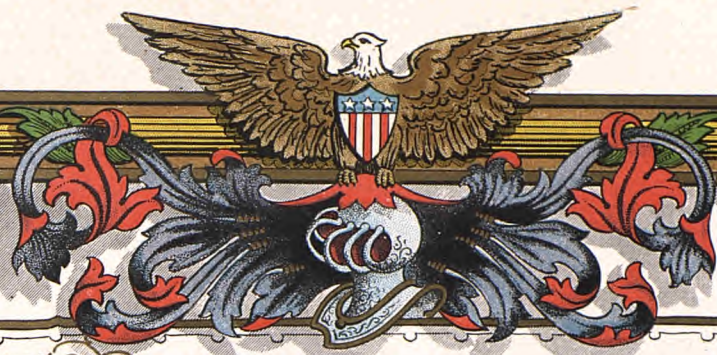
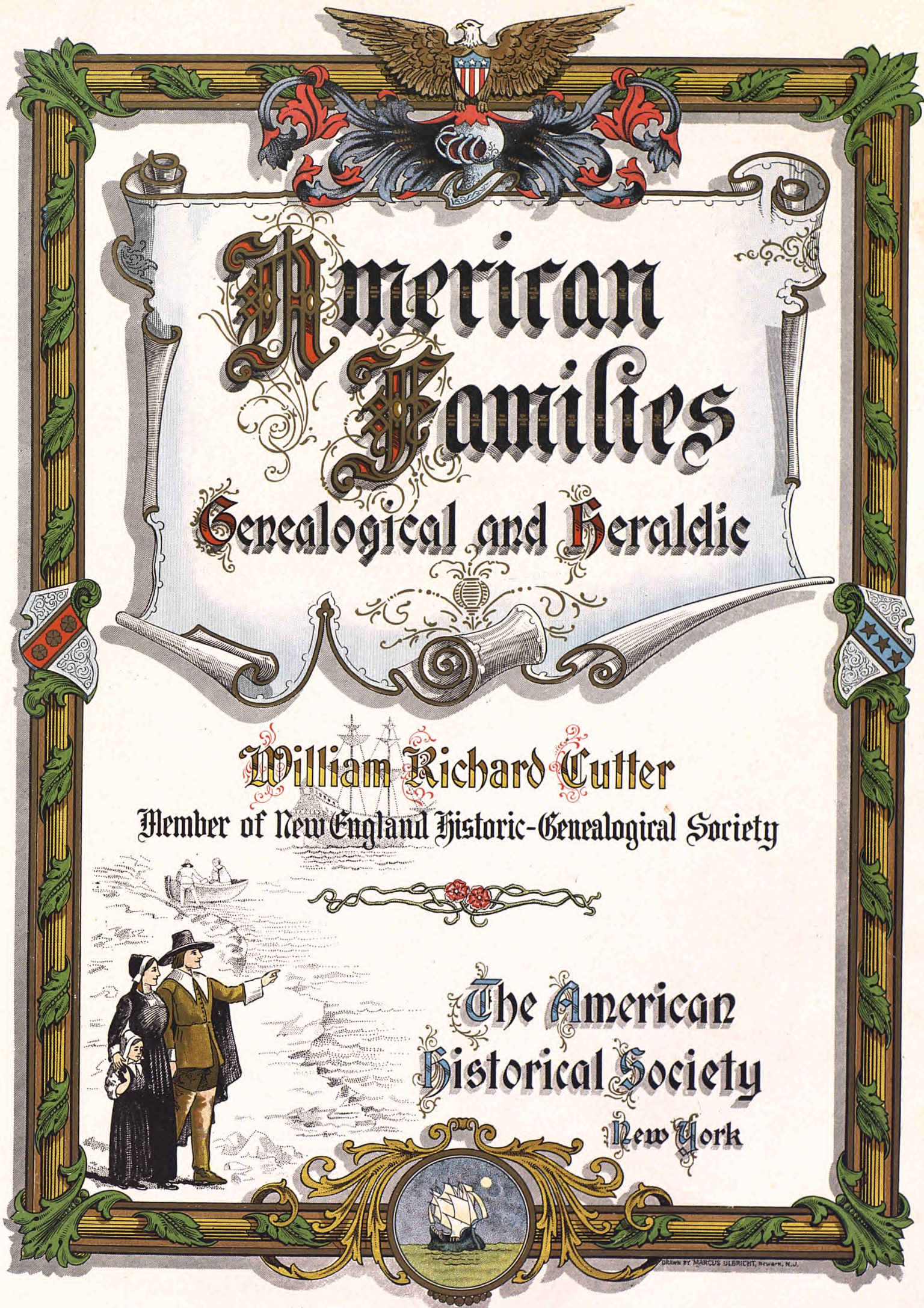


