. and Rhoda (Burnham) Douglas, was born August 5, 1780, in Cornwall, Connecticut. He was a pioneer settler in Cornwall, Vermont, which received its name through the influence of himself and other settlers from Connecticut. He made his way by blazed trees from Middlebury to Cornwall and was subsequently driven away from there by the Indians. After the latter were quieted he returned to his settlement there and cleared up and developed a farm which is still in the possession of his descendants. He was a very active member of the Congregational Church, and was prominently identified with the state militia, in which he rose to the rank of colonel. On account of growing deafness he declined to accept a commission as brigadier-general of the militia. He built a large square house upon his land there, and kept a hotel and was a prosperous farmer. He died before the completion of his forty-eighth year, July 23, 1828. He was married in July, 1803, to Saloma Scott, who was born March 27, 1783, and died August 16, 1810. Their children were: Amia, Amos and Laura Hart. Colonel Douglas was married (second), February 19, 1811, to Elizabeth Preston, who was born March 3, 1787,

and survived her husband many years, dying September 24, 1871. She bore him eight children, namely: James Marsh, Edwin Benajah, Julius Preston, Elizabeth Louisa, Lucy Fidelia, John Carlyle, Nelson Burnham and Francis DeLong.

(VIII) Amos, eldest son and second child of Colonel Benajah and Saloma (Scott) Douglas, was born August 13, 1806, in Cornwall, Vermont, where he grew up, receiving his education in the common schools. In early life he was a teacher. He was an earnest reader and a well-informed man, possessing more than ordinary intelligence. He engaged in farming and lumbering and operated two saw-mills which were driven by water power. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational Church, of which his wife and four children were members, three others joining the Baptist Church. He was very prominent in the support of schools and public education, and thought never a "politician" he was a staunch Whig-Republican, a strict temperance man and in his time president of a Temperance Society. It was said of him, "he was an honest man, the noblest work of God." His last days were passed in Dakota, with three of his children. He died at Lake Preston, November 18, 1882, in his seventy-seventh year. He married, April 17, 1832, to Almira Balcom, who was born January 28, 1805, in Cornwall, and died August 28, 1858. They were the parents of seven children. Statira, the eldest, died at the age of fourteen years. Orlando is the subject of the succeeding sketch. Louisa Fidelia became the wife of Ezra Chapman and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1866. Hortensia Saloma married Asa Felton and died in Plainville, Minnesota, in 1863. Harriet Ama married Safford E. Thompson, has one son, Wayne, and now resides in Wichita, Kansas. Clinton was a soldier in the Union army, wounded at the battle of Shiloh, then a corporal in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, being but sixteen years of age. He was afterwards first sergeant in the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment. He organized a church in Kingsbury county, Dakota, and was its first pastor. For a number of years he was pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Des Moines, Iowa. His health failing from over work, he removed to Ceres, California. Here he organized a church and served as pastor for several years. He died there December 8, 1906. He was distinguished for his zealous and successful work among boys. Edward resides at Brattleboro, Vermont, and is connected with the National Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Bixby, in 1853, and they have a family of eight children.

(IX) Orlando Benajah, eldest son and second child of Amos and Almira (Balcom) Douglas, was born September 12, 1836, in Cornwall, Vermont. After attending the local schools he was a student at Brandon Seminary, and began teaching school at the age of eighteen years. In 1858 he went to Missouri, where he began the study of medicine with Dr. Blue, and was employed by an uncle, an apothecary, at Brunswick, Missouri. He spent one year subsequently in a branch of the Merchants'

Bank at St. Louis, established at Brunswick, at the same time continuing his professional studies. Here he became acquainted with General Sterling Price, who was at heart a Union man and represented the Union party of his district in the convention which refused to pass a secession ordinance for Missouri, but was afterwards led away by the "States Rights" doctrine and became the commanding general of the state forces. He took with him two companies to the southern army, the one of which young Douglas had been a member. But his New England blood and training would allow no compromise with "States Rights," as he believed that the United States was supreme, greater than any of its constituent parts, and was entitled to first support; he therefore withdrew from the state forces and enlisted in the Eighteenth Missouri Volunteers, at Brookfield, for the service of his country. His regiment was first stationed at Brookfield, thence moved to Laclede, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Here he laid out and had built earthworks for the protection of troops stationed here. His first military duty was to make a report to General Fremont, commander of the Department, of a serious railroad disaster caused by the partial burning of a bridge over the Grand river by a band of rebels that infested the country. Thence the regiment was ordered to Weston, Platt county, and in February to Benton Barracks in St. Louis. Mr. Douglas was employed for some time as secretary to the colonel of his regiment, and as clerk in the adjutant's office, having full power by written orders to sign any papers for the colonel, and to use his discretion in giving passes and the like. But while he was at Benton Barracks he was given unsolicited, a commission as second lieutenant, he having refused the position of captain, which he was urged to accept. On the 13th of March, 1862, the Eighteenth Regiment was ordered down the river, and was in the siege at Island No. Ten, where they helped to cut the canal which let the gunboats through to a point below the island and led to the capture of that stronghold. From this work the regiment went to Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, and was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. Here he was wounded in the left hip, and carried from the field before noon of the first day. He with his brother was taken to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and later to the Washington Park Hospital in Cincinnati. After his recovery he joined his regiment at Corinth, Mississippi, was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and later acting assistant adjutant general of his brigade. In February following he received an honorable discharge from the army and returned to New England. For eighteen months he was connected with the provost marshal's office in Concord, Massachusetts. In December, 1864, he married Mary A. Rust, of Orwell, Vermont, and for a time engaged in farming, subsequently residing in Brattleboro. He was a member of the Baptist Church and superintendent of the Sunday school, which became the largest of any school in the state. While there he became actively interested in the work of the Young

Men's Christian Association, was the first secretary, and later the president of the local association, and was identified with the work of the organization throughout the state of Vermont. He was the "Father and Founder" of the Vermont Sunday School Association. In 1872 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and was president of the Y. M. C. A. there.

But he had cherished the purpose of resuming his professional studies, and in 1873 he went to Burlington and entered the medical department of the University of Vermont. In 1876 he continued his studies in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For twenty-five years he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine in New York City, and was prominently identified with many of the medical and medico-educational institutions of that city. In 1877 he was appointed an Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, later was elected a surgeon and director in that institution, and more than three hundred thousand visits were made in his clinic. He is now a consulting surgeon to that very flourishing institution. Dr. Douglas is a fellow and for nine years was treasurer of the New York Academy of Medicine; he held various other positions in the Academy. For twelve years he was professor of diseases of the nose and throat in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and was a member of its committee on publications. He was treasurer for eight years, and in 1891 president of the Medical Society of the County of New York, the largest medical society of its character in America. For ten years he was a director of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is a member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, of the New Hampshire Society of Military Surgeons, the New Hampshire Surgical Society, the New Hampshire Society for the Prevention of Consumption, and of the American Medical Association. He is vice-president of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, president of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home, of the Concord Young Men's Christian Association, and member and treasurer of the State Executive Committee, Y. M. C. A. of New Hampshire. He is an honorary member of the Vermont State Medical Society, member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Association, and of the American Civic Association. For many years he was surgeon to Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York City; he is a companion of the first class, Loyal Legion, U. S. A.; and a life member of Corinthian Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in Concord, Massachusetts, and a member of Bektash Temple, Ancient, Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Concord, New Hampshire.

These are types of the many activities with which Dr. Douglas was long identified, and his time and energies were so severely taxed by his multifold duties that he was obliged to relinquish many of

them in consideration of his health and strength. After taking many vacations, some of which were spent in Florida and the West Indies and some amid the delightful scenes of New Hampshire, he removed permanently to this state, and in November, 1901, located in Concord, where he has since resided. For several years prior to his coming to Concord he spent his summer vacations in Pembroke, where he lost a valuable library by fire that destroyed the building where his office was located. Dr. Douglas spent two summers in Europe, visiting nearly every capital and principal city, spending considerable time in hospitals studying methods of work, and was specially fortunate in seeing nearly every one of the crowned heads of Europe and many dignitaries of the aristocracy. On his removal from New York, Dr. Douglas received many tokens of appreciation and regard from his conferees, and he treasures a handsomely engrossed certificate of positions held by him. He is specially proud of the fact that he never directly or indirectly solicited a position that he has occupied. He never asked a person to nominate him or vote for him for any office he ever held. He is a man of broadest mind and deep culture, of large sympathies and generous nature endearing himself to all with whom he comes in contact and is highly esteemed by every one privileged to know him. He is the author of numerous medical publications, such as "Is the Cure of Chronic Nasal Catarrh as difficult as has been supposed?," "The Upper Air Passages and their Diseases," "Relative Importance of Physical Signs in the Diagnosis of Disease," "The Past and Present of Laryngology," "Oedema of the Larynx," "Modern Methods of treating Nasal Catarrh," etc.

In 1864 Dr. Douglas married Mary A. Rust, a native of Orwell, Vermont, daughter of Edwin and Lucinda (Bush) Rust. She died July 30, 1873, and Dr. Douglas married (second), September 16, 1875, Maria Manson Tiddy, daughter of Rev. A. C. Manson, for nearly fifty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was born in Maine but has spent much of her time in New Hampshire. At the age of fourteen she began teaching school, and continued teaching for many years, specially teaching music. In 1858 she married Dr. Silvester Campbell, who was assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth New Hampshire Regiment, and died in military service near New Orleans. After his death she, wishing to continue in some way his service to the country, offered her services and was appointed a nurse under Dorothy Dix. She, with a dear friends of hers, was sent to Fortress Monroe and Chesapeake Hospitals. During this service, until the close of the Civil war, she cared for many distinguished men of both armies. She was among the first to go south after the war as a teacher of the colored people; and during ten months she, with Mrs. Wildes, taught not only a week-day school, but several hundred colored people, and had a Sunday school of a hundred pupils at Forest City, Florida. On her return from the south she was appointed music teacher at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. Here she was very successful, with a

large class of pupils, and late was made preceptress of that institution. Her health failing, she retired from that position and afterwards married Rev. John Tiddy, who died in 1872 at Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1876 she removed with her husband, Dr. Douglas, to New York City, and there she took up the study of medicine, graduating in 1879 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During her life of twenty-five years in New York she gave much time to music, enjoying the friendship of many lovers of the divine art. She traveled with her husband quite extensively in America and Europe, enjoying some special advantages socially. Since her residence in Concord, Mrs. Douglas has been identified with the Science Class of the Woman's Club, with the Woman's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the Woman's Auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Association, being the president of both the local and state organizations. She is also department president of the National Army Nurses' Association, and in all her work she is characterized as an earnest and effective public speaker. She has given numerous addresses in various parts of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, upon Y. M. C. A. work for boys and women.

Dr. Douglas has one son by the first marriage, Edwin Rust Douglas, who is now employed by the Adrians-Platt Company, as superintendent of their extensive establishment at Poughkeepsie, New York. Before he had attained his majority he graduated as a mechanical engineer from the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, and subsequently was employed for two years by the Howe Scale Company in Rutland, Vermont. He then took a course of three years in the Harvard Scientific School, from which he received the degree of Master of Science in 1896. For ten years he was employed by the Crocker-Wheeler Company in East Orange, New Jersey, where he had charge of various departments, and has developed the highest quality of skill as a mechanical engineer.

Four generations of this family are known to have been residing in Dorsetshire, England, prior to the beginning of the emigration period. At that time the name was Gollop, and it is said to have derived its origin from two German words, meaning God and praise (one authority says God and peace). Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gollop, of North Bowood and Strode, were people of some account in the reign of Henry VIII, and their son, John Gollop, married a Miss Crabbe. Their descendants still own and occupy the manors of Strode.

(III) John (2), son of the above mentioned John Gollop, was thirty-three years old at the time of the visitation of Dorset in 1623, and resided in the Parish of Mosterne. In the spring of 1630 he sailed from Plymouth in the "Mary and John," which landed its passengers at Nantasket, Boston Harbor, in June of that year, and his wife, whose christian name was Christobel, and his children were with difficulty induced to follow him in 1633. With

his fellow-passengers he went to Dorchester, but shortly afterwards settled in Boston, where he was admitted to the First Church, January 6, 1634, and his wife was admitted June 26, of the same year. His name appears for the first time in the Boston town records in 1636, as the subject of an entry reading as follows: "It is ordered that John Gallop shall remove his payles (paling) at his yarde end within 14 days and to rainge them even with the corner of his house, for the preserving of the way upon the 'Sea Bancke.'" This public act probably necessary by the laying-out of Middle street, now Hanover street. In addition to Gallops Island, which he used for farming purposes, he owned a meadow on Long Island, a sheep pasture on Nix Mate, and a house in Boston. Being one of the first settlers to engage in the coastwise trade he was familiar with the navigation of Boston Harbor, and in September, 1633, he achieved considerable distinction by piloting the ship "Griffin" (300 tons) into port through a new and deeper channel. The "Griffin" brought over a famous company, which included Rev. John Cotton, Rev. Thomas Hooker, Rev. Mr. Stone and several other noted founders. It is supposed that John Gallop's wife and children came over in the "Griffin." Upon one of his trading trips among the Indians of Rhode Island and Connecticut he located the slayers of Captain John Oldman, an early trader, whose treacherous murder by the savages constituted one of the causes of the Pequot war. John Gallop died in Boston, January 11, 1650, and the death of his wife occurred September 27, 1655. His children were: John, Joan, Samuel and Nathaniel.

(IV) Captain John (3), eldest child of John (2) and Christobel Gallop, was born in England, about the year 1615, and came to New England with his mother in 1633. In 1654 he removed to Connecticut, settling upon land granted him on the east side of the Mystic river in what is now Stonington. He became an Indian interpreter. Although sixty years old at the breaking-out of King Philip's war (1675), he joined Captain Mason's company of New London County Volunteers, bringing with him a number of friendly Mohegans, and was one of the six captains who were killed in the sanguinary battle at Narragansett, December 19 of that year. In 1665-67 he was representative to the general court. He married, at Boston, in 1643, Hannah Lane, daughter of John and Margaret (Read) Lane. "Madame" Margaret Lane was a daughter of Edmund Read, Esq., of Wickford, Essex county, England and a sister of Elizabeth Read, who became the wife of John Winthrop, governor of Connecticut. Margaret Lane arrived at Boston in the "Abigail," October 6, 1635, and was accompanied by her daughter Hannah, who eight years later married Captain John Gallop, as previously mentioned. She became the mother of ten children, whose names were: Hannah, John and Esther (twins), Benadam, William, Samuel, Christobel, Elizabeth, Mary and Margery.

(V) John (4), second child and eldest son of Captain John (3) and Hannah (Lane) Gallop, was born in 1646. He served with his father in King

Philip's war, and was a man of prominence in Stonington, serving as representative to the general court for the years 1685, 1696, 97 and 98. In 1701 he acted as interpreter for the Indian guides who were employed by the commission formulated to determine the actual boundaries of the Winthrop land purchase. He owned a tract of land in Plainfield, Connecticut, but never resided there. He died April 14, 1735. In 1675 he was married in Ipswich, Massachusetts, to Elizabeth Harris, who was born in that town, February 8, 1654, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Lane) Harris, and a granddaughter of Madame Margaret Lane, previously mentioned. His children were: John, Thomas, Martha, Samuel, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, William and Benjamin.

(VI) Nathaniel, sixth child and fourth son of John (4) and Elizabeth (Harris) Gallop, was born in Stonington, July 4, 1692. He resided in Stonington, and with his wife was admitted to the First Church there July 20, 1718. His death occurred in Stonington April 3, 1739. On June 4, 1717, he married Margaret Gallop, daughter of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallop. She died March 2, 1761. Their children were: Nathaniel, John, Thomas, Mercy, Thomas (2d), Margaret, Martha and Benjamin.

(VII) Thomas, fifth child and fourth son of Nathaniel and Margaret Gallop, was born in Stonington, August 20, (or 26), 1727. He resided for a number of years in Plainfield, from whence he removed to Plainfield, New Hampshire, where he died in October, 1777. In 1749 he married Hannah Dean, who was born March 24, 1722. She bore him six children, namely: Thomas, Asa, Alma, Margaret, Benjamin and Martha.

(VIII) Thomas (2), eldest child and son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Dean) Gallop, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, May 23, 1750. He settled in Plainfield, New Hampshire, and died there in 1828. November 3, 1774, he married Rebecca Gilky, and his children were: Thomas, Benjamin, Rebecca, Asa and John (twins) and Charles.

(IX) Thomas (3), eldest child and son of Thomas (2) and Rebecca (Gilky) Gallop, was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, August 25, 1775. He owned and cultivated a large farm located upon the banks of the Connecticut river, on the regular daily stage line between Hanover, New Hampshire, and Windsor, Vermont, and he also kept a tavern, which in his day was a landmark in that vicinity. He died in Plainfield January 4, 1862. His marriage took place June 22, 1804, to Sally Cutler, who was born June 20, 1780, and their eleven children were named: Thomas F., Benjamin C., Harriet M., Asa, Sarah C., Rebecca C., Charles F., William, Benjamin C. (2d), Tillotston W. and Mary D. The mother of these children died July 4, 1853.

(X) Thomas F., eldest child and son of Thomas and Sally (Cutler) Gallop, was born in Plainfield April 2, 1805, and was an upright, conscientious and useful citizen. He was married March 23, 1834, to Catherine Beal, who was born in Cohasset, Massachusetts, February 20, 1804. She survived her husband many years. Thomas F. and Catherine (Beal) Gallop, were the parents of four children, namely:

John B., born November 19, 1836, died July 6, 1840; Maria T., born July 19, 1838; Elizabeth K., born December 5, 1841; and Harriet E., born January 6, 1844, died March 22, 1867.

(XI) Maria T., eldest daughter and second child of Thomas F. and Catherine (Beal) Gallop, became the wife of Alfred Woodman August 16, 1866 (see Woodman VI).

Deed records in England show that persons of the name of Kent were residents of Sherbeck, England, as early as the year 1295. Many mentions of Kents are found in deed records, church registers and court records from that time forward. The genealogist of the Kent family, L. Vernon Briggs, says of them: "In England the Kents appear to have been the owners of much real estate. In this country we find several as governors of our states; many became lawyers, politicians, judges, divines, state senators and representatives, and every college of the land has graduates from this numerous family. During the different wars it would seem that every able-bodied man by the name of Kent was in service, many as officers and several as commanders."

(I) Thomas Kent, yeoman, born in England, emigrated with his wife to Gloucester, Massachusetts, prior to 1643. He had a house and land near the burying ground in the West Parish, sometimes known as Chebacco, and now as Essex. He may have been connected with Richard, of Newbury, who received grant of land, also near Chebacco river, in 1635. His name appears on a list of eighty-two settlers, all the known proprietors of land in Gloucester from the time of its settlement to the close of 1650. The date of his death is a matter upon which authorities do not agree, the earliest given is May 1, 1656, and the latest May 1, 1658. His widow died in Gloucester, October 16, 1671. The children of Thomas Kent and his wife were: Thomas, Samuel and Josiah.

(II) Thomas (2), eldest son of Thomas Kent (1), was born probably in England, and died there August 14, 1691 or 1696. In the autumn of 1675 a levy was made on all the towns of Massachusetts for active service in King Philip's war. November 30, 1675, Thomas Kent was among those drafted to serve for Gloucester. He bought lands of William Meads, which in 1655 he recorded to his brother Samuel. Together they bought of Thomas Price in 1657 eighteen acres of land on the west side of Little river, where a house and land was situated that Thomas Kent, in 1677, sold to Richard Dike. The land which they owned together in West Gloucester has since been known as "Kent's Cove Landing." He was married March 28, 1659, by Rev. Samuel Simpson, to Joan, daughter of Thomas and Ann Penney. Their children were: Josiah, Sarah or Mary, Mercy or Marcy and Joan (twins), died young; Joan and John.

(III) Captain Josiah, eldest child of Thomas and Joan (Penney) Kent, was born in Gloucester, March 31, 1660, died May 19, 1725. Josiah Kent drew one of thirty-one lots laid out west of the Cut bridge,

in that section of the town comprising West Gloucester and Magnolia. He rendered considerable military service, and in document dated January, 1725, he is spoken of as Captain Kent. He was married April 17, 1689, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, at Gloucester, to Mary Lovekin, and they had five children: Mary, Sarah, Josiah, Abigail, and John, whose sketch follows.

(IV) John (1), fifth and youngest child of Josiah and Mary (Lovekin) Kent, was born March 29, 1700. He was a "yeoman." The date of his owning the covenant was February 9, 1724. He was married January 10, 1723, by Rev. Samuel Thompson, to Mary, daughter of James and Hannah Godfrey, of West Gloucester; she was born June 17, 1703. They had ten children: Mary, Jacob, Josiah, Joseph, James, John, Sarah, Jeremiah, Job and Judith.

(V) Colonel Jacob, second child and eldest son of John and Mary (Godfrey) Kent, was born in Chebacco, now Essex, Massachusetts, June 12, 1726, and died in Newbury, Vermont, December 13, 1812, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He moved from Cape Ann, Massachusetts, before November 30, 1756, to Plaistow, New Hampshire, where he was highway surveyor in 1756, and was schoolmaster in 1758-60. In 1760 a regiment was raised in New Hampshire under Colonel John Goffe, of Bedford, to aid in the conquest of Canada, under General Jeffrey Amherst; Jacob Bailey, of Newbury, was lieutenant-colonel, and John Hazen was captain of one of the companies in which Jacob Kent and Timothy Bedel were lieutenants. At the end of the campaign, Bailey, Hazen, Bedel and Kent came through the woods from Canada, striking the great intervals at the Lower Cohos. The location and the fertility of the soil were so attractive that they returned in 1761 to aid the settlement, Bailey and Kent, of Newbury, on the west side of the river, and Hazen and Bedel, of Haverhill, on the eastern side. Lieutenant Kent made several trips between Newbury, Vermont, and Plaistow, New Hampshire, his old home, bringing his family in 1763, and making his settlement November 4, of that year. Lieutenant Kent was commissioned September 6, 1764, captain of an independent company of militia in the towns of Haverhill and Newbury, Vermont. This company expanded into a regiment which existed from about 1775 to about 1845, when the militia was practically disbanded. Jacob Kent was the first colonel of this regiment, and commanded it at Saratoga, at Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777, as appears by his diary kept during the campaign and official documents. It was later commanded by his eldest son, Jacob Kent, and still later by his son, Colonel Jacob Kent, who was the last of the family to reside on the family homestead. This farm, comprising five hundred and fifty acres and situated about two miles below the village, extended back from the Connecticut across the plain and over the crest of the ridge to the west. It was divided by Colonel Jacob Kent, the pioneer, among his three sons: Jacob, John and Joseph. Colonel Kent was for many years one of the most conspicuous figures in the military, civic, religious and social life of the community and region

wherein he lived. He was justice of the peace at various times, was clerk of the proprietors' meeting at Plaistow, New Hampshire, in 1762, town clerk from 1764 to 1789, inclusive, and selectman 1762-66-67, 1784-86-89, in all six years. He represented the town in the state legislature, 1788-89-91, was judge of probate from 1786 to 1794, inclusive, was county clerk and assistant judge of the common pleas and commissioner to receive the estates of those who had joined the enemy during the Revolutionary period. He was one of the constituent members of the Congregational Church, parish clerk for many years, and one of the deacons of the church as long as he lived. Colonel Kent's sword, bearing etched on its blade the date of 1555, carried in all the wars, and the white whalebone patriarchal staff, carried in old age and civic life, are in the possession of Colonel Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster.

Colonel Kent married (first), at Newbury, Massachusetts, December 26, 1752, Abigail Bailey, born June 20, 1722, and died July 4, 1756. Her father, Joseph Bailey, born February 13, 1683, died April 4, 1755. He married Abigail Webster, born March 3, 1684, and died February 5, 1787. Colonel Kent married (second), at Plaistow, New Hampshire, June 16, 1762, Mary White, born August 14, 1736, and died June 17, 1834, having attained the remarkable age of ninety-eight years. She was the daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Calef) White. Nicholas White was born December 4, 1698, and died October 7, 1782. She was a very intelligent woman and retained her memory unimpaired up to the time of her death. From her many facts relative to the early history of Newbury were obtained and are now made a part of the published history of that town. In her old age she used to relate that once when the colonel was gone to meeting on Sunday, three bears came and looked in at the door upon her. Colonel Kent had by his first wife Abigail one child, Abigail. By his second wife Mary five children: Jacob, Mary, Elizabeth, John and Joseph.

(VI) John (2), fourth child and second son of Colonel Jacob and Mary (White) Kent, was born in Newbury, Vermont, March 14, 1772, and died in Lyman, New Hampshire, July 4, 1842. He was a farmer, and received from his father the middle one of the three farms into which the original estate was divided. He removed to Lyman, New Hampshire, October, 1810. He married, November, 1804, Tabitha Peabody, born February 22, 1775, and died April 30, 1836, daughter of Richard and Tabitha Peabody, of Littleton, New Hampshire. Richard Peabody was a lieutenant of the West Woodstock, Connecticut, troops in the Revolution. From him Colonel Henry O. Kent derives his right to membership in the Society of Cincinnati, of the New Hampshire branch of which he is president. Six children were born of this union: Richard Peabody, John Childs, Harriet, Adriel, Lucia and Nelson.

(VII) Richard Peabody, eldest child of John and Tabitha (Peabody) Kent, was born on the old family homestead in Newbury, Vermont, December 21, 1805, and died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, March 30, 1885, in his eightieth year. He was ten

years old when his father removed with his family to Parker Hill in Lyman, New Hampshire. The following years his right knee was so injured by a cut that he never recovered from the effects of it, and its influence was important in shaping his subsequent career. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the store of William B. Eastman, of Lyman, where he worked for two years, receiving as his compensation for his first year's work thirty dollars, and for the second seventy dollars. He next went to Walls River, Vermont, where he worked in the store of William Eames two years, and from there he went to Lisbon into the employ of John A. Smith, where he remained until 1825, when he engaged with Royal Joslyn for two years at one hundred and fifty dollars a year, in a store he was about to open in Lancaster. He arrived at Lancaster, June 1, 1825. In 1828 Mr. Joslyn accepted Mr. Kent as a partner. They were the first successful merchants in the town. Under the firm name of Richard P. Kent & Company they did a good business for four years, at the end of which time they dissolved partnership, each acting on his own account. Mr. Kent bought out William Cargill and occupied what was known as the old "Green Store" until 1837, when he moved into a building which he enlarged in 1853 and rebuilt in 1890, which is now known as the "Kent Building" on Main street, where he remained until his death, in 1885. In April, 1837, he took Lewis C. Porter into partnership with him, which relation lasted three years. From 1840 to 1844 he had no partner. He had his brother Nelson for a clerk from 1836 to 1845, when he took him into partnership, the firm name being R. P. Kent & Co. Three years later R. P. Kent became the sole owner of the store, and so continued until 1862, when he took his brother Nelson and his son, Edward R. Kent, into partnership, as R. P. Kent, Son & Co. Seven years later Nelson Kent retired from the firm, which from that time until the death of Mr. Kent was known as R. P. Kent & Son. During his entire career as a merchant Mr. Kent kept a general store, his stock including almost everything on the market. In 1865 he made his stock of stoves and tinware a separate department, took in Erastus V. Cobleigh as a partner, and under the firm name of Kent & Cobleigh they carried on business until 1882, when Mr. Kent sold his interest to his partner.

For over forty years Mr. Kent never missed making his regular semi-annual trips to Boston to buy goods, and even after commercial travelers were on the road with their samples, or it had become possible for merchants to order by mail, he still visited the wholesale houses and selected stocks. At the time of his death he was the oldest merchant in Lancaster, having been in business on his own account fifty-seven years, and as clerk three years in Lancaster, and sixty-five years from his first service as a clerk in a store at Lyman. He was one of the most careful and well trained merchants, and carried on his business methodically and successfully in spite of many losses from casualties, and the failure or dishonesty of debtors. He was always courageous, resourceful, energetic, and having a fixed



Henry O. Kent

and definite purpose made business a success where others failed.

From June 1, 1825, to March 11, 1885, Mr. Kent kept a daily record of all events of interest transpiring in Lancaster, and largely in the region round about. This journal saved much of local history from uncertainty, if not from oblivion, and assisted in the preparation of much that has been written of Lancaster in later years. Mr. Kent with General John Wilson, Royal Joslin, and Apolos Perkins, was a partner in the publication of the *White Mountain Aegis*, the first newspaper published in the town, beginning in 1838.

He was never in what is known as public life, but was connected with numerous enterprises of benefit to the public and calculated to develop the business of the region. He was a trustee of the Lancaster Savings Bank from its incorporation to his decease, and for several years was cashier of the Lancaster Bank, an institution which though expensive to its stockholders, by reason of bad debts incurred, never occasioned the public or any person a cent of loss through failure to redeem its bills or obligations. He was a corporator in the first railway chartered crossing Coos, the Portland & Connecticut River railroad, covering the entire county, a franchise which the Atlantic & St. Lawrence, later the Grand Trunk, was obliged to retire before that company could construct its line. For over forty years he was secretary and treasurer of Lancaster bridge, built not as an investment, but to draw business from the Vermont side of the river.

He was ever the friend of education and religion and the institutions for their advancement, and was identified with the earlier public educational plans of the town and region. For fifty years he was a trustee of Lancaster Academy, and was president of the corporation at his decease. He was a member of the Orthodox Congregational Church, and for many years had been a supporter of the society. He was devoted to the cause of temperance, and was liberal in his benefactions for the public good, and an unstinted bestower of deserved charity through numerous private sources. No man did more to develop Lancaster and make its people prosperous than Richard P. Kent.

He married, at Littleton, New Hampshire, June 5, 1832, Emily Mann Oakes, born in Barnet, Vermont, May 31, 1814, and died in Lancaster, New Hampshire, July 30, 1888, aged seventy-four, daughter of Henry and Emily (Mann) Oakes. Henry Oakes was born at Springfield, Vermont, and was a merchant at Waterford, Fairlee and Barnet, Vermont, and Emily Mann was of the Manns of Orford, the original settlers of that town. In the summer of 1882, Mr. and Mrs. Kent celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding in a quiet way, assisted by their immediate relatives. The children of this union were: Henry Oakes, Edward Richard, and Charles Nelson, who died in Merrick, New York, February 14, 1906. (Edward receives further notice in this article).

(VIII) Colonel Henry Oakes, eldest child of Richard P. and Emily Mann (Oakes) Kent, was

born in Lancaster, New Hampshire, February 7, 1834. He was educated in the common schools at Lancaster, and at Norwich University, the military college of Vermont, graduating from the latter institution with the close of 1854, of which Admiral Dewey was a member. After receiving his degree he returned to Lancaster and entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. Jacob Benton, pursued his studies four years, and was admitted to the bar at Lancaster in May, 1858. In the same year a commission was appointed by the states of Maine and New Hampshire "to ascertain, survey and mark" the boundary between them. Mr. Kent was assigned to represent this state, and the work was performed during the autumn of 1858, through the wilderness from the Crown Monument, as far south as the town of Fryeburg and Conway. Mr. Kent's connection with this work was marked by bestowing his name on a mountain on the north-eastern frontier, laid down on the state map of 1860, and in subsequent surveys. (Mount Kent.)

At twenty-one years of age Mr. Kent had become thoroughly conversant with local politics, and events so shaped themselves that for years he relinquished the prospect of a successful and distinguished career at the bar for a position where he believed his efforts would be productive of more good to others. Before the close of the year 1858, his strong interest in the political affairs and fortunes of the Republican party, with which he was actively identified, impelled him to become proprietor, editor and business manager of the *Coos Republican* of Lancaster. "In the management of the *Republican*, both financial and editorial, he displayed rare skill and ability. His leading articles were always strong, vigorous, earnest, and secured for his paper, notwithstanding its remote location from the capital, an influential position among the party journals of the state. It is safe to say that from the time when he assumed its management until 1870, when he sold it, a period of twelve years, no paper in the state rendered more efficient support to the party with which it was allied, or advocated more heartily all measures tending to advance the material prosperity of the section in which it was located, than did the *Coos Republican* under the direction of Colonel Kent."

After disposing of his paper and retiring from its management, Mr. Kent continued to give his attention to a large general office business, which had grown up during his journalistic career and also to the Lancaster Savings Bank as its treasurer, for which institution he obtained a charter in 1868, and to other business enterprises in which he became actively engaged. He has been treasurer and trustee of this bank from the time of its organization until the present time. He is also owner and manager of the Lancaster paper mill, treasurer of the Pleasant Valley Starch Company, and president of the Lancaster Trust Company since procuring its charter in 1891.

Mr. Kent had as law partners, Hon. Turner Stephenson, later judge of probate, in 1861, and Hon. William Heywood in department claims, 1866;

out the pressing demands on his time made by the many other business enterprises in which he was engaged led to his gradual relinquishment of the profession.

Mr. Kent's official life began early. In 1855, when but twenty-one years old, he was chosen assistant clerk of the house of representatives, and re-elected the following year. In 1857 he was elected clerk of the house, and discharged the duties of the office with so much credit that he was twice re-elected to that office. In 1862 he was elected representative from Lancaster and won approval as a legislator. He served as chairman of the committee on military affairs, a position of great importance at that time, in the midst of the war period. In 1868 he was again in the legislature, and served as chairman of the committee on railroads, and took an active part in securing the extension of the railroad into Coos county. Again, in 1869, he was a representative and was chairman of the finance committee. His last election to the house was in 1882, and during the following session he earnestly advocated the passage of the general railroad act of that year, securing the development of the railroad system of the state. He also actively supported the bill to relieve church property from taxation. In that session he also introduced the original bill relieving veterans from poll-tax. In 1885 he was elected to the senate, and introduced a bill declaring New Hampshire veterans free from liability to residence in time of need, in a public alms house. His last legislative service was in the constitutional convention of 1902, to which he was elected by the unanimous vote of the town, then adverse on party lines, and of which body he was unanimously elected temporary chairman. In 1859 he served as moderator, and has since then served, 1861-65, 1867, 1869-72, 1874-75, 1877-80, 1883-85, 1891-94. He was postmaster of the United States senate from 1862 to 1865, Arthur Pue Gorman, afterwards senator from Maryland, being assistant postmaster.

In 1860 Editor Kent's two years' management of the *Republican* had brought him into such favorable prominence in the state that he was elected alternate delegate-at-large to the convention (attending) at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. During the war his paper advocated every measure of importance of the National administration tending to bring the war to a successful termination and abolish slavery. At the close of the war and after the downfall of slavery he differed with his party on national questions, and favored the burial of past issues and sectional bitterness and the restoration of fraternal relations. As his views diverged widely from those of the majority of his party, he could no longer advocate its measures in his paper, and he therefore disposed of it and joined the organization of Liberal Republicans. This movement resulted in the Cincinnati Convention and the nomination of Horace Greeley for president in 1872. He participated in that convention, and was a member of the National and chairman of the State Liberal Republican Committee in 1872 and 1873. In the latter year the Lib-

erals put an independent ticket in the field, but united with the Democracy on a common platform in 1874. The resolutions of the Liberal convention, announcing such purpose, were presented in the Democratic convention by Mr. Kent, whose appearance and announcement elicited strong demonstrations of enthusiasm in that body. The campaign thus opened ended in the election of a Democratic governor and legislature, a result to which the earnest labors of Colonel Kent largely contributed. In recognition of his efficient services, as well as acknowledged ability, he was accorded the Democratic congressional nomination in the third district in 1875, and again in 1877 and 1878. In each of the attended canvasses, he spoke continuously, and ran largely ahead of his party vote, especially in his own town and vicinity. In all subsequent campaigns he has heartily devoted his energies to the furtherance of Democratic principles, and has been active upon the stump in New Hampshire and other states, and always with unanimous calls and large audiences.

Colonel Kent was also president of the New Hampshire Democratic state conventions in 1877 and 1884, and his speeches on those occasions were the enunciations of the principles in support of which the campaigns following were conducted. In the latter year he also drafted the resolutions adopted, which were widely copied by the press throughout the country. In the same year he was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, where his speech seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency, on behalf of the New England delegation, gave him a national reputation as an orator. In 1894 and in 1896 he was Democratic nominee for governor, and conducted his campaigns with vigor and ability, but he was unable to overcome the normal Republican majority. On the incoming of the second Cleveland administration he was offered the position of assistant secretary of war, but saw fit to decline it. In 1900 he was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, and as such seconded the nomination of William J. Bryan to the presidency.

He early developed a love for military affairs fostered by his cadet life. At seventeen he was made a corporal of artillery, rising through the grades of the old militia to be lieutenant-colonel of the line and full colonel of staff, attaining the last named rank in 1860, when he was also elected to the command of the Governor's Horse Guards, the body guard of the chief executive of the state, and in which United States senators, governors and congressmen and prominent business men were of the line and rank and file.

He was one of the earliest to volunteer to defend the Union at the outbreak of the Rebellion (April 16, 1861), and was commissioned assistant adjutant general of the state, with the rank of colonel, and assigned to duty in organizing the recruiting service. In a short time after raising a company at Lancaster he was ordered to Portsmouth, where he assisted in organizing the Second Regiment and in



Very Truly
Edward. B. Kent "

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fitting the garrison at Ft. Constitution. He continued on duty until a call was issued for three additional regiments from New Hampshire, in the fall of 1862, and was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth, October 22, 1862, which was raised principally by his efforts and by the use of his name, and organized and thoroughly drilled and disciplined under his command. While in service at the front the Second Regiment had suffered severely, and men were required to fill its decimated ranks, for which purpose the men of the Seventeenth were taken and its officers mustered out. The governor in "general orders" complimented the Seventeenth on its high discipline and soldierly appearance, and expressed his regret for the necessity of its disbandment and absorption into another command. "As it was, few men, if any, in the state, did more than Colonel Kent to promote the efficiency of the service and to maintain the reputation of New Hampshire for prompt and patriotic effort in the Union cause, a cause which he sustained by pen and voice and active personal effort throughout the entire struggle." His rank and service were recognized by special act of congress, unanimously passed and approved by President Harrison, approved July 21, 1892.

Colonel Kent is a charter member of Colonel Edward E. Cross Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, organized January, 1869, and has been past commander, judge advocate, a member of the council of administration, junior vice-, senior vice-, and department commander, and has served on the building and executive committees at the Weirs and as president of the New Hampshire Veterans Association. He is as enthusiastic and efficient in matters pertaining to the Grand Army as in other affairs, and his home "Indian Brook" is always open to Grand Army men.

"As a public speaker Colonel Kent has long been actively engaged. Before an audience he is spirited, earnest and convincing. He has a pleasing, well-cultivated voice, and speaks with fluency and rapidity. He combines his statements and arguments in such a manner that he invariably arrests the attention of his hearers and steadily holds it to the close." Some of his more important special public speeches and addresses are the address before the New Hampshire Fish and Game League in 1885; before Norwich University; Memorial Day addresses at Lancaster, Portsmouth and Laconia; Masonic address at Whitefield; the speech seconding the nomination of Cleveland in 1884; at the Boston Banquet to Governor Hill, of New York, in June, 1886, where he responded to the toast, "The President of the United States"; in Fancuil Hall at the reception of Robert E. Lee Camp of Virginia, by John A. Andrew Post of Massachusetts on Bunker Hill Day, 1887; and his address of welcome on the part of Norwich University to Admiral Dewey, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of Dewey Hall, in October, 1899; his address, widely published in Masonic literature, before North Star Lodge, June 24, 1889; Benton Lodge, Guildhall, Vermont, July 9, 1901; and his ballad, "The Master's Apron," widely known of

Masons. He acted as temporary chairman of the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire in 1902.

Colonel Kent has not confined his activity in literature entirely to prose, but has written some gems in verse that would be a credit to a poet of acknowledged reputation, among which are a poem inscribed "To the Old Granite State," written in 1856, and "Welcome Home," read at the Lancaster Centennial Celebration, July 14, 1864. He is senior of the board of trustees of Norwich University, from which he received the degree of A. M. in 1863, and LL. D. in 1895. He was trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the corporation of Lancaster Academy, and has served twenty years as president of the "Associated Alumni and Past Cadets" of Norwich University. He has been governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in New Hampshire, member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is president of the Society of the Cincinnati for New Hampshire. In 1881 he was one of the incorporators of the Yorktown Centennial Association, named by the legislature of Virginia. Colonel Kent is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 8, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Lancaster, and an adept in Free Masonry, having received all the degrees, offices and honors of the craft from the degree of entered apprentice, in North Star Lodge, Lancaster, New Hampshire, April 3, 1855, to member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third and last degree, in 1894, in Boston. He has twice been grand commander of the Grand Commandery and Appendant Orders in New Hampshire, and has twice commanded encampments in the field, viz.: at Odiornes Point at Portsmouth, 1868, and at Lake Winnipisseege, 1869. He was of Haswell Chapter, St. Johnsbury, before Cryptic Masonry was established at Lancaster, and for twenty-three years has been chairman of the Masonic bodies in his local jurisdiction. He is a member of Mount Prospect Grange, No. 242, Patrons of Husbandry.

He was married in Boston, Massachusetts, January 11, 1859, by Dr. Edward N. Kirk, to Berenice Adaline Rowell, born in West Concord, Vermont, September 27, 1835, daughter of Samuel and Evaline Page Rowell. Two children have been born to them: Berenice Emily and Henry Percy.

(VIII) Edward Richard Kent, second son of Richard P. and Emily M. (Oakes) Kent, was born in Lancaster, February 1, 1840. He acquired his education in the public schools and at the Lancaster Academy, and received his business training in his father's mercantile establishment. He was associated with the elder Kent until the latter's decease, when he succeeded to the business and carried it on alone until 1898, when he relinquished his activities on account of ill health. Having recovered sufficiently to resume business in 1903, he purchased the retail drug store which he is now conducting, and has built up a flourishing trade. In addition to the above he has other important business interests, being a director of the Thompson Manufacturing Company, and a director and trustee of the Lancaster Savings Bank and the Lancaster Trust Company.

He is active in promoting measures for improving the business resources of Lancaster, and for the past seventeen years has rendered valuable services in that direction as president of the Lancaster Board of Trade. He is also vice-president of the New Hampshire State Board of Trade.

In 1874-75 Mr. Kent served on the staff of Governor Weston with the rank of colonel, and is now one of the three survivors of that body. For fifteen years he has served as a member and treasurer of the Lancaster board of education, and from 1870 to 1891 was chief of the Lancaster fire department. In the Masonic order he has attained distinction, having served as eminent commander of North Star Commandery, Knights Templar, ten years, 1875 to 1885; grand commander of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire, 1888, a member of the Grand Encampment, United States; worthy patron of Olive Branch Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, six years, 1880-86; Edward A. Raymond Consistory (thirty-second degree), of Nashua, as well as in the various local subordinate bodies. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church, and he is a member of its executive committee.

Mr. Kent married, January 16, 1862, Adeline D. Burton, daughter of Deacon Azro and Sophia (Morse) Burton, of Guildhall, Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Kent have had six children, namely: Annie Oakes, born March 10, 1869, wife of Alpha B. Forbush, of Berlin, New Hampshire, and has one daughter, Kathleen, born July 11, 1894. Emily Mann, born July 8, 1872, died January 29, 1874. Nellie Burton, born April 9, 1874, wife of Stetson Ward Cushing, of Groveton, and their children are: Richard Kent, born May 15, 1902, and Barbara Burton, born January 29, 1906. Elizabeth May, born May 14, 1877, wife of H. P. Whitcomb, of Lancaster, two children: Edward Kent, born October 23, 1904, and Hubert Palmer, born March 21, 1907. Mabel Mann, born August 2, 1883. Margaret, born March 20, 1888.

The first record we have of the COSSITT family is towards the beginning of the eighteenth century. They had large possessions in Canada, and from there migrated to the United States. Members of the family attained prominence and distinction in various professions, notably that of the ministry. Others devoted themselves to mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and were eminently successful in these.

(I) Rene Cossitt was born in the Place Vendome, Paris, France, and was educated at the University of Paris. He emigrated to America to look after the possessions of the family in Three Rivers, Canada, and then visited the British colonies. He was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, but his family had early united with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He removed with his family to Granby, Connecticut, then called Simsbury, and all his children are named in the records of that place. He did not purchase any land there until 1725, but after it was in his possession he made many improvements upon it, and the place was handed down from father to son for many generations. While visiting the

New England colonies he became acquainted at New Haven with Ruth Porter, from whom he received a promise of marriage providing he would not return to his native country. She was the daughter of Dr. Preserve Porter, of Farmington, Connecticut, and was well educated and refined. She died in 1770. It was shortly after their marriage that they removed to Granby, and their children were: 1. Margaret, born 1718, married Nathaniel Holcomb. 2. Mary, born 1720, married Thomas Melton. 3. Rene, concerning whom see forward. 4. Ruth, born 1724, married Andrew Moore. 5. Francois, born 1726, died February 23, 1816, and is buried in Evanby, Connecticut, where his two sons who lost their lives while in service during the war of the Revolution are also buried. He was married to Abigail Dibbley. 6. Lydia, born 1728, died June 26, 1821, unmarried. 7. Timothy, born 1731, married 1750, died 1800. 8. John, born 1735. He was one of a commission appointed to erect the First Episcopal Church in Waterbury, Connecticut, and died in Liverpool, Ohio, 1816. He was twice married. 9. Alexander, born July 3, 1736, married 1759, died 1820.

(II) Rene (2), third child and eldest son of Rene (1) and Ruth (Porter) Cossitt, was born September 3, 1722, died 1786. He married Phoebe Hillyer and had children: 1. Phoebe, born February 24, 1742. 2. Rene, see forward. 3. Ruth, born June 13, 1747. 4. Ambrose, see forward. 5. Elizabeth, born October 18, 1751. 6. Asa, born March 22, 1754, married Mary Cole, daughter of Rev. Samuel Cole, mentioned hereinafter. 7. Silas, born June 22, 1758. 8. Rosanna, born May 30, 1759.

(III) Rev. Rene (3), second child and eldest son of Rene (2) and Phoebe (Hillyer) Cossitt, was born December 29, 1744. He was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and was ordained by the Bishop of London in 1773. Upon his return to this country he officiated in the parish of St. Andrew's, in Simsbury, Connecticut, where on June 26, 1774, he baptized seven children, three of them being his cousins, children of Francois Cossitt. He was a staunch Royalist, and was registered in the official list as the incumbent of Haverhill parish, New Hampshire. After the Revolutionary war he removed to Sydney, Cape Breton, in 1786, and many years later to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where he died in 1815. An account of him is to be found in the centennial celebration of Union Church, Claremont, taken from the centenary of the Episcopal Church, West Claremont, 1771-1871. The first record of a parish or vestry meeting in Claremont is as follows:

"The book in which this record was made was first presented to the church in Windsor, November, 1773, being the first vestry meeting held by the Rev. Rene Cossitt after his return from England with Holy Orders, at which Samuel Cole, Esq., was appointed clerk; Captain Benjamin Brooks and Lieutenant Benjamin Tyler were chosen wardens; Daniel Warner, Asa Leet and Ebenezer Rice were chosen vestrymen. Here, then, we have the Church which had been preserved six years, now fully established and prospering under the nurture of a zealous minister. The discouragements and privations attending

the position of a missionary over such an outpost in the wilderness may readily be conceived.

"They had also, first, to pay their rate of tax as did all the people of the town for the support of the congregational order. He was surrounded by constantly increasing numbers who were hostile to the faith and worship which he was commissioned to uphold and defend. We find in the records no mention at the time of his settlement, of any salary beyond the sum of thirty pounds sterling allowed him as missionary by the venerable society. But in 1777, at the Easter meeting, it was agreed to give him thirty pounds lawful money for preaching the last year. This proved too heavy a burden, and in 1778 they agreed to give Mr. Cossitt fifteen pounds for the year ensuing. This compelled him to seek other means of living, until January, 1781, when they agreed to give him thirty pounds for a year ending at Christmas, allowing him four Sundays to visit vacant churches. He agreed to throw all other business aside and apply himself to the ministry. It was not sufficient to maintain him and his family, however. This was his salary until he left. An anecdote is related of him which appears authentic. He had given his note to a prominent man and landholder in town, to an amount equal to his yearly income. He had already paid some installments upon the note, together with the interest, when one day his creditor called and demanded the whole amount. Mr. Cossitt replied it was out of his power to pay any portion of it immediately, but that when his salary became due he would pay a definite sum, which he named. This answer was not satisfactory, and the whole sum was demanded at the time mentioned. He replied it would be impossible, he must reserve enough to buy bread for his family. 'Unless you promise to pay me then,' said the creditor. 'I shall sue you at once and take all you have.' 'You can do that,' he answered; 'you can attach my furniture, my library and my horse, you can confine me in jail. But you will not obtain nearly enough from my effects to satisfy your claims, and you will put it out of my power not only to support myself and those dependent upon me, but to redeem my pledge to you, which, God being my helper, shall certainly be fulfilled in a reasonable time.' But the owner of the note clung to the pound of flesh, as he loudly proclaimed his intention to bring an execution against him that very night. Seeing him inexorable, and blank ruin staring him in the face, the good man went to the door and called back the hard usurer, and said, 'My friend, if you are determined to carry out this purpose you will need your note. When you were here to get the last payment which is endorsed on it, you inadvertently left it on my table. I have kept it safely. Here it is, sir.' The note was never sued upon, the minister being allowed his own time in making settlement."

Rev. Rene married, 1779, Thankful Brooks, and had children: 1. Rene, born 1780; graduated from Dartmouth, and was controller of the customs at Sydney, Cape Breton; died 1819. 2. Benjamin, born 1782. 3. George Germain, born 1785; was a magistrate, and married Anna Wilson, who died childless

in 1862. 4. John, born in 1790, died in 1846, unmarried. 5. Sophia, born 1792, died 1826, unmarried. 6. Phoebe, born 1795, died 1863. 7. Clementine, born 1797. 8. Mary, born 1800, married James Demancy. 9. Frances, born 1802, was a noted teacher. 10. Emily, born 1805.

(IV) Ambrose, fourth child and second son of Rene (3) and Phoebe (Hillyer) Cossitt, was born September 17, 1749. He removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, in 1767, and prior to attaining his majority established a country store on the present site of the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, and it is said brought the first barrel of flour into the town. He purchased a farm on which he resided until his death, which occurred July 13, 1809. This farm, which is located at the south end of Broad street, is now (1907) in the possession of his great-grandson, Henry Cossitt, who still resides upon it. Ambrose Cossitt was prominent and influential in the public matters of his time. He served as justice of the peace, was seven times elected selectman, and six times town clerk, from 1792 to 1797. He was succeeded in the store and on the farm by his son, Ambrose Cossitt, Jr., better known as Judge Cossitt. He married, February 1, 1778, Anne Catherine Cole, born in 1754, died August 18, 1828. She was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Cole, of Framingham, Connecticut, who was a graduate of Yale in 1728. He was one of the early pioneers of Claremont, New Hampshire, and was one of the founders of the Episcopal Church in that place. Ambrose and Anna (Cole) Cossitt had children: 1. Anna Catherine, born May 5, 1779. Married Ayers Perkins and had several children. 2. Mary Alma, born February 26, 1781. Married Joshua Jewitt and had children. 3. Betsy Ruth, born April 21, 1783. 4. Ambrose, Jr., see forward. 5. Samuel Cole, born February 13, 1788. 6. Francois Rene, born April 24, 1790. 7. Phoebe Lavinia, born May 2, 1793, died March 25, 1794. 8. Charlotte Rosanna, born February 4, 1797, died 1825. She married in Tennessee, 1820, Jacob Voorhees, of Morris county, New Jersey.

(V) Ambrose (2), fourth child and eldest son of Ambrose (1) and Anne Catherine (Cole) Cossitt, was born August 28, 1785, on the old homestead where his grandson now resides. He was a man of excellent education, and a leading spirit in all matters of importance in Claremont and Sullivan county, holding very efficiently a number of public offices. He was president of Claremont Bank from its organization in 1848 until it became the Claremont National Bank in 1864. He was selectman in 1823-24-33; representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1824; postmaster from August 30, 1842, to April 17, 1843; and was appointed county justice of Sullivan county January 8, 1833, and served until that office was abolished in 1835. He married, September 29, 1805, Patty Walker, who died September 21, 1849, and he survived her until April 7, 1866. Their children were: 1. George Ambrose, born May 31, 1807. 2. Lucy Fisher, born February 10, 1809. Married Morris Clarke. 3. John Francois, see forward. 4. Emily Ruth, born November 21, 1813, died April 13, 1897, unmarried. 5. Charlotte Lavinia, born March

10, 1816, died, unmarried, April 13, 1844. Both were residents of Claremont. 6. Harriet Elizabeth, born March 6, 1826.

(V) John Francois, third child and second son of Ambrose (2) and Patty (Walker) Cossitt, was born October 9, 1811. He attended the public schools of Claremont, and his education was completed under the tuition of Rev. Father Barber, a Catholic priest of West Claremont, who had a select school. When he attained his majority he established himself in the general merchandise business in Groton, Vermont, being associated with his brother-in-law, Morris Clarke. This partnership continued until Mr. Cossitt returned to Claremont in 1850, when he purchased the old homestead from his father and erected a new dwelling house upon it. He devoted himself to farming and trading, purchased lands in Hubbard township, and rapidly acquired a competence. He became identified with the growth and improvement of Claremont, and died in 1882, a highly respected citizen. He was a master in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and a charter member of the Grange. He married Sarah Farwell, and they had one child: Henry Ambrose.

(VI) Henry Ambrose, only child of John Francois and Sarah (Farwell) Cossitt, was born on the Cossitt homestead where he now resides, December 21, 1852. He represents the fourth generation who have resided on the land. He obtained his education in the public schools of Claremont, and for two years was a student in the high school. He is a thrifty farmer and stock dealer, and is one of the progressive and enterprising men of the town. He has added to and improved the old dwelling house in many ways—building piazzas, etc. He is the owner of a number of farms adjoining his own, and also several fine residences on Broad street. He is considered one of the most public-spirited citizens of the town, and is a prime mover in any plan which has for its object the advancement or improvement of the community in which he resides. He takes an especial interest in educational matters, and has given all his children the advantages of the best schools. He married, January 7, 1874, Anne Elizabeth Ellsworth, born at St. Amand, province of Quebec, Canada, July 14, 1852, daughter of Edgar Alvah and Catherine (Primmerman) Ellsworth, the former born in New York state, the latter in Canada, and they are both now residing in Canada. The children of Henry A. and Anne E. (Ellsworth) Cossitt are: 1. Sarah Catherine, born in Claremont, New Hampshire, December 6, 1878. She was graduated from the high school and Mount Holyoke College, and then taught for a short time in the high school in Beverly, New Jersey. She married, October 25, 1904, James Albert McCommons, of Erie, Pennsylvania, who is also a college graduate, and they have one child: Catherine Elizabeth, born July 23, 1905. 2. John Henry, born October 8, 1880. He was graduated from the Claremont high school, and is now holding an excellent position in Chicago, Illinois. 3. George Ellsworth, born January 21, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of Claremont and, having always had a decided talent for mechanical

work, took up the study of machinery, and now holds a position as machinist with the Sullivan Machinery Company in Claremont.

The early records of New England give honorable association to this name, and the history of New Hampshire gives it an early and a worthy place. It furnished the first settler of Andover in this state, and many leading citizens of the state, past and present, have borne the name. The first record now attainable locates its origin in Nottinghamshire, England. Three brothers and one sister came thence about 1635 and located in different portions of New England. William, the eldest, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Richard, the second, settled in Hartford, Connecticut. Elizabeth, the fourth, settled in Boston, her married name being Moriche. The youngest, Grace, married an Allane and lived in Lincolnshire, England.

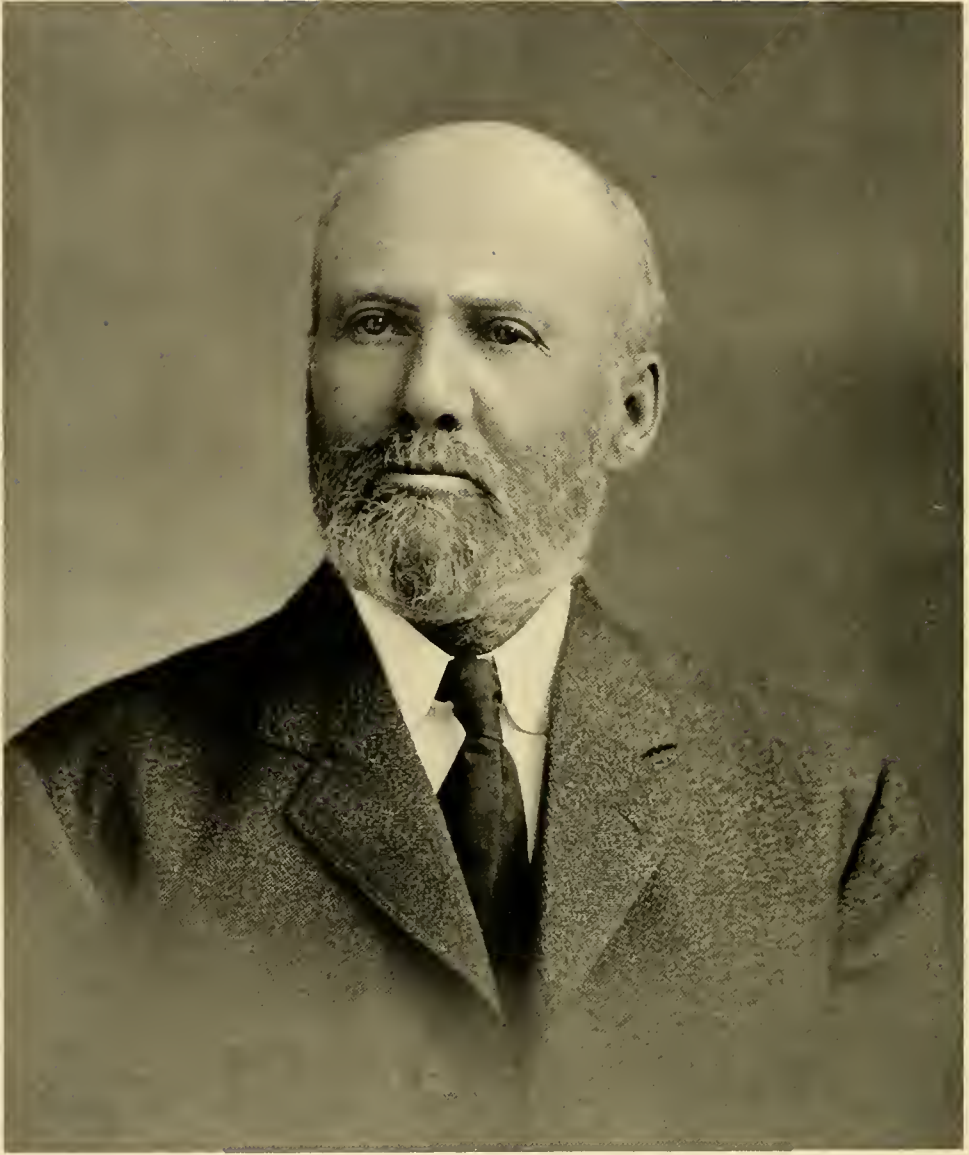
(I) Samuel Fellows, the third in the above family of brothers and sisters, was born in England about 1619, and settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. His wife, whose christian name was Ann (surname unknown), died there December 5, 1684. He died December 5, 1729. Record of two of their children is found, namely: Samuel and Hannah.

(II) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Ann Fellows, was born in 1646 in Salisbury, and made his home in that town, where he subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1677. His name appears among the list of freemen in that town in 1690. He died about the beginning of the year 1730, administration of his estate being granted to his son Thomas on March 2, 1730. He was married June 2, 1681, in Salisbury, to Abigail Barnard, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard, pioneers of Salisbury. She was born January 20, 1657, in that town, and was admitted to the Salisbury church November 11, 1705. Their children were: Samuel, Thomas, Joseph, Ann, Ebenezer, Hannah, and Eleanor. (Ebenezer and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(III) Thomas, second son and child of Samuel (2) and Abigail (Barnard) Fellows, was born January 29, 1686, in Salisbury, and was baptized an adult and owned the covenant November 18, 1705. He was admitted to full membership in the Salisbury church in 1719. He was married in Salisbury, December 10, 1713, to Elizabeth Eastman, probably the second daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scriven) Eastman. She was born December 1, 1689, and was baptized October 4, 1704. The Salisbury records show the death of two of their children: Elizabeth and Abigail. There were probably several others, supposed to include Jeremiah.

(IV) Jeremiah Fellows, was a resident of Kensington, New Hampshire, where he was married January 14, 1748, to Ruth Rowe. Their children were: Jeremiah, Benjamin, Ruth, Jonathan, Ephraim, Daniel, and Nathan.

(V) Benjamin, second son and child of Jeremiah and Ruth (Rowe) Fellows, was born January 9, 1753, in Kensington, where he resided probably



James G. Fellows

throughout his life. He was married there February 2, 1775, by Rev. Jeremiah Fogg, to Sarah James, and their children included: Benjamin, Daniel, John, and a daughter who married Benjamin Sanborn, all of whom lived in Deerfield, New Hampshire.

(VI) Benjamin (2), oldest child of Benjamin (1) and Sarah (James) Fellows, was born January 22, 1776, and died in Deerfield, April 24, 1864, aged eighty-eight years and three months. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and for fifty years was a deacon of the Baptist Church. He was married in Deerfield, October 17, 1799, by Timothy Upham, clergyman of Deerfield, to Mary Goodhue, daughter of Robert W. and Mary (Ayer) Goodhue, who was born June 20, 1780, and died in Deerfield, April 8, 1866, aged eighty-five years and ten months. They had seven children: Jeremiah, born November 27, 1800, Gilman, born October 18, 1802, Mary, born January 2, 1805, died young, Mary, born August 19, 1806, died young, Benjamin, born December 18, 1808, Jonathan G., born July 31, 1811, David, born September 3, 1812.

(VII) Jeremiah, oldest child of Benjamin and Mary (Goodhue) Fellows, was born in Deerfield, November 27, 1800, and died at the home of his son James in Pembroke, December, 1875. He was a farmer most of his life. For several years he was associated with Nathaniel Bachelier, in Manchester, where they had contracts for building a part of one of the large canals. Later he returned to his farm in Deerfield. He was a Democrat, and represented his town in the state legislature. He married first, January 24, 1821, Mary Thompson, who was born in Deerfield, and died August 26, 1833; second, her sister, Sarah Thompson, who was born in Deerfield, in 1802, and died August 28, 1866; and third, a Mrs. Dow. The children by the first wife were: 1. David A., born January 25, 1824, 2. Mary Jane, born August 18, 1826, died in infancy, 3. George W., born October 20, 1828, 4. Thomas J., born September 5, 1821. David A. was a "forty-niner," having gone with the first rush of gold seekers to California, and there he died, aged seventy. George W. went to the Pacific coast years ago, and now resides in Portland, Oregon. Thomas J. was drowned in California, February 27, 1854. The children of the second wife were: Timothy G., born June 20, 1835, died in Candia, in 1903; James G., born August 6, 1838, and a daughter who died in infancy.

(VIII) James Gilman, youngest child of Jeremiah and Sarah (Thompson) Fellows, was born in Deerfield, August 6, 1838, and was educated in the common schools of Deerfield, and at the Pembroke Academy. He was not only brought up on a farm, but he liked his home and occupation so well that he assisted his father on the farm four or five years after attaining his majority, and then, being a young man of well-known integrity, he was placed in charge of the town farm of Deerfield, which he carried on for four years. He then removed to Buckstreet (the village of Allenstown), where he farmed in a small way and supplied the people of the neighborhood with meat. About 1870 he settled in Suncook and opened a grocery and provision store which

he successfully conducted for the next dozen years or more. The following two years were spent in recovering his health, which had been shattered by too close attention to business. Since 1875 Mr. Fellows has been engaged in the lumber and wood business, buying and preparing large areas of standing timber for the market. In 1890 he took his son into partnership, and for some time their attention was given exclusively to the cutting and marketing of timber. In 1900 they acquired a half interest in the Smith Box and Lumber Company, of Manchester, which they still have. Subsequently, under the firm name of Fellows & Son, they bought and have since conducted a plant on Valley street, Manchester, where they manufacture shooks. The two plants employ a considerable number of men and teams, and turn out a large product. Mr. Fellows is a thoroughly reliable man. In business he has been successful, and in business circles his name is synonymous with that most honest. His successful conduct of his business has attracted the attention of the public to him, and he has been called to fill various honorable positions in public life. In politics he is a Republican. He has served as selectman four years, was deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Dodge and Pickering six years, was representative in the legislature two years, and has served two terms as senator from District No. 11, covering a period of eight years. In official life he has displayed the same commendable characteristics as he has in business, and his course has met with the approval of those whose interests it was his duty to serve. He is a member of Jewell Lodge, No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, of Suncook, and of Union Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Deerfield.

He married, August 29, 1859, Lizzie M. Worcester, who was born in Rochester, November 22, 1839. She is the daughter of George and Mary J. (Rowell) Worcester, of Rochester, who spent their later years in Pembroke and Allenstown. Their children are: Jennie M. and Bert J. Jennie M. married Howard Starkey, superintendent of the Consolidated Elevator Company, and lives in Duluth, Minnesota. Bert J., born December 13, 1862, engaged for two years in the hardware business at Suncook, but for twenty years past has been in business with his father. He married, June 2, 1887, Edith Blanche Warren, of Pembroke, daughter of Hugh F. and Lydia A. (Moore) Warren. She was born August 19, 1869, and they have four children: James Warren, born June 21, 1888; Madeline, born May 18, 1890; Elizabeth Amanda, born July 19, 1893; Dorris, born May 1, 1896.

(III) Ebenezer, fourth son and fifth child of Samuel and Abigail (Barnard) Fellows, was born November 10, 1692, in Salisbury, and was married November 12, 1718, to Elizabeth Brooks. He died February 5, 1741. His children were: John, Abigail, Mary, Ebenezer, Joseph, Benjamin, Ann and Elizabeth.

(IV) Joseph Fellows, the first settler of Andover, New Hampshire, was the third son and fifth child of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Brooks) Fellows, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was born there

January 10, 1729, and there grew to manhood. He participated in the second expedition again Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, in 1758-9, and an adventurous spirit was thus developed in him which led to his settlement in the unbroken wilderness of New Hampshire soon after. The original limits of Andover included that part of the present town of Franklin lying west of the Pemigewasset river. The proprietors, who lived on the Atlantic coast, found considerable difficulty in securing settlers upon the land comprising the town, owing to its distance from other people and a convenient base of supplies for the pioneer. Mr. Fellows was anxious to secure a home for himself and family, and in 1761 he came to that part of the town now known as Webster Place and brought his family, then including four children, one a babe in arms. He had many hardships to endure, but persevered and cleared up a fine farm and became one of the leading citizens of the town. During that first season the family remained in the midst of civilization, while the husband and father cleared some ground, raised a little corn and built a cabin. To get his corn ground he was obliged to carry it on his back to Penacook. There were no highways into the wilderness where his home was pitched, and the family was obliged to make the last part of the journey on foot when it came to occupy the pioneer log cabin in the autumn. No neighbors appeared until the following spring, after which the region gradually filled up with people, and a fine New England town was developed. The first white child born in the town was the daughter of Mr. Fellows, frequently referred to in local historical notes as "Peggy." It is said that during those strenuous days Mr. Fellows sat at table with his hat on, giving as a reason for such action the fact that "the bears are so thick that I must be ready to fight, without stopping to look up my hat." On the occasion of the birth of the first child in Andover the father went on snowshoes for a neighbor who acted as nurse, and was obliged because of the deep snow to carry the nurse on his back. In that early period the price of a day's labor was a peck of meal. Those who now enjoy the blessings and conveniences of modern life cannot be too grateful to the fathers of New England, who endured every privation and hardship, and toiled incessantly with their hands, to establish civilization in the midst of the forest. Few now realize the condition when the solid forest must first be hewn down in order to clear sufficient space on which to set a house. The first town meeting in Andover was held at the house of Joseph Fellows, June 21, 1773, under the auspices of the town proprietors, and he purchased of them the town grist mill, February 2, 1774, for thirty-five pounds. At the first town meeting held under the State charter, July 13, 1779, Mr. Fellows was made one of the surveyors of highways. Joseph Fellows served under several enlistments as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He enlisted March 6, 1776, in Captain James Osgood's company of Colonel Bedel's regiment, and is found on the list of those in this company who furnished their own guns, his being valued at two pounds two shillings. This command served in the

expedition to Canada in 1776. On July 20, 1777, Mr. Fellows joined the northern Continental army under Stark, being in Captain Ebenezer Webster's company of Colonel Thomas Stickney's regiment, and participated in the battles of Bennington and Stillwater. He enlisted February 3, 1778, in Captain Ezekiel Giles' company of Colonel Stephen Peabody's regiment, raised by New Hampshire for service in Rhode Island, and continued therein until discharged January 4, 1779. He was a corporal in Captain Ebenezer Webster's company of Colonel Moses Nichols' regiment, and joined the Continental army at West Point in 1780, serving from July 5 to October 25 of that year. Three of Joseph Fellows' sons—Ezekiel, Joseph and Benjamin—rendered service from Andover during the Revolutionary war. Joseph Fellows died March 14, 1811, completing almost half a century of residence in Andover. There is an interesting tradition concerning Mr. Fellows' trips to mill in Penacook. His course was indicated only by blazed trees, and the journey toilsome, even with no burden. It was his custom, when wearied by the load, to add a block of wood or pole, so that throwing off the extra piece would so lighten the weight as to seem a rest. Mr. Fellows was married January 2, 1753, to Margaret Webster, a sister of Daniel Webster's father. His children were born as follows: Ezekiel, August 25, 1754; Joseph, October 18, 1756; Mary, May 3, 1758; Benjamin, October 7, 1760; Margaret, February 25, 1763; Abel, April 3, 1765; John, April 3, 1767; Ebenezer, 1769; and Stephen, May 15, 1773.

(V) Stephen, youngest of the children of Joseph and Margaret (Webster) Fellows, remained on the homestead and cared for his parents in their old age. He was an earnest, active and industrious citizen, and successful as a farmer. He added to the paternal homestead of eighty acres, and built the first brick house in the town, which is still in use as a farm residence. An active member of the Christian Baptist Church, he hewed with his own hands the timbers for its house of worship, which is still standing in East Andover. For his labors in this behalf he received title to some of the pews in the church, and his descendants have been recently called upon to consent to alterations in the pews, which they did. Like all of his family he gave unchanging allegiance to the Democratic party. He was married April 22, 1795, to Mary Emery, a daughter of Dr. Emery, of Fryeburg, Maine, and his wife, ——— Fessenden. Mr. Fellows' first child, Betsey, married James Emery, and after his death Benjamin Finney, and lived in Andover and Franklin, dying in the former town. She was the mother of Dr. James Emery, a physician of eminence, who lived and died at Hudson this state. Rev. Joseph Emery Fellows, the second, resided in Andover and Franklin, and went to Missouri shortly before the beginning of the Civil war. Because of his outspoken Union sentiments he was given one day to leave the state by hotheaded rebels, and saved his life only by fleeing to Illinois. He died at Buda, in that state. A sketch of John Fellows follows. Stephen, the fourth, was a preacher of the Christian Baptist Church at Fall River, Mas-

sachusetts, where he died. William Fessenden, the youngest, resided on the paternal homestead until about 1854, when he removed to Sheffield, Illinois, where he was a farmer, and died, leaving a large family.

(VI) John, second son and third child of Stephen and Mary (Emery) Fellows, was born January 12, 1808, on the farm settled by his grandfather, and continued to reside in his native town through life, becoming one of its most useful and prominent citizens. In 1843 he purchased six hundred acres of land in the western part of the town, on the northerly side of Mount Kearsarge, and engaged in farming on a large scale. A part of this land is still in possession of his son. In 1852 John Fellows moved to the village of Andover Centre, and resided there the remainder of his life. He was an active man of affairs and served the town in various capacities. An active politician, he was loyal to the Democratic party, and served twenty years as deputy sheriff. He was elected representative in the legislature in 1846 and 1848, and rendered valuable service, creditable both to himself and the town. He was liberal in religious views, and supported the Christian Baptist Church, of which his wife was a member. An independent thinker, he could not be bound by man-made creeds, and despised anything in the nature of cant. An upright man, he was guided by the golden rule, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of his contemporaries. He passed away November 24, 1868, at his home in Andover.

Mr. Fellows was married to Polly Hilton, who was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, a daughter of Elijah Hilton, of that town (see Hilton, VII). The first child of John and Polly (Hilton) Fellows, Joseph W., died at the age of six months. Joseph Warren, the second, is the subject of the following article. Susan Smith, the third, married Walter Scott Thompson, who died in 1864. She subsequently married Herman E. Fay, whom she survives, and now resides in Boston, where her daughter, Mary Helen Thompson, is a teacher. Her son, Walter Scott Thompson, is connected with the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. Henry Dearborn Fellows, third child of John, died in 1874, at the age of thirty-two years. Mary Ann, the youngest, married Rufus G. Burleigh, and resides in Franklin.

(VII) Joseph Warren, eldest son of John and Polly (Hilton) Fellows, was born January 15, 1835, on the homestead of his maternal grandfather, Elijah Hilton, and died April 26, 1906, at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire. He was eight years of age when his father went upon a large farm in Andover, and he was early introduced to the labors incident to New England agriculture. The habits of industry and persistent application which he learned in that early and practical school no doubt contributed much toward his great success in life. While his muscles were being developed by the duties of a farmer's son, his mind was being cared for in the local district school and Andover Academy, where he prepared for college, and he entered Dartmouth in the fall of 1854. Following a custom almost universal in that day, he engaged in teaching during the

winter months, thus securing material aid in the pursuit of knowledge, as well as an experience ever after valuable. His last employment in this capacity before graduating was in the Upton (Massachusetts) high school, where he received warm commendation from the late Governor George S. Boutwell, then chairman of the educational bureau of Massachusetts. Having completed the course at Dartmouth in 1858 he became principal of Andover Academy in the fall of the same year, and so continued during the school year. In 1859 he became master of the classical department of Brownwood Institute at La-Grange, Georgia, and was elected in the following year as principal of the Marietta Latin School, in that state. He expected to make this a permanent position, but the prospect of Civil war ruined his plans, along with those of many others, and he returned north without entering upon his duties at Marietta. Without any loss of time in repining, he entered the law department of Albany University in September, 1860, and was graduated in June, 1861. He was admitted to the bar in the New York court of appeals and planned to locate in New York city, but the wishes of his parents prevailed upon him to return to his native state, and in September, 1861, he entered the law office of Pike & Barnard, at Franklin, and remained until January, when he removed to Manchester and joined Eastman & Cross, of that city. In August of this year he was admitted to the supreme court of New Hampshire, and immediately formed a partnership with Captain A. B. Shattuck, who was about to start for the front with the northern army. This gave promise of a lasting and valuable association, but the gallant Captain Shattuck fell mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, and so Mr. Fellows' plans were again changed. On January 1, 1863, he began an independent course which has ever since continued with conspicuous success. For over thirty years he occupied the same office, and his fidelity to the interests of his clients and prompt and energetic pursuit of cases brought to him a large amount of business. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the Concord Railroad, and continued in that position sixteen years, becoming also counsel for the company, and was retained by that company and the Concord & Montreal Railroad until they were leased by the Boston & Maine, and is now on the legal staff of the latter company. These facts testify to the ability, keenness, tact and integrity of Mr. Fellows, and he is held in high esteem by the profession and all who enjoy his acquaintance. In 1874 he was appointed judge of the police court of the city of Manchester, but the temptation of large private practice soon led him to resign the position, and he held it only one year. Judge Fellows ever took a keen interest in the progress of affairs, and was always ready to bear his share in the responsibilities of good citizenship. Independent in thought and fixed in his convictions, he did not fear to express them on occasion. He was for several years an active and influential member of the Democratic state central committee and chairman of the city committee, and aided in many ways in the struggles for supremacy that have waged in the state. Devoted to the principles of his party as

he understood them, while never disloyal to his party, he stood for his own convictions, regardless of the consequences. In recent years he withdrew from active participation in the management of political matters.