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American Families

Genealogical and Heraldic

William Richard Cutter

Member of New England Historic-Genealogical Society



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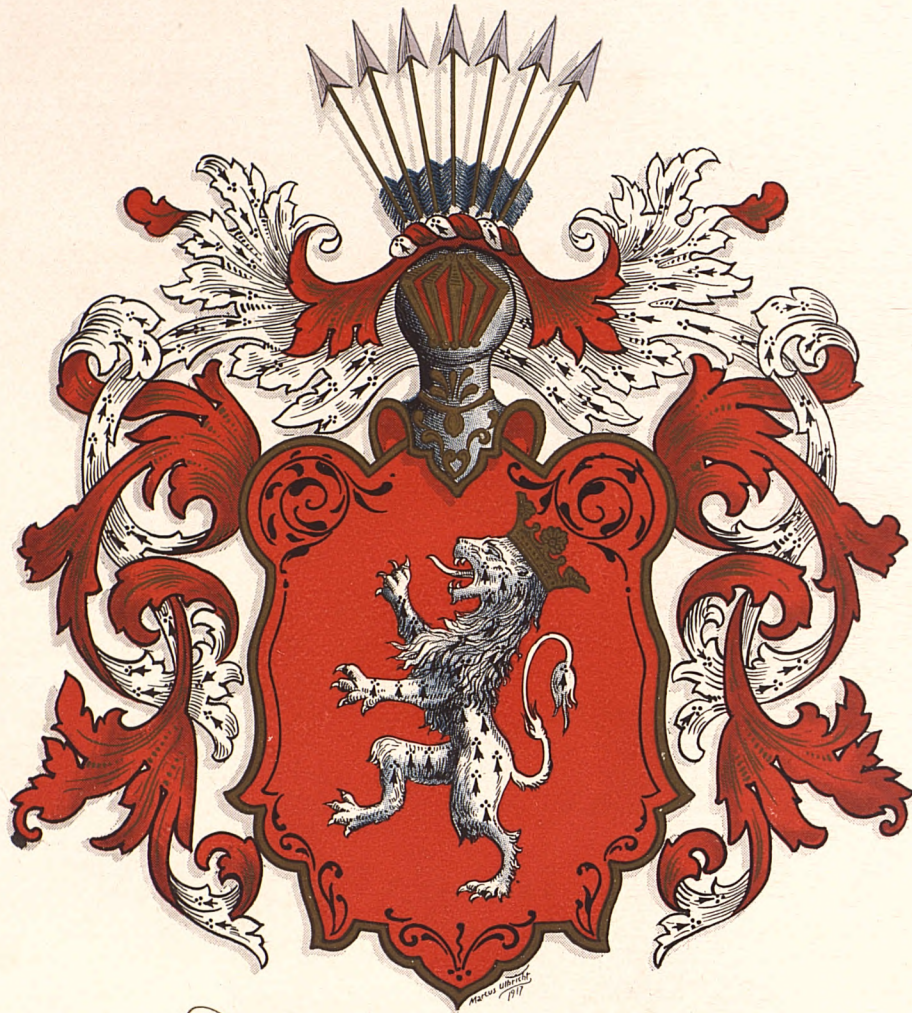
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HAMLIN

Hamlin



FEW names are found that have greater or more honorable antiquity than that of Hamlin, which has been associated with great affairs both in the United States and in England during historical times, and which has a continental origin exceedingly remote. There are two different theories with regard to its derivation, the authority Bardsley giving it as a derivative from "the son of Hamo" or (French) "Hamon," which would place it in the large class of patronymics which have come originally from given names. The other theory is that it took its rise in the German city of Hamlin, where some remote ancestor is supposed to have dwelt. However this may be, it has existed in France from an extremely early time and there is practically no doubt that it was introduced into England by a follower of William the Conqueror as it is found in the roll of Battle Abbey. During early times it appears under various spellings, such as Hamlin, Hamlyn, Hamelin, Hamblen, Hamelyn, and many other forms. A number of the English branches of the family were entitled to bear arms, the line with which we are interested having that which follows:

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant ermine ducally crowned or.

Crest—Seven arrows, points upward, proper.

Description of the Hamlin Arms: The field is red; in heraldry the color red signifies blood or war. The lion in heraldry signifies courage, strength, and generosity. Rampant is the expression for aggressiveness. The lion being ermine (ermine is the royal fur) and ducally crowned, denotes that the ancestor perhaps is of royal descent. Arrows are frequently used in heraldry to indicate preparedness for battle or to denote swiftness and noiselessness in attacking the enemy.

It is interesting to realize that the name was introduced into the New World both by English and French immigrants, as we find it existing in Quebec, Canada, among the families of French descent there as well as in the United States, where it was brought by Englishmen. In the United States it has played a very common part in the early history of our country, as well as since the establishment of the United States as a nation, and has given a large number of distinguished men, particularly to New England. But it is not alone in the direct

line that the Hamlins of the present day may claim a distinguished descent. On the contrary, the Hamlin family has intermarried at various times with many of the most powerful and prominent houses in England and elsewhere, so that it may now number many of the greatest figures in the history of Europe among its ancestors and trace its descent through several royal houses back to an exceedingly remote age. Thus we have along one line a descent from one of the early Kings of Sweden, namely one Adelis, who was called "The Great," and who was an ancestor of Hrolff, or, in the softer French, Rollo the "Dane," who founded the great house of Normandy. This exceedingly interesting line may be traced as follows:

1. Adelis "The Great," King of Sweden.
2. Eystein, King of Sweden.
3. Yngvar, King of Sweden.
4. Onund, King of Sweden.
5. Ilgiald, King of Sweden.
6. Olaf, King of Vermland.
7. King Halfdan Huitbein.
8. Imar, Jarl of Upland.
9. Eystein Glumre, Jarl of More (860 A.D.).
10. Rognvald, "The Mighty," Jarl of Upland, Norway, and the Isles of Shetland and Orkney.
11. Hrolff or Rollo "The Dane," who, coming with a great host of vikings, sailed up the Seine river in France and subdued Normandy, which was later ceded to him by Charles "The Simple," then King of France, who made him first Duke of Normandy and gave him in marriage his daughter, the Princess Giselle, through whom the family can trace its descent from Charlemagne and the great Frankish King.
12. William "Longsword," second Duke of Normandy.
13. Richard the Fearless, third Duke of Normandy.
14. Richard (2) the Good, fourth Duke of Normandy.
15. Richard Le Diable, fifth Duke of Normandy.
16. William the Conqueror.
17. Henry I., King of England.
18. Princess Matilda, who married Geoffrey Plantagenet, which thus introduced this, one of the proudest of the royal families of Europe, into the line.
19. Henry II., of England, in whose reign trial by jury was first introduced, and who instituted any number of great and important reforms.
20. John Lackland, the unwilling yielder of the rights demanded in the Magna Charter.
21. Henry III.
22. Edward I., "Longshanks."
23. Edward II., who, before ascending the throne, was the first Prince of Wales.
24. Edward III.
25. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
26. Joan Beaufort, who married Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland.
27. Ann Neville, who married Humphrey de Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham.
28. Margaret de Stafford, who married Robert Dunham.
29. Sir John Dunham.

30. Sir John Dunham II.
31. John Dunham.
32. Ralph Dunham, born at Scrooby, England.
33. Thomas Dunham, also born at that place.
34. Deacon John Dunham, born at Scrooby, but later escaped from England to Holland during the time of the persecution of non-conformists, under the name of John Goodman, and from that country sailed on the famous voyage of the "Mayflower" under the same name. Upon reaching America he resumed his original name and became the founder of a well-known family in New England.
35. John Dunham, born at Leyden, Holland, in the year 1620, and came as an infant in arms with his parents to America in the same year. He was a prominent man in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he married in the year 1641 a lady of whom we only know that her first name was Dorothy.
36. Mary Dunham, born November 20, 1661, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, and became the wife of James Hamlin II.

Another very interesting line of descent, which may be claimed by the Hamlin family, is as follows:

- I. Pepin d'Heristal, a grandson of Pepin of Landen; he was Duke of Austrasia and Mayor of the Palace under the Merovingian Kings of the Franks.
- II. Charles Martel, or "The Hammer," who defeated the Arabs at the battle of Tours, and so saved France and Europe from Mohammedan domination.
- III. Pepin Le Bref, who deposed the effete Merovingian Kings and became the first Carolingian King of the Franks.
- IV. Charlemagne, the greatest figure of his time.
- V. Louis I., Le Debonnaire.
- VI. Charles II., Le Chauve.
- VII. Charles III., King of France, known as "The Simple."
- VIII. Princess Giselle, who married Rollo the Dane.