Every interest of the community in which he lived was supported and aided by his wise counsels and in other ways. He was a charter member of the Unitarian Educational Society, and one of its trustees, and was instrumental in the purchase and maintenance of Proctor Academy by that society, which (formerly known as Andover Academy) has grown and prospered under the new management. Judge Fellows was prominently identified with the policies and interests of the Unitarian denomination of the State throughout his life, and was always an active supporter of its grove meetings at The Weirs during their quarter-century of continuance. He was trustee and clerk of the corporation which owns and maintains the Gale Home for Aged and Destitute Women in Manchester since its incorporation until his demise. He was the original mover in the establishment of the Masonic Home located in Manchester, was vice-president and chairman of the board of trustees which controls it from the beginning. In the Masonic order he won a national position and received all the honors in the gift of his brethren within the State. He passed through all the grades, including the order of knighthood, and was for several years an officer of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States. He was a member of the committee on jurisprudence of the national body for twelve years, and was its chairman when he died. He had the thirty-third grade of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and was an "active member" of the supreme council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction and chairman of the committee on constitution and laws, having been appointed to succeed the late Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, and thus held two of the most influential positions connected with the order of Knights Templar and the Scottish Rite in the country. The fraternity is greatly indebted to Judge Fellows for his interest in and labors upon matters of its jurisprudence, and he was long chairman of the committees upon that subject in the several grand bodies of the state.

Judge Fellows was married June 8, 1865, at Fall River, Massachusetts, to Susan Frances, daughter of Henry E. and Susan D. (Farnum) Moore. She died August 11, 1874, and Mr. Fellows was married October 8, 1878, at Manchester, to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Davis, daughter of Erastus and Annis (Winship) Brown, and widow of Dr. Ebenezer Harriman Davis, of Manchester. Mrs. Fellows is the mother of May Winship; Annie Winship, died June, 1881; and Edith Harriman, wife of Frederick William Davis, ex-state senator, of Manchester. The living daughters are loved and loving members of the delightful home circle which dwells in the Judge's beautiful home on Lowell street, Manchester.

This name is old and honorable in DELANY Ireland where it has been borne for ages by men of prominence in both civil and ecclesiastical life, especially the latter. In

Cork stands a statue of Bishop Delany, known for his many good works there, and the present rector of the Catholic College in Dublin is a Delany; also Patrick Delany, of Tasmania, is a cousin of Thomas, mentioned below.

Thomas Delany, son of Bryan Delany, was a native of Ireland, and came to America in 1847, and settled soon after in Lowell, Massachusetts, where for thirty years he was the leading custom tailor in that city. He died in 1900. Mr. Delany, though not wealthy, was in easy circumstances, as is shown by the fact that each of his children received either a college or an academic training, while Father Frederick made additional studies in Paris, in Rome, and at the Catholic University in Washington, D. C. Thomas married Catherine Fox, daughter of James and Bridget Fox, natives of Ireland. She died December 29, 1906. The children of this union were: Rose J., wife of Patrick Gilbride, a prominent dry goods merchant of Lowell. John B., whose sketch follows. Mary F., wife of John A. O'Hearn, lives in Ashmont, Massachusetts. Sister Florence Louise, a nun of the order of Notre Dame, secretary of Trinity College, Washington, D. C. Thomas, Jr., died in 1903. Frederick J., a priest of the archdiocese of Boston. Grace, a model teacher in the Lowell training school. Clotilda, a teacher in the Everett school, Boston.

Right Rev. John Bernard Delany, second bishop of Manchester, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 9, 1864. His early education was obtained at the Greene grammar school and the high school at Lowell. For two years he attended Holy Cross College at Worcester, Massachusetts, and then went to Boston College, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1887. Immediately afterward he left for Paris to study for the priesthood at the seminary of Saint Sulpice, which is perhaps the most famous seminary in the world. It is two hundred and fifty years old and numbers among its alumni two saints. May 23, 1891, John B. Delany was ordained to the priesthood in Paris by Cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris, who is living at the present time. He celebrated his first mass at Saint Sulpice, and on the days immediately following he offered the Holy Sacrifice at different shrines in and about Paris, such as the Church of the Foreign Missions, the Church of Our Lady of Victory, and the basilica of the Sacred Heart. He then journeyed to Lourdes, the site of the famous apparition of the Blessed Virgin, to ask her maternal blessing on the life work he was about to begin.

On his way to America he visited England and Ireland, completing a series of tours which he had taken during his vacations from seminary work. These included trips through France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Arriving in this country he passed a few days at his old home in Lowell, and then reported to his superior, Bishop Bradley, of Manchester. The young priest's first assignment was to a curacy at Saint Anne's, the pioneer parish of the episcopal city. Here his admirable qualities of head and heart, and his zeal for every good work endeared him to both priest and people, who parted from him with keen regret when two years

and a half later he was transferred to the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Portsmouth. The rector at Portsmouth then was the Very Rev. Eugene M. O'Callaghan, now of Concord, who as vicar-general of the diocese, was vicar-general after Bishop Bradley's death. As his assistant Father Delany remained at Portsmouth about five years. After a few months, at Hinsdale, during an European trip of the pastor, Father Delany came in 1898 to Saint Joseph's Cathedral, Manchester. Receiving at once his appointment as chancellor of the diocese, and secretary to Bishop Bradley, he entered upon the course of training which was specially to fit him for the high office he was afterwards to be called to. In addition to the exacting duties of these positions he, as a member of the episcopal household, preached in turn with the other priests, and assisted in hearing parish confessions.

On the opening of the Monastery of the Precious Blood in 1898, Father Delaney was made the Sisters' chaplain, saying at their chapel his morning Mass, hearing their confessions, giving retreats from time to time, and having general supervision of the affairs of their institute for the following six years. In 1902 he accompanied twelve of the Sisters to the city of Havana, where a new foundation of the order was established under his direction. In August, 1898, Bishop Bradley established *The Guidon*, and placed Father Delany in editorial charge. Afterward the magazine passed into the hands of a stock company composed of the priests of the diocese, but Father Delany remained its editor from the first. Nowhere was his patience, tact and perseverance more evident than in his building up of this magazine. Its publication was begun in the face of difficulties which would have daunted one less strong. Catholic papers and magazines already existed, it seemed in plenty; priests were skeptical as to the wisdom of the undertaking; people looked critically on, and subscribers were few; but Bishop Bradley felt assured of the need, and Father Delany entered upon his task. Under his management *The Guidon* grew in six years from a small publication with few advertisers and a meagre circulation in New Hampshire alone to a large magazine which numbers its advertisers by the hundred and its readers by the thousand; which goes not only to distant places in our own country, but to not a few in distant lands; which has taken rank with the first publications of its class, and received the approval of the highest dignitaries of the church. Before he left this country Cardinal Martinelli sent the editor his word of commendation for the work *The Guidon* is doing.

Father Delany had a high idea of the wisdom of journalism, and of Catholic journalism in particular, and he kept the pages of his magazine singularly free from anything that might savor of sensationalism or cheap literature. His own editorials were widely quoted. They dealt with nearly all the questions which agitated society from time to time: strikes, christian education, temperance, woman suffrage, divorce, matters of political and international significance and many others. He did not hesitate to point out to his own people their rights and duties as

worthy members of the Catholic Church, and equally worthy citizens of the United States. While he never wounded charity, yet he never hesitated to condemn an abuse or demand the redress of a grievance. In dealing with the belief of others, he was always lenient and christian, and among the readers of *The Guidon* not the least appreciative have been many not of the Catholic faith, who found in its pages strength, consolation, and enlightenment.

But Father Delany was a journalist only by accident; he always had his highest pleasure in his distinctly priestly work. In this work still other duties claimed a share of his attention. He was the diocesan director of the League of the Sacred Heart, branches of which have been established even in remote parts of the state; he was director of the Society of the Holy Childhood; had charge of the non-Catholic missions in New Hampshire; was a member of the state conference of charities and corrections; and was state chaplain of the Knights of Columbus from their organization. His last appointment from Bishop Bradley was as diocesan director of the Priests' Temperance League, an organization whose members pledge themselves to further the cause of temperance by every means within their power. With all this Father Delany found time to write many prose sketches and occasional poems of more than ordinary merit for *The Guidon* and other publications, and to deliver lectures and public addresses on subjects ranging from art and travel to theology. He often accompanied Bishop Bradley to church functions both in and out of the diocese, and on other like occasions was the bishop's representative. In 1903 he delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Boston College, the highest honor his Alma Mater could bestow.

Bishop Bradley died December 12, 1903, and the question of selecting his successor subsequently arose. Months before it occurred the bishop, foreseeing his own death, wrote a letter expressive of his views in the matter of his successor. In this latter he named three priests, any of whom in his judgment would successfully govern the diocese. Of these Father Delany was one, and the bishop's commendation of the man was hearty and sincere. In his letter he said: "Father Delany enjoys my fullest confidence." No other priest in the state stood so near to Bishop Bradley; none knew so well his plans and hopes for the church, none could so readily take up the burden where he had laid it down. The Catholic clergy and laity of the diocese preferred Father Delany as Bishop Bradley's successor because they knew him to be a man of high intelligence, broad culture, enlightened piety, discriminating charity, and above all unerring in his duty. His name was presented at the Vatican and Father Delany was made bishop of Manchester, August 9, 1903. The appointment met with the hearty approval of the Catholics of the diocese. The bishop's policy was wise and his administration successful. Under his fostering care and skillful guidance the church and its institutions grew, and present conditions in both spiritual and temporal matters presage continued and uninterrupted prosperity. John B. De-

lany, Right Rev. Bishop of Manchester, died June 11, 1906.

This name is used under various spellings in New Hampshire, and it seems to have been borne by intelligent ancestors, locating in different parts of New England. The line herein traced does not seem to have any connection with the others mentioned in this article and the name has been invariably spelled Center.

(I) John Center was a resident of Boston in the sixteenth century, and was twice married. He died about 1700, and his widow Ruth was married February 9, 1707, to Joseph Wright of Woburn. The inscription upon her tomb-stone is as follows: "Here lyes Ye body of Mrs. Ruth Wright, wife of Mr. Joseph Wright. Formerly wife to Mr. John Center. Died February 18, 1716-17. Aged about 60."

(II) Jeremiah. son of John and Ruth Center, was born February 15, 1697, in Boston, and lived in Woburn, Massachusetts. His wife's name was Mary, and their children, born from 1718 to 1736, were: James, Mary, John, Bill and Cotton. The youngest of these was the father of Cotton Center, Jr., a prosperous merchant of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

(III) Bill, third son and fourth child of Jeremiah and Mary Center, was born May 11, 1722, in Woburn, Massachusetts, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was living in Woburn as late as 1782, and presumably continued there until his death. He was married March 22, 1763, to Hannah Evans, who was born August 4, 1744, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Richardson) Evans. Their children, born from 1765 to 1782, were: Bill, Jeremiah (died young), Enoch, Jonas, Bernard, Jeremiah, Mary and Hannah.

(IV) Jonas, fourth son and child of Bill and Hannah (Evans) Center, was born January 23, 1771, in Woburn, Massachusetts, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, September 27, 1856, in his eighty-sixth year. Soon after attaining his majority he settled in Greenfield, New Hampshire, whence he removed to Wilton in 1830. He purchased a farm there, on which he resided during the remainder of his life engaged in agriculture. He was married in Woburn, June 16, 1794, to Sarah Tay, of that town, who was born October 9, 1775, daughter of Archelaus and Sarah (Cook) Tay. She survived him eleven years, and died at the home of her daughter Maria (Mrs. E. P. Hutchinson) in Milford, October 27, 1867, aged ninety-two years. They were the parents of six sons and five daughters.

(V) Samuel Newell, son of Jonas and Sarah (Tay) Center, was born in Greenfield, September 27, 1814, and died in Wilton. He was a boy of sixteen when his parents removed to Wilton, and he lived there with them until he attained his majority. He then went to Boston, where he was employed in a store until 1840. He then went to Sumter county, Alabama, where he kept a store until 1843, when he returned to Wilton and occupied the store adjoining the hotel until it was burned, March 15, 1876. The same year he rebuilt the hotel and store, and in company with his son, Everett B., oc-

cupied the latter until his death. He was a man of good judgment and business qualifications, and was entrusted with much town business. He was a member of the board of selectmen in 1853-71-72, and was collector of taxes in 1870 and 1871. He married, April 7, 1846, Chloe A. Bales, born in Wilton, May 16, 1824, eldest child of Major Ezra and Hannah (Wilson) Bales, of Wilton (see Bales IV). Their children were: Marion Elsie, George N., Rose M., Anna B., Everett B., Charles C., and Starr B.

(VI) Everett Buchanan, fifth child and second son of Samuel N. and Chloe A. (Bales) Center, was born in Wilton, April 18, 1855, and educated in the schools of his native town. Under his father's supervision he learned how to conduct a store, and at eighteen years of age took full charge of the mercantile business in which he and his father were partners. He now has a large establishment and carries a general stock of goods except groceries, and does a profitable business. He married, April 5, 1898, Ida May Hatch, who was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, 1871, daughter of Chauncey A. and Mary S. (Miller) Hatch.

(Second family.)

This name has long been spelled in varying forms, and members of the family are treated in this article under the different spellings which they use. It is an old Scotch-Irish cognomen, and has been associated with pioneer development on two continents. The sturdy character of the ancestors is found among the descendants, and New Hampshire owes much of her reputation for probity to their influence.

(I) John Senter, one of the proprietors of Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1719, was the ancestor of the Senters of Londonderry, Windham and Hudson, also of those of Center Harbor and of other towns in New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. At Center Harbor the name is associated with the famous Senter House, which in the middle of the nineteenth century was the most noted hotel about Lake Winnepesaukee. John Senter was of English descent and came from Long Island to Londonderry. His home was northwest of Beaver Pond. He married Jean ———, and they had six children, born in Londonderry. John Senter and his wife died in that town, but the dates are not known. The children, whose births are recorded are: Samuel, mentioned below; Joseph, Jean, Moses, John and Reuben. Joseph was born March 2, 1723. He was taken prisoner by the Indians, carried to Canada, and sold to the French. He succeeded in escaping and returning to Londonderry. Afterwards he piloted a body of troops to Canada during the French war, previous to 1759. He subsequently took up a tract of land at Center Harbor where his brother Moses joined him. Jean was born October 8, 1725. John and Reuben lived in Londonderry.

(II) Samuel, eldest son of John and Jean Senter, was born in Londonderry, January 31, 1721. He was the second male child born in town. He married Susan Taylor, of Dunstable, a native of Lon-

donderry. She remembered when the people flocked to the block houses at night for safety from the Indians. She died about 1795, and her husband two years later. They had several children, but only two are recorded, both of whom lived in Windham, New Hampshire. Samuel is mentioned below. Asa was born in 1755, and died in Windham, January 12, 1835, aged eighty years.

(III) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Susan (Taylor) Senter, was born in Londonderry, February 15, 1752. In 1774 he married Hannah, daughter of William Read, of Litchfield. She was born May 18, 1756. He, with his brother and another relative of the same name, perhaps a brother, marched to Medford, Massachusetts, in the company of Captain George Reid, of Londonderry, at the beginning of the Revolution. He contracted an illness from fatigue and exposure which made him a life-long invalid. He came to Windham in the spring of 1790 and bought what is now known as Neal's Mills. He built a grist and saw mill near the present site, though Alexander Wilson had previously built the dam. He was moderator of a special town meeting in 1796, and town clerk in 1797. He died February 11, 1833, and is buried in the cemetery on the hill. This was originally the site of the first meeting house, and his pew stood directly over the place where he now lies. His wife died in January, 1846, aged eighty-nine years and eight months. They had eight children: Isaac, born in Londonderry, January 5, 1775, married Hannah Patterson of Belfast, Maine, and died in Olean, New York; William, died at sea, October 21, 1801, while returning from the West Indies; Allison, married Sarah Davidson, of Windham, and lived in Belfast and Waldo, Maine, and Litchfield, New Hampshire; Samuel, mentioned below; Fanny, married Timothy Kendall, and lived in Litchfield; Cynthia, born in Windham, June 13, 1789, and married, on her thirty-fourth birthday, Edward Claggett, son of Honorable W. Claggett of Portsmouth, the last attorney-general under George the Third and the first under state government. He died in November, 1826, and Mrs. Claggett afterwards made Windham her home. Their only child, Cynthia Cornelia, was born there February 14, 1827. She married, April 23, 1853, J. W. Hart of Racine, Wisconsin, where her mother afterward removed. Mrs. Claggett died March 8, 1872. She was a woman of unusual ability and in her youth was a much esteemed school teacher. German, sixth child of Samuel and Hannah (Read) Senter, was born at Windham, June 13, 1789. He became a surgeon, and served through the War of 1812. He was stationed as port surgeon at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he died in 1824. Delia was born in Windham, January 18, 1793. She married John Marland, an Englishman, a manufacturer in Exeter, New Hampshire, and Andover, Massachusetts. She died May 2, 1852, and is buried in Windham. Sarah married her cousin, John T. Senter. They had one son, Mortimer, who became a physician. His widowed mother removed with her son to Hancock, Michigan, where she died.

(IV) Samuel (3), fourth son and child of Sam-

uel (2) and Hannah (Read) Center, was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, on Christmas day, 1781. He always lived in his native town. His occupation was farming but he dealt in real estate to some extent. He held all the town offices, and was a justice of the peace most of his life. He was a prominent and respected citizen, and used to be called the "Old Squire." In politics he was a Democrat, and he attended the Universalist Church. He married Mary, daughter of John Davidson of Windham. Their children were: Mary (died young), Hannah, Palmira D., Horace, Isaac N., Mary H., Rosena B., Cynthia G., Louisa M., Clarissa D., Angeline F., Susan Ann and Samuel H. (Isaac N. and descendants receive extended mention in this article). Samuel (3) Center was married (second) to Sabrina Armond, and died July 4, 1868.

(V) Horace, eldest son and third child of Samuel and Mary (Davidson) Center, was born in Litchfield, June 8, 1809. He was educated in the district schools. He was a boatman on the Merrimack & Middlesex canal between Concord, New Hampshire, and Boston and owned a brickyard; later he engaged in farming. He was a captain in the state militia, and held all the town offices. He represented the town in the state legislature for two terms. In politics he was a Democrat, and he attended the Universalist Church. He married, in 1829, Elmira, daughter of Jacob Page of Litchfield. They had two children: Isaac N., born in 1833, died in Memphis, Tennessee, 1861; and Mary E., born in 1831, died January, 1885. Horace Center married for his second wife, Caroline, daughter of James and Sarah (Stark) Stinson, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire. They were married April 19, 1843, and they had one child, Frederick L., mentioned below. Horace Center died January 21, 1883, and Mrs. Caroline (Stinson) Center died January 22, 1885.

(VI) Frederick Louis, only child of Horace and Caroline (Stinson) Center, was born in Litchfield, January 5, 1846. He was educated in the district schools of the town, in the Nashua schools and at McCollum Institute. He farmed after leaving school and then went to Lemont, Illinois, to engage in the stone business, where he remained one year. He came back to Litchfield and bought a farm and grist mill. He managed the mill four years, then sold it and went to live with his father, from whom he inherited the place where he now lives. He has filled all the town offices, and served in the legislature in 1890-91. He is first selectman at the present time, and has been one of the three for several years. He has held office in the local grange, and is past master of the local grange. He married March 28, 1878, Jennie F. McQuesten, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Chase) McQuesten, of Litchfield. She was educated in the district schools and schools of Nashua, and taught school for three years. She is a member of the Grange. They have two children: Lizzie Margaret, born January 17, 1881, and Florence Caroline, born May 26, 1888. The daughters teach school.

(V) Isaac Newton, second son of Samuel and Mary (Davidson) Center, was born in Windham,

New Hampshire, February 6, 1811. In 1834 he married Sarah Jane Chase, daughter of Simion and Sally (Bixby) Chase, of Litchfield, born in 1811. She died May 6, 1838, and he married second, in 1842, Mary White, who was born February 5, 1821, in Litchfield, New Hampshire, died October 23, 1885. One child by first marriage, Sarah Jane, deceased. By second marriage there were: Mary A., Ellen, Samuel, Susie W., Laura, Emma, John W. and Isaac N.

(VI) Isaac Newton (2), son of Isaac Newton (1) and Mary (White) Center, was born in Litchfield, New Hampshire, on the farm where he now lives, September 20, 1863. Three generations have lived there, and four have owned the land. He was educated in the district schools and was graduated from McGaw Institute, Reed's Ferry, New Hampshire, in 1883. He taught school for a time and then stayed at home and helped to carry on the farm. At his father's death he inherited the farm, which contains one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Center keeps thirty-two head of stock, and carries on a milk business. He is a member of the Grange, in which he has held offices. He is an Odd Fellow, belonging to the lodge at Hudson, New Hampshire. Like his Scotch-Irish ancestors, he attends the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Center is a Democrat, and served in the state legislature in 1903-04. He was selectman for two years, has been highway surveyor, and is now (1907) town clerk, which office he has held for ten years. He was a member of the school board for three years. Mr. Center was the promoter of the Goff Falls, Litchfield and Hudson Electric railway, now the Manchester and Nashua line, and was its first president. January 1, 1894, he married Mary Bell Newell, daughter of Rev. John P. and Elizabeth M. (Abbot) Newell of Litchfield, New Hampshire. She was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, January 30, 1865. Rev. John P. Newell was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, July 29, 1823, and his wife was born in Canton, Massachusetts, April 22, 1834. Mrs. Mary (Newell) Center was educated in the schools of Manchester, and was graduated from the high school in 1884. Afterwards she attended Wheaton Seminary at Norton, Massachusetts. She taught school before her marriage. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Center have one child, Mary Elizabeth, born March 16, 1895.

This is one of the old English GREENWOOD names early transplanted to America, and has been identified with the progress of the nation in every worthy line and endeavor down to the present time. Some of the ablest citizens, east and west, have been and are scions of this stock.

(I) Thomas Greenwood was for many years of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in that portion later included in the town of Newton. He was a weaver by occupation, and served the town as clerk and as magistrate. He died September 1, 1693, as shown by his gravestone now in Newton. He married, June 8, 1670, Hannah Ward, daughter of John

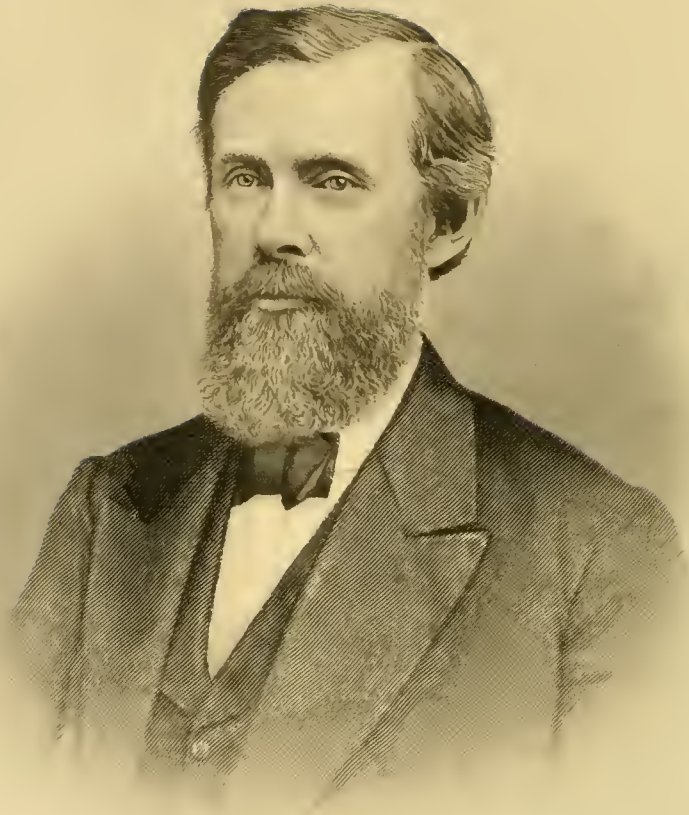
and Hannah (Jackson) Ward, and granddaughter of William Ward, immigrant ancestor of those bearing that name. Hannah Greenwood died about 1676. Thomas Greenwood married (second), Abigail (surname unknown).

(II) William Greenwood, son of Thomas and Abigail Greenwood, was born October 14, 1689, in Newton, and removed from that town to Sherborn, Massachusetts, where he was prominent in town affairs and was a deacon of the church. He married Abigail Woodward, who was born May 25, 1695, daughter of John and Rebecca (Robbins) Woodward. His sons were: William, Caleb, Jonas, Samuel and Joseph.

(III) William (2) Greenwood, eldest son of William (1) and Abigail (Woodward) Greenwood, was born about 1720, in Sherborn. He removed to Dublin, New Hampshire, before 1762, where he was a carpenter and farmer. In the Revolution he served during two enlistments, first in 1776, and again in 1777. While engaged in raising a barn in Dublin, he was accidentally killed, June 28, 1781. He married Abigail Death, of Sherborn, who was born October 3, 1723, in Framingham, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barber) Death. She survived him more than thirty-three years, dying October 1, 1814, at the age of ninety-one years. Their children were: Daniel, Waitstill, Elizabeth, Eli, Joshua, Hephsebah, Abigail and William.

(IV) Joshua Greenwood, third son and fifth child of William (2) and Abigail (Death) Greenwood, was probably born in Dublin, where he was a farmer on the paternal homestead. He married, August 22, 1779, Hannah, daughter of Gershom and Prudence (Adams) Twitchell, of Sherborn, Massachusetts, and Dublin, New Hampshire.

(V) Asa Greenwood, son of Joshua and Hannah (Twitchell) Greenwood, was born July 1, 1797, in Dublin, and lived for sometime in that town. In June, 1836, he removed to Marlboro, the same county, and in 1853 went to Illinois. He resided for short periods in Peoria, Farmington, and Yates City, Illinois, and finally settled in Toulon, Stark county, where he continued to reside until the summer of 1887. In that year he made a visit to his friends in the east, and on the sixteenth of July, within several months of his arrival in this section, he died at the home of his son in Dummerston, Vermont. He was noted for his extraordinary benevolence and public spirit, and during his residence in Marlboro he contributed much to the development, improvement and progress of that town. Probably no man ever lived in the town, who did so much for its permanent prosperity in the same period of time. It was through his generosity that the Universalist Society was able to erect its present commodious church. He also furnished the land and laid out and fenced Graniteville Cemetery almost exclusively at his own expense, and there his remains were laid to rest in accordance with his last expressed wish. He was the leading spirit if not the prime mover in the erection of many substantial granite buildings in Marlboro. He married,



W. H. Greenwood

December 31, 1821, Mrs. Lucy Evens, widow of Heman Evens, and daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe (Norcross) Mason, of Dublin. She was born June 3, 1799, and died February 20, 1852. After her death, he married Mary, daughter of John and Prudence (Twitchell) Minot, who survived him. The children all born of the first wife were: Heman Evens, John, Frederick R., Maria, William Henry and Mary Ann.

(VI) William Henry Greenwood, fourth son and fifth child of Asa and Lucy (Mason) Greenwood, was born March 27, 1832, in Marlboro, New Hampshire. He was educated in the common schools of Marlboro and Norwich University of Norwich, Vermont, from which he graduated in 1852. For some time he worked for his father in the quarry business, and upon the removal of the latter to Illinois, he was employed in railroad construction and became a civil engineer. His first work was on the Central Military Track Railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, where he began November 23, 1852. He continued until the construction of the road was completed, and for some time was a trainman on the line. He then went to work for the American Central Railroad as assistant engineer, and thus continued until the beginning of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Fifty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, January 7, 1862, and was afterwards commissioned lieutenant of Company 8, in that regiment, his commission to date from his enlistment. His commission as captain of the same company and regiment is dated May 9, 1863. But it was not as a line officer that Greenwood made his mark. Soon after the battle of Stone River, General Rosecrans made inquiry for competent engineer officers to organize a topographical service, and Greenwood was selected for this duty, and for better facilities for seeing the country, he was directed to report to General Stanley, at that time chief of cavalry for the Army of the Cumberland. The relation thus established continued to the end of the war, Colonel Greenwood remaining a part of this commander's military family until the muster-out of the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, in Texas, in the fall of 1865. The recount of Colonel Greenwood's services would necessitate a recital of the experiences of the Army of the Cumberland itself.

The battles in which he was a most active participant embrace such names as Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, three months of the Atlanta Campaign, and almost continuous fighting, including Peach Tree Creek and the assault on Kennesaw; finally, in the last great service of the Fourth Corps, the action at Spring Hill, next day the Battle of Franklin, and very soon the Battle of Nashville, which ended the mission of the Army of the Cumberland, in the destruction of Hood's army. It was for bravery displayed at the Battle of Franklin that Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwood won his promotion to a colonelcy. It would be difficult to describe Colonel Greenwood's services in these great battles. Greenwood was a master of the subject of field fortifi-

cations and many times, when the work of entrenching had to go on all night, his commander has retired safely to rest because he knew Greenwood had charge of the work.

In July, 1864, when General Stanley was appointed in command of the Fourth Corps, Greenwood was commissioned by the president, lieutenant-colonel and inspector, to date from July 28, 1864. But his duties, though important as inspector, took a wide range. In the way of reconnaissance, he continually rendered most important service to find out the movements of the enemy, the disposition of his line, and the positions of his batteries.

In July, 1865, the Fourth Corps landed in Texas, taking post at Victoria, Lavacca, and San Antonio. Colonel Greenwood was put in charge of the Gulf and San Antonio railroad, which had been completely destroyed by the rebel general, John Magruder. With the burned and bended railroad iron and such timber as could be gathered out of the Guadalupe bottoms, Greenwood soon had the cars running to Victoria, saving immense expense and labor necessary, before this to haul supplies over the hog-wallow prairies of Indianola.

Having finished his work in Texas, Colonel Greenwood returned to Vermont. He remained only one month, when he went west, where he was employed upon the Kansas Pacific Railroad. He was appointed chief engineer of this road, and whilst holding this position, he made surveys on the thirty-second and thirty-fifth parallels, through to San Francisco. During his service for the company, he constructed one hundred and fifty miles of railroad in one hundred working days, and at the last day laid ten and one-quarter miles in ten hours, a feat, perhaps, never equalled in railroad construction.

In 1870 Colonel Greenwood made the first general report in favor of narrow gauge, three feet railroads, and was appointed general manager of the construction of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Upon completion of the first division of this railroad, he was appointed general superintendent, and remained until the road was finished to Canon City. He next received a commission which involved the construction of the Mexican National Railroad in that country, an enterprise with which Generals W. S. Rosecrans and W. J. Palmer and an Englishman named Sullivan were connected. As a first service in this connection he visited England and the Continent, in the interests of this proposed road, but subsequently failed to get the concession asked for from the Mexican government the project was temporarily abandoned, Colonel Greenwood returning to New York, and establishing himself as a civil engineer. In May, 1878, he took charge of the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Railroad for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company; and March, 1879, took charge of the Marion & McPherson branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe as chief civil engineer and superintendent of construction. This is the last public work we learn of his being engaged upon, until he went to Mexico, upon his last and fatal engagement. During his numerous

surveys he had encounters with the Indians, in which his war experience came well to hand. The hardships from cold, hunger, and exposure during this pioneer service in the railways of the great plains were such as few men have experienced. As an engineer, Colonel Greenwood had few peers in the profession. No obstacle that nature had interposed, as it were, in frolicsome mood, in the canons and mountains of the west, deterred this engineer of science, of skill and daring, and railroad trains now run securely, where before the wild mountain sheep feared to climb. The skillful capitalists, who built these wonderful railroads of Colorado, well appreciated the work of Greenwood, and when the Sullivan & Palmer Company undertook the International and Interoceanic Railroads from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast, Colonel Greenwood was called, as he had been before, as the most reliable man to locate the great work. Whilst so employed he was murdered, being in the discharge of his duties near Rio Hondo, eighteen miles from the city of Mexico, August 29, 1880. Colonel Greenwood was a member of the Masonic Order. He married, May 19, 1857, Evelyn D. Knight, of Dummerston, Vermont. She was born April 10, 1834, in that town, daughter of Joel and Fanny (Duncan) Knight, the former of whom was born there July 18, 1799, and died September 14, 1874. He was the son of Joel and grandson of Jonathan Knight. Mrs. Fanny (Duncan) Knight was a daughter of Doctor Abel and Lydia (Miller) Duncan, the latter a granddaughter in the paternal line of the first settler of Dummerston, probably Isaac (?). (See History of Dummerston).

This is one of the oldest New England names, and the ancestry of its representatives now residing in New Hampshire has been traced to the latter part of the sixteenth century. Its representatives have been identified with the leading movements for civilization from the first settlement of the American continent.

(I) William Marston was born 1592 in Yorkshire, England, and died June 30, 1672, in Hampton, New Hampshire. He came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634, with his family and probably his brothers Robert and John. He received a grant in 1636 from the general court and removed to Newbury the next year. He was one of the fifty-four proprietors of Hampton in this state in 1638, and passed the remainder of his life in that town. He was a Quaker and was shamefully persecuted because of his religious faith, being compelled to pay exorbitant fines. Among those recorded against him was one of fifteen pounds, for keeping in his possession a paper and two books in support of his religious belief. He died in Hampton at the age of about eighty years. His first wife died in 1660, her name being unknown. He was married (second), at the age of seventy years, to Sabrina Page, who was then eighteen or twenty years of age, daughter of Robert and Lucia Page (see Fogg), of Ormsby, Norfolk, England. She was the

mother of one daughter, Tryphena Marston. Mr. Marston's children were: Thomas, William, John, Prudence and Tryphena. (Mention of William and descendants appears in proper order in this article).

(II) Thomas, eldest son of William Marston, was born in England, probably Yorkshire county, about May, 1617, and accompanied his father and the other members of his family to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634. Together they went to Newbury about 1637, and in October of the following year to Hampton, New Hampshire, where he probably had land granted him by the general court, as did the other pioneers. May 25, 1645, he bought land of John Sanborn, and October 5, 1653, leased a house and lot from Robert Knight. He was a prominent man in the affairs of the town, and in all matters pertaining to the interests of the community, and was a capable and highly esteemed citizen. He died in Hampton, September 28, 1699, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He married, about 1647, in Hampton, Mary, the daughter of William Estow, Esq. She died December 13, 1708. They had nine children: Isaac, John, Bethiah, Ephraim, James, Caleb, Mary, Hannah and Sarah. (John and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(III) Isaac, eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Estow) Marston, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1648, and was living in 1714, when he deeded land and buildings to his son Thomas. He was made freeman April 26, 1678, and was selectman in 1681. His farm was on "North Hill" (now of North Hampton), and was recently occupied by David Simon Marston, who is of the sixth generation of this name who have owned and lived on this property. He married, December 25, 1669, Elizabeth Brown, who was a daughter of John and Sarah (Walker) Brown, of Hampton. She died October 5, 1689, and he married second, April 19, 1697, Jane (Brackett) Haines, widow of Matthias Haines, Sr. They had eight or nine children. The first child is supposed to have been born in 1670, and died young. The others were: Caleb, Abigail, Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas, Sarah, Abigail and Bethiah.

(IV) Caleb, eldest son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Brown) Marston, was born in Hampton, May 19, 1672, and died April 18, 1747, aged seventy-five. He settled on the homestead in that part of Hampton called the "North Plains," which was incorporated into the town of North Hampton in 1743. His will was made April 22, 1746, and probated May 27, 1747. He married, November 12, 1695, Anna Moulton, who was born March 2, 1679, daughter of John and Lydia (Taylor) Moulton. Their children were: James, Caleb, Lydia, Isaac, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Sarah and David.

(V) James, eldest son and child of Caleb and Anna (Moulton) Marston, was born in Hampton, May 18, 1697, and settled in Newmarket, where he died in 1767, aged seventy. He was a blacksmith. His will was made April 8, 1767, and proved October 27, 1767. He married, December 30, 1725, Sarah Remick, of Oyster River, Durham. At the

time his will was made they had four children living: Anna, Caleb, James and Sarah.

(VI) James (2), second son and third child of James (1) and Sarah (Remick) Marston, was born in Newmarket, in 1732. He was a blacksmith, and it appears by a deed made by him to his brother Caleb, of Newmarket, March 16, 1768, that he was living in Canterbury, probably one of the original proprietors, but removed to Chichester, where he died in 1775 or 1776, aged about forty-three or forty-four years. He married, in 1754, Phebe, whose surname was probably Pease. She was appointed administratrix of his estate April 30, 1777. They had eight or ten children, of whom very little authentic information has been obtained. Two were less than seven years of age when he died. His supposed children were: Levi, Phebe, David, Nathaniel, Sarah, John, James, and two others, born in 1770 and 1772.

(VII) James (3), seventh child and fifth son of James (2) and Phebe Marston, was born in Canterbury, December 15, 1767, and died in Sardinia, New York, November 4, 1849, aged almost eighty-two years. He married Elizabeth Cram, in Pittsfield, January 28, 1792, and soon after removed into a new town in Maine, where his second child was born, which was entitled to a grant of land, it being the first white child born there. From that place he removed before August 14, 1804, to Portland; thence to New Hampshire again, and thence in 1815 to Cataaugus county, New York, where he died. He was a blacksmith. The nine children of James and Elizabeth were: Oliver L., Elizabeth, Jemima, John C., Ebenezer, James C., Lucinda, Joseph A. and Levi.

(VIII) Oliver Lyford, eldest child of James (3) and Elizabeth (Cram) Marston, was born October 21, 1792, (or October 31, 1793), probably in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and went with his parents to Maine in 1794, returning about 1813 to his native town. In 1815 he went to Plymouth, New Hampshire, and after his marriage settled in that part of the town now called Livermore Falls. He owned and cultivated a farm of sixty-five acres, and was also a blacksmith. He was a man highly esteemed in the community, and represented Plymouth in the New Hampshire legislature in 1852. He married, November 27, 1816, Lavinia Magusta Ryan, who was born in Plymouth, December 25, 1798, daughter of Isaac and Melitable (Bradbury) Ryan, of Plymouth. She died April 13, 1886, aged eighty-seven. Their children were: Oliver L., Arthur W., Lucretia A., Levi R., Elizabeth K., Ann Mary, William S., Lura Ellen and Lavinia Augusta.

(IX) William Schuyler, seventh child and fourth son of Oliver L. and Lavinia M. (Ryan) Marston, was born in Plymouth, January 12, 1832, and was educated in the common schools. When a young man he engaged in farming and for a time operated a saw mill. Later he worked in a glove factory two or three years, and for two years was a fireman on a passenger train and often acted as engineer. He entered the employ of the Laconia Car Company at Laconia, where he remained twenty-one years,

acting as foreman a part of the time. After working two years at blacksmithing he removed, in 1890 to Gilford, where he settled on a small farm, and has since lived retired. In his earlier years he was a noted athlete. Mr. Marston's life has been a busy and a useful one. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion a Free Will Baptist. He married first, Helen Jane Green, who was born in Topsham, Vermont, 1836, and died in Lakeport, 1886, aged fifty; he married second, Mary A. Dicey, who was born at Alton Bay, June 20, 1840. Mr. Marston has by his first wife one son, Fred Shannon, born September 9, 1863, who married Nettie Piper of Laconia.

(III) John, second son and child of Thomas and Mary (Eastow) Marston, was born in 10th mo. 1650, old style, and died in 1699, aged forty-eight years. He was married in 1677 to Mary Ann Wall, who was born 1656 and died 1708. She was a daughter of James and Mary Philbrick (Tuck) Wall, who died 1659 and 1702 respectively. Mary (Philbrick) Tuck was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Philbrick, who died 1667 and 1664 respectively. Mr. Marston settled on a lot given him by his father, June 3, 1678, and also inherited one-half of the homestead of his father-in-law, James Wall, who died in 1694. Mr. Marston's estate was inventoried at two hundred and eighty-two pounds. He was a master mariner. His children were: Jonathan, Mary, Abigail, John, Mehitabel and Bethiah.

(IV) Lieutenant Jonathan, eldest child of John and Mary Ann (Wall) Marston, was born August 27, 1678, in Hampton, and was a farmer upon the homestead there, where he died in 1769, aged over ninety years. He married about 1714 to Abigail Smith, who was born 1687, daughter of Lieutenant John Smith. Her mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Batchelder (See Batchelder). Lieutenant Marston and wife were the parents of five children, namely, Mary, John, Jonathan, Elisha and Abigail.

(V) Elisha, third son and fourth child of Lieutenant Jonathan and Abigail (Smith) Marston, was born October 29, 1721, in Hampton, where he was a farmer and died about June 1, 1762. He was married, 1744, to Mary Drake, who was born in 1722, a daughter of Abraham (3) and Theodate (Robie) Drake, who were born respectively in 1688 and 1691 and died 1767 and 1783. Abraham (3) was the son of Abraham (2) and Sarah (Hobbs) Drake (See Benjamin Smith, V, under Batchelder). Abraham (2) Drake (1664-1714) was the son of Abraham (1) and Jane Drake. The former (born 1621), a son of Robert Drake (1580-1668); the latter died 1676. Elisha Marston and wife were the parents of six children, namely, Philip S., Abigail, Elisha S., Jonathan, Mary and John.

(VI) John, youngest child of Elisha and Mary (Drake) Marston, was born January 17, 1757, in Hampton, and died November 9, 1846, in Moultonboro, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer. He was married, April 24, 1784, to Nancy (Anna) Moulton, who was born 1763 and died June 5, 1830, aged sixty-seven years. She was a daughter of

Abigail Smith (See Smith above referred to in IV) and General Jonathan Moulton of Hampton, who presented Mr. Marston with two hundred acres in Moultonboro. They were the parents of thirteen children, Abigail, John, Jonathan, Nancy, Jacob, Mary (died five years old), Josiah, George S., Mary, Elisha, Caleb M., Moulton H., Lucy.

(2) Captain William, second son of William Marston (1) was born in 1621, in England, and died in 1704. His wife, Rebecca Page, (born 1646, died 1673) was a daughter of Robert and Lucy Page (born 1604 and 1607 respectively, and died 1679 and 1665 respectively).

(3) Rebecca, daughter of Captain William and Rebecca (Page) Marston, born 1654, became the wife of John Smith, and mother of Sarah (Smith) Moulton (1695-1739), referred to above in IV. John Smith, husband of Rebecca Marston was the son of Robert and Susannah Smith, the former born 1611 and died 1706, and the latter died 1680.

(VII) Moulton Hoyt, twelfth child and youngest son of John and Nancy (Anna) (Moulton) Marston, was born January 8, 1806, in Moultonboro, New Hampshire, and died 1894, at Centre Sandwich. He settled at Centre Sandwich, where he was a merchant. He served as town clerk, postmaster, representative, county treasurer, and also as a member of the governor's council. He was president of the Carroll County National Bank and of the Sandwich Savings Bank. He married, March 31, 1830, to Anne M. Ambrose, and their children were: Ann, Elizabeth, Emily M., Elvira B., Alfred Ambrose and Carrie B. The first two became successively the wives of William A. Heard. (See Heard, VI).

(II) William (2), second son and child of William (1) Marston, was born about 1621, in Yorkshire, England, and was about sixteen years old when he went with his father to Hampton, New Hampshire. He continued to reside in that town until his decease, January 22, 1703, at the age of eighty-one years. He married (first), October 15, 1652, Rebecca Paige, daughter of Robert Paige (see Fogg, I), who was born 1636 and died June 27, 1673. Mr. Marston married (second), about 1675, Mrs. Ann Philbrick, widow of James Philbrick (1), His children were: Rebecca, Hannah, Mary, Samuel, Lucy, William (died at four months), William and Maria.

(III) Captain Samuel, eldest son and fourth child of William (2) and Rebecca (Paige) Marston, was born July 8, 1661, in Hampton, and resided on the homestead, where he died November 8, 1723. He made no will, but disposed of his property by deeds, giving a farm to each of five sons, and the homestead to his widow and youngest son. He was married in 1683-84 to Sarah Sanborn, born February 10, 1666, and died April 17, 1738, a daughter of William Sanborn. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: William, Samuel, Lucy, Stephen, Joseph, Reuben, Sarah, Hannah, Ruth, Mary and Obadiah.

(IV) Obadiah, fifth son and eleventh child of Samuel and Sarah (Sanborn) Marston, was born

September 28, 1710, in Hampton, and resided about thirty years on the homestead. About 1765 he settled with his son, Samuel, in Deerfield, New Hampshire. This location was discovered by him while on a scouting expedition with Captain N. Drake, through Nottingham and Deerfield in 1745. He was married in 1734-35 to Elizabeth (surname unknown), and they were the parents of six children, namely: Elizabeth, Hannah, Samuel (died young), Samuel J., Eliphalet and Joseph.

(V) Samuel J., second son and fourth child of Obadiah and Elizabeth Marston, was born January 2, 1741, in Hampton, and settled in Deerfield in 1765. He was a farmer and removed about 1780 to Coventry (now Benton), New Hampshire. About 1766 he was married to Rhoda Edgerly, and they had ten children, as follows: Stephen, Olive, Judith, Sarah, Rhoda, Joseph E., David, Jonathan, Hannah and Nancy.

(VI) Jonathan, youngest son and eighth child of Samuel J. and Rhoda (Edgerly) Marston, was born June 20, 1782, in Coventry, New Hampshire, and settled about 1809 in North Coventry (now Benton). He continued to reside there until the May preceding his death, when he joined a son at Canton, New York, where he passed away September 6, 1859. He was married to Phebe Howe, of Landaff, this state, who bore him eight children, namely: Orrin, Laura (died young), Laura, Bartlett, Jonathan H. (died young), Rhoda, Phebe and Jonathan H.

(VII) Bartlett, second son and fourth child of Jonathan and Phebe (Howe) Marston, was born April 28, 1816, in Benton, and was a farmer by occupation. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, and a firm Democrat in political principle. He died at Woodsville, New Hampshire, December 28, 1903. He was married March 26, 1839, to Anna S. Brown, of Benton, who was born June 15, 1819, and died September 5, 1900, at Woodsville, whither they removed on retirement from active life prior to 1886. Their children were named, respectively: Laura A., Wesley B., Sarah L., George W., Jane R., Henry G., Elvah S., Lucy M., Hosea M., Mary B. and Lucia E.

(VIII) Lucy Marilla, fifth daughter and eighth child of Bartlett and Anna S. (Brown) Marston, was born September 6, 1855, in Benton, and is now the widow of George J. Sargent, residing in Concord. (See Sargent, VII).

There are numerous families of this name ELLIS in New England having representatives in New Hampshire. Its representatives have been chiefly tillers of the soil and men of quiet disposition, though industrious in habit and intelligent in action. They have been connected with the pioneer development of various localities and are still contributing to the growth and welfare of New Hampshire as a commonwealth.

(1) John Ellis, Jr., came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, soon after the arrival of the "Mayflower," and was married in 1645 to Elizabeth Freeman of Sandwich, Massachusetts. Their children were: Bennett,



Benjamin B. Callis

Mordecai, Matthias, Joel, Nathaniel, Samuel, Freeman and John.

(II) John (2), the youngest in the family of John (1) Ellis, was born in 1661, and married, in 1700, Sarah Holmes, by whom he had John and Jonathan.

(III) Deacon John (3), son of John (2) and Sarah Ellis, was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1704, and died in Gilead, Connecticut, in 1792. His wife Rose was born in 1709 and died in 1782. Their children were: Jabez, Mary, John and Barnabas.

(IV) Barnabas, youngest child of Deacon John and Rose Ellis, was born about 1745, in Gilead, Connecticut, and removed from Hebron in that state to Claremont, New Hampshire, in the spring of 1767. He purchased from one of the proprietors of that town, Josiah Willard, a share of land located on Town Hill in Claremont, the deed being dated May 29, 1767. Here Mr. Ellis cleared up the land and became a successful farmer, residing there until his death, which occurred June 26, 1838, at the age of ninety-three years. This farm has continued in the possession of his descendants passing from father to son. He was a lieutenant in the Continental army, and served in Ethan Allen's expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1775. He was also a lieutenant under General Stark at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. He was prominent in civil affairs, held various minor offices in Claremont, and was selectman in 1796-7. His marriage was the first recorded in the town of Claremont, and took place in 1769, when Elizabeth Spencer became his wife. Their children were: Jeremiah, born June 6, 1770; Jennings, February 5, 1772; Sarah, May 18, 1774 (died young); Warren, May 25, 1777; Sarah, May 8, 1780; Reuben, June 27, 1782; Barnabas, June 27, 1785; John, mentioned below; Jeremiah, born March 26, 1790; Gilbert, March 12, 1795; Albert, September 22, 1802.

(V) John (4), sixth son of Barnabas and Elizabeth (Spencer) Ellis, was born August 15, 1787, married Marcia Tyler, and they had the following children: William, born January 8, 1807; Charles P., mentioned below; John, born March 4, 1816; Sarah J., April 18, 1818; John, April 6, 1820; Reuben B., mentioned below; and William, born March 4, 1831.

(VI) Charles P., son of John and Marcia (Tyler) Ellis, was born May 16, 1814, at Cabot, Vermont, and attended the public schools of Claremont. He worked in different places at making brick, and engaged in farming at Barton, Vermont, where he remained twenty-six years. In 1868 he returned to Claremont and purchased twenty acres on South and Pleasant streets, where he passed the remainder of his life. This place, which is the most picturesque in town, is now known as the Ellis Highland tract. He married, in Claremont, Marcia Leet, born in 1818, and they had two children: James E., born November 25, 1845, in Los Angeles, California, married Jessie Clark; and Abbie J., born February 27, 1850, married, July 8, 1868, Harvey M. Eaton, by whom she had one son, Charles J., born October 26, 1870.

She married, October 25, 1905, Quartus D. Edson. Charles P. Ellis died in 1888, and his widow died March 12, 1896.

(VII) Reuben B., son of John (5) and Marcia (Tyler) Ellis, was born August 25, 1823, in the west part of the town of Claremont. His education was limited to an attendance of three months annually at the public school. At that time the teacher lived among his pupils' parents. Mr. Ellis attended school irregularly up to his sixteenth year, the remainder of his education having been obtained in travel and by reading, his habits being very studious. At the age of eighteen he left New Hampshire for Barton, Vermont, and after remaining for a time proceeded to Boston, where he was employed on a farm in the neighborhood of the city. He returned and began working for the railroad on an embankment, his wages amounting for a time to but eighty cents a day, out of which he boarded and clothed himself. For five years he was employed by A. C. Balch on the railroad at Well's River, and assisted in building two embankments, and dumping for steam shovel. He also worked with a steam shovel in and near Toronto. He has been employed, in all, on the construction of eight different railroads. In 1856 he went west with his capital, having saved three thousand, three hundred dollars, and in company with two others purchased one thousand acres of land near Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, the capital at that time being Iowa City. The three partners built a saw-mill, and the first winter Mr. Ellis put in three thousand logs. Mr. Ellis still owns 980 acres of land in this township. The story of Mr. Ellis's frontier life would fill a chapter. On one of his trips from Rock Island, whither he had been for the purchase of mill machinery, he was obliged to cross twenty miles of prairie in a stage-coach. Three other men were in the party, and in the agreement with the driver a clause was inserted whereby the passengers were required to do some walking. This Mr. Ellis did not like. The three, however, got out and walked on two occasions, and when about to do so for the third time requested Mr. Ellis to accompany them, which he declined to do, saying that he had paid to ride. Thereupon one of them said there would be trouble, upon which Mr. Ellis placed his hand on his inside pocket and showed that he was ready for the fray. That settled the matter, and they departed. Another eventful trip was one of four hundred miles across the country in an old prairie schooner, the journey being from Helena, Montana, to Ogden and thence up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, from which point the remainder of the trip was made in a private coach. Mr. Ellis and his wife and Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, of Helena, Montana, were the first to make the journey on the Northern Pacific railroad from the terminus to Fort Benton. After living twelve years in the West, Mr. Ellis returned and settled on his present farm situated on the old road from Claremont to Newport and adjacent to the Claremont creamery. There he engaged in farming, and remodelled and added to his residence. He is president of the Claremont Creamery. He and his family are members of the Old West Protestant

Episcopal Church, West Claremont.

Mr. Ellis married, 1856, Sarah A. Breck, born 1828, on the old Breck homestead in the western part of the town, daughter of Harvey and Sarah Breck. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are without children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Aletta Ellis, who has been thoroughly educated and is an accomplished musician.

(Second family.)

This is one of the early families of eastern Massachusetts, and was very numerously represented at one time in Dedham. In fact, the duplication of Christian names in different families there has rendered very difficult the discovery of this line. Some authorities trace the same lines at different times through different families. A patient search has resulted in the line herein given, which may be relied upon as accurate.

(I) Joseph Ellis and wife Ruth were early residents of Dedham. Their children were: Joseph, died young, Ruth, Joseph, John and Mary.

(II) Joseph, second son and third child of Joseph (I) and Ruth Ellis, was born March 2, 1666, in Dedham and lived in that town. He married, October 25, 1688, Mary Graves, and they were the parents of eight children: Johanna, Mary, Joseph, Richard, Abigail, Jacob, Jonathan and Elizabeth.

(III) Jacob, third son and sixth child of Joseph (2) and Mary (Graves) Ellis, was born March 17, 1703, in Dedham, and lived in Walpole, Massachusetts, where he died June 9, 1752. He married, September 23, 1726, Mehitable Guild, born February 18, 1708, in Dedham, daughter of Nathaniel Guild. She married (second), in 1765, Captain Ezra Morse, of Dedham. The children of Jacob and Mehitable (Guild) Ellis were: Jacob, Mehitable, Eliphalet, Enoch and Joseph.

(IV) Joseph, youngest child of Jacob and Mehitable (Guild) Ellis, was born July 28, 1736, in Walpole, and resided in that town. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and served two or more enlistments. On the descriptive roll of the Continental soldiers, June 30, 1781, he was said to be forty-four years of age, of dark complexion and five feet six inches in stature. He married Sarah Clark, of Walpole, and their children were: Joseph, born February 3, 1759, married, in 1782, Phylah Boyden, and settled in Barnard, Vermont. Katurah, died at nine years of age. Aaron, born 1766. Moses, his twin, mentioned in the following paragraph. Daniel, born 1768. Kate, born 1772.

(V) Moses, third son and fourth child of Joseph (3) and Sarah (Clark) Ellis, was born May 10, 1766, in Walpole, and settled with his brother at Barnard, Vermont, in 1785. He married, in Walpole, February —, 1790, Kate Boyden, a native of that town, born February 16, 1767, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Carrel) Boyden. Their children were: Clark, Enoch, Joel, Lucy and Catherine.

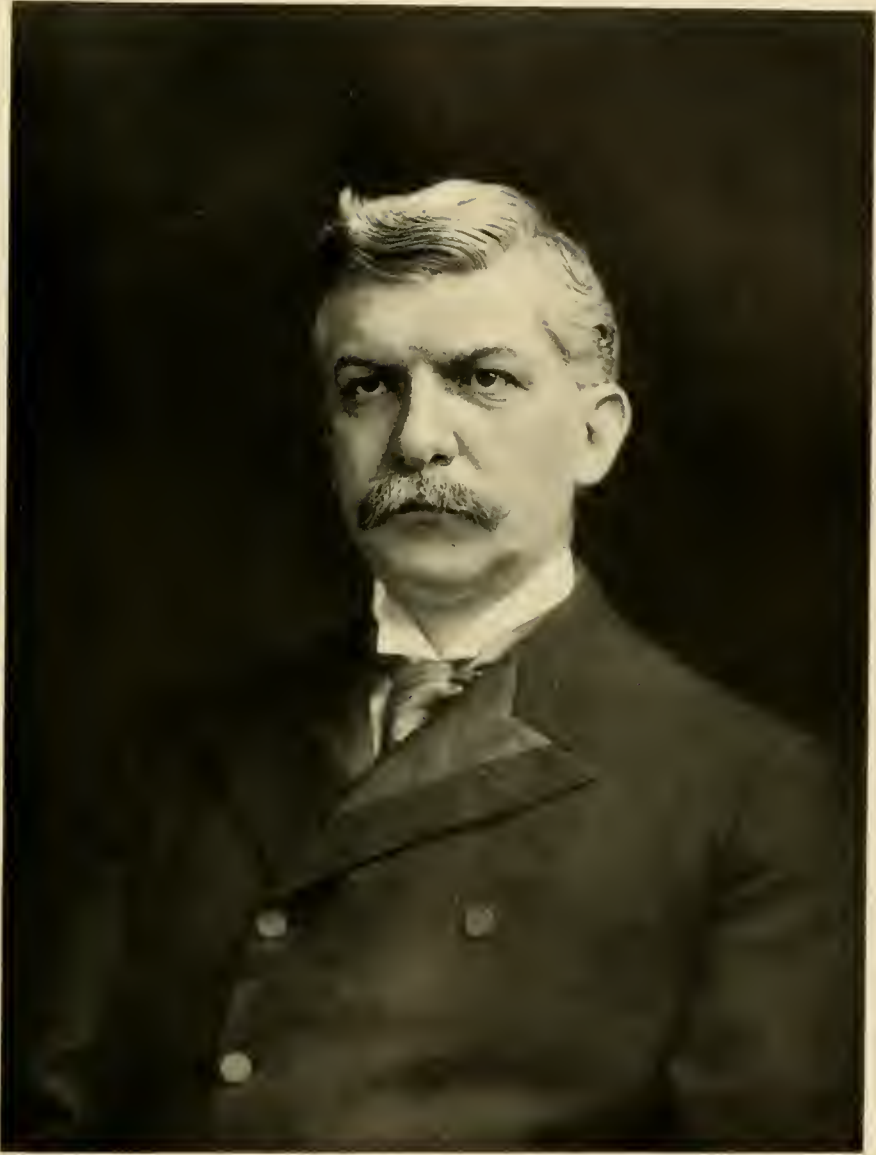
(VI) Enoch, second son and child of Moses (5) and Kate (Boyden) Ellis, was born June 30, 1804, and died June 27, 1879. He married Eliza Smith. He married (second) Marcia Spaulding. By his first marriage he had two children: Moses (see

below), and Martha, who died unmarried. By his second marriage he had four children, three of whom are living: Marcus, born September 1, 1845; George, born December 4, 1847; Albert, born February 11, 1850. Abbie, a daughter and the youngest of the family, died when a girl.

(VII) Moses, son of Enoch and Eliza (Smith) Ellis, was born August 21, 1833, in Barnard, Vermont. He went to Boston, Massachusetts, when eighteen years old and remained there until 1863, when he purchased an iron foundry at Keene and moved there with his wife and son. He operated the foundry for twenty-five years, finally selling it to the Humphrey Machine Company. He led a retired life from 1888 to the time of his death, October 5, 1890. Although not a member of the Baptist Church, he was closely identified with the society in Keene, being one of the building committee of the brick edifice now occupied by the church, and contributing largely to the erection of the structure and also to the support of the church and society. He was a trustee of the Keene Five Cents Savings Bank in the days of its prosperity. He married, January 13, 1859, Emily Ferrin, born in Thornton, New Hampshire, October 22, 1829, daughter of Jonathan Ferrin, of Thornton and Plymouth, New Hampshire (see Ferrin sketch). They had one son, Bertram. She died December 10, 1874. He married (second), January 13, 1880, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Spaulding, widow of Justin Spaulding, of Royalton, Vermont. They had one daughter, Jessie Martha, born November 22, 1880, died September 25, 1883.

(VIII) Hon. Bertram Ellis, son of Moses (7) and Emily (Ferrin) Ellis, was born November 26, 1860, in Boston, Massachusetts. He came to Keene while a lad, with his parents, and was educated in the schools of the town, fitting for college in the local high school. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1884. He received from the same university the compound degree of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Arts, 1887. Immediately after he entered the law office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, in the city of New York, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1888. Shortly afterward he began the practice of law in Denver, Colorado, which he continued until 1890, a part of the time in partnership with L. C. Rockwell. He was summoned to Keene in 1890 by his father's illness, which proved fatal in a few months. He became separated from his Colorado connections, and became interested in newspaper work, forming a connection with the Sentinel Company, and becoming the editor of the paper two years later, 1893. This famous old journal, *The New Hampshire Sentinel*, was established in 1799 by John Prentiss, who lived to see the day when he was the oldest living journalist in America, as he had long been the leading exponent in southwestern New Hampshire of the principles which have been endorsed by the Federal, National Republican, Whig and Republican parties. Its reputation has been second to no other journal throughout its long career. It still sustains its well-earned reputation.

Mr. Ellis was an aide on the staff of Governor Busiel, 1875-96. He was a member of the house



Bertram Ellis.

of representatives in the general court of 1897, and again in 1905 and 1907, in the last session being speaker. He represented his district in the state senate in 1899 and 1901, in the last named year being president of that body. While in the house he was for two sessions the chairman of the committee on appropriations, a position of the greatest importance. These honors came to him as an earnest expression of public feeling rather than as a result of any forced or unusual efforts in his own behalf. His thorough scholarship, his able discussion of the leading questions of local and national importance through the editorial columns of *The Sentinel*, his genial manner and general popularity, all contributed to bring him these honors in rapid succession. In 1904 Mr. Ellis was a delegate from the second district to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He has always been a consistent Republican. For six years he was president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Keene. He is president of the Board of Education in Keene, a trustee of the Elliot City Hospital, secretary for New Hampshire of the Harvard Law School Association, secretary of the Harvard Club of Keene, and a member of the Wentworth, Monadnock and Country clubs of the same place. He is much interested in all moral and philanthropic enterprises in the city and vicinity, and through his paper has added greatly to their efficiency.

Mr. Ellis married, June 20, 1894, Margaret Louise Wheeler, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They have no children.

Stark is a German word, and means strong. It was first applied as a descriptive epithet to some man distinguished for great physical strength, and finally taken by him and transmitted to his progeny as a surname. That was ages ago. To-day the great muscular strength does not mark that man's descendants, but they are distinguished rather for strength of mind and intelligence. One has been pre-eminently strong in war and military matters, and also a leader in the peaceful pursuits of clearing the forests and cultivating the soil.

About four hundred years ago the Duchess of Burgundy sent German soldiers to England to support a pretender to the English throne then occupied by King Henry VII. The invading army was defeated and the survivors fled to Scotland, where many of them settled permanently. In all probability one of those soldiers was the progenitor of the Stark family in Scotland.

(1) Archibald Stark, the ancestor of the Stark family in New Hampshire, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1697, and received his education in the university of that city. When quite young he went with his father to Londonderry, in the northern part of Ireland, where he married. In 1720 he embarked for America in company with many of his countrymen, and after a tedious voyage arrived in Boston late in autumn. Many of them were ill with small-pox, and they were not permitted to land, but went to the present town of Wiscasset, on the Maine coast, where they spent the winter. In the

following year Archibald Stark joined the Scotch-Irish settlers in the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he lived until 1736. In that year his buildings were destroyed by fire, and instead of rebuilding there he removed and settled on the Thaxter grant at Amoskeag Falls, in what is now the city of Manchester. Here he cut down trees which stood on a little hill just east of the falls, and rolled the hewn logs down to the bank of the Merrimack, and built a house which now stands at the east end of the Amoskeag bridge, and is occupied by a daughter of Jonas Page. Archibald Stark was an industrious man, a large landowner, and left an extensive property. He died on his farm in Harrytown, in Derryfield, now Manchester, June 26, 1758, and was buried in the Christian Brook cemetery, not far from his home. The bodies buried there were afterwards removed, and a low slate headstone in the southwesterly corner of Valley cemetery marks the spot where the remains of Archibald Stark now repose, and bears this inscription:

"Here Lyes the Body of Mr.
ARCHIBALD STARK HE
Deprted This Life June 25th,
1758 Aged 61 Years."

In 1896 the remains were moved to what is now known as the Stark burial lot, in Stark Park, and here his name is on the headstone with the other Starks, including the immortal General Stark.

Archibald Stark married, in Ireland, Eleanor Nichols, the daughter of a fellow emigrant from Scotland, and they were the parents of seven children before they left Ireland, all of whom died of small-pox on shipboard before arriving in America. Four sons were born in New Hampshire—William, John, Samuel and Archibald—all of whom were strong men, took part in the French and Indian wars, and at length held commissions in the service of the king.



GENERAL JOHN STARK

(II) General John Stark, second son of Archibald and Eleanor (Nichols) Stark, was born in London-

derry, August 28, 1728. When but eight years old he was taken by his parents to Harrytown, a strip of unincorporated land on the banks of the Merrimack, which with portions of Chester and Londonderry composed the town of Derryfield under the charter of 1751, and became Manchester in 1810. There he grew up with the rudiments of an education snatched from intervals of toil, but he had also the great advantage of his father's teaching, who, as noted above, was educated in the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He was well acquainted with the labors of the farm and forest, was a good shot and a fearless hunter, quick of apprehension, fearless in danger, decisive in action and tireless in endurance.

In 1752 William and John Stark, David Simpson and Amos Eastman, in one of their annual hunting excursions, had penetrated the forest as far north as the present site of Rumney, and there, on a tributary of the Pemigewasset, were surprised by ten Indians from Canada. John was first taken captive, and his quick and courageous action saved the life of Eastman, and enabled his brother William to escape. Simpson was killed. John Stark and Eastman, were taken captive to Saint Francis, Canada. Stark's action was such as to raise him to the highest esteem among the Indians, whose sachem adopted him and honored with the title of "Little Chief." When stripped to run the gauntlet he seized an Indian's club, beat his captors off, and escaped the punishment they had planned for him. When put to hoeing corn he cut up the corn and hoed the weeds, and finally throwing his hoe into the river refused to perform the labor of a squaw. John Stark was ransomed four months later for one hundred and three dollars, which he paid out of the proceeds of a hunt on the Androscoggin the following season.

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities between the French and English in 1755, a corps of rangers recruited by the famous Robert Rogers was raised in New Hampshire. These men were rugged foresters, inured to hardships and dangers, and as marksmen their aim was deadly. Stark joined this corps as lieutenant and marched to Fort Edward. They arrived there in season for the triple battle with the enemy under Baron Dieskau. The third battle of the day, in which the enemy was completely routed, was fought by New Hampshire troops alone. At the close of the year the forces were disbanded and Stark returned home, but soon joined another company of rangers as first lieutenant, and did service at the garrisons between Lake George and the Hudson river. In the winter of 1757 Stark was an officer in an expedition under command of Major Rogers, fitted out to go down Lake George toward Ticonderoga. Learning from prisoners whom they took on the way that there was a large force of French and Indians at Ticonderoga, Rogers ordered a retreat. In single file, Rogers ahead and Stark in the rear, the company of seventy-four men marched back over the snow more than a mile. Suddenly on ascending a hill, they found themselves face to face with double their own number of the

enemy, arranged in a crescent, with the intent of surrounding and capturing the whole party. At a distance of only five yards the rangers received a murderous discharge from two hundred and fifty guns. Some were killed and others wounded, and among the latter Major Rogers. Stark, who was on a hill about fifteen yards in the rear, opened a fierce fire on the pursuers, which allowed Rogers time to rally his men. Forming their little band in order of battle and taking the center themselves, Rogers and Stark repelled every attack of the enemy till sunset. Rogers being wounded, the command devolved on Stark, and he realized that the safety of his men depended on their holding their ground until after dark. He was fiercely attacked, but would not surrender or retreat. The lock of his gun was shattered by a shot. He leaped forward and seized another from a dead Frenchman, and, stepping back to his place, fought on with the courage and obstinacy of a tiger from two o'clock till darkness closed the battle, and then retreated with his wounded men through the night, halting in the morning on Lake George. As it was impossible for the wounded to proceed further on foot, Stark offered to push on to Fort William Henry, forty miles distance, and get aid. He had marched all the previous forenoon, fought from two o'clock until dark a vastly superior force, retreated on foot all night, and now, in the morning, without rest, he offered to go forty miles on snow shoes after sleds for the wounded. He accomplished this distance by evening and without waiting to rest, he started back, traveling all night and reaching his companions the next morning. The wounded were placed on sleds, and Stark returned with them to the fort, which he reached that evening, thus having been two nights without rest, and having traveled on foot one hundred and twenty miles in less than forty hours.

In the attack on Ticonderoga in June, 1758, Rogers and Stark led a company of rangers in advance of Howe's force. At the close of the war Stark returned home and again engaged in the pursuits of domestic life. He was delegate to the county congress in January 1775, which met to form plans to secure the rights of the colonists against British encroachment; and was also an active and vigilant member of the committee of safety of his town. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached him he shut down the gate of his mill, and rushing home, seized his gun, leaped upon his horse, and in ten minutes was on his way to the scene of action, calling as he rode, to his neighbors and former companions, to follow him to Medford. His wife, Molly Stark, followed the next day alone on horseback by spotted trees through the forest, carrying his clothes, staying over night and returning the next day. Two regiments of New Hampshire men assembled, and he was elected colonel of one of them. The time until the 16th of June was spent in watching the enemy and preparing for the onset that was soon expected. Breed's Hill was fortified, and at two o'clock P. M. on the 17th Colonel Stark received orders to re-

inforce the command of Colonel Prescott. Marching his men through the British fire that swept Charlestown Neck, he led them up to the American lines. His station was behind a double rail fence filled with hay, between the Mystic river and the road. Stark commanded his men to reserve their fire till they could see the half gaiters of the grenadiers. Whole companies of the British fell at every discharge. Three times the enemy charged and were repulsed with slaughter; but the ammunition of the Americans giving out, they were obliged to retreat. The work of Stark and his neighbors from Amoskeag had been the most deadly of all the carnage of that bloody day. After the battle Stark's command was stationed on Winter Hill.

After the evacuation of Boston by the British, Colonel Stark joined the northern army, and the following year his regiment constituted a part of the troops sent to reinforce Washington on the Delaware. In the assault on Trenton, Stark commanded the advance guard of the right wing and contributed much toward securing the brilliant victory. He was at Washington's side in the short but terrible conflict at Princeton, and remained with him until the army retired to winter quarters, when he returned to New Hampshire on a recruiting expedition. While here he learned that several junior officers had been promoted and himself left out of the list. He threw up his commission and retired from the army, declaring that an officer who would submit to such an indignity was not fit to be trusted. He was, however, too much of a patriot to remain indifferent to his country's welfare, and so when the general assembly of New Hampshire called him to take command of the troops which were being raised to defend the state against an invasion from Canada, he consented to assume the duty on condition that he should not be obliged to join the main army, should exercise his own discretion as to his movements, and be responsible to none but the authorities of New Hampshire. His conditions were accepted at once. Hence, when General Schuyler ordered him to lead his troops to Hudson, to be placed under general orders, he flatly refused to do so. His reply was sent to Congress, and that body emphatically condemned his course, declaring it destructive to "military subordination and prejudicial to the common cause." All this condemnation Stark had foreseen and despised. He would not yield his purpose, and though in a military point of view he was right in the course he took, as the result showed, yet it very doubtful whether he would have acted differently had it been otherwise. The fortuitous course of events brought about the justification of Stark's course, and made what was a doubtful, if not an unjustifiable action, the means of securing a great victory to the American army.

The famous battle of Bennington, stubbornly fought and brilliantly won, prepared the way for that greater victory which resulted in the complete triumph of the Continental army at Saratoga, and turned the tide of victory in favor of the colonists. The victory at Bennington marked the zenith of General Stark's military career and infused new life

and hope into the Americans. Congress, seeking to atone for its former injustice, made Stark a brigadier-general. In 1778 he was appointed to command the northern army and stationed at Albany, but he did not remain there long. He was with General Gates in Rhode Island the following year, and the next season joined General Washington at Morristown, and participated in the battle of Springfield in New Jersey. Subsequently he raised recruits in New England, relieved General St. Clair, served on the court martial which tried Andre, and conducted a hazardous enterprise preliminary to the contemplated action against Staten Island by General Washington. He was eminently successful, but the enterprise miscarried. In 1781 General Stark was again assigned to the northern department, and was in command at Saratoga at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. This was the virtual close of the war. The General dismissed the militia and retired to New England. He did not return to the army in 1782, on account of broken health, but at the request of Washington visited the headquarters in 1783, and exerted his powerful influence to allay the discontent of the army, which threatened most serious consequences.

On retiring from the army, General Stark devoted himself with his accustomed assiduity to his extensive agricultural and lumbering interests which he dispensed in a way appropriate to his high standing and character. He inherited considerable land from his father, and a part of the Thaxter grant became the General's home farm. His agricultural operations were on a large scale, but his lumbering was still more extensive. At one time he with two others owned the entire town of Dunbarton (then known as Starkstown), where he cut off and sawed into lumber much of the old growth standing there. From the time of his retirement from the army at the close of the Revolution until his death, General Stark devoted himself to the industries just mentioned. He died May 8, 1822, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His grave is marked by a granite shaft in the family burying ground near Stark Park, Manchester. A statue of bronze on a pedestal of granite was erected by the state of New Hampshire in the state house yard at Concord, in memory of General Stark, and dedicated October 23, 1840. From the oration made on that occasion by Hon. James W. Patterson, LL. D., the following extract is taken:

"As he advanced in years he developed that natural love for domestic animals which has often been observed as a beautiful characteristic of the great. He seems also, notwithstanding the distractions of his military life, to have imbibed a taste for literature, especially for Johnson, Goldsmith, and the Scotch poets. His integrity and purity were so austere and his democratic instincts so strong, that his private life became as phenomenal as his public among those who knew him. Like Washington, he seems to have carried a charmed existence. He passed fourteen years amid the scenes of actual war and was often compelled to lead and hold raw troops in the very teeth of terrific combat, and yet

was never wounded. In person he was of medium height, broad shouldered, and very athletic. His features were prominent, and his eyes of a greyish blue, flashed from beneath a bold overhanging brow. His manner was simple, frank, and manly. He knew little of the refinements of courts or the subtleties of the schools. His career and character were the natural and noble product of extraordinary gifts and passions. Reared in the dangers and privations of frontier life and brought into action amid the perils and strenuous activities of a great revolution of doubtful issue, his natural quickness of perception and clear judgment, his military experience and self control in danger, made his counsel valuable and his services indispensable during the war. Taking a comprehensive grasp of the whole field, and seeing instantly the proper thing to do, he was sometimes impatient of the delays and mistakes of smaller men. He scented the approach of danger with a preternatural instinct, and yet seems never to have experienced the sense of fear. His mental processes were as logical in the front of battle as in the repose of home. His will was supreme and master of all his powers, and yet, though always self-centered, he would at times, when the frenzy of battle was upon him, hurl himself and his forces upon the enemy with the swiftness and force of a thunderbolt and sweep down all impediments. He was remarkable through life for his kindness and hospitality, especially to old companions and the poor, but had little patience with the indolent and vicious. He was not tractable nor flexible, never wept, and seldom smiled. He was too proud to fawn, and too direct and too downright to flatter."

General Stark, when at home on a furlough, in 1758, married Elizabeth (not Molly) Page, of Dunbarton (see Page, IV). There were born of this marriage, children as follows: Caleb, Archibald, John, Eleanor (died young), Eleanor, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Charles, Benjamin Franklin and Sophia. (John and descendants receive extended mention in this article).

(III) Major Caleb, eldest child of Major General John and Elizabeth (Page) Stark, was born at the home of his grandfather, Captain Caleb Page, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire, December 3, 1759. His parents had been married on August 20 of the previous year while Captain John Stark was home on a furlough; but in the spring of 1759 John Stark returned to his post at Fort Edward, New York. His wife was left at home with her father, a leading and wealthy pioneer of the infant settlement, and during the father's absence at the front the child was born. In 1760 Captain John Stark resigned his commission and with his wife withdrew to his home in Derryfield (now Manchester), New Hampshire. Captain Page, who had conceived a strong affection for the grandson and namesake born under his roof, begged that he might be allowed to adopt the child. The parents yielded to his request, and Caleb Stark remained under the care of his grandfather till June 16, 1775. The best books of the day were procured for his education, among them Fenning's Dictionary and Salmon's Historical Grammar, which are still preserved in the Stark home.

The fight at Concord and Lexington stirred all the New Hampshire settlements, and John Stark, followed by his old rangers, hastened to Boston. In a few hours a regiment of nearly nine hundred men was enlisted with Stark as their colonel. Young Caleb heard the news at Dunbarton, and begged to be allowed to go. As he was but a few months over fifteen his grandfather naturally objected, but the boy, who, judged by his portraits, bore a strong resemblance to his father, could not be held. He privately put his clothing into a valise, and before daybreak on the morning of June 16, 1775, he took his musket, mounted a horse which had been given him by his grandfather, and ran away to the American camp. He had gone but a few miles when he met another horseman, a tall, fine looking man, who proved to be no less than the celebrated Major Robert Rogers, the ranger, who had served for five years with Stark and won fame in the French war. They journeyed together, Major Rogers insisting upon paying the road expenses, and toward nightfall the two travelers rode into Medford. When young Caleb reached headquarters his father said, "Well, son, what are you here for? You should have stayed at home." Finding him bent on volunteering, Colonel Stark turned Caleb over to Captain George Reid, saying, "Take him to your quarters; tomorrow may be a busy day." On that busy day, whose history is so well known, Caleb Stark stood beside the veteran rangers of the old French war in the regiment placed by the rail fence stretched from the redoubt to Mystic river. The man next him was killed, but at close of day he was one of the survivors who, after their ammunition was gone, fell back to Winter Hill.

After the battle the troops were intrenched at Winter Hill for a time. On this height were standing the handsome residences of several wealthy loyalists, and one of these, belonging to a family named Royal, was chosen by Colonel Stark as his headquarters. Madam Royal had a large family of daughters, beautiful and accomplished like herself, and while young Caleb was learning the military routine in Captain Reid's company he often spent leisure hours with his father at the Royal house. He was always grateful for this privilege, and in after life he often spoke of the benefits derived from meeting these high-bred ladies during the formative period of his manners and habits. Early in 1776 Caleb Stark was commissioned ensign in Captain Reid's company and proceeded with Sullivan's brigade to New York, whence in May they went to Canada. Small-pox broke out in the army, and when the adjutant of the First New Hampshire Regiment died at Chimney Point, in July, Ensign Stark was promoted to the position with the rank of lieutenant. He took part in the operations at Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey. He was at Ticonderoga in 1777; and October 7, just before the surrender of Burgoyne, he was wounded in the left arm. Between 1778 and 1781 he was aide-de-camp, brigade major and adjutant general of the northern department, then commanded by General Stark.

After the war Major Stark engaged in mercan-

tile pursuits at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Dunbarton, New Hampshire. In 1805-6 he engaged in English and East India trade with headquarters at Boston. He visited the East Indies in 1798 and Great Britain in 1810, staying a year in the latter country, making purchases for himself and other Boston merchants. He kept interesting journals of his visits to foreign countries. When the war of 1812 began he closed his business in Boston and bought an establishment in Pembroke, New Hampshire, which he equipped for the manufacture of cotton. He continued in this business until 1830, when he sold out his interest and went to Ohio to prosecute the family claims to lands granted for military services. In 1837, after long and vexatious litigation, these claims were allowed. Major Stark was acquainted with all the presidents from Washington to Harrison, inclusive. He was one of twelve Revolutionary veterans who stood by General Jackson upon his first inauguration as president; and he was the youngest survivor of Bunker Hill to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the monument. When Lafayette performed this service he recognized Stark as a fellow soldier. In 1825, when the famous Frenchman made his triumphal progress through New England, he stayed over night as the guest of Major Stark in the Dunbarton mansion.

On November 4, 1787, at Haverhill, Massachusetts, Major Caleb Stark married Sarah, daughter of Dr. William McKinstry, formerly of Taunton, who in 1776 was appointed surgeon-general of the British hospitals at Boston. They had eleven children, including two pairs of twins: John William, Harriet and Sarah, Elizabeth, Charles and Sarah (2), Henry, Mary Ann, Charlotte, Caleb, David McKinstry. Of these children five died in infancy or early youth, three married, and three remained on the old homestead. John William was born October 24, 1788, and died January 3, 1836. Harriet and Sarah were born October 16, 1790. Sarah died September 8, 1791, under one year of age. Miss Harriet lived to her eighty-second year, dying May 4, 1872; she and her sister, Miss Charlotte, were the last occupants of the old homestead in this generation. Elizabeth, born May 8, 1792, married Samuel Newell, whose sketch follows. Charles and Sarah (2) were born June 4, 1794; the former died Nov. 5, 1819. Henry was born Nov. 8, 1795, and married Emma B. Randolph, of Virginia. He died at Washington, D. C., leaving no children. Mary Ann was born October 15, 1797, and died May 12, 1815, at the dawn of young womanhood. Charlotte was born July 4, 1799, and outlived all her brothers and sisters, dying June 29, 1889. She was buried on her ninetieth birthday in the beautiful old family cemetery on the estate, which has become the last resting place of most of the descendants of this branch of the family. For many years Miss Harriet and Miss Charlotte were the presiding hostesses of the old mansion. Both were women of unusual mental powers and remarkable personal beauty, with the manner of gentlewomen of the old school. Those who were privileged to accept their gracious hospitality cherish it as a precious memory. In her

youth Miss Charlotte was engaged to Charles G. Haines, a native of Canterbury, this state. He was a man of brilliant attainments and became a lawyer in New York City. His untimely death occurred at the beginning of a most promising career, and his betrothed remained ever faithful to his memory. Caleb (2) who, like the sisters just mentioned, passed most of his life at the old home, was born November 24, 1804. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1823. He read law one year at the law school in Connecticut and finished his studies in the office of Charles G. Haines, of New York, in which city he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Cincinnati, but finding the western climate unsuited to his constitution, he returned to New Hampshire, where he passed the rest of his life in a scholarly retirement. He was an earnest Democrat, and represented Dunbarton in the state legislature from 1834 to 1837. He was a fine classical scholar and a writer of ability, being a frequent contributor to the political and literary journals of his day. He wrote two valuable historical works, the "History of Dunbarton," and the life of his grandfather, General John Stark. He died February 1, 1864, in the sixtieth year of his age. David McKinstry, the youngest of this family, was born January 24, 1807, and died October 27, 1832. Major Caleb Stark died August 26, 1838, near New Comerstown, Oxford township, Ohio, where he was prosecuting the family claims to lands granted to General Stark. The immediate cause of his death was the riding of a hard trotting horse twenty-three miles in three hours on a very warm day. He was returning from a session of court held at New Philadelphia. In the quaint language of an Ohio paper of the day. "He was attacked with a disease in the head and suspension of the faculties, which with some intermission continued till his death on Sunday evening last, at the age of seventy-eight years, eight months and twenty-three days." Major Stark's remains lie in the family cemetery at Dunbarton. His wife survived her husband one year, dying September 11, 1839, aged seventy-two years.

(IV) Elizabeth, third daughter and fourth child of Major Caleb and Sarah (McKinstry) Stark, was born May 8, 1792. She married Samuel Newell, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They had two sons, Samuel and Charles. Samuel, whose sketch follows, was adopted by his maternal grandfather, Major Caleb Stark, who had the boy's name changed to John Stark. Mrs. Elizabeth (Stark) Newell died September 10, 1876, at the age of eighty-four years.

(V) Samuel (2), eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stark) Newell, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, October, 1811. At an early age he was adopted by his maternal grandfather, Major Caleb Stark, who reared him at the home in Dunbarton and bestowed on him the name of John Stark. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1834, and chose the law for his profession. He practiced for some years in Galena, Illinois. The hardships of a new country and failing health compelled a return to New York, and finally to

Dunbarton, where he hoped to regain strength by a summer's rest. During a business trip to Washington, D. C., he died suddenly in the spring of 1849, at the early age of thirty-eight. Mr. Stark was a ready writer, an accomplished gentleman and a clever artist, with great faculty for catching the likeness in portraiture. His illustrated letters to his grandfather, in which he caricatured both friend and foe, were a source of much merriment to the home circle. In 1837 John Stark married Caroline Julia Morris, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Kane) Morris, of New York, and granddaughter of Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, the financier of the Revolution. (See Morris Genealogy III). They had three children: John, Mary Elizabeth, and Charles F. M., whose sketch follows. The elder son was killed by the fall from a roof in New York. The daughter accomplished much philanthropic work and died unmarried at the age of forty years. She built the pretty Episcopal church at Page's Corner, Dunbarton, and did many other things for the town. Mrs. Caroline J. (Morris) Stark outlived her husband forty years, and died in Winchester, Massachusetts, in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years.

(VI) Charles Frederick Morris, younger son and third child of John and Caroline Julia (Morris) Stark, was born February 20, 1848, in Dunbarton, New Hampshire. He spent most of his time till the age of fourteen in New York City. He was educated at Saint Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. For some time he was employed in the Bank of the State of New York, New York City, corner William street and Exchange Place, and subsequently in the offices of the Continental and London, Liverpool and Globe insurance companies. Of late years Mr. Stark has lived the life of a country gentleman at the old Stark mansion in Dunbarton, with a winter residence at Winchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Stark is very fond of hunting, and is one of the best marksmen in the state. The walls of his house are hung with trophies of the chase. He is interested in all forms of out-door life, and greatly enjoys his big touring car. In politics he is a Democrat, and on that account lost by one vote the election as representative from Dunbarton. On February 26, 1878, Charles F. M. Stark married Annie McNeil, daughter of Colonel John and Cynthia (Morse) McNeil, and granddaughter of General Solomon McNeil. (See McNeil Genealogy). This marriage united two of the most distinguished families in the state. There is one child, John McNeil Stark, born at Winchester, Massachusetts, April 7, 1882. He was educated at Belmont School for Boys at Belmont, Massachusetts, and at Holderness, New Hampshire. He studied law with Henry F. Hollis, at Concord, and was graduated from the Boston University Law School, June 8, 1906. He was admitted to the Suffolk county bar in 1905, and New Hampshire bar in 1906.

The Stark mansion at Dunbarton, nine miles from Concord, is the most interesting in Merrimack county, and its historic treasures are not surpassed by any collection in the state, even in old Portsmouth. Fortunate indeed was the house when

Mrs. Charles F. M. Stark came to preside over it, for she keeps up the best traditions of the place. A descendant of the McNeils and Pierces, she brought many valuable heirlooms hither, and she is a fitting custodian of the priceless relics of the Starks and Morris. Of the patrician style of beauty which we associate with famous old portraits, Mrs. Stark possesses the charm of manner which seems the birthright of the mistresses of this famous old mansion. The same free-hearted hospitality is maintained as in days of yore, informal afternoon tea is served every day in summer, and guests come from far and near for long or short sojourns. The Stark mansion was built in 1785 by Major Caleb Stark, great-grandfather of the present owner. It is a spacious two-story frame house with gambrel roof and dormer windows, and a large addition to the west. A broad hall runs through the middle of the house and opens into an old-fashioned garden. The front door, nearly three inches thick, swings on large wrought hinges, two feet in length; the siding is fastened with wrought iron nails. Over the front doors are panes of bull's eye glass, which came from the first lot made in this country. In the hall hangs an oil portrait of General John Stark, executed by Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, during his brief sojourn in Concord, 1818-22. There is also a beautiful portrait of Miss Charlotte Stark, done by Jane Stuart, daughter of Gilbert Stuart. The portrait of Webster was painted by Lawson, and there is a beautiful miniature of the Reverend John McKinstry. In the parlor on the right of the hall are portraits of Governor and Mrs. Benjamin Pierce, the great-grandparents of Mrs. Stark, whose son, Franklin Pierce, became the only president that New Hampshire has thus far furnished to the country; also portraits of Lieutenant and Mrs. John McNeil. There are also a brace of flint lock pistols carried by General Stark at the battle of Bennington, a gold headed cane inscribed "Robert Morris, from his friend, John Hancock," a set of Dresden china owned by M. Genet, the first French minister to America and a Baskerville Bible. The library, across the hall, contains General McNeil's desk, a fine mezzotint of the Duke of Wellington, and many magnificent pieces of carved mahogany. The Starks have always been a reading family, and there are books of great value representing not a sudden purchase to gratify a collector's pride, but rather the slow accumulations of people of literary tastes. Among them are an original set of the Waverly novels, bound in leather, and early London editions of Shakespeare. The dining room is full of valuable old furniture, including clocks, sideboards and priceless china. The walls are hung with antlers and the heads of moose, caribou and deer, shot by Mr. Stark in the Maine woods. Among the portraits is one of Robert Morris by Gilbert Stuart. Perhaps the most interesting relic of all, from a connoisseur's point of view, is found in this room. It is a framed letter to Mrs. Robert Morris, bearing the signature of both George and Martha Washington, and inviting her to visit them at Mount Vernon,

There are but one or two other documents extant bearing both these signatures. One thousand dollars has been refused for this valuable bit of paper. The house upstairs is as interesting as below. The Lafayette chamber contains the old four-posted bedstead on which the French patriot passed two nights. This has a spread covered with embossed figures wrought in India, a century ago, whose fringe reaches to the floor. The other furniture is just the same as when the distinguished guest occupied the room. Miniatures and silhouettes are found on all the walls, and the adjoining closets are crammed with interesting things. Among them is a green silk calashe, worn by Mrs. Major Stark, also a bonnet, worn by "Molly" Stark, but whose real name was Elizabeth. Space does not permit detailed mention of the Morris letters, which include autograph epistles from Benjamin Franklin, Louis Phillipe, Kosciusko, and many others equally eminent. It may be mentioned in passing that the estate was originally granted to Archibald Stark, father of the general, and that the original name of Dunbarton was Starkstown. It was so called from 1751 to 1765, when the name was changed to Dunbarton, a slight modification of Dunbarton in Scotland, from the neighborhood of which Archibald Stark and many other early settlers migrated. The grounds are well shaded by trees, including black walnut, rare in this locality, sycamore, elms, locusts and mulberries. The latter trees are a reminiscence of the silk craze of 1835 when it was thought a fortune could be made by raising silk worms in this state. Ten acres of the Stark estate were planted with mulberry trees, and all the children for miles around were employed to gather the leaves to feed the worms. Miss Harriet and Miss Charlotte Stark were awarded a silver medal by the American Institute in New York for the best specimens of silk twist placed on exhibition in 1835. The industry, though interesting, did not prove a profitable one in this region, and was abandoned after a time.

(III) John (2), third of the five sons of General John (1) and Elizabeth (Page) Stark, was born June 3, 1767, on the old family homestead in Derryfield, now Manchester. He grew up on his father's estate, and from his early youth had a great deal of the care of his father's property, a large part of which he inherited. The General gave him the land bounded by what is now Brook street on the south and Webster street on the north, and running from the old Chester line to the river. This lot contained the original Archibald Stark house and John (2) Stark took up his residence therein. This has come to be by far the most valuable part of the General's estate. Not only are there extensive mill privileges, but the locks at the falls are situated on this section as well as many of the most costly residences in the city. The old fair grounds form no inconsiderable part of the farm. As John Stark advanced in years and was unable to care for his property, the son John (2) moved to the General's residence farther up the river-road, and there lived during the last forty years of the life of the

old patriot, and there spent the remainder of his own long life engaged mostly in agricultural pursuits. His daughter Emily and her husband John D. More remained on his original homestead. In 1821 John (2) Stark sold this place. He was known in his day as "the Justice," and was a highly respected citizen of Derryfield. He was married in Derryfield, in 1782, to Polly Huse, daughter of Isaac Huse. She was born June 24, 1760, in Methuen, Massachusetts, and died December 7, 1838. Their children were: Emily, Gradus Bakeman, Betsy, John, Frederick G., Mary, Susan, Samuel K., Charles, Albert G., Caleb and Louisa B. The two older ones were born at the home of their grandfather Page, in Dunbarton, and all the others except the youngest were born in the old house at the end of Amoskeag Bridge. Louisa was born in the old General's house on the river road north. All lived to an advanced age and reared families of their own. (Mention of Frederick G. and his descendants appears in this article).

(IV) John (3), third child and second son of John (2) and Polly (Huse) Stark, was born January 26, 1790, and died April 16, 1872. He received from his grandfather, General Stark, a part of the old homestead. This lot ran from the south of Clark's ledge to what is now the north line of Stark Park, and, as with the preceding grants, from the Merrimack river to the old Chester line. In 1816 he built the house on the River road at the brow of the hill, where he resided until his death. Just east of this house, about on the site of the present residence of George E. Gould, John (3) Stark started to open a ledge. By the falling of a derrick his son Thomas was killed, and the work was never carried further. On the section of land given to John (3) Stark was located the Stark burying ground, where rest the remains of the General and many of his descendants. It is situated on a bluff half way from the River road to the river, overlooking the river up and down for some distance. On the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, in 1809, the granite obelisk hereinbefore mentioned was erected to the memory of General Stark, by his family. John (3) Stark married Sarah Fletcher Pollard, born April 17, 1794, died April 11, 1883. Their children were: Benjamin F., Thomas, Elizabeth, David, George. George (2d) Frank, Augustus H.

(V) Augustus Hodgson, youngest child of John (3) and Sarah Fletcher (Pollard) Stark, was born in Manchester, November 6, 1834, and died August 8, 1902. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester. He was engaged in manufacturing carriages in Boston and Randolph, Massachusetts, and also carried on a painting business. He was a man of energy and business ability, and accumulated a goodly fortune. A little north of his father's residence, on the River road, he built a handsome residence for himself, where he lived until his death in 1902, and where his widow now resides. In 1876 Augustus H. and Elizabeth Stark, the surviving children of John (3) Stark, gave to the city of Manchester about four acres of land, on which the Stark

burying ground is located. Subsequently the entire section of the farm from the River road to the river was conveyed by the Stark heirs to the city of Manchester, January 3, 1891. It contains about thirty acres, and is known as Stark Park. In political faith Mr. Stark was a Democrat, and in matters of religion he inclined to the Congregational creed, attending that church. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons, of Manchester.

Mr. Stark married, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 17, 1881, Edith F. Furbish, born June 1, 1844, in Skowhegan, Maine, daughter of Henry D. and Sarah P. Furbish of that place. Mrs. Stark was educated in the public schools of her native town. She has a natural fondness for history, which has been fostered by circumstances, and her knowledge of family and local history is excellent. She has two large rooms in her spacious residence set apart and well filled with relics and heirlooms of the Stark family, many of them of much value. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the Order of the Eastern Star, and a director in the Ladies Aid Home. She is a member of the Franklin Street Church, of Manchester, and of various organizations—the Home Mission Society, Foreign Mission Society, City Missionary Society, the Historical Society of Manchester, and others, and gives her support to various charitable bodies.

(IV) Frederick Gilman, third son and fifth child of John (2) and Polly (Huse) Stark, was born in the house of his grandfather, General John Stark, at Derryfield, now Manchester, August 6, 1792. At an early age he showed many of the characteristics of his ancestors, his energy, and rugged spirit of selfreliance, evincing an ability to make his way in the world by his own efforts. The years of his childhood and youth were passed at home attending the greater part of his time to such duties as the situation required of him, and he was able to perform. Each winter after he attained school age, he attended the short term during which instruction was given. He showed great aptitude for learning, especially for mathematics. There is now in existence a manuscript book of arithmetic of the higher grade wholly in his handwriting, with all rules and examples worked out in detail, embracing simple rule of three, inverse proportion, compound proportion, practice, tare and tret, single fellowship, simple interest, compound interest, commission brokerage, insurance, discount, bank discount, equation of payments, barter, loss and gain, alligation medial, alligation alternate, position, double position, vulgar fractions, and decimals. This manuscript book is dated 1809, and has the appearance of being his own composition. There is no positive evidence of its originality, but it is at least evident that he thoroughly mastered the subjects of which it treats. He was then seventeen years old, and in attendance upon school in Londonderry. His accomplishments as a student and his social position occasioned his call to teaching, and many school houses seem to have opened their doors to receive him as an instructor of youth. From

1810, when he was eighteen years of age, until more mature years brought higher responsibilities which absorbed all his time and energies, he taught winter terms, as the custom then was, in various districts in Manchester and the neighboring towns. During this period he mastered without a teacher the art of surveying land; and subsequently up to a later date in his life his ability as a surveyor was endorsed by extensive employment through the section of country in which he lived. His surveys, plans, and papers relating thereto are yet much sought after as standard references. He was an elegant penman and bookkeeper, his account books being models of neatness and accuracy. But one hundred years ago, when Frederick G. Stark was a young man, schools were for only a short time in the winter, instructors were poorly paid for their time, and teaching could not be depended upon for a regular occupation, when more regular employment would be more profitable, and when the question of something beyond a mere existence was to be obtained, some other business must be sought. A natural aptitude and inclination for trade led Mr. Stark to apply for a situation in a country store; and in 1810 he took his first lesson with Riddle & Whittle, in their Bedford (Piscataquog) store, and remained with them about six months. He then changed into the neighboring store of Parker & Palmer, where he remained two years, leaving December 26, 1812. That winter he kept school in District No. 1 of Manchester; and in the spring of 1813, desiring to see something of the surrounding country, he travelled through most of the towns of Hillsborough, Rockingham, and Middlesex counties, paying his way by assuming for the occasion the role of a peddler, carrying his small stock of goods in tin hand-trunks. During this time he kept a diary in which he entered an account of each day's travel and incidents, which is of much interest at this day, and illustrates how great the change is from the things of that day to the things of the present time.

The first cotton factory at the falls of Amoskeag was erected and put into operation in 1811. It stood near the head of the falls on the west side of the river, then in Goffstown, about upon the ground now occupied by the Cheney paper mills, within the present limits of Manchester. The product was cotton yarn only, which was sold to be woven in domestic looms. Mr. Stark was appointed to the agency of this factory July 28, 1813, and filled that position until May 11, 1814, when he went into trade in Goffstown as a partner to Captain Trask. From this time until 1820 he continued in trade at Goffstown and at Manchester with various partners. About 1795 Judge Blodgett, the promoter and builder of the Amoskeag canal, built what was then considered a splendid mansion next the east bank of the Merrimack river, and close to the present cotton mill, which he occupied until his death in 1807. In 1820, after occupying the place two years under a lease, Mr. Stark purchased it, with its attaching property, for residence and place of business, and lived and traded there on his account up to the

time when he removed to Bedford in 1837. Samuel P. Kidder was the first agent appointed by the Canal company "to superintend the said canals, to collect tolls," etc. He died in 1822, and Mr. Stark was appointed his successor, and held the position continuously about fifteen years, until 1837. During this period his correspondence shows him to have been in active communication with the Boston agents of the proprietors of the Middlesex canal, who also owned and controlled the river canals, and he appears to have enjoyed at all times their full confidence.

The beginning of the present manufacturing establishments of Manchester dates from 1836. In that year the Amoskeag Company began to purchase the land adjacent to the falls with a view to constructing canals and factories, and building up a manufacturing town. Mr. Stark sold them such portions of his real estate as they desired, including the residence at the old Blodgett Mansion, and at once commenced to build him a new dwelling in the neighboring village of Piscataquog—then in Bedford, but since annexed to Manchester, where he took up his residence the next year, and from which he never moved. From this period (1837) to 1847 or later, he continued his mercantile business in the village of Piscataquog. His attention was directed to the care and management of his investments, especially his landed property, which being situated in and near the growing city of Manchester, had become valuable. Thus passed his declining years. Identified with local projects of his vicinity, in good fellowship with his neighbors, he was respected and honored by all who knew him.

Mr. Stark was a person of tireless energy which required constant employment. During the busier part of his life matters connected with river navigation and trade received his attention. In winter there was leisure for public affairs. So prominent and active a man, possessing such keen abilities, could not fail to become identified with the business affairs of the town. His attention to them insured the best possible administration for the best purposes, at the least cost to taxpayers. Accordingly he was often called to fill public offices. From 1819 to 1837 he held some town office almost every year. From 1819 to 1823 inclusive he was town clerk. He was on the board of selectmen in 1826-7-9, 1831-2-4-5-6, and moderator in 1830-1-2-7. He represented the town in the lower branch of the legislature in 1824-5-6, and was a member of the senate in 1830 and 1831. Most of the small quarrels of the neighborhood were brought before him as justice of the peace for trial or adjustment. His record book of trials is carefully written out, and indicates discrete judgment in his decisions. In 1833 he was appointed one of the side judges of the court of common pleas for Hillsborough county, a position for which his business qualifications and knowledge of the county eminently fitted him. He retained the place about three years. "It is generally supposed," says an authority, "that these judges were but ornamental appendages to the learned judge who actively presided in court; but in addition to the discharge of these duties, now substantially performed

by the county commissioners, they often aided the court by their sterling common sense, in matters requiring not legal learning merely, but an acquaintance with men and the ordinary concerns of life, which is not always possessed by the learned lawyers." From the year of his removal to Piscataquog, 1837 to 1842, Judge Stark was high sheriff of the county of Hillsborough.

In 1860 Judge Stark, whose health had gradually declined since the death of his wife in 1856, was stricken by a slight paralytic shock, and on March 26, 1861, he died on the sixty-ninth year of his age. The public journals of that date paid him this just tribute of respect: "Judge Stark was a man remarkable for his industry, energy and correct business habits; and as a result of nearly half a century of public and private business, has left behind a reputation for reliability and strict integrity second to no man in the state."

Frederick G. Stark was united in marriage, June, 1815, with Nancy Gillis, born 1791, died September 1, 1856, daughter of Jotham and Abigail Gillis. Her father was the first agent of the Amoskeag factory, and lived to be ninety-five years old, dying June 28, 1853. She was a lady in every way calculated to promote her husband's happiness and prosperity, and whose Christian virtues and benevolent life endeared her to all who came within her sphere. Their happy marriage relation continued unbroken through forty-one years, until her decease, September 1, 1856. They were the parents of the following named children: Juliet, George, William and Emma. The elder daughter became the wife of her cousin, Henry C. Gillis, and the junior married Jacob G. Cilley.

(V) General George, elder son of Judge Frederick G. and Nancy (Gillis) Stark, was born in Manchester, April 9, 1823, and died in Nashua, April 13, 1892, aged sixty-nine. He attended the common schools of the Amoskeag district of his native town until he was nine years of age, and the succeeding four years was a student at the academies in Pembroke and Milford. His attention was chiefly devoted to the study of mathematics, and in his mature years he supplied the deficiencies of his early education by reading and study, as opportunity offered. When he left the halls of instruction he followed in the footsteps of his father, whose love of practical and applied mathematics he inherited, and returning to Manchester entered upon his career as assistant with the chief engineer and surveyor of the preliminary surveys for canals, factories and streets of the city, whose growth at that time really began. He was employed in this manner one year, and when not at work he attended the academies at Bedford and Sanbornton, and the high school at Lowell, Massachusetts, the last mentioned school then being under charge of Moody Currier, afterwards a noted banker of Manchester, and governor of New Hampshire. In 1836 he was employed with the staff of engineers engaged in locating the Nashua & Lowell railroad. The next year and until 1846 he spent in alternate seasons of field work with engineers, and study at the academies. After the Nashua & Lowell railroad had been com-

pleted, he was engaged in locating the road between Nashua and Concord, and later was employed in the same capacity on the Northern road. He surveyed and built one of the canals in Manchester, in 1843; surveyed the Vermont Central railroad in 1844, and the Old Colony road in 1845. The time between 1845 and 1848 he spent in the preparation of drawings for mill work, and in making a survey to supply Manchester with water from Lake Massachusetts. After this he was employed on the Nashua & Wilton road, on the Stony Brook & Boston, Concord & Montreal. On the last named road he was chief engineer. With these works he practically concluded his labors as an engineer and constructor. Ill health prevented him from engaging in active work for a portion of 1848, but in 1849, after a season of rest, he became treasurer and assistant superintendent of the Nashua & Lowell road, which position he filled until 1852. In this year he was appointed superintendent of the Hudson River road, but held that position only a little more than a year. An urgent offer was made him to take the superintendency of the Nashua & Lowell road and its branches, and he accepted the position, and at once entered upon the duties of the place. In 1857, he was made manager of the Boston & Lowell road and its branches, which position he filled with rare ability for the following eighteen years. During that time he assumed tasks of great magnitude and responsibility in the construction of the Causeway street depot, Boston, the extension of tracks, and the opening of new lines of travel. Resigning this position in 1875 (?), General Stark engaged in various other railroad enterprises, notable among which was that of the Northern Pacific, in which corporation he was a director and vice-president. This was the last notable enterprise in the construction or operation of railroads with which he was connected. Feeling that he had done his part in matters of that character, and willing to let others enjoy in future the pleasures of which he had enjoyed so generous a share in the past, in promoting the great transportation facilities of the country, he turned his attention to the less strenuous occupation of banking, and with his son, John F. Stark, devoted his last years to that business in New York and Nashua.

General Stark's life was so full of cares that to a person of less method or less executive ability it would seem he could have no time for anything but business; but with all he had to do, he had time to make his influence felt in political and military circles. He was a Democrat, but not a partisan. In 1857-8-9 and 1860, he served in the lower branch of the state legislature, in 1860 and 1861, was a candidate of his party for governor, and in 1863 and 1864 was a candidate for the mayoralty of Nashua. His entry into state military organizations followed soon after his political career opened. In 1857, he was commissioned brigadier-general of the Third brigade, New Hampshire militia, by Governor Haile. In 1860 he was commissioned colonel of the Governor's Horse Guards, and in 1861, in the capacity of brigadier-general, he proceeded to Portsmouth

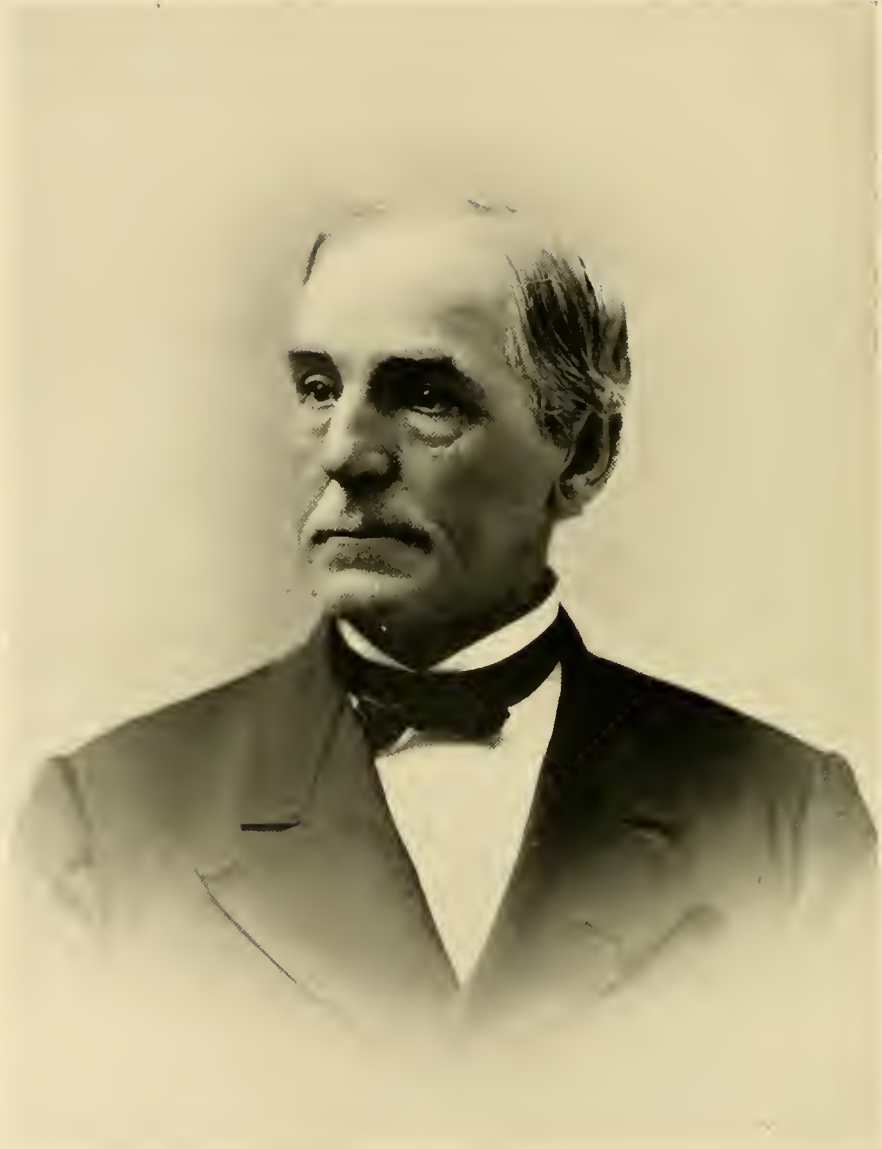
and took charge of the troops that were rendezvousing there for service in the Civil war.

A review of General Stark's life work, covering more than a half century, impresses one with the idea of its magnitude. To have performed as much as he did required method, industry, perseverance, and executive ability of high order. To these he added a mental equipoise based on a foundation so deep that it was seldom disturbed, and his temper and demeanor seldom ruffled. He was always quiet, courteous, deliberate—yet accomplishing as much or more than those who make a great show of activity. He took ample time to think, and, his mind once made up, he was firm in maintaining his opinions, but never rude; tenacious of his purpose, without being captious. He had a natural unrestrained manner in conversation, and social qualities that were freely manifested in company with tested and worthy friends. As a writer of business documents and reports he manifested power, method and perspicuity, and his manuscript showed a careful arrangement, neatness and precision of chirography quite remarkable in one of his extensive business experiences. His family residence in Nashua, though showing no taste for ostentation or display, is an elegant structure in the villa style, furnished with every comfort and convenience, and adorned with works of art.

General Stark married first, 1845, Elizabeth A. Parker, daughter of Daniel Parker, of Bedford. She died January 18, 1847, and he married (second) November 20, 1848, Mary Grace Bowers, born February 14, 1818, daughter of Colonel Joseph and — (Rhoda) Bowers, of Chelmsford, Massachusetts. Two children were born of the second marriage, John F. and Emma Grace, the latter the wife of Edward B. Towne, of Newton, Massachusetts.

(VI) John F., only son of General George and Mary Grace (Bowers) Stark, was born in Nashua, April 14, 1851. He attended the public schools of Nashua, prepared for college at Nashua high school, entered Dartmouth College in 1867 and graduated with the class of 1871. From 1871 to 1880 he followed his profession as a civil engineer in the survey and construction of railroads in New England and in the northwest. In 1880 he became his father's associate in the banking business, in which he has since been continuously engaged. He has inherited many of the characteristics of his ancestors, chief of which are industry, energy, integrity and good judgment, and has been constantly successful in business. He married (first) November 6, 1873, Eva L. Barr, born December 10, 1851, daughter of Matthew and Esther (Allen) Barr, by whom he had two children: Helen Grace, born August 24, 1874, died December 23, 1874; George Francis, born July 2, 1875. She died July 9, 1875, and he married (second) Carrie E. Barr, sister of his first wife, born August 21, 1853.

LANGMAID Tradition says that this name is of Scotch origin, but tradition is often lame or flies on such reckless wings as to mislead many in pursuit. There can be no doubt that this patronymic is of English



Albert Langmaid

origin, and was originally composed of two words long (or lang) and mead, signifying a long meadow. It was taken as a surname probably by some one who resided in the locality thus described.

(I) The line herein traced begins with William Langmaid, of whom no particulars seem now to be obtainable.

(II) John, son of William Langmaid, is given by one of the descendants as the next in line, but no history of him seems to be obtainable.

(III) Samuel, son of John Langmaid probably resided in the vicinity of Hampton, New Hampshire.

(IV) John (2), son of Samuel Langmaid, was married October 29, 1765, to Hannah Edmonds, and their children, born in Chichester, New Hampshire were: Abigail, Samuel, Deborah, Sally, John, Hannah, Edward and William.

(V) Edward, third son and seventh child of John and Hannah (Edmonds) Langmaid, was born November 11, 1787, in Chichester, and cleared up a farm in that town, where he resided. He married Mehitabel Dodge, a native of Wenham, Massachusetts, daughter of John Dodge, who kept an old time tavern in Hampton Falls, where the stages stopped to refresh man and beast. His children were: Edward, Sarah, John, Albert, Samuel, Joseph W. and Sarah Elizabeth.

(VI) Albert, fourth son and child of Edward and Mehitabel (Dodge) Langmaid, was born January 23, 1816, in Chichester. At the age of nineteen he left home and went to Concord, where he learned the carpenter's trade. After a time he accepted employment in the car shops of the Concord railroad at Concord, and became superintendent of the wood working department in those shops. Becoming tired of the confinement of shop life he retired from that position in 1873, and purchased a farm near the academy in Pembroke, upon which he lived until his death, December 31, 1891. He was a man of upright character, and was widely esteemed and respected. An active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he sought every way to promote the progress of that body, and was affiliated with the order of United American Mechanics. In politics a Democrat, he was steadfast in principle, but never desired any political preferment for himself. His first wife was Maris M. Whitney, who died without issue. He was married (second) March 28, 1887, to Nancy Jane, daughter of Parker and Phoebe (Lull) Ames, and widow of William Plummer Ciley. She was born November 24, 1828, in Epsom, New Hampshire, and now resides in Concord. She is descended from one of the oldest American families. Her father, Parker Ames, son of Samuel Ames, was born July 15, 1792, in Andover, Massachusetts. His wife, Phoebe, was born February 26, 1787. They lived upon a farm in Epsom and died there.

William Plummer Ciley, son of Colonel Daniel Ciley, was born November 24, 1808, in Epsom, and passed the last twenty-five years of his life in Pembroke, where he died May 17, 1881. Both he and his father were farmers. He was a man of influence, respected and well-liked, and filled the office

of selectman in Epsom. In political affairs he acted with the Democratic party. He married Nancy J. Ames, above noted as the widow of Albert Langmaid, and their only offspring was Emma Jane Ciley, who was born April 17, 1864, in Pembroke, and died in that town August 17, 1877.

The records state that Stickney is a large village on the Boston road, eight and one-half miles north of Boston station, in the soke of Bolingbroke, Union of Spilsby, Lindsley division, and diocese of Lincoln, England. From this came the surname Stickney.

In the parish register of St. Mary's Church, in the parish of Frampton in the Wapentake of Kirton, Lincoln county, England, three and one-half miles south from Boston, are many records of baptisms, marriages and burials of Stickneys from 1558 to 1609. The name does not appear on those records after that date. Tradition and information obtained in England render it probable that the family removed to Hull or its vicinity.

(1) William Stickney, the first settler, was the ancestor of nearly all who have since borne that name in America. It is inferred from records procured in England that he was the William who is mentioned as baptized in St. Mary's Church, Frampton, Lincolnshire, England, April 6, 1592, and the son of William Stickney, of Frampton, who was baptized December 30, 1558, and married, June 16, 1585, Margaret Peirson, and the grandson of Robert Stickney of Frampton, who made his will October 3, and was buried October 18, 1582.

William Stickney, the settler, seems to have come probably from Hull, in Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and from the records of the First Church in Boston it appears that "The 6t of ye 11th moneth 1638 Willyam Stickney a husbandman & Elizabeth his wife" and others were admitted; and "The 24th day of ye 9th Moneth 1639, Our brethren Mr. Henry Sandys, William Stickney x x x by ye Churches Silence were dismissed to ye gathering of a Church at Rowley if the Lord so please." William Stickney with his wife and three eldest children were among the original settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts. "On the seventh of October 1640 x x x Willi: Stickney were admitted Freemen." In 1639 William Stickney had land allotted to him upon which he erected a house, on the corner of Bradford and Wethersfield streets. He was a member of an important committee in 1652 to draw up "a covenant and agreement," between the town of Rowley and the first settlers of the Merrimack lands, now Bradford. He was clerk of the market, and on jury of trials in 1653, selectman 1656 and 1661, also in 1661 styled lieutenant. The ancient possession books of Rowley contain frequent records of grants of land to him and from him and his wife. In the town books of Rowley it is recorded that William Stickney was buried January 25, 1665. Elizabeth Stickney survived her husband several years. The date of her death is not known. On the two hundredth anniversary of the death

of William Stickney, a granite obelisk was erected on his grave bearing the following inscription:

WILLIAM STICKNEY
BORN IN
FRAMPTON, ENGLAND,
A. D. 1592
WAS, WITH HIS WIFE
ELIZABETH
OF BOSTON, IN N. E. IN 1638,
OF ROWLEY IN 1639,
WHERE HE DIED
A. D. 1665
ERECTED
BY HIS DESCENDANTS
JOSIAH STICKNEY,
OF BOSTON,
MATTHEW ADAMS STICKNEY
OF SALEM,
JOSEPH HENRY STICKNEY,
OF BALTIMORE, MD.,
1865

The children of William and Elizabeth Stickney were:

1. Samuel, born in England, 1633; married Julia Swan; Prudence Gage. 2. Amos, born England, 1635; married Sarah Morse, June 24, 1663. 3. Mary, born in England, 1637; married James Borker, Jr. 4. John born 1mo. 14 da. 1640; married Hannah Brocklebank, June 29, 1680. 5. Faith, born 12 mo. 4 da. 1641; married Samuel Gage. 6. Andrew, born 3 mo. 11 da. 1644; married Eudah Lambert; Elizabeth Jewett. 7. Thomas, born 1 mo. 3 da. 1646; married Mehitable Kimball. 8. Elizabeth, born 1 mo. 3 da. 1646; died December 4, 1659, Rowley, Rec., December 7, Court Records. 9. Mercy, born 11 mo. 4 da. 1648; died January 14, 1676. 10. Adding, born 11 mo. 4 da. 1648; died September 17, 1660.

(II) Samuel (1), eldest son of William and Elizabeth Stickney, was born in England in 1663. He came with his father to Boston, thence to Rowley, and lived with him till he was twenty-one years old; he then received his portion of his father's estate and married. Soon afterward he purchased a freehold consisting of "land dwelling house and barn." His name appears in various places on the records as grantor and grantee of land. He was poundkeeper 1662-67. A lot was laid out to him in the division of Hog Island Marsh in 1667. In 1670 and later he was allotted a portion of the Merrimack lands. One part where he settled is now called Groveland. He was selectman of Bradford 1671, '81, '82, '80, '91, '93, '94, and '95. He was constable in 1676. He took the "Oath of Fidelity" in Bradford, December 16, 1678, before Captain Saltonstall, and December 10, 1678, the "Oath of Allegiance before Major General Denison, Esq." at Ipswich. October 11, 1682, he took the "Freeman's Oath." December 27, 1682, a church was organized in Bradford, by the signature of eighteen males to a covenant, of which he was one. He was surveyor of highways and fences, 1684, 1692, 1707-8. May 8, 1689, and died February 12, 1690. He was representative from Bradford. A sudden revolution had terminated Governor Andros's administration, and in its stead there was established "A council of safety of the people, and conservation of the peace." The town of Bradford chose Samuel Stickney to meet as one of sixty-five delegates from the colony and meet at Boston May 9 to establish and confirm a new government. He is styled lieutenant on the Bradford Records of 1691. He was grand jurymen April 13, 1697, and on jury of trials 1701-8, and was appointed tithingman 1704. He died in Bradford in 1709. A portion of his land is still owned by his descendants in the seventh generation.

Samuel Stickney married (first) in Rowley, February 18, 1653, Julian Swan, who died in Bradford between the years 1670 and 1673. He married (second) in Bradford, April 6, 1674, Prudence (Leaver) Gage, who died in Bradford, October 26, 1716, aged seventy-two years. The children of Samuel Stickney were: 1. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1661; married Daniel Tenny. 2. Samuel, born 2-5, 1663; married Mary Heseltine. 3. William, born 8-21, 1665; died young. 4. Sarah, born October 20, 1667; died April 15, 1689. 5. William, born January 27, 1674; married Anna Heseltine, September 4, 1701. 6. Thomas, born March 19, 1677; drowned in Merrimack river, June 12, 1689. 7. Jonathan, born February 11, 1679, died unmarried.

(III) Samuel (2), second child and eldest son of Samuel (1) and Julia N. (Swan) Stickney, was born in Rowley, February 5, 1663, and baptized there April 4, 1675. In the year 1684 "Samuel Stickney, Jr." was chosen one of the town committee to meet with John Perle and Richard Whomes (Holmes) about setting up a corn mill in Bradford, which was afterwards erected on Johnson's creek, and was the first of the kind put up there. He was selectman 1686, '87, '89, '96, 1701 and '03, assessor 1694, constable 1699, and surveyor in 1707, 1708. He received January 28, 1704, by deed of gift his portion of his father's estate, six score acres of land in Bradford, one half of his mowing ground and all his right of land in Rowley. He was grantee and grantor of other land.

Samuel Stickney married Mary, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Langhorne) Heseltine, who was born in Rowley, April 30, 1672. Samuel Stickney died in Bradford; his gravestone is still standing in the burial ground there, bearing this inscription: "Samuel Stickney, died December 30, 1714, in the 51 year of his age." March 17, 1716, Widow Mary Stickney was admitted to full communion in Bradford Church, where her children were baptized. She was married (second) by Rev. Thomas Symmes, August 30, 1722, to Joseph Tidd, and May 26, 1723, was dismissed to the church in Lexington, where she died January 4, 1731. The children of Samuel and Mary (Heseltine) Stickney were: 1. Sarah, born December 9, 1690; married Samuel Spofford, June 17, 1717. 2. Mary, born September 29, 1692; married Richard Kimball, Jr., June 29, 1716. 3. Thomas, born August 23, 1694; married Mary Mullickin; Dorothy Munroe. 4. Elizabeth, born August 20, 1696; married Benjamin Mullickin. 5. Amos, born October 31, 1699; died before 1716. 6. Samuel, born August 24, 1701; married Elizabeth Hardy; Susanna Johnson. 7. Abraham, born October, 1703; married Abigail Hall, February 20, 1728. 8. Ebenezer, born July 25, 1705; died August 2, 1705. 9. Jonathan, born January 19, 1707, married Alice Symonds, January 21, 1734. 10. Richard, born May 9, 1709; married Mary —; Susannah Tucker. 11. Dorothy, born March 18, 1712; married Joseph Tidd, July 31, 1731. 12. Benjamin, born October 27, 1714; died before 1716.

(IV) Abraham, fourth son and seventh child of Samuel (2) and Mary (Heseltine) Stickney, was born in Bradford, October 16, 1703. He was a servant to Benjamin Thurston, and served under Lieutenant Peter Abbot from July 17 to November 14, 1722. The records also state that he marched for the relief of Fort William Henry from Tewkesbury to Worcester, in Colonel Eleazer Tyng's regiment, as ensign in command of soldiers drawn out of Captain William Brown's company of Tewkes-

bury, August 16, 1757. He enlisted April 6, 1758, from Tewkesbury, aged fifty-five, to go to Lake George, in Colonel Eleazer Tyng's regiment, under command of General Jeffrey Amherst. He lived in Billerica and Tewkesbury, where he was Deacon of the Congregational Church. He died in Tewkesbury August 23, 1783. He married, in Billerica, February 20, 1728, Abigail Hall, of Dracut. She died in Tewkesbury, June 14, 1785. Their children were: 1. Abigail, born July 12, 1731; married James Kittredge, 4th, March 10, 1752. 2. Abraham, born November 28, 1733; married Sarah Kittredge, December 9, 1755. 3. Benjamin, born December 1, 1737; married ——— Plummer; Hannah Grover. 4. James, born August 6, 1742; married Mary Belknap. 5. Samuel, born about 1743; married, November 16, 1762; Eleanor Butman. 6. Elizabeth, born about 1745; died young. 7. William, born about 1747; married Elizabeth ———.

(V) Samuel (3), fourth son and fifth child of Abraham and Abigail (Hall) Stickney, was born in Tewkesbury, about 1743. In a deed of March 20, 1767, he is described as "Samuel Stickney of Tewkesbury, house-wright." He enlisted August 22, 1777, as lieutenant in Captain N. Carter's company, Colonel Stearn's regiment, and marched to Williams town, 1778. He settled in New Boston, New Hampshire, and was an industrious and pious man. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He married, November 26, 1762, Elinor Butman, and they had six children: 1. Samuel, born January 10, 1764; died September 5, 1764. 2. Samuel, born January 22, 1766; married Sarah Gardner, February 21, 1788. 3. Jonathan, born October 13, 1768; married Wealthy Chase, January 1, 1793. 4. Abial, born April, 1770; married Sarah Kittredge, September 15, 1796. 5. Timothy, born August 6, 1770; married Sarah Trott, 1799. 6. Hannah, married Josiah Brown, 1797.

(VI) Abial, fourth son of Samuel (3) and Elinor (Butman) Stickney, was born in Tewkesbury, April 5, 1770. He lived in Troy, New Hampshire, and in Johnson, Vermont, in 1822. He moved in 1827 to Eden, Vermont; and in 1846 went with his wife to North Western, New York, to live with a daughter, on account of his wife's health, where she died. He lived for a time with his son Elvy I., at Beverley, and then with Henry C., at Troy, New Hampshire, where he died February 7, 1854. He married, September 15, 1796, Sally Kittredge, of Amherst, New Hampshire, who was born April 19, 1779, and died August 28, 1847. They had twelve children: 1. Abial, born March 5, 1797; died August 21, 1826, in New York. 2. Zephaniah Kittredge, born December 14, 1798; married Lucy Earl. 3. Roxana, born October 26, 1800; died October 6, 1820, at Mont Vernon, New Hampshire. 4. Henry C., born April 2, 1802; married Sally Smith and others. 5. James, born December 13, 1804; married Mary Shattuck. 6. Sally, born December 15, 1806; married George D. Greenleaf, June 18, 1826. 7. Mary, born March 20, 1808; married Abel Smith, October 27, 1825. 8. Nancy, born October 5, 1810; died December 25, 1810. 9. Nancy, born January 10, 1812; died January 6, 1815. 10. Asa, born February 5, 1815; died August 24, 1822. 11. Lucia B., born August 2, 1820; married, December 1, 1836, Duke M. Shattuck. 12. Elvy I., born June 14, 1822; married Lucia C. Kellogg, February 2, 1848.

(VII) Henry C., third son and fourth child of Abial and Sally (Kittredge) Stickney, was born in

Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, April 2, 1802, and for the greater part of his life was an industrious tiller of the soil. He married (first) December 25, 1822, Mary Smith, of Eden, Vermont, who died, childless, March 22, 1824. He married (second) October 31, 1826, Nancy Sawyer, of Nelson, New Hampshire, who was born March 21, 1806, and died December 5, 1846. He married (third) June 14, 1847, Mary (McKeen) Beckworth, who was born at Ackworth, New Hampshire, March 29, 1818, daughter of Samuel and Polly McKeen. She left her family to find her affinity with the Spiritualists, and was divorced in 1863 and died October 4, 1870. He married (fourth) February 2, 1864, Valeria O'Bryon Wright, of Hanover, New Hampshire, who was born February 6, 1818, the daughter of David and Irene L. Wright, who died May 12, 1877. He married (fifth) Elizabeth K. Purmort, in 1878. He long resided in Lebanon, New Hampshire. He had a home with his son, A. W. Stickney, at Springfield, Vermont, most of the time for thirteen years before he died. His death occurred at Springfield, March 27, 1896. He lacked but two weeks of being ninety-four years old, and was the oldest man in the town. His four sons bore his body to the tomb. His children by the second marriage were: 1. Nancy M., born November 19, 1827; married Thomas W. Crosby; died in Nashua, New Hampshire in 1892. 2. Abial, born April 7, 1829; married Susan P. Derby, of Westmoreland, December 2, 1852, and lives in Texas. 3. Infant born March 3, 1831, died March 31, 1831. 4. Sarah S., born February 24, 1832; married Augustin W. Shapleigh. 5. Lucy Jane, born June 5, 1834; married (first) Appleton Oakes, of Troy, New Hampshire, November 10, 1852; (second) Stephen Follansbee; (third) Charles Brice, June 2, 1904. 6. Silas S., born June 19, 1836, married Marion O. Stearns. 7. Julia A., born July 5, 1838, died August 16, 1840. 8. Clara A., born February 6, 1840, married (first) George F. W. Billings, of Methuen, June 31, 1859; (second) Adam H. Cogswell, and died in Methuen, Massachusetts, in 1892. 9. Orilla A., born July 17, 1844; married William A. Wentworth, of Charlestown, New Hampshire. The children of the third marriage were: 1. Augustin W., born April 29, 1848. 2. Samuel A., born March 31, 1850; married Ella J. White. 3. Mary A., born September 27, 1852; married (first) George Jaquith; (second) Rufus Jenkins. 4. Charles H., born February 21, 1855; married Elsie V. Cobb. 5. Orlando G., born February 16, 1857; married a Miss Catherine Jones. 6. Henrietta C., born July 5, 1859, died January 22, 1864.

(VIII) Augustin W., son of Henry C. and Mary McKeen (Beckworth) Stickney, was born in Mason, New Hampshire, April 29, 1848. At an early age he went out to work and supported himself. When only sixteen years old he enlisted as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. His father objected to this, and in order to go the young man turned over to his father all the government paid him for his services. He enlisted September 13, 1864, in Company B, Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, New Hampshire Volunteers, and served with his regiment until discharged, June 10, 1865. He learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for years, and later ran a stationary engine at Charlestown, New Hampshire. From there he removed to Springfield, Vermont, July 13, 1873, where he worked at the trade for one man twenty years and four days. March 9, 1897, he purchased the business for himself, and now employs several men and

does a prosperous business. He is an ingenious mechanic, and has invented several labor-saving appliances, some of which have been patented. He is an active Mason and treasurer of the St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and past-commander of Jarvis Post, G. A. R. For some years he was first engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department at Springfield. He is a life long Republican. December 31, 1868, he married Mary J. White, daughter of Franklin and Caroline M. (Pearson) White, born in Randolph, Vermont, March 22, 1847. Franklin White, born in Nelson, New Hampshire, September 13, 1821, died at Springfield, Vermont, February 23, 1905, married May 20, 1846, Caroline M. Pearson, born in Randolph, Vermont, April 24, 1822. The children of Augustin W. and Mary J. (White) Stickney are: 1. Henry L., born January 25, 1871. 2. Eva J., born in Springfield, Vermont, April 4, 1877, died September 2, 1878. 3. Harry C., born in Springfield, Vermont, April 14, 1882.

(IX) Henry Ladd Stickney, M. D., son of Augustin W. and Mary Jane (White) Stickney, was born at Lebanon, New Hampshire, January 25, 1871. He got his primary education in the common schools of Springfield, Vermont, and graduated from the high school of that place in 1890. The same year he entered Middlebury College (Vermont), where he studied a year; and the following year matriculated in the medical department of the University of Vermont, from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1894. In order to secure more money to obtain his education, the young man had been very industrious and very economical. The first three years of his college course he was head bell-boy for three months each year at the Profile House in the White Mountains, where he received from his employer his board, lodging and five dollars per month wages, the money compensation just paying for his uniform. The generosity of the wealthy patrons of this great hostelry, however, compensated for the deficiency in salary, and young Stickney had generally accumulated money enough at the end of the season to nearly pay his expenses for the ensuing school year. Following his course at the University, Mr. Stickney spent the next six months vacation as an interne in the Boston City Hospital, and in June following received his degree from the College.

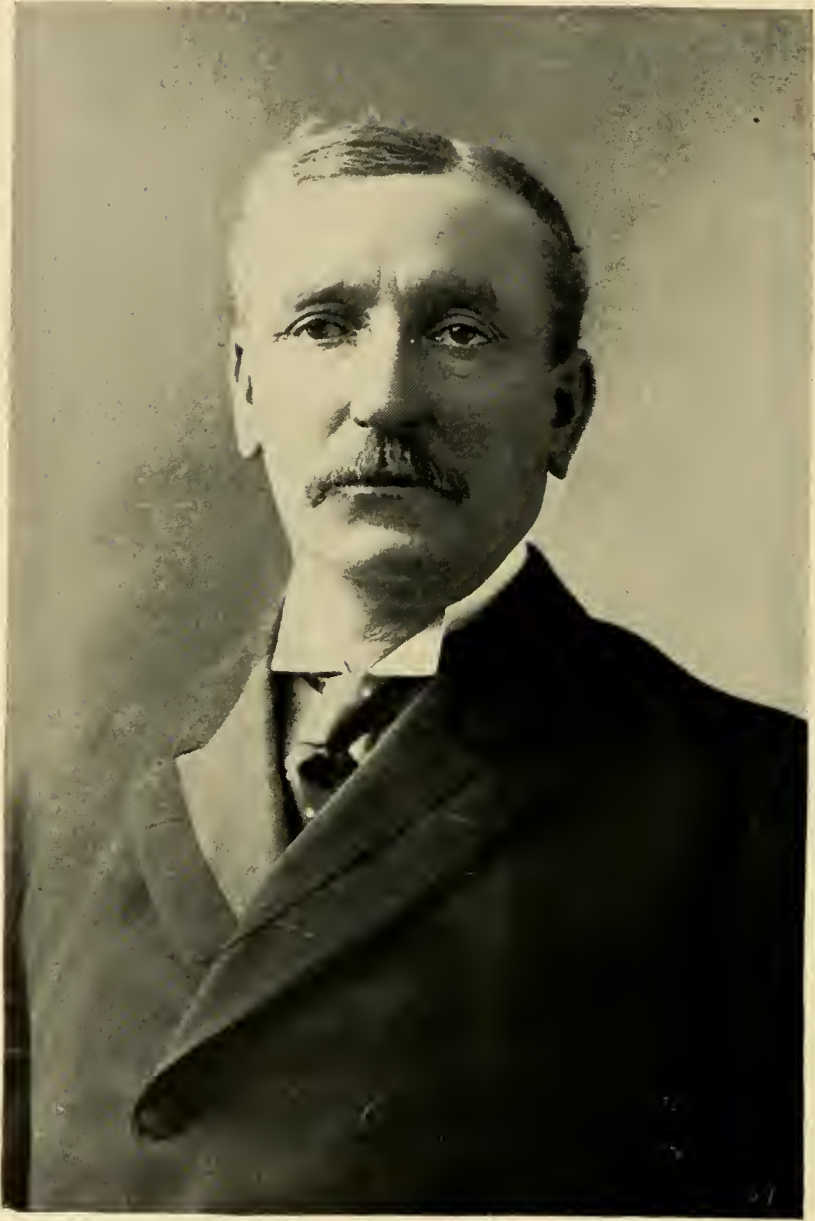
Dr. Thomas A. Sanborn of Newport, New Hampshire, dying suddenly, Dr. Stickney was advised by his college preceptor to move to Newport and begin practice, which he did, continuing till 1903, and enjoying a successful business. In October, 1903, the Doctor removed to Manchester, and is earning well merited success. In July, 1906, he opened what is known as Hillcrest, a private hospital for the treatment of medical and surgical diseases, which he is now conducting successfully. He organized the Sullivan County Medical and Surgical Society and was its first president, and was medical referee of Sullivan county, and member of the Newport Board of Health for years. He is a member of the Hillsboro County Medical Society, the Center District Medical Society, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the New Hampshire Surgical Club, and the American Medical Association. He is a prominent Mason, a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 34, Newport, New Hampshire; Chapter of the Tabernacle, Royal Arch Masons, No. 10; Sullivan Commandery, Knights Templar, at Claremont; Mt. Sinai Temple, Order of the Mystic

Shrine, Montpelier, Vermont; Order of the Eastern Star, Aurora Chapter, Newport; Ridgley Lodge No. 74, I. O. O. F., Manchester; Amoskeag Grange No. 3, Manchester, and the Vermont Association of Manchester. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Dr. and Mrs. Stickney are members of the First Congregational Church of Manchester.

Dr. Stickney married, May 1, 1895, Lena B. Bridge, of Ludlow, Vermont, an accomplished vocalist, who received her musical education in Brooklyn, New York; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Boston, Massachusetts; sang in several prominent churches in those cities, and also taught music there and in Newport, New Hampshire, where she was teacher of music in the public schools until her removal to Manchester. She is the daughter of George S. and Ellen M. Bridge, born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, July 5, 1870. Mrs. Stickney was elected the first Worthy Matron of Aurora Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star after its organization at Newport. Their children are: 1. Majorie Irene, born August 8, 1896. 2. Maurice McKeen, born December 23, 1898. 3. George Malcolm, born April 20, 1902.

(III) William, third son and fifth child of Samuel (1) and Prudence Leaver (Gage) Stickney, was born in Bradford, January 27, 1674, baptized at Rowley April 4, 1675, died in Bradford where his gravestone may still be seen in the old burying ground, bearing this inscription: "William Stickney died February 21, 1706, A.E. 32." He received, May 4, 1704, by deed of gift from his father, "4 score acres of land in Bradford, one half of his meadow and mowing ground, all his dwelling house and barn, one half of his house to be possess on at present with the above said land, the other half on his decease, one half of his upland and Crane meadow in Rowley." The inventory of his estate showed real estate valued at ninety-five pounds, fifteen shillings; personal, fifty-three pounds, eighteen shillings, sixpence. He married in Bradford, September 14, 1701, Anna Haseltine. After his death she was married (second), March 31, 1709, by Rev. Thomas Symmes, to Samuel Hunt, of Billerica. The children of William and Anna were: Jeremiah, William and Daniel.

(IV) Lieutenant Jeremiah, eldest child of William and Anna (Haseltine) Stickney, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, August 1, 1702, and died in Rumford (now Concord), New Hampshire, April 11, 1763, in his sixty-first year. February 4, 1717, David Haseltine, of Bradford, for love he bore his grandchild, Jeremiah Stickney, son of his daughter Anne Hunt, gave him part of his homestead and lands in Bradford and Rowley, after his death and that of his wife Mary. October 22, 1724, "Jeremiah Stickney, late of Bradford, Massachusetts, now of Lebanon, Connecticut, cordwainer, for £48, sells his Aunt Rebecca all his right and title" in certain lands in Bradford. March 1, 1735, "Jeremiah Stickney, of Rumford, gentleman, buys of John Jacques, of Bradford, Yeoman, all his right and title in a township called Penny-Cook, now Rumford. The 17th Lot in first range, with all lands laid out of the same in said township, being his original right." November 24, 1735, "Jeremiah Stickney, of Rumford, Cordwainer, for £80, buys of Benjamin Carlton, of Bradford, yeoman, all his right in town of Rumford, 18th Lot in first range of Homelotts, and all other lands laid out to said lot, his original right."



John M Lane

Jeremiah Stickney went from Bradford, Massachusetts, to Penny-Cook (afterwards called Rumford, then Concord, New Hampshire), about 1731. He was not an original proprietor but became a proprietor by the purchase of Benjamin Carlton's right, also that of John Jacques. He applied for a warrant and settled in Penny-Cook; and August 10, 1732, was on a committee for settling its bounds. He was chosen assessor March 29, 1731, moderator, October 10, 1732; also March 11, 1735, when he is styled ensign; was a committee for grist and saw mills, November 2, 1732. He was one of the proprietors of Rumford, February 24, 1734; selectman from 1732 to 1736, and in 1742-43-45-46 and 49; surveyor of highways, 1733-41; tythingman, 1732-33; sealer of leather, 1734 and 1738. "Lieutenant (Jeremiah) Stickney" paid thirteen pounds, one shilling, eight pence toward Parson Walker's salary. A petition praying to be protected from Indians, June 14, 1744, has his autograph signature. He was on the "Muster Roll of a scout at Penacook and vicinity, under Captain John Chandler, in the winter of 1745," and served from February 16, to March 18. He was one of a committee on the controversy between the proprietors of Rumford and those of Bow, in regard to the title of lands, and is styled "Lieut.," April 23, 1750. He was of Rumford, and called of Bow, March 19, 1761, and was then styled "Col. Jeremiah Stickney." His house, which stood where No. 170 North Main street, Concord, now (1906) stands, was a garrison in 1746. It was occupied by successive generations, and in 1867 was owned and occupied by Joseph P. Stickney, esquire, his great-grandson. He was married by Rev. Thomas Symmes, November 12, 1724., to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Carlton. She was born in Bradford, March 7, 1696, and died in Concord June 1, 1773, aged sixty-seven. Their twelve children were: William; Thomas; Jonathan, died young; Elizabeth; Sarah, died young; Sarah; Jonathan; Ann; Bethiah, died young; Mehetable; Miriam and Bethiah.

(V) Colonel Thomas, second son and child of Colonel Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Carlton) Stickney, born in Bradford, Massachusetts, June 15, 1729, died in Concord, New Hampshire, January 26, 1809. He settled with his father in Concord. He was one of those appointed to the garrison around his father's house in 1746. In the year 1747 he was out from September 4th to 12th under the command of Captain John Sanders, scouting in Rumford and Canterbury. May 11, 1748, he was out under the command of Captain John Goffe, in the neighborhood of Amoskeag, to defend the frontier from Indians. In 1755 he paid seven pounds, one shilling, eight pence toward the salary of Rev. Mr. Walker. He was one of a committee to repair the meeting house, April 7, 1772. He was appointed and served as tythingman in 1767-70-74; selectman, 1774-83-84-85 and 86; moderator of town meetings, 1775-76-77-78-80-81-82 and 89; signed the test, March 14, 1776; was chosen on the committee of safety, 1776-77-79; delegate to the ordination of Mr. Colby at Pembroke, 1780; and was representative in 1777-78 and 79. January 26, 1778, he was chosen representative to the convention which met to form a plan of government for the state. In 1781 a convention was called at Concord for planning another form of government. This convention adjourned to January, 1782, when it met and rejected the constitution. November 29, he was appointed one of a committee to take the subject under consideration, and another

meeting was held December 16, 1782, of which he was moderator. October 31, 1783, the constitution was accepted by the people. His town rate for 1778 was fourteen pounds, eleven shillings, six pence. He subscribed forty dollars toward the court house, if set on land of his son William. It was built there in 1799. He received his commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifteenth New Hampshire Regiment, January 20, 1774. In 1777 he was employed for a part of the time in arresting Tories. He was colonel at Ticonderoga, July, 1777; and was one of twenty-eight men of Concord, who were in the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, where he commanded a regiment under Colonel Stark, on the right wing of the army, and where he particularly distinguished himself. He married, in Concord, Anna, daughter of James and Hannah (Hazen) Osgood. She was born July 18, 1732, and died in Concord, January 20, 1802. They had eight children: Elizabeth; Mary, died young; William; Jeremiah, died young; Jeremiah; Mary; Thomas and James Osgood.

(VI) Mary, third daughter and sixth child of Colonel Thomas and Anna (Osgood) Stickney, was born in Concord, October 30, 1766, and died 1863. She married, first, John Souther, who died November 23, 1804, aged forty-four; and second, John Odlin, who died in 1840, aged eighty-two. Her children were: Thomas Stickney; Samuel; Anna; John; Elizabeth, died young; Elizabeth; Joseph, and Woodbridge, the latter the only child of the second marriage.

(VII) Anna, eldest daughter and third child of John and Mary (Stickney) Souther, was born February 19, 1791, and married Porter Blanchard. (See Blanchard VI).

The McLanes were an ancient Scottish tribe or clan, famous in history both prior to and after the federation of Scotland with England. The name occurs frequently in the annals of border warfare, and the character of its bearers fully exemplified the defensive qualities of the floral emblem of their country, the thistle. The spirit of chivalry, which formerly dominated the Scottish character, has been superseded by a desire to progress in a direction far more agreeable with modern civilization, and descendants of the once proud and defiant chieftain are now to be found among our great captains of industry. To this distinguished and eminently useful class of leaders among men belongs Hon. John McLane, the retiring chief magistrate of New Hampshire.

(I) Malcolm McLane resided at Dunbarton, Scotland.

(II) Alexander McLane, son of Malcolm, was born in Dunbarton. He became an expert wood engraver, and in 1854 he emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his wife and children, settling in Manchester in 1855. He married Mary Hay, also a representative of a Scotch family of ancient lineage, and of this union there are two sons: Malcolm, an iron moulder, and Hon. John McLane, a brief outline of whose unusually successful business career and able public services is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

(III) Hon. John McLane, son of Alexander and Mary (Hay) McLane, was born in Lenox Town, Scotland, February 27, 1852. Two years later he was brought by his parents to America and, during that part of his life which may be termed the clas-

educational period, he attended the public schools through the winter seasons while his summers were devoted to mechanical employment, for which he possessed a natural aptitude. Having learned the cabinet maker's trade, he followed it as a journeyman, and prior to his majority was considered an expert workman. At the age of twenty-two he acquired an interest in the furniture manufactory at Milford, New Hampshire, and some two years later (1876) he became sole proprietor of the business, which he immediately proceeded to enlarge and develop. Although commencing his business career practically without capital, his natural ability enabled him to attain prosperity solely through his own individual efforts, and he subsequently turned his attention to the production of postoffice furniture and equipments, establishing the McLane Manufacturing Company. This industrial enterprise is not only the most important one in Milford, but is now regarded as the largest of its kind in the United States, and its products have acquired a high reputation in the various centers of trade. Aside from his legitimate sphere of action he has attained prominence in financial circles, having been president of the Souhegan National Bank for the past fifteen years, and he is a director of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company of Manchester. From his majority to the present time Mr. McLane has firmly supported and earnestly advocated the principles and traditions of the Republican party, and he has long maintained a weighty influence in public affairs—town, county and state. His business prominence, progressive tendencies and well known integrity naturally made him an eligible candidate for office, and when called upon to assist in administering the public business of the state, he readily responded with zeal which fully corroborated his reputation as a public-spirited citizen. His record as a public official is a most honorable and efficient one. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1885, and again in 1887; also served two terms in the state senate, 1891 and 1893, being president of the last named body both terms. His efforts in behalf of good government cannot be too highly estimated. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention, which nominated William McKinley for the presidency. In 1904 he was chosen governor of New Hampshire, to which office he brought a plentiful amount of wisdom, executive ability and high ideals, and these essential qualities, so absolutely necessary in sustaining the dignity and integrity of a high public official, have been so admirably tempered with his well known democratic simplicity, as to bring the chief magistrate of the state on all occasions within close touch with the people. Governor McLane is a thirty-third degree Mason and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. He also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of several Boston social bodies, including the old Boston Club. He married, 1880, Ellen L. Tuck, daughter of Ebenezer Tuck, of Milford, a lady of social prominence, being state Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a member of several women's clubs. Their children are: Clinton A., Hazel E., John R. and Charles M.

The traditions of the Knowlton family date back to the days of William the Conqueror. At that time there were two brothers who won their spurs

during the invasion of Wales. One of these resided on a hill and the other on a knoll, and when William the Conqueror invested them with honors and insignia of knighthood he dubbed one Hilton, and the other Knowlton. Along the pages of English history the name of Knowlton occupies an honored place.

(I) The American branch traces descent from Richard Knowlton, a native of Kent, England. He was born in 1553, married 1577, Elizabeth Cantize.

(II) William, youngest son of Richard and Elizabeth Knowlton, born 1584, married Ann Elizabeth Smith, and their children were: John, William, Deacon Thomas and Samuel.

(III) William, fourth son of William (I) Knowlton, adopted a sea faring life and was captain and part owner of an ocean vessel. He sailed for America in 1632, and died off the coast of Nova Scotia. His body was taken ashore for burial, and his widow, after disposing of her interests in the ship, proceeded to Hingham, Massachusetts, where it is said she married a second time. (Mention of his son William and descendants appears in this article.)

(IV) John, second son and third child of Captain William and Elizabeth A. (Smith) Knowlton, was born 1610, and married, in 1633, Marjorie Wilson. He was a shoe maker by occupation, and lived in Ipswich, became a citizen there in 1639, and was made a freeman June 9, 1641. He was one of the subscribers, December 19, 1648, to a fund for the payment of Major Dennison, to whom was entrusted the defence of the community against Indian assault. It appears that he was the owner of much land at the time of his death, October 8, 1655. His wife, Marjorie Wilson, was from England. She survived him a few months. Their children were: John, Abraham and Elizabeth.

(V) John (2), eldest child of John (1) and Marjorie (Wilson) Knowlton, was born 1633, and like his father was a shoe maker. He subscribed to the freeman's oath October 16, 1680, and was draughted in the Narragansett expedition November 30, 1670. At forty-two years of age he began to lose his eyesight. It is apparent that he was a man of property, as he figured extensively in the real estate records. He was one of the town selectmen as shown by the official records. Before 1679 he removed to Wentham, and died there October, 1684. He married (first), Deborah (surname supposed to be Grant) and his second wife's name was Sarah. She died February 4, 1678, and his children were: John, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Thomas, Daniel, Susannah and Ephraim.

(VI) Daniel Knowlton resided in Holliston, Massachusetts. The name of his wife has not been ascertained. They had sons: Daniel and Jonathan.

(VII) Daniel (2), eldest son of Daniel (1) Knowlton, resided in Hopkinton, Massachusetts. He married Borguilla Lamb, and their children were Ruth, Daniel and Sarah.

(VIII) Daniel (3), only son of Daniel (2) and Borguilla (Lamb) Knowlton, was born 1717, in Holliston, Massachusetts, and resided in Framingham, Massachusetts, where he died September 15, 1782. He married Abigail Almy, and had: William, Mary, Asa, Elias, Anna, Daniel, Nathan and John.

(IX) John, youngest child of Daniel (3) and Abigail (Almy) Knowlton, was born January 24, 1745, in Framingham, Massachusetts, and resided in Dublin, New Hampshire. He married (first),

Martha Jennings, and their children were: John, Elizabeth, James (died young), Abigail, Betsey, Thaddeus, Simeon, Henry and James. The mother of these died October 2, 1797, and Mr. Knowlton was married (second), February 19, 1798, to Elizabeth A. Wight. Her children were: Eliza, Luke, Ira, Mary and Levi.

(X) Luke, son of Deacon John Knowlton and second child of his second wife, Elizabeth A. Wight, was born August 1, 1801, probably in Dublin, New Hampshire, and resided in that town in early life and removed to Marlboro, in April, 1849, where he died December 4, 1882, aged eighty-one years. He was married, December 28, 1826, to Mercy Bemis, daughter of James and Lois (Walker) Bemis of Dublin. She was born September 12, 1804, in that town and died, November, 1892, in Marlboro. Their children were: James, Luke, Eli B., Caroline E., Charles, Lois, Jane (died young), Sarah Ann and Maria Jane, died young.

(XI) Luke (2), second son and child of Luke (1) and Mercy (Bemis) Knowlton, was born September 5, 1830, in Dublin. He was educated in the common schools of that town and of Marlboro, and his early labors were in the saw mill of his father in Marlboro, where he continued two years. He then in 1851, went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and was employed by the Curtis Machine Company for a period of seven years; during this period he taught school for a term in New Worcester. At the end of that time he established a retail grocery store in Worcester with a partner, under the style of Nixon & Knowlton, which continued some two years. For five years succeeding this he was engaged in the carpenter work in Worcester. Returning to Marlboro, he enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and served during the remainder of the Civil war as a soldier. The regiment was first stationed for a short time at Washington, and thence proceeded up the Potomac river, where it remained six months, at the end of which time it was again ordered to Washington, and remained there nearly a year. It then proceeded to New Orleans and was commanded by General Banks for a time. Returning to Washington he was engaged in the campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, and subsequently proceeded to Savannah, Georgia. From that point the regiment went to Augusta, Georgia, and was finally discharged at Savannah, in 1865, he being mustered out a non-commissioned officer. He is a member of John Sedgwick Post No. 4, G. A. R. Upon his return to Marlboro, Mr. Knowlton engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware and operated a grist mill, and conducted a grain business with his brother, James Knowlton, which business continued for a period of thirty-four years. Since 1899 Mr. Knowlton has been practically retired from business. He is a member and has been of the committee on finance of the Congregational Church. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as treasurer of the local lodge of that order for thirteen years, passed all of its chairs, member of the grand lodge, and past district deputy. In political principle he is an earnest Republican but has never sought for official station. He was in former years active in advancing his party's interests, serving on local committees and as president of the local Republican Club. His chief public service has been in the capacity of representative in the legislature, which station

he filled in 1885, serving as secretary of the committee on mileage. He was married November 29, 1854, to Jane Pierce, of Millbury, Massachusetts, who died November 2, 1861, leaving one child, Jennie M., who was three weeks old at the time of her mother's death. Jennie M. married Alden M. Ripley, of Swanzy; by whom she had four children—Mary, Charles, Grace and Minnie. Mrs. Ripley died in July, 1893. Mr. Knowlton was married (second) September 5, 1867, to Hannah M. Townsend, daughter of James and Sarah (Kilham) Townsend. She was born May 24, 1837, in Gilsun, New Hampshire. She is the mother of one daughter, Carrie T. Knowlton, born August 12, 1878.

(IV) William (3), son of Captain William and Ann Elizabeth (Smith) Knowlton, was born 1615, in England, and resided in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was a bricklayer. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was a freeman in 1642. He was granted commonage with pasturage for one cow and a share in Plum Island. He purchased a lot of John Andrews, which he sold December 12, 1643, to Edward Bragg, of Ipswich, together with a house thereon. He died in 1655 and the inventory of his estate was made July 17, of that year. The valuation of the estate was placed at £37, 2 shillings, 1 penny. His debts amounted to £27, 14 shillings, 1 penny. His wife's name was Elizabeth Ann Smith, and their children were: Thomas, Nathaniel, William, John, Benjamin, Samuel and Mary.

(V) John, fourth son and child of William (3) and Elizabeth Knowlton, was born 1644, and resided for a time in Ipswich, whence he removed to Manchester, Massachusetts, about 1670. He was made freeman in 1669, and took the oath of allegiance in Manchester in 1680. He was a carpenter, and an industrious and thrifty man, and dealt largely in real estate. He was captain of the local militia. He married Bertha Carter and their children were: John, Robert and Ezekiel.

(VI) Ezekiel, third son of John and Bertha (Carter) Knowlton, was born 1679, and resided in Manchester, where he died in 1706. He was married January 29, 1698, to Sarah Leach, who survived him and was appointed administratrix of his estate, November 4, 1706. Their children were: Deborah, Robert, Ezekiel and Sarah.

(VII) Robert, eldest son and second child of Ezekiel and Sarah (Leach) Knowlton, was born July 17, 1701, in Manchester, Massachusetts, where he resided and died in 1775. By occupation he was a carpenter. He was married December 24, 1724, to Lydia Bishop, and their children were: Lydia, Sarah, Anna, Rachel, Robert, Mary, Ezekiel and John.

(VIII) Ezekiel (2), second son and seventh child of Robert and Lydia (Bishop) Knowlton, was born April 1, 1740, in Manchester, and resided in that town where he died January 6, 1818. He enlisted in the colonial army at the age of eighteen years, and served in the French and Indian war, enduring great privations and much suffering. At the close of the war he returned to his native place, and was married February 5, 1762, to his cousin, Elizabeth Woodbury. She died May 6, 1826, having survived him more than eight years. Their children were: Robert, Sarah, Ezekiel, John, Mary, Levi, Nathaniel, James and Lydia.

(IX) Robert, eldest child of Ezekiel (2) and Elizabeth (Woodbury) Knowlton, was born 1761, in Manchester. He was a sergeant in the American

army in the War of 1812. When a young man he lived for a time in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, whence he removed to New London as a pioneer of that town. He cleared land there and was also prominent as a school teacher. Among his pupils was the wife of his son Samuel, who is mentioned below. Late in life he moved to Vive, Indiana, where he died. He married Jemima Smith and their children were: Robert, Samuel, Josiah, Sophronia, John, Julia, Sally, Eliza, Sophia and Daniel.

(X) Samuel, second son and child of Robert and Jemima (Smith) Knowlton, was born June 16, 1791, in New London, New Hampshire, and died September 13, 1846, in Sunapee, and was buried in the cemetery in that town. He received a good education, and was a representative citizen and an influential man. He cleared up a farm and made farming his occupation but was frequently called upon to serve the town and was its representative in the legislature two years. He was married November 11, 1813, to Betsey Pike, who was born September 11, 1787, in New London, and died August 28, 1881. She was buried beside her husband in the Sunapee cemetery. Their children were: Dennis G., Moses F. and John P. The three of these have been representatives in the state legislature. (John P. and descendants receive notice in this article.)

(XI) Dennis G., eldest son of Samuel and Betsey (Pike) Knowlton, was born September 23, 1814, in New London, and died in Sunapee, April 11, 1894. He was educated in the public schools and followed farming until 1862, when he went into trade. At first he took a store alone and was later in partnership with his two sons, Moses F. and Charles A. He was married, June 1, 1843, to Elizabeth Chase, who was born October 8, 1813, and died August 10, 1894. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rogers) Chase, and a granddaughter of John Chase. The latter was born July 16, 1739, a son of Elihu (1) Chase (see Chase, VIII). He died July 4, 1811. His son, John C. Chase, was married in 1794 to Elizabeth Rogers, and they were the parents of Elizabeth Chase, above named as the wife of Dennis G. Knowlton. The children of the last named couple were Moses Flanders and Charles A. The last named, born November 21, 1846, married Emily Trow, and had one daughter, Alice L., who now resides with Captain John P. Knowlton. (A sketch of the latter appears in this article).

(XII) Moses Flanders, eldest child of Dennis G. and Elizabeth (Chase) Knowlton, was born July 24, 1845, in Sunapee, and received his primary education in the public schools of that town. He was subsequently a student at Colby and New London academies. He was engaged in farming from an early period in life until 1852, when he became associated with his father and brother under the firm name of Dennis G. Knowlton & Sons, in the mercantile business. For about twenty years he continued this association in Sunapee, and then removed to Newport, and for four years conducted the Hotel Phenix. Subsequently for a period of two years he was engaged in the livery business at Sunapee. He has been largely employed in the public service. He served seven years as selectman, during four years of which time he was chairman of the board. In 1890 he represented the town in the state legislature. In early life he served some time as town clerk, and has recently been a member of the committee appointed by the governor and council to lay out state highways. For four years he

was deputy sheriff of Sullivan county under High Sheriff Holt. In 1890 Mr. Knowlton erected his present commodious residence of nineteen rooms near Lake Sunapee, where he entertains summer tourists and vacationists. It is one of the finest homes in Sunapee, occupying a most delightful location on an elevation overlooking Sunapee Lake. Besides this he is the owner of shore lands and dwellings in Sunapee and New London. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Sunapee and the encampment at Newport of the same order.

He was (first) married in August, 1869, to Jennie Farmer, who died January 14, 1879. He married (second) February 22, 1882, Lucy I. Dickinson, who was born May 16, 1843. They had one son, John D. Knowlton, born July 4, 1887, in Newport, and died in Sunapee, April 16, 1903.

(XI) Captain John Perkins, third son of Samuel and Betsey (Pike) Knowlton, was born October 10, 1821, in Sunapee, and received his education in the town schools. He was reared upon a farm, and upon attaining manhood was employed as a farm laborer upon the home farm and elsewhere. Though his wages were small, he was industrious and patiently preserved his earnings, and in time became interested in a mercantile business. At the age of twenty-one his worldly possessions consisted of one hundred twenty-five dollars. In the year 1844 he entered into partnership with his brother in the mercantile business, and after eight years he bought out his brother's interest and continued as sole proprietor until 1862. He then disposed of the mercantile business and retired to his farm. In 1870 he erected the Knowlton Block in the village of Sunapee, which is the principal business building of that place. He erected under his personal supervision a handsome residence which stands upon his fine farm of twenty-five acres, and here he enjoys the fruits of his early industry and frugality. For some years he was a director of the First National Bank of Newport, ultimately resigning that position. He was commissioned first postmaster of Sunapee, September 12, 1845, and for eleven years he served in that capacity. He was commissioned by Governor Gerard B. Williams, January 4, 1848, as captain of the local militia, known as the Sunapee Guards, and he continued in command of that organization for several years. He served the town as clerk for four years, and was one term town treasurer. In 1856-7 he represented the town in the state legislature, and for many years he served as justice of the peace. In politics Captain Knowlton is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Universalist.

Captain Knowlton began life without any advantages, and has made his own way in the world. Conditions since the time of his youth have very much changed. He felt that he was getting large wages when he received a dollar per day for the long days in haying time, in his youth. Today much larger wages are paid for a considerable shorter day. His success in life has been fairly earned, and he is in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of his fellows, and the evening of his life is passed in contentment in the community, which he has seen developed from small beginnings. In 1906 he made a gift to the town of Sunapee of ten thousand dollars, which abolished the debt of the town, and in appreciation of this he received a handsomely engrossed copy of the thanks of the town from the selectmen and his portrait was placed in the town hall. This crowning act of generosity reflects great credit upon Captain Knowlton, and

is another illustration of the noble and generous character of the man. He⁶ was married October 23, 1748, to Abbie S., daughter of William and Mary (Stevens) Morgan. She was born April 16, 1826, in New London, and his wife was born April 27, 1797, in Newbury. They were married October 25, 1821, and he died October 7, 1875, being survived more than ten years by his wife who died November 19, 1885. Their children were: Thomas, Belden, Abbie S., Marietta, Alonzo, Marshall, Franklin W. and Simeon S.

Those bearing this patronymic have contributed to the growth and development of New England and the United States by service in divinity, the law, in medicine, literature, and in worthy effort along all lines of American life. Among its most distinguished representatives may be mentioned: The late Charles A. Dana, who made the *New York Sun* one of the best newspapers in the country; Francis Dana, minister to Russia, chief justice of Massachusetts; Daniel Dana, president of Dartmouth College; United States Senator Judah Dana, of Maine; and numerous able ministers of the gospel in many states.

(I) The family was founded in America by Richard Dana (first written Danie and Dany), who was (according to tradition) born in France about 1612-15. Richard is believed to have come to our shores from England about 1640. He was an early resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he sold a farm in 1656 to Edward Jackson. This was situated in the western part of old Cambridge (now Brighton) and known as the Hannwell farm. Richard and his wife were members of the church at Cambridge in 1656. He was a builder, and his death was caused by a fall from a scaffold, April 2, 1690. He married Ann Bullard, who died June 15, 1711. Their children were: John, Hannah, Samuel, Jacob, Joseph, Abiah, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Daniel, Deliverance and Sarah. (Mention of Daniel and descendants appears in this article).

(II) Jacob, third son and fourth child of Richard and Ann (Bullard) Dana, was born February 2, 1654, in Cambridge, and died December 24, 1698. His estate was appraised June 19, 1699, and an administration upon the estate of his widow Patience was granted in 1711, indicating the time of her death. His property was divided among his children, including Samuel, the eldest, Jacob, a minor, and daughters. The list of his children is as follows, according to the History of Cambridge: Jacob (died when an infant), Hannah, Experience, Samuel, Abigail and Jacob. From the fact that Hannah was alive in 1706, it is apparent that "eldest" in the division means eldest son, not child. One record also credits to him daughters, Elizabeth and Patience.

(III) Jacob (2), younger son of Jacob (1) and Patience Dana, was born August 13, 1699, and was a posthumous child. For this reason it has been difficult to trace his line, and only the discovery of the appraisement of his father's property, with its division, made his identity authentic. He settled in Pomfret (or Ashford, now Eastford), Connecticut, where he died in 1791, aged ninety-two years. His children were: Jacob, Anderson, Experience (died young), Mary, Abigail, Zeruah (died young), Experience, Zeruah, Robena, Sarah, Priscilla and Elmer.

(IV) Anderson, second son and child of Jacob (2) Dana, was born October 17, 1733, in Ashford, Connecticut, and was educated as a lawyer. In 1772

he settled at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he acquired a large tract of land and engaged in practice. He was killed during the terrible Wyoming valley massacre, July 3, 1778. His wife escaped with her children and returned to Connecticut, carrying her husband's papers in a pillow case. The children were put out to live among the farmers of the vicinity, and grew up hardy and industrious citizens. Their names were as follows: Eunice, Daniel, Susanna, Sarah, Anderson, Asiel, Sylvester and Eleazer, all born in Ashford. About 1785, Anderson, Asiel and Sylvester returned to Wilkes-Barre and settled on the land owned by their late father, and the first two of these remained there. (An account of Sylvester and descendants is a part of this article). The mother, Susanna Huntington, was born June, 1730, in Lebanon, Connecticut, and died February 7, 1818, at the home of her son in Orford, New Hampshire. At the time of Mr. Dana's removal to Wilkes-Barre, that region was considered a part of Connecticut, and he was admitted to the legislature of his native state as representative of the town of Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, in 1778.

(V) Daniel, eldest son and second child of Anderson and Susanna (Huntington) Dana, was born September 16, 1760, in Ashford, Connecticut, and was at school in his native state at the time of the Wyoming massacre. He became a lawyer in Enfield, Connecticut, where he resided until about 1795, and was a prominent man. On March 14, 1789, the marking of his stock was recorded, and during that year he received several town orders for services rendered. On January 23, 1791, with his wife, he was admitted to the church at Enfield, and on May 1 following three of their children were baptized. On November 11, 1793, he was "chose" with two others "choester", to lead the singing in church; and again November 10, 1794, one of four "quaristers" for same service. His name then disappears from Enfield records. He was married February 9, 1785, to Dorothy Kibbe, of one of the oldest Enfield families, and their children were as follows: Persis K., Dolly (died an infant), Anderson, Nancy, Sarah and Mary (twins, who died when seventeen days old), Sarah (died one year old), Sarah, Daniel Huntington, Mary, Harriet (died at six months), William Kibbe, Harriet, Edward and Dolly Jane. The first became the wife of Thomas Carlyle, and resided at Lancaster, this state. About 1795, Mr. Dana moved to Guildhall, Vermont, where he was subsequently probate judge for many years. His last days were spent at the home of his son in Warren, Ohio, where he died November 8, 1839.

(VI) Anderson, eldest son and third child of Daniel and Dolly (Kibbe) Dana, was born January 15, 1790, in Enfield, Connecticut, and was a child when his parents moved to Vermont. He became register of probate under his father, and subsequently went to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where he was for a short time engaged in trade. He returned to Guildhall, and in the winter of 1823-4 moved to Pembroke, New York. In his last years he lived in or near Warren, Ohio, and died there. He was married in Vermont to Ann Denison, a woman of strong character, a descendant of one of the oldest and best New England families. They were the parents of four children, Charles A., Junius, Ann Maria and David Denison.

(VII) Charles Anderson, eleventh and youngest child of Anderson and Sarah (Stevens) Dana, was born in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, August 8, 1819.

He lived in the home of his parents, and attended school until he was old enough to perform the duties of a clerk, and then went to Buffalo, New York, and worked in a store until he was eighteen years of age, by which time he had fitted himself for college. He entered Harvard in 1839, but serious trouble with his sight temporarily disabled him, and prevented his finishing the university course. After two years in college he became enamored of the communistic ideas which were being carried into effect at "Brook Farm," and, probably with the notion that open air living such as he would get under the regulations of that institution was the best thing for his health, he joined in the experiment with a number of educated and cultivated associates, among whom were Theodore Parker, William Henry Channing, George William Curtis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Ripley, and Margaret Fuller. The Brook Farm Association of Education and Agriculture was an expression of transcendentalism and the Fourier communistic movement in Europe. The experiment was in many of its phases a protest against the Calvinism which had long dominated New England thought and action. The association had a farm of two hundred acres at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, where those who lived upon it plowed, hoed, and made hay, and tried to make hutter. The community became quite Fourierite by 1843, and a year later very much Swedenborgian. Mr. Dana was the only person connected with the enterprise who had the practical business nature to attack the complicated economic questions brought to his notice, and when a fire in 1846 burned part of the buildings the undertaking was at an end.

Mr. Dana's first newspaper training was obtained about this time in connection with a social journal called the *Harbinger*. After about two years of editorial work on Elizur Wright's Boston *Clerontype*, Mr. Dana joined the staff of the New York *Tribune*, in 1847. The next year he spent eight months in Europe, and after his return he became one of the proprietors and the managing editor of the *Tribune*, a part which he held until April 1, 1862. The extraordinary influence and circulation attained by that newspaper during the decade preceding the war of the rebellion was partly due to the development of Mr. Dana's genius for journalism. This remark applies not only to the making of the *Tribune* as a newspaper but also to the management of its staff of writers, and to the steadiness of its policy as the leading organ of anti-slavery sentiment. The great struggle of the *Tribune* under Greeley and Dana was not so much for the overthrow of slavery where it already existed, as against the further spread of the institution over unoccupied territory and the acquisition of slave holding countries outside of the Union. It was not less firm in its resistance of the designs of the slave holding interest than wise in its attitude toward the extremists and implacables of the north. In the *Tribune* opposition to the attempt to break down the Missouri Compromise and to carry slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and in the development and organization of that popular sentiment which gave birth to the Republican party and led to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Dana bore no unimportant part. Mr. Greeley was hopeless of the political situation of 1854, but did not attempt to restrain his associates in their opposition to the slaveholding power. Mr. Dana and others opened and continued a powerful opposition in the columns of

the *Tribune*, and did very much to rally and reassure the friends of freedom, and to nerve them for the fight. In 1861 Mr. Dana went to Albany and used his influence for the nomination of Horace Greeley for United States senator, in the contest between Greeley, Evarts and Harris. Mr. Dana was almost successful in his efforts, but the Evarts men supported Mr. Harris at the last moment, and he received the nomination. A divergence of opinions regarding the proper military operations, in the first year of the war, caused a disagreement between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Dana which resulted in the resignation of the latter after fifteen years service on the *Tribune*. He was at once offered by Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, a position of importance in that department, which he accepted. In 1863 he was appointed assistant secretary of war, an office which he held until hostilities terminated. In the war department the powers given to Mr. Dana and the confidence placed in him, enabled him to be of the greatest service to the Union cause, and to exercise an appreciable influence upon the progress of the war. He possessed the rare and valuable faculty of judging men, his discernment being unerring in regard to the appointment of officers to high positions and their assignment to grave and important duties. He was a firm friend to General Grant at a time when Grant's character and probable usefulness were unknown quantities, and when most powerful influences were at work to do him injury. Mr. Dana's duties obliged him to make frequent rapid journeys to different parts of the country for the purpose of observing and reporting to Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton the condition of affairs. During the campaigns of northern Mississippi and Vicksburg and at Chattanooga he was in the saddle at the front most of the time.

At the close of the war he was invited to become the editor of a newspaper in Chicago, the *Republican*, an invitation which he accepted. The paper soon failed, through no fault of Mr. Dana, and he returned to New York, and organized a company which purchased the *Sun*, at that time an old and moribund property. Under Mr. Dana's editorial management it entered upon a remarkably successful course. The first number of the paper under his editorial supervision appeared January 27, 1868, and was Democratic in politics. From that time it was an important factor in political journalism. He soon showed the purpose which ever afterward actuated him—of making his paper a sharp, aggressive instrument, independent of party limitations, and unbounded by party ties. At the same time he carried it on as a newspaper remarkable for the completeness of its arrangements for the collection of news, and for the excellence with which that news was presented to the public. Neither money nor labor were spared to obtain the very best editorial talent to make the *Sun* a leading journal. Mr. Dana was a man of strong character, with pronounced opinions of his own, and succeeded in making a sufficient number of enemies to keep the *Sun* constantly before the public. Eccentricity in the management of the paper was often noticeable; such, for instance, as its sudden change of base in the matter of the Beecher trial, and such, again, as its advocacy of General B. F. Butler for president of the United States during the campaign of 1884. In that campaign the *Sun* was pronounced in its opposition to Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and effusive in its expressions of confidence in the success of General Butler, who received at that

election from the combined greenback and anti-monopolist parties 133,835 out of 10,000,000 votes. The *Sun* supported Mr. Tilden for the presidency, and was bitter over the manner in which the election of 1876 terminated, always thereafter styling Rutherford B. Hayes, in its columns, the "Fraud President." In 1880, when General Winfield Scott Hancock was the candidate of the Democratic party for president, Mr. Dana did not give the candidate his support, a most important contribution to the literature of the campaign being the statement, in the columns of the *Sun*, that the Democratic candidate was "a good man and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds."

Mr. Dana's independence and adhesion to what he considered a true course was demonstrated in his incisive and severe attack upon the administration of President Grant, whose friend he had shown himself in the dark days of the Civil war. His action at this time led to a notable attempt on the part of the administration, in July, 1873, to take him from New York on a charge of libel, to be tried without a jury in a Washington police court. Application for a warrant for his removal was made in the United States district court in New York, but the warrant was refused, the proposed form of trial being held unconstitutional.

Mr. Dana's "genius for journalism," and his untiring devotion to newspaper work did not keep him from literary work. He was employed by D. Appleton & Company as a reader for several years after he went on the staff of the *Tribune*. His first book was a volume of stories translated from the German, entitled "The Black Ant," published in 1848. In the year 1855 he planned and edited, with George Ripley, the "New American Encyclopedia," the original edition of which was completed in 1863. In 1857 was first published by the Appletons, Mr. Dana's "Household Book of Poetry," a collection of the best minor poems of the English language, one of the most pleasing compilations of the kind ever made. It passed through numerous editions, and continued to be popular. With General James H. Wilson he wrote a "Life of Ulysses S. Grant," which was published in 1868. In association with Rossiter Johnson, he also edited "Fifty Perfect Poems" (New York, 1883).

"Perhaps to a greater extent than in the case of any other conspicuous journalist, Mr. Dana's personality was identified in the public mind with the newspaper which he edited. He recorded no theories of journalism other than those of common sense and human interest. He was impatient of prolixity, cant, and the conventional standards of news importance." "He was a man of remarkable intellectual power, and extraordinary editorial gifts. His vigorous personality invariably dominated every interest or movement with which he was connected." "A man of notable personal appearance, Mr. Dana gained a high character as a public man, and was freely called upon in connection with important occasions. Retaining always his interest in intellectual employment, he kept himself surrounded, at his luxurious home on Long Island, with valuable works of art and choice books, devoting his leisure there to congenial pursuits. He was frequently mentioned for political honors, but he preferred the editorial career, in which he made himself eminent."

(V) Sylvester, fourth son and seventh child of Anderson and Susanna (Huntington) Dana, was born July 4, 1760, in Ashford, Connecticut, and was nine years old on the day following his father's

tragic death at Wilkes-Barre. Soon after the family returned to Connecticut he was placed in the home of Major Hyde, a farmer of Lebanon, Connecticut, and a hard taskmaster, at least, as viewed in modern eyes. The boy was forced to rise before daylight in summer, and begin his day's labors, which never ended until sundown. Tiring of his hard life and being ambitious to do something for himself, he joined his brothers in reclaiming their birthright in Pennsylvania, being then not quite sixteen years of age. Their provisions became low before they could produce a new crop, and for six weeks they lived on boiled parsley and milk, until corn was sufficiently matured to eat. They persevered, and prospered, and, after six years, Sylvester sold out to his brothers and returned east, in order to secure an education. It is evident that he had previously studied much by himself, for he fitted in one year for college and entered Yale in 1793, graduating in 1797 at the age of twenty-eight years. During his sophomore year he was admitted to the college church, and he was the classmate of men who subsequently became eminent, including Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, Judge Henry Baldwin, of the United States supreme bench, Professor James Murdock, Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others. Upon graduation Mr. Dana took up the study of theology with Rev. Dr. Charles Backus, of Somers, Connecticut, and was licensed to preach June 5, 1798. During that year he preached in various places in Connecticut, and in the following year at Wilkes-Barre and Hanover, Pennsylvania. He was employed in the following winter by the Connecticut Missionary Society to preach in the new settlements of Western New York. In the spring of 1800 he preached three months at Windsor, Vermont, and subsequently at Haverhill and Orford, New Hampshire. Both these places extended to him a unanimous call to become settled pastor, and he accepted that of Orford, being ordained May 20, 1801. For nearly twenty-one years he continued in this relation, usually preaching alternately at the east and west meeting houses. When the church became independent of the town a new society was organized, consisting of people of Orford and Fairlee, Vermont. Mr. Dana was settled over this parish February 10, 1823, and continued until his resignation in 1833. For the next four years he was in charge of the church in Thornton, New Hampshire, and retired on account of failing health, in 1837. During his pastorate at West Orford ninety-seven members were added to the church, and his labors at Thornton were fruitful in accessions. Upon his retirement he took up his residence at Concord, where he passed away June 9, 1840, being almost eighty years of age. After his retirement he made two visits to the Wyoming Valley, and preached occasionally. By the burning of his residence in Concord he lost his library of five hundred volumes and all his manuscript sermons and a history of the Wyoming Valley, narrowly escaping with his life. Among active opponents of human slavery, he acted politically with the Federalists, though not a politician in any sense. He was married March 2, 1802, to Hannah Kimball, daughter of Deacon John Kimball, of Concord, (see Kimball, VI). She was born June 21, 1777, and died November 16, 1846, in Concord. Their first child, Samuel, died in infancy. Ann Kimball, born December, 1803, became the wife of Dr. Rudl Barrows, of Fryeburg, Maine, and died in Minnesota. Robert Parker died when three years old, John when one year old, and Lucia in childhood. Charles Backus,

born March 26, 1806, was an Episcopal clergyman, located twenty-six years at Alexandria, Virginia, and spent the balance of his life in Mississippi, the last eight years in Natchez, where he died in 1873. A son named Sylvester died in infancy, and the second Sylvester was born in 1816. He receives extended mention below. Hannah, born February 1, 1810, married Rev. Samuel S. Tappan, a Congregational clergyman of Conway, who died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died April 19, 1855, in Providence, Rhode Island.

(VI) Sylvester (2), youngest son of Rev. Sylvester and Hannah (Kimball) Dana, was born October 19, 1816, in Orford, this state, and has long been among the most active and useful residents of the commonwealth. He attended the common school of his native town and spent a term at Haverhill Academy. Nearly three years were passed in fitting for college at Phillips Andover Academy, and he entered Dartmouth College in 1835, graduating in 1839. He immediately took up the study of law with Pierce & Fowler, of Concord, one of whom afterward became president of the United States, and the other a noted judge. Mr. Dana was admitted to the bar in October, 1842, and for the succeeding twenty years was busily engaged in practice at Concord. In June, 1862, he was appointed judge of the police court of Concord, and continued to serve in that position until he was retired by the constitutional age limit, in October, 1886, a period of over twenty-four years. He was not, however, at this time incapacitated for business, and continued for many years to practice law. He is a well-informed and interesting man, with clear mind and sound judgment, now in his ninetieth year.

Judge Dana is among the founders of the Republican party, to whose interest he has since been a devoted contributor. He attends the North Congregational Church of Concord, is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, of which he served as corresponding secretary, and of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he has been vice-president. These associations indicate a line of study and interest in literature, as well as the best interests of the community generally. He was married November 8, 1860, to Mary Jane Seavey, who was born April 29, 1837, in Chichester, this state, a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Hinds) Seavey, of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Dana have lost six children, one reaching the age of sixteen years and another twenty-three, the others dying in infancy. Of the two living, Charles Sylvester, born August 30, 1861, was long connected with the New York *Sun* and is now a resident of New York City. Alice Louise, December 30, 1879, resides with her parents in Concord.

(II) Daniel, sixth son and ninth child of Richard and Ann (Bullard) Dana, was born in Cambridge March 20, 1663. He was chosen tythingman for the year 1700, served as surveyor the following year, and his death occurred October 10, 1749. He married Naomi Crosswell, who was born in Charlestown, 1669, and died in February, 1751. Their children were: Thomas, Caleb, Richard, Maria, Hepziba, Timothy, Priscilla and Ebenezer.

(III) Richard, third son and child of Daniel and Naomi (Crosswell) Dana, was born in Cambridge, June 26, 1699. He was the first of the name to enter Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1718, and he became an eminent lawyer in Boston. He was an ardent patriot during the exciting period which preceded the American Revolution,

and mainly instrumental in preventing the enforcement of the odious "Stamp Act." For many years he resided in Charlestown, and he died in Boston in 1772. May 31, 1737, he married Lydia Trowbridge, daughter of Judge Edmund Trowbridge. Her death occurred at Newton, Massachusetts, April 7, 1776, at the age of sixty-five years. Their children were: Lydia, Edmund, Henry, Francis, Mary, Robert, Anne, Mary (second), and Lydia (second), who married Major John Hastings, of the Continental Army.

(IV) Hon. Francis, third son and fourth child of Richard and Lydia (Trowbridge) Dana, was born in Charlestown, June 13, 1743. He was graduated from Harvard in 1762; was made a Doctor of Laws by his alma mater in 1792, and became a lawyer of ability. In 1778-83-84-86-87 he was a delegate to the Continental congress. He was one of the early diplomatists of the United States, having served as secretary of the American legation in Paris under Minister John Adams, and was appointed the first minister to Russia. Upon his return to the United States he resumed his profession, and afterwards became chief justice of the Massachusetts supreme court. He was an extensive real estate owner in Cambridge, and died there April 25, 1811. August 5, 1773, he married Elizabeth Ellery, daughter of William Ellery, of Newport, Rhode Island, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She died August 31, 1807. The children of this union were: Edmund Trowbridge, Francis, Edmund Trowbridge (second), Martha Remington (who married Washington Alston, the famous portrait painter), Richard Henry, Elizabeth Ellery and Sarah Ann. Edmund Trowbridge Dana (second) founded the Dana Library, Cambridge.

(V) Francis, second son and child of Hon. Francis and Elizabeth (Ellery) Dana, was born in Cambridge, May 14, 1777. After graduating from Harvard he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and for many years was a successful merchant in Hamburg, Germany. He died in Boston, December 28, 1858. August 4, 1802, he married Sophia Willard, daughter of Joseph Willard, president of Harvard College. Her death occurred February 27, 1840, at the age of sixty-seven years. Their children were: Sophia Willard, became the wife of Rev. George Ripley; Mary, Elizabeth, Francis and Joseph Willard, who was graduated from Harvard in 1828.

(VI) Francis Dana, M. D., third child and eldest son of Francis and Sophia (Willard) Dana, was born in Cambridge, December 2, 1806. He took his medical degree at Harvard in 1831, and was for some time a student with the celebrated Dr. Jackson. He practiced medicine in Greenfield, Massachusetts, for about three years, but returned to Boston, where a much broader field of operation was open to him, and he was a physician of marked ability in that city for many years, or until failing health compelled him to withdraw from professional life. He was subsequently for a few years an inspector in the Boston Custom House, and from 1858 to 1871 was assistant librarian of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He died June 30, 1872. On June 25, 1825, he married Isabella Hazen White, who bore him four children: Francis, born September 28, 1835, died May 11, 1843; George Hazen, the date of whose birth will be given presently; William Ellery, born April 27, 1830, died June 7, 1846; and Isabella Hazen, born February 9, 1847.

(VII) Colonel George Hazen Dana, second son



George Hazen Dana

and child of Dr. Francis and Isabella Hazen (White) Dana, was born in Boston, September 2, 1837. He was educated at the Lancaster (Massachusetts) Academy, and at the well-known Chauncey Hall School, Boston. When seventeen years old he went to Java on the ship "Flying Fish," and upon reaching that island he accepted a position in the large commission house of Paine, Stricker & Company. Two years later he engaged in the commission business on his own account at Singapore, and upon a visit to Boston he induced Francis D. Cobb to return with him to the far east as his partner. When the news reached him, in 1862, of the rebellion of the southern states, his patriotism caused him to return with all possible haste, and upon his arrival he enlisted in the Thirty-second Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant, and was subsequently made captain of his company. For some time he served as an aide on the staff of Major-General N. J. T. Dana, commanding the department of the Mississippi West, and was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war. Once more sailing for the Orient he continued in the commission business at Singapore until 1870, when he returned permanently to the United States, and for the succeeding five years was engaged in the sheep raising business near Laramie City, Wyoming. For the past thirty years he has resided in Newport, New Hampshire, devoting his attention exclusively to the management of his property. For many years he has acted as a justice of the peace. He is a member of the Wentworth Club, Keene, and also of St. James Church, Burkhaven, Lake Sunapee.

On February 22, 1865, Colonel Dana married Frances Matson Burke, daughter of the late Hon. Edmund and Ann (Matson) Burke, the former of whom was born in Westminster, Vermont, January 23, 1809, and died in Newport, January 25, 1882. Ann Matson Burke was born in Stoddard, New Hampshire, June 20, 1823, and died in Newport, January 25, 1857. Mrs. Dana is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of Richard Burke, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, from whom the line of descent is through Richard, Jonathan, Captain Jesse, Elijah and Hon. Edmund Burke. The first Richard Burke is supposed to have been born about the year 1640, and died at Sudbury in 1693-94. On June 24, 1670, he was married in Sudbury to Mary Parmenter, born there June 10, 1644, daughter of John and Amy Parmenter, and granddaughter of Deacon John Parmenter, who was one of the first settlers in that town. Hon. Edmund Burke was an able lawyer, and prominent politician of his day. In 1834 he established his residence in Newport, and immediately became a leading spirit in the Democratic party of New Hampshire. From 1839 to 1845 he was a member of congress; was commissioner of patents under President Polk; and for a time was associated with Thomas Ritchie in editing the *Washington Union*, which was at that period the chief organ of the national Democratic organization. About the year 1850 Mr. Burke retired from political life and returned to his home in Newport, where he spent the remainder of his days. His wife, Ann (Matson) Burke, was the daughter of Francis and Susan (Gilson) Matson, the former of whom was the only son of Hon. Aaron and Frances (Carpenter) Matson. Hon. Aaron Matson was at one time representative to congress from New Hampshire. Frances Matson, who married Colonel George H. Dana, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, October

7, 1847. There is a family tradition which asserts that Mrs. Dana is a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, who is distinguished in history as the first white child born in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Dana have one son, Francis, who is a lawyer of ability and is connected with the law firm of Messrs. Rawlins & Rawlins, of New York city.

This name has been traced to the SPALDING town of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, England, a market town of about six thousand people, at this time. In the market place is a spa or spring of chalybeate water, and some have conjectured that this forms the foundation of the name. All the men of the name of Spalding, or nearly all, are and have been of strong physique. Another authority conjectures that the name is derived from "spal," an old English word meaning "shoulder," and another old English word "ding" meaning "strike, and it is presumed the early Spaldings were noted as "shoulder strikers." But be that as it may, the name has been borne in this country by many men of much worth, and it has been distinguished in military and civic life in all sections of the United States. It has been computed that eighteen of this name participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one had his horse shot under him. It has been noted in medicine, in the ministry, in law and in extensive business concerns. Down to 1872, there were fifty college graduates.

(I) Edward Spalding probably arrived on American shores between 1630 and 1633. He is found of record at Braintree, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 13, 1640. On October 1, 1645, his petition with those of nineteen others for a grant of ten thousand acres of land was granted by the general court. In 1652 he was one of twenty to petition for the establishment of the town of Chelmsford, and this was granted on May 10 following, and the settlement began immediately. He was one of the selectmen chosen at the first town meeting there in 1654, again in 1656 and in 1660-61. On the first division of lands, February 4, 1661, he was granted twenty-eight acres. In 1663 he was surveyor of highways and in 1665 one of a committee to lay out the meadow lands. In 1666 he was one of the surveyors of Newfield, of which he was one of the original proprietors, and afterwards he was one of the surveyors of North Chelmsford. He is of record in 1664 as possessing an orchard of apple-trees which was then much desired in the colony. His first wife Margaret died at Braintree, in August, 1640, and his daughter Grace died the following year. He died February 26, 1670, and his second wife Rachel prior to April 5 of the same year. His estate was appraised at one hundred twenty-six pounds nineteen shillings four pence above his debts, which amounted to about thirteen and one-half pounds. At the time of this appraisal his wife's wearing apparel was valued at two pounds ten shillings. His children by the first wife were: John, Edward and Grace; by the second wife: Benjamin, Joseph, Dinah and Andrew. (The last named, and descendants are mentioned at length in this article.)

(II) John (1), eldest son of Edward (1) and Margaret Spalding, was born about the year 1633. He came to Chelmsford with his father, probably in 1654, and died in that town October 3, 1721. He was made a freeman March 11, 1690, and there were conveyances of land to him on November 16,

1655, in 1683, and on January 29, 1696. In Hill's Journal of the War Expenses, 1675-76, John Spalding is mentioned as a soldier under Captain Manning in King Philip's war. He married in Concord, May 18, 1648, Hannah Hale, who died August 14, 1689. Their children were: John, concerning whom see forward, Eunice, Edward, Hannah, Samuel, Deborah, Joseph and Timothy.

(III) John (2) eldest son of John (1) and Hannah (Hale) Spalding, was born February 15, 1659, in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, whence he removed with his family to Plainfield, Connecticut. He married (first), September 20, 1681, Ann Ballard, of Andover, Massachusetts, and had children: Anna, Samuel, Jonathan, Deborah and Eleazar (twins), Dinah and William. He married (second), November 18, 1700, Mary Fletcher, a widow.

(IV) Jonathan, second son and third child of John (2) and Ann (Ballard) Spalding, was born August 7, 16— . He resided in Plainfield, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1761. He married, April 22, 1714, Judah Billins Mane, who died in 1736. They had children: Hannah, Uriah, Lois, Dinah, Philip, Abel, Jesse, Dyer and Lucy.

(V) Abel, third son and sixth child of Jonathan and Judah Billins (Mane) Spalding, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, July 10, 1728. He removed to Cornish, New Hampshire, where he was still living in 1808. He served in the war of the revolution in the regiment of Colonel Chase, which was raised to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga, and was in service from June 27 to July 4, 1777. He was a lieutenant in the autumn of 1777 in the same regiment. He joined the Continental army under General Gates, and also served in other regiments. He married, November 23, 1749, Mary Anderson, born in Ireland, May 2, 1730, and they had children: Azra; Joseph, enlisted in the Continental army for three years, May 10, 1782; Abel, Lucy and James.

(VI) Abel (2), third son and child of Abel (1) and Mary (Anderson) Spalding, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, September 30, 1756. He served during the war of the revolution from June 22 to July 4, 1777, at Ticonderoga, in the regiment of Colonel Chase. He married Elizabeth Chase, daughter of Judge Samuel Chase, who was one of the first settlers in Cornish, and they had children: Lovell; Lebbens; Joshua; Samuel; Zebina; Betsy, who married Amasa Stowell (see Stowell VI); and Nancy.

(II) Andrew, youngest child of Edward and Rachel Spalding, was born November 19, 1652, and died May 5, 1713. He succeeded by will to the paternal estate, and was a deacon of the church at the time of his death, in which position he was succeeded by his son and grandson. He was married, April 30, 1674, to Hannah Jefes, a daughter of Henry Jefes of Billerica. She died, January 21, 1730. Their children were: Hannah, Andrew, Henry, John, Rachel, William, Johanna, Benoni and Mary. (Mention of Henry and John and descendants forms a part of this article.)

(III) Andrew (2), eldest son and second child of Andrew (1) and Hannah (Jefes) Spalding, was born, March 25, 1678, in Chelmsford, where he passed his life and died November 7, 1753. He was a deacon of the church there. On September 2d, 1726, he deeded land in Londonderry, New Hampshire, to John Goffe of that town. He was married February 5, 1701, to Abigail Warren, who died May 12, 1768. Their children were: Andrew,

Jacob and Henry (twins), Josiah, Ephraim, Isaac, Abigail and Joanna (twins), James, David, Benjamin and Sally. (Isaac and descendants receive mention in this article).

(IV) Josiah, fourth son of Andrew (2) and Abigail (Warren) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 3, 1706. He was a member of Captain Robert Richardson's snowshoe company in Chelmsford, in the year 1724, one of the years of Lovell's war. He was admitted to the church of Westford by letter from the church in Chelmsford, March 15, 1736, and after his marriage resided in Westford, where all his children were born. He married, July 2, 1733, Mary Fletcher of Westford, who was admitted to the Church of Westford June 1, 1735, and they had children: Josiah; Isaac; William, see forward; Elizabeth; Lucy; and Mary.

(V) William, third son and child of Josiah and Mary (Fletcher) Spalding, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, September 11, 1737, and died June 28, 1805, in Cavendish, Vermont, to which place he had removed with his family during the winter of 1782-83. He married, November 29, 1759, Esther Dutton of Westfield, Massachusetts, where she was born September 22, 1738, died in Cavendish, Vermont, January 26, 1813. Their children were: John, see forward; William; Mary; Esther; Asa; Joseph; Zedekiah; Betty; and Zaccheus. They also had an adopted son, Joseph.

(VI) John Spaulding, eldest child of William and Esther (Dutton) Spalding, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, December 29, 1760, and died in Cavendish, Vermont, October 27, 1859. He was a pensioner of the war of the revolution, and served in the Massachusetts Militia. He married (first) Hannah Ripley, and had children: Samuel, William and Nathaniel. She died March 28, 1792, and he married (second) Eunice Jones, and they had children: Eunice Jones; John, see forward; Jefferson; Hannah Ripley; Levi; and Joseph. Mrs. Spaulding died July 28, 1813, and he married (third), April 10, 1814, Elizabeth Bage Lockwood, of Lyme, Connecticut, who died July 19, 1861, leaving one child: Esther Dutton.

(VII) Nathaniel, second son and third child of John and Eunice (Jones) Spaulding, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, October 7, 1801. He became a resident of Springfield, Vermont, and it is stated as a fact that agriculture was the almost universal occupation of this branch of the family. He married, January 4, 1826, Anna Swift, and they had children: Melinda Ann; Julia Ann; Charles Elliott; Henry; Francis Proctor, see forward; Elizabeth; Emily Jeanette; Sarah Jane; and James Alman.

(VIII) Francis Proctor, third son and fifth child of Nathaniel and Anna (Swift) Spaulding, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, June 18, 1837, where he resides at the present (1906) time. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and is a farmer by occupation. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He married, October 13, 1862, Florence Harriet Myrick, and they have children: Frederick Madison, see forward; and Martin Myrick.

(IX) Frederick Madison, eldest child of Francis Proctor and Florence Harriet (Myrick) Spaulding, was born in Springfield, Vermont, August 15, 1863. His education was acquired in the public and high schools of his native town. He was variously engaged in business at Brattleboro for four years,

subsequently at Boston and in 1892 he removed to Claremont, New Hampshire, to engage in the house furnishing goods business and also as an undertaker. In addition to these enterprises he is largely interested in the Puerto Rico Planters' Company, with shipping offices at San Juan, Puerto Rico. This company was organized for the purpose of growing tropical fruits and other products in the island of Puerto Rico, and it has been very successful and is doing a constantly increasing business. Mr. Spaulding's political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and connected with various other fraternal organizations. He married, September 27, 1894, Nellie M. Ellison, daughter of Frederick G. and Helen W. (Heseltine) Ellison, and they have two children: Francis Ellison Spaulding, born October 9, 1899; Morton Myrick Ellison Spaulding, March 7, 1904.

(IV) Deacon Isaac, the sixth son and child of Andrew (2) and Abigail (Warren) Spaulding, was born October 28, 1710, in Chelmsford, and died March 4, 1776, in Townsend, Massachusetts, whither he removed soon after his marriage and where he was deacon of the church. His farm is still in the possession of the Spalding family. He married Sally Barrett, who was born in 1714, and died February 11, 1806, aged ninety-two years. Their children were: Jonathan, Lydia, Sally, Benjamin, Abigail, Lucy and Esther.

(V) Lieutenant Benjamin, fourth child and second son of Deacon Isaac and Sally (Barrett) Spaulding, was born October 14, 1743, in Townsend, where he died, May 27, 1832, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was a successful teacher, and three of his daughters followed that occupation. He was married, December 5, 1765, in Townsend, to Mary Heald, who was born July 27, 1745, and died January 24, 1826, aged eighty-one years. Their children were: Benjamin, Peter, Mary, David, Joel, Abel, Isaac, Sally, Ephraim and Nancy.

(VI) Benjamin (2), eldest child of Benjamin (1) and Mary (Heald) Spaulding, was born April 17, 1767, in Townsend and died, May 21, 1842. He was married (first) March 19, 1789, to Sibyl Wallace of Townsend, who was born September 19, 1765, and died, April 9, 1796. He was married (second) August 1, 1797, to Sibyl Sanders, of the same town, who died October 13, 1818, aged forty-six years. He married (third) Betsy Searle, of Townsend, who was born June 22, 1783, and died September 26, 1858, aged seventy-five. Three of his children were the offspring of the first wife and the remainder of the second. Their names follow: Sibyl, Benjamin (died at four), John, Benjamin, Polly, Levi, Peter, Jonas, Abigail, Susan, Samuel and Amos.

(VII) Amos, the youngest child of Benjamin (2) and Sibyl (Sanders) Spaulding, was born March 7, 1813, and died January 1, 1856, in Townsend. He was married October 22, 1840, to Lurena Evans, of Townsend, who was born August 9, 1811. Their children were: Amos Fletcher, Benjamin, Asaph Evans (died at one year), John Bertram, Warren Everett, Lurena Elizabeth, Asaph Evans, Henry Albert Garry, Leona Arethusa and Clara Frances.

(VIII) Warren Everett, son of Amos and Lurena (Evans) Spaulding, was born April 12, 1848, in Townsend and resided in Chester and Fremont, and is now a resident of Blackwater, New Hampshire. He was married, April 22, 1869, in London-

derry, New Hampshire, to Hattie Storer, who was born December 6, 1842. There were six children of this marriage, namely: Ida, married Asa W. Gage, and now resides in Lowell, Massachusetts; Mabel, a resident of Lawrence; and Gertrude and Cora, of Lowell, Massachusetts; Alice O., wife of Arthur W. Rowell, of Manchester (see Rowell); and Daisy, wife of Walter H. Moore, of Lawrence.

(III) Henry, second son and third child of Andrew and Hannah (Jefes) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, November 2, 1680, died April 4, 1720. He married Elizabeth Lund, of Dunstable, now Nashua, New Hampshire, probably in 1703. The marriage is recorded in the Chelmsford records, but the date is not given. She was a daughter of Thomas Lund, one of the first settlers, and a proprietor of Dunstable. The name is spelled Lunn, Lun, and Lund. Thomas Lund was a soldier, and his son Thomas was killed by the Indians, September 5, 1724. Elizabeth was born September 29, 1684. She survived her husband, and with Richard Stratton settled the estate. The children of Henry and Elizabeth, all born at Chelmsford, were: Henry, Thomas, William, Leonard, and Ebenezer.

(IV) Henry (2), oldest child of Henry (1) and Elizabeth (Lund) Spalding, was born November 22, 1704, and died April 29, 1792, aged eighty-eight years. He was a member of Captain Robert Richardson's snow-shoe company in 1824, and was known in his native town as Colonel Henry Spalding. His wife, Marah, survived him. He married (first) February 1, 1725, Lucy Proctor, a descendant of Robert Proctor, one of the first proprietors of the town. She died June 1, 1742, and he married (second) April 27, 1743, Marah Adams. She was a descendant of Henry Adams, the ancestor of the presidents of that name. The five children by the first wife were: Samuel, Lucy, Sarah, Henry, and Abel; those by the second wife were: Zebulon, Daniel, Mary, Thomas and Thankful.

(V) Samuel, oldest child of Henry and Lucy (Proctor) Spalding, born in Chelmsford, January 31, 1727, died in Merrimack, New Hampshire, September 11, 1797, aged seventy-one. He was one of the first settlers of Merrimack, New Hampshire, where he owned a large tract of land from which he gave farms to several of his sons. He went from Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and cleared a piece of land and built a house before he married. His original farm was north and west of Netacook pond. He was a man of rather more than medium size, both in height and breadth, and had a very strong voice, which it is said, could be distinctly heard a distance of two miles. He married, May 3, 1753, Sarah Woods, born in Chelmsford, March 8, 1730, died of spotted fever in Merrimack, April 10, 1815, aged eighty-five. She was the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Parker) Woods, of Chelmsford. Her mother, Mary Parker, was a daughter of John and Mary Parker, of Chelmsford. The eight children of Samuel and Sarah (Woods) Spalding, all born in Merrimack, New Hampshire, were: Samuel, Abijah, Sarah, Henry, Oliver, Isaac, Silas and Asa.

(VI) Captain Isaac, fifth son and sixth child of Samuel and Sarah (Woods) Spalding, was born in Merrimack, August 20, 1705, and died in Wilton, New Hampshire, June 2, 1830. Isaac's father intended that he should have a liberal education, and so put him under the care of Rev. Mr. Fiske, of

Wilton, to be prepared for college; but the father's circumstances changing, it was decided that Isaac should learn a trade, and so he was apprenticed to Mr. Farley, a tanner of Hollis, with whom he served his time faithfully. He commenced business with Jeremiah Pritchard, in New Ipswich. About 1800 he removed to Wilton, where he continued to reside until his death of apoplexy. He fell dead suddenly from a chair at a table, where he had a moment before been writing. He was a man of marked ability, who loved his home, and had no aspirations for riches. His house was the house of his friends, and they were frequently with him on their way to and from the county seat. He had dealings with almost every man in the town, but never had a disputed account. His education and good judgment made him a congenial companion, and a reliable and valuable friend. He married (first) April 9, 1795, Mary Ritter, who died April 27, 1808; and (second) in Mason, November 2, 1809, Mrs. Mary (Flynn) Colburn of Milford. The children of the first wife were: Isaac, Moses, Charles, Harvey, Mary, Emma, and Lyman; there was one child, Orpah, by the second wife.

(VII) Moses, second son and child of Captain Isaac and Mary (Ritter) Spalding, born in New Ipswich, March 10, 1797, died in Wilton. He married, May 29, 1823, Anna Hunt Kimball, daughter of John Kimball of Wilton (see Kimball VIII). Their children, all born in Wilton, were: Edward Henry, Isaac Kimball, William Ritter, and John Augustine.

(VIII) John Augustine, fourth and youngest child of Moses and Anna Hunt (Kimball) Spalding, born in Wilton, May 29, 1837, was educated in the district school of Wilton, and in Crosby's Academy, Nashua. At thirteen years of age he became a clerk in a clothing store, and at nineteen began business in Nashua on his own account. When the First National Bank of Nashua was established in 1863 he was elected cashier, and held that position continuously for thirty-two years. In 1895 he was made vice-president, and his son, William E. Spalding, succeeded him as cashier. Mr. Spalding has dealt extensively in real estate and has many other interests. He is a director in the Wilton & Worcester and Nashua & Rochester railroads, and was the first president of the Nashua street railway. He is a trustee of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, and was chairman of the first board of police commissioners of Nashua. In 1865 and 1866 he was a representative in the legislature, and in 1870 senator. He was a member of the governor's council in 1883 and 1884, and mayor of Nashua in 1885. He was a presidential elector in 1880, when the electoral vote of New Hampshire was cast for General Garfield, a delegate to the St. Louis national convention in 1896, when William McKinley was nominated for the presidency, and chairman of the Republican state committee in 1896 and 1897. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and an Odd Fellow, being a past grand and a past chief patriarch in the latter organization, and is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married (first), October 13, 1859, Josephine Estelle Eastman, born July 7, 1841, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Eastman, of Rumney. She died and he married (second) November 24, 1870, Anna M. Learned, daughter of Dr. E. J. Learned, of Fall River. Two sons were born of the first marriage, William Edward, and Harry Eastman.

(III) John, third son and fourth child of Andrew and Hannah (Jefes) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, August 20, 1682. At the age of twenty-two he married Mary Barrett. He succeeded to the old homestead, and engaged in farming and stockraising. He died in Chelmsford, March 7, 1760, aged seventy-eight. His children, all born in Chelmsford, were as follows: Jonathan, Mary, Hannah, Samson, Job, Mary, John and Lot.

(IV) Rev. Samson, second son and fourth child of John and Mary (Barrett) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford, June 7, 1711. When but a young man he manifested an unusual interest in literary pursuits, and graduated from Harvard College in 1732, at the age of twenty-one. He chose the ministry as his profession, and assiduously gave himself to the study of theology. He received a unanimous call from the town of Tewksbury, Massachusetts, to settle there as their pastor, and was ordained November 23, 1737. He remained as their pastor for sixty years, and died at Tewksbury, December 15, 1796, aged eighty-six. His wife died March 3, 1807, aged eighty-six. He married Hehitabel Hunt, February 12, 1740. Their children were: Mary, Mehitabel, Hannah, Samson, Jonathan, Mehitabel, John, Hannah, Anna, John and Sarah.

(V) Jonathan, second son and fifth child of Rev. Samson and Mehitabel (Hunt) Spalding, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, September 15, 1747, and married Mary Marshall of Tewksbury, February 11, 1771. He enlisted at the age of twenty-eight in Captain Brown's company of minute men, participated in the Concord fight, and helped drive the British back to Boston, April 19, 1775. He moved to Hollis, New Hampshire, in May, 1775, and settled at the north part of the town, at a place long known as the Spalding farm, having purchased it of Lemuel Leeman. He was a miller by trade, and owned and operated a saw-mill in connection with his farm. In the spring of 1794 he removed to Wilton, New Hampshire. Here he resided until his death, which occurred September 30, 1832. He left a large family of children of whom Asaph, his fourth son, succeeded to the old homestead in Hollis. His children were: Abiel, Abel, Mary, Ann, Jonathan, Asaph, Hannah, Loammi, Achsah, Samson, Mehitabel, John and Lucinda.

(VI) Asaph, fourth son and sixth child of Jonathan and Mary (Marshall) Spalding, was born in Hollis, August 2, 1782. He married Abiah Bowers, of Dracut, then a part of Lowell, March 8, 1807. Mr. Spalding learned the cooper's trade while young, making barrels and hogsheads. He worked at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts; Portland, Maine, and at various places in the British possessions. Returning to the old homestead at North Hollis, March 31, 1808, he engaged in farming and coopering, and raised large crops of rye upon his farm. He built the first artificial trout pond in southern New Hampshire. Mr. Spalding remained here until the spring of 1848, then sold the place to William Butterfield, a lumber dealer. Mr. Spalding then removed to a place at Ponemah station, in Amherst. The first railroad through this section of the state was then being built. The railroad had previously extended from Boston to Nashua, but was being extended to Amherst at that time. After an ownership of many years the old farm passed out of the possession of the Spalding family. Mr. Spalding removed to Peterboro, New Hampshire,

in 1850, residing here until December, 1872, when he returned to Hollis and spent the remainder of his days with his grandson, Andrew Spalding, where he died September 12, 1873, aged ninety-one years. His children were: Asaph Sumner, Sarah Ann, Almira, Achsah, John, Herbert, Mary and Charles.

(VII) Captain Asaph Sumner, eldest child of Asaph and Abiah (Bowers) Spalding, was born in Chelmsford (where Lowell now stands), September 13, 1807. He came to Hollis March 31, 1808, with his parents, and always resided in Hollis. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Spalding was quite prominent in local military affairs, and was lieutenant of the old Fifth Company of Infantry in Hollis under command of Captain Varnum Wheeler, at the Hardseparable muster of September 5, 1838. He succeeded Mr. Wheeler the next spring as captain of that company, which office he held until March 4, 1841. He married Hannah Colburn, of Milford, New Hampshire, April 14, 1830. Mr. Spalding died at his home in Hollis, August 13, 1885, aged seventy-eight. His wife, Hannah, died April 7, 1899, at the advanced age of ninety-one. They had the following children: Charles Sumner, Hannah Maria, Achsah Sophia, Sarah Lucinda, Andrew Herbert and Rachel Marietta.

(VIII) Charles S., eldest child of Asaph Sumner and Hannah (Colburn) Spalding, was born in Hollis, December 23, 1830. His youth was spent—as was that of many New England boys—attending district school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer. After leaving school he devoted much time to the study of literature and genealogical history, contributing many able and valued articles upon these subjects to magazines, and assisting in the work of town histories of Milford and Hollis. Mr. Spalding learned the cooper's trade when young and worked at this for over fifty years. His official life began in 1874, when he was appointed by the governor and council a justice of the peace, which office he held twenty years. He served the town of Hollis as second selectman in 1870 and as first selectman in 1880. He served six years as a member of the school board from 1886 to 1892. Mr. Spalding married Mercian Barton, of North Chelmsford, Massachusetts, June 30, 1863. Their two children are: Frank Bowers, born in Hollis, April 29, 1870; he married Ada E. Bancroft, January 23, 1895; Frederick Randolph, born October 22, 1871, married Florence Smith, December 23, 1896.

(VIII) Achsah Sophia, second daughter and third child of Asaph S. and Hannah (Colburn) Spalding, was born December 30, 1834, in Hollis, and was married January 3, 1856, to Albert Powers (see Powers).

The belief that this family came from PERLEY Albans, in Herefordshire, is probably erroneous, as an examination of the records relative to its early history on this side of the ocean makes it quite clear that its emigrant ancestor was a resident of Wales prior to sailing for New England, although the family may not have originated in that country.

(I) One record at hand states that Allen Perley, the first of this name in America, came from Wales and landed at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630, but Savage, who is an excellent authority on early emigrants, while agreeing with other

genealogists as to the locality of his abode in the mother country, says that he arrived at Boston in the "Planter" from London in 1635, and that he was twenty-seven years old. Allen Perley settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 18, 1642, and he died there December 28, 1675. He was married at Ipswich in 1643 to Susanna Bokenson, who may have been his second wife, as there are reasons for believing that at least two of his sons were born previous to that year. His children were: John, Thomas, Nathaniel (who died April 20, 1668, aged twenty-four years), Samuel, Sarah, Martha and Timothy. His wife, Susanna, survived him and died February 11, 1692. (Timothy and descendants receive mention in this article).

(II) Thomas, third son and child of Allen and Susanna (Bokenson) Perley, was born at Ipswich in 1641. Prior to 1667 he went to Rowley, where he was admitted a freeman in 1677, and in 1684 he settled in Boxford, becoming a prominent resident of that town. He served as constable in 1688, as selectman for the years 1690-94-99, 1701-4-9, was representative to the general court in 1689-90-93, 1700 and 1702; served as grand and petit jurymen, and was frequently chosen moderator at town meetings. He also served on numerous town committees, notably the one formulated in 1701 to receive the deed of the town of Boxford from the grandsons of the old Sagamore, Masconomet, also those appointed to organize the first religious society, erect the first meeting-house, and he assisted in establishing the boundary line between Boxford and Topsfield. In addition to his extensive agricultural interests he aided in promoting the iron-moulding industry, which was begun in Boxford as early as 1660. He was also a member of the local militia, and attained the rank of lieutenant. Thomas Perley died in Boxford, September 24, 1709. July 8, 1667, he married Lydia Peabody, who was born in 1644, daughter of Lieutenant Francis and Mary (Foster) Peabody, of Topsfield, the former of whom was of Great St. Albans, England, and emigrated in 1635, being a fellow-passenger with Allen Perley on the latter's return from his visit to the old country. Mary Foster (or Forster), wife of Lieutenant Francis Peabody, was a daughter of Reginald Foster, a representative of a distinguished Scotch family mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in both "Marmion" and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The children of Thomas and Lydia (Peabody) Perley were: Thomas, Jacob, Lydia, Mary, Hephzibah and Sarah. The mother of these children died April 30, 1715. She was admitted to the church in Boxford by letter from the church in Rowley, February 1, 1702.

(III) Jacob, second son and child of Thomas and Lydia (Peabody) Perley, was born in Rowley, about the year 1670. He accompanied his parents from Rowley to Boxford, and acquired possession of the estate located on the north side of Baldpate Pond, which, in after years was owned and occupied by Augustus M. Perley. The original dwelling which he erected stood a few rods north of the present barn, and he resided there until 1736, when he removed to Bradford, Massachusetts. In his will he is mentioned as a house wright. In 1710 he with others was granted liberty to erect and operate a sawmill in Boxford, and while residing there he participated actively in local public affairs, serving as constable in 1705; as selectman for the years 1708-12-20-32; surveyor of highways 1706; as moderator 1729 and '31; also on various town committees, and

was town treasurer from 1713 to 1721. In 1705 he joined the local militia company as a sergeant, was promoted to the rank of cornet in 1717; was commissioned a lieutenant in 1724, and served with credit in Captain Lovewell's expedition against the Indians. His death occurred at Bradford in 1751. Lieutenant Jacob Perley was three times married, and it is a somewhat singular coincidence that two of his wives were named Lydia Peabody, which was also the maiden name of his mother. On December 6, 1696, he married Lydia, daughter of Captain John and Hannah (Andrew) Peabody, of Boxford, where her birth took place, March 9, 1673, and she died there in 1707-1708, having been admitted to the church with her husband some four years previous. Jacob was again married May 9, 1709, to his first wife's cousin, Lydia Peabody, born in Boxford, February 4, 1683, daughter of Joseph and Bethia (Bridges) Peabody. She died April 30, 1732. His third wife, whom he married in 1733, was Mrs. Mehitable Brown, nee Stafford, a widow, who had previously been married twice, first to John Hovey and second to Ebenezer Brown, of Rowley. She died intestate at Bradford, probably in 1754, as on March 22 of that year her son Samuel Hovey was appointed her administrator. Jacob Perley was the father of seven children, namely: Lydia, Jacob, Nathan, Francis, Moses, Isaac and Hannah.

(IV) Nathan, second son and third child of Jacob and Lydia (Peabody) Perley, his first wife, was born in Boxford, November 17, 1703. He was assessed in Boxford from 1729 to 1738 inclusive, and died in the autumn of the latter year. It is quite probable that he was a tailor. On March 20 or 30, 1732-3, he married Lydia Hale, who was born March 13, 1711, daughter of Joseph and Joanna (Dodge) Hale. She bore him John, Lydia and Nathan. In April, 1740, she married for her second husband Deacon Jonathan Tenney, of Boxford.

(V) Nathan (2), youngest son and child of Nathan and Lydia (Hale) Perley, was born in Boxford in 1737. When a young man he went to reside in Methuen, Massachusetts. He served in the French and Indian war, and fore-seeing that hostilities between the colonists and the mother country would sooner or later be unavoidable, he succeeded in impressing upon the minds of his comrades in a local militia company the urgent necessity of preparing themselves for an emergency by acquiring a more complete knowledge of the manual of arms. Accordingly, on October 6, 1774, this company signed an agreement to make strenuous efforts to perfect themselves in military tactics by training regularly and in earnest. Nathan Perley served as a sergeant in Captain James Jones' company at Lexington and Concord. As a young man he became warmly attached to Sarah Symonds, of Methuen, a descendant of an early settler there and heiress to an estate in that town. They were engaged, but for some reason now unknown they became estranged, and Nathan married Mehitable Mitchell, who died November 24, 1773, having been the mother of seven children. Sarah Symonds became the wife of William Rea, of Danvers, who died leaving one son, William. After the death of his first wife, Nathan sought his old sweetheart, who was then a widow in Danvers, married her on October 13, 1774, and a year later settled in that town. About the year 1790 he returned to Methuen, located upon the old Symonds estate, which he improved by erecting a new and substantial residence, and he occupied it for the rest of his life. This property, which is the last house

in Methuen on the main road to Haverhill, is now owned by his grandson Edmund Perley. Nathan died about the year 1816, and Sarah, his wife, who survived him, died about 1839. He was the father of fourteen children, namely: Martha and Lydia, both of whom died young; John, James, who died young; Martha, Nathan and Joseph, all of his first union; Mehitable, Lydia, Sarah, Edmund, James, Asa and Daniel, who were of his second marriage.

(VI) Edmund, fourth child and eldest son of Nathan and Sarah (Symonds) Perley, was born in Danvers, February 9, 1778. Prior to his majority he went to reside in Haverhill, but in 1798 moved to Methuen, and some years later removed to Lempster, New Hampshire, where he engaged in farming. He was quite active in military affairs, and held a captain's commission in the state militia. His first wife, whom he married May 31, 1798, was Abigail Bailey, of Haverhill, who died in Methuen, and on November 27, 1806, he married her sister Sarah, who was born January 27, 1786. The second Mrs. Perley's death, which occurred in Lempster, May 2, 1846, was followed shortly afterward by that of her husband, August 2 of the same year. They were members of the Methodist Church, and diligently applied themselves to the moral and intellectual training of their children. Edmund Perley was the father of ten children, namely: Abigail (who was by his first union), Franklin, Emily, Mehitable, Edmund Franklin, Susanna Maria, Sarah Louise, Marietta, Asbury Fisk and Orpha Cornelia.

(VII) Abigail, only child of Edmund and Abigail (Bailey) Perley, was born September 5, 1798. She was reared and educated in Lempster, and in June, 1819, became the first wife of Gordon Way (see Way VII). About the year 1845 she removed from Lempster to Claremont, this state, and her death occurred in the last-named town October 11, 1848.

(VIII) Mehitable, second daughter and third child of Edmund and Sarah (Bailey) Perley, was born August 18, 1811, in Lempster. She was married July 24, 1834, to Rev. Osman Cleander Baker, D. D. (See Baker, IV).

(II) Timothy, youngest son of Allen and Susanna (Bokenson) Perley, was born in Ipswich, took the oath of allegiance there in 1678, and died in 1719, aged sixty-four years. The only record relative to his marriage is that the christian name of his wife was Dorothy, and that Patience, Stephen, Allen and Joseph, born June 3, 1695, were his children.

(III) Stephen, second child and eldest son of Timothy and Dorothy Perley, was born in Ipswich, on the date given in the preceding paragraph. The maiden name of his wife cannot now be ascertained. He reared at least one son, Allen.

(IV) Allen (2), son of Stephen, was a native of Ipswich, but the date of his birth is wanting. The only information obtainable concerning him is that he was the father of four sons and several daughters, and the names of the former were: Allen, John, Stephen and Jacob.

(V) Stephen (2), third son of Allen, was born in Ipswich, October 7, 1770. As a young man he was inspired by a spirit of energy and progress which was of a character considerably in advance of his day, and going to Belknap county, New Hampshire, he acquired possession of a greater part of the land now included in the city of Laconia. He became an extensive farmer, a prominent general merchant, and a successful manufacturer, operating saw-

mills, oil presses and other industrial enterprises, and his efforts in behalf of the natural resources of Laconia and its immediate vicinity were of inestimable value in developing that region from a wilderness into an important industrial center. The canal, which has long furnished motive power for the busy wheels of industry, was constructed mainly through his instrumentality, and he was also the original promoter of various other improvements and institutions of a public or semi public character, including the Universalist Church. His death occurred in Laconia. His first wife, who was before marriage Abigail Ladd (see Ladd V), died in 1798, leaving one daughter, Sarah, born November 19, 1766, and he subsequently married his first wife's sister, Mehitable, whose birth took place in Gilman-ton April 5 1783, and whose death occurred November 6, 1853. She was the mother of six children: Stephen Jefferson, born November 21, 1802, died July 30, 1832; John Langdon, the date of whose birth will be given presently; Louisa, born July 27, 1807, died in infancy; Louisa, born September 17, 1809, married ——— Fogg, died in 1888; Abigail, born August 30, 1811, married John H. Brewster; and Martha Maria, born November, 1815, married Rev. J. P. Atkinson, died in 1804.

(VI) Dr. John Langdon Perley, second child and son of Stephen and Mehitable (Ladd) Perley, was born June 10, 1805. He was a graduate of the medical department of Bowdoin College, and locating for practice at Meredith Bridge he acquired prominence both professionally and otherwise, entering with spirit into the political and financial affairs of that locality. He was one of the incorporators and for some years president of the Belknap Savings Bank, and also assisted in organizing the Meredith Savings Bank, of which he was a director for many years. In 1820 he was appointed postmaster, and in 1837 represented his district in the legislature. He died September 18, 1888. He married for his first wife Maria A. Eastman, who died without issue and on February 14, 1838, he married for his second wife Dora P. Rundlett. She died May 18, 1807. Of this union were born five children: John Langdon, Jr., born December 14, 1830; D. Augusta and Mary A. (twins), born September 18, 1811; Lewis S., who will be again referred to; and Clara E., born July 3, 1818. D. Augusta married Jacob Sanborn, of Laconia. Marv A. married Josiah T. Sturtevant, of Centre Harbor, New Hampshire.

(VII) Lewis S., second son of John L. and Dora P. (Rundlett) Perley, was born August 22, 1845. From early manhood to the present time he has given his attention to agriculture, owning a valuable estate in the immediate vicinity of Laconia, and he is one of the most enterprising farmers in that section. He is also widely and favorably known as a surveyor. He is actively identified with the Republican party, and for a number of years has served as a member of the Laconia board of assessors. On December 6, 1888, he married Miss Clara Louisa Knowlton, and the children of this union are: Lew R., born July 27, 1800; Marion Louise, born June 17, 1893; and John Russell, born November 25, 1900.

The people of Celtic stock, especially those inhabiting Ireland, have always been noted for their vivacity, wit, humor, activity and energy. The race has furnished a large fraction of the population of New

England, and the general success of those who have settled in New Hampshire, both in Colonial times and in recent years, attests the virility of the race and their adaptation to American environment and institutions. The family of Madigan has enjoyed a greater measure of success than the majority of immigrants to a foreign country, and its members are prosperous citizens in the communities of their residence.

(I) Thomas H. Madigan, son of Thomas H. Madigan, was born in county Clare, Ireland, and was brought to America by his parents, who emigrated to Canada and settled in Quebec, when he was only two years old. After acquiring what education the common schools afforded, he came to the United States and engaged in railroad contracting—a large part of his work having been done on some of the principal roads of the country. His home has been in New York for a number of years. He married Johanna Baker, also a native of county Clare, and they are the parents of one child, Thomas H., of Concord, New Hampshire.

(II) Thomas H., son of Thomas H. and Johanna (Baker) Madigan, was born in Westfield, New Hampshire, June 20, 1872. After finishing his literary education he began the study of law, and was subsequently admitted to the bar of New Hampshire, and settled in Concord. Since that time he has been successfully engaged in the prosecution of his professional work. As an attorney he is careful and accurate in the preparation of his cases, but finds himself in his natural element in the trial of cases where his quick perception and instant use of whatever develops to his advantage place him in the foremost rank in the examination of witnesses. His quick comprehension of the salient features of a case, his logical arrangement of his arguments, and his forensic ability, combine to make him powerful in argument, especially before a jury. Mr. Madigan is a Democrat, and for years past has taken a leading part in the councils of his party, and in the public debates in the political campaigns not only of his own but of other states, where his services are in great demand.

From Reinold and Matthew Marvin MARVIN have sprung most of the Marvins of this country. Their ancestry is traced to the county of Suffolk, England, to 1430. On account of defective records some branches of the family in New England are unable to trace their descent from Reinhold or Matthew, from whom they doubtless sprung. The family of this sketch is one of these.

(I) John Marvin settled in New Castle, New Hampshire, and there his death probably occurred.

(II) William, a son of John Marvin, was born in New Castle, and died on Marvin's Island, 1880. He was associated with Captain Oliver in the fishing industry, and succeeded him in that business on Marvin's Island.

(III) William, son of William Marvin, was born on Shapleigh's, now Marvin's Island, Portsmouth, in June, 1812. At the age of thirteen he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and entered the employ of Thomas J. Whidden, contractor and builder, who conducted an extensive business after the great fire in Boston. Mr. Marvin was a useful man, and remained with his employer the unusual term of thirty years. About 1870 he returned to Portsmouth, where he formed a partnership with T. E. O. Marvin, under the firm name of Marvin

Brothers, later Marvin Brothers & Bartlett, manufacturers of cod liver oil, for use in medical purposes. William Marvin was a member of this firm until about 1900, when he retired with a competency. He married, in Portsmouth, about 1870, Eliza Salter Anderson, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Locke) Anderson. She was born in Portsmouth. Their children were: Ruth A., William E. and Oliver B.

(IV) William Edward, second child of William and Eliza Salter (Anderson) Marvin, was born in Portsmouth, July 1, 1872. He received his early education in the schools of Portsmouth from which he went to Harvard University, where he graduated with the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning to his native city he read law in the office of J. S. H. Frink, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1894. Early in 1894 Mr. Frink, Charles E. Batchelder and William E. Marvin became partners in business under the firm name of Frink, Batchelder & Marvin, attorneys. Mr. Batchelder died in September, 1894, and the firm of Frink & Marvin then formed, subsequently accepted Charles H. Batchelder as a partner, and the three formed the firm of Frink, Marvin & Batchelder, which has continued until the

present time (1907). This is one of the strong firms of Rockingham county, and handles a large amount of legal business. Mr. Marvin has made his mark as a lawyer, as a business man and as a public officer. Between 1885 and 1900 he lived in New Castle, where he was elected a member of the board of selectmen four consecutive years. He was also a member of the school board. In 1900 he moved to Portsmouth, and March, 1905, was elected mayor, and re-elected in December of the same year. He is a member of the Pow Wow Club of Harvard, and of Wentworth Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias, of New Castle. He attends the Unitarian Church. He is a trustee of the Portsmouth Savings Bank and a member of the investment committee, a director of the National Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and president of the Portsmouth Harbor, Land & Hotel Company. He is a member of the Portsmouth Athletic Club, Portsmouth Country Club, Piscataqua Yacht Club, Warwick Club and the Federal Fire Society.

Mr. Marvin married, June 24, 1896, Susan Roly Bent, born in Wayland, Massachusetts, July 27, 1872, daughter of Ralph and Isabelle Danor (Bond) Bent. They have five children: William B., Sarah, Elizabeth, Robert and Isabelle.