An even earlier descent is that from Priam, King of the Franks, who flourished as early as 382, A.D., and through his son Merowig, the founder of the Merovingian dynasty, and through Clovis "The Grand," the first Christian King of the Franks. Through this line and through their descendants, the early Kings of Navarre, the descent may be traced to the early Hamlins. Many other prominent and important houses, including several other early dynasties and representatives of countries as widely separated as Greece and Rome, Spain, and Russia, have contributed to the blood of the Hamlin family today. Among these houses should be mentioned that of the Counts of Paris, who claim as their ancestor the famous Hengist, King of the Saxons, and one of those who brought the Saxon people to Britain, where he became King of Kent about 457, A.D. Still another is that which is derived from Cerdic, first King of the West Saxons, about 519, A.D., through Alfred the Great, to the Princess Edith, a granddaughter of Prince Edward "The Exile," who married Henry I., King of England.

The learned and talented author of the "Hamlin Genealogy," a remarkable book which includes all the lines of descent of this family which can be substantiated, the Hon. H. F. Andrews, of Exira, Iowa, quotes evidence which makes it appear that the direct line of the Hamlin family is derived from one John Hamelyn, of whose life we know comparatively little, but who was residing about 1550 in Cornwall, England. He married there one Amor Knowle, a daughter of Robert Knowle, of Sarum, and among their children was Giles Hamelin, who made his home in Devonshire, England, where he married the daughter of Robert Ashley, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and James. The evidence as given by Mr. Andrews and which consists of names and dates taken from the baptismal records of Devonshire and elsewhere in England, makes it appear that the second of these sons, James, is the same as the founder of the family in the American colony, but although there seems to be little reason to doubt this as a fact, yet Mr. Andrews holds that it has not been thoroughly substantiated, and consequently does not include these two generations in the family tree. Passing over this doubtful point, we come to James Hamlin, who, so far as is known, was the first of the name to come to America.

I.

JAMES HAMLIN, or Hamblen, was, according to the records, living in London in the year 1623. He came to New England and settled at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1639, where he was a proprietor. There is an interesting list of freemen of the Plymouth Colony which is found on the early records thereof, Vol. 8, pages 176 to 177, and which is as follows: Mr. Joseph Hull, Mr. Lothrope, Mr. Thomas Dimmock, Anthony Annable, James Cudworth, Isaac Robinson, Henry Rowley, John Cooper, Henry Cobb, Bernard Lumbert, Henry Bourne, William Caseley, Mr. Robert Linnett, Mr. John Mayo, Samuel Hinckley, Edward Fitzrandle, Georg Lewes, Samuel Jackson, *James Hamlene*, Thomas Hinckley, Nathaniel Bacon, and Dolor Davis. From this we know that he was admitted as a freeman to the colony, March 1, 1641-42, and in the year 1643 we find his name on the list of those able to bear arms. He was a follower of the Rev. Mr. John Lothrop, who came in the year 1694 from England with a band of Pilgrims who were driven from home by religious persecution. According to Mr. Otis, who is an authority on the customs of the early colonists, James Hamlin was never given the title of "Mister," which was reserved for the governor and other state officers, for ministers, elders of the church, schoolmasters, military officers, or people of great wealth or aristocratic connection. Other members of the colony were simply called "Goodman." Says Mr. Otis: "Goodman Hamblen was not much in public life. He was an honest man, a good neighbor, and a sincere Christian;

he was industrious and prudent in his habits and brought up his children to walk in his footsteps. His descendants have, with few exceptions, inherited the good qualities of the ancestor." We note from this that the name of our subject was spelled Hamblen by so good an authority as Mr. Otis, and we will find in the early records that it is spelled in many different ways, but perhaps the final authority should be Mr. Hamlin himself, who, in signing his will, spelled it Hamlin. He made his home near what was known as Coggin's Pond at Barnstable, which is a charming sheet of water, the country all about being delightfully fertile and now dotted by well-kept farms. James Hamlin married Ann —, and she and a number of his children are mentioned in his will, a most interesting old document which begins as follows: "I being weake in body but throu ye mercy of God of good and disposing mind and memory, and calling to mind ye uncertainty of this transitory life, and being willing to sett things in order as there may be peace and good agreement between my children after my decease, I do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme hereafter mentioned, viz:—" His wife Ann was appointed executrix, and in the body of the will mention is made of many old possessions, which, did they exist to-day, would be regarded as priceless heirlooms by his family. In especial he speaks of two old pewter platters, the last of a set, the rest of which had been distributed among his married children, which he wished to be given to his daughter Sarah and his son Israel, the former to have her choice of them. This will was dated January 23, 1683, and proved October 22, 1690. The parish records of St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, in England, contain what are the baptisms of James Hamlin's children, born in that country, and from others we find in the colony appear the dates of those who were born in the New World. The former contain:

1. James, born October 21, 1630, and buried October 24, 1633.
2. Sarah, born September 6, 1632, and died in early youth.
3. Mary, born July 27, 1634.
4. *James*, mentioned below.

The children born at Barnstable are as follows:

5. Bartholomew, baptized April 24, 1642.
6. John, June 30, 1644.
7. An infant who was buried December 2, 1646.
8. Sarah, baptized November 7, 1647.
9. Eleazer, baptized March 17, 1649.
10. Israel, born June 25, 1655.

II.

JAMES (2) HAMLIN, son of James (1) and Ann Hamlin, was the last of his parents' children born in England. There is a record of his baptism at St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, April 10, 1636. He came to New England with his mother and sisters some time prior to 1642, so that he was a small child at the time. He grew up at Barnstable, Massachusetts, where his father had settled, and upon reaching manhood engaged in the occupation of farming and resided for a number of years on his father's place there. By the year 1702, however, we find that he had moved to Hamblin Plains in West Barnstable. He is also recorded as having been a proprietor at Falmouth, but it is evident that he did not reside in that place except possibly temporarily. His removal to and possible temporary residence in Falmouth was due to a controversy which raged at that time concerning the proper treatment of the Quakers by the authorities of the colony. There were two parties to this controversy; the first, which was headed by Governor Thomas Prence, declared for strong oppressive measures, while the second party upheld a more moderate treatment of them. The moderation of these incurred the enmity of the authorities, and in the year 1660 a company of men, including a number of prominent members of the colony, left Barnstable and coasted around Cape Cod, landing finally at Succonesset (now Falmouth). The list of those who thus ventured forth, dissatisfied with the conduct of the affairs of the colony, was as follows: Jonathan Hatch, Isaac Robinson, John Chapman, John Jenkins, *James Hamlin*, Mr. Thomas, Samuel Fuller, Thomas Lothrop, Anthony Annable, Peter Blossom, William Nelson, James Cobb, Samuel Hinckley, and Thomas Ewer. At Succonesset land was assigned to each of these intended colonists, but of them only two, Jonathan Hatch and Isaac Robinson, settled there permanently, while most of the others, if not all, returned speedily to Barnstable. James Hamlin's name occurs on a list of freemen at Barnstable, drawn up on May 29, 1670, and some time afterwards he was appointed "inspector of ordinaries" for the town. He and his wife were members of the church there in 1683, while in 1705 he was a deputy from Barnstable to the General Court of Massachusetts. Toward the latter part of his life, however, he removed to Tisbury, and here his death occurred May 3, 1718.

He married, while residing at Barnstable, November 20, 1662, Mary Dunham, born in 1642, and died April 19, 1715, a daughter of John and Abigail Dunham, and a member of that old and honorable family already mentioned which derived its blood from so many great houses in the past. Their children, all of whom were born at Barnstable, were as follows:

1. Mary, born July 24, 1664.
2. Elizabeth, born February 14, 1665 or 1666.
3. Eleanor, born April 12, 1668.
4. Experience, a twin of Eleanor.
5. James, born August 26, 1669.
6. Jonathan, born March 6, 1670 or 1671.
7. A son, born March 28, 1672, died April 7, 1672.
8. *Ebenezer*, mentioned below.
9. Elisha, born March 5, 1676 or 1677, died December 20, 1677.
10. Hope, born March 13, 1679 or 1680.
11. Job, born January 15, 1681.
12. John, born January 12, 1683.
13. Benjamin, baptized March 16, 1684 or 1685.
14. Elkanah, baptized March 16, 1685.

III.

DEACON EBENEZER HAMLIN, son of James (2) and Mary (Dunham) Hamlin, was born July 29, 1674, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He grew up there and eventually occupied his father's farm at Coggin's Pond, where he remained for a number of years, and became very prominent in the affairs of the community. He removed probably about 1729 to Rochester (now Wareham, Massachusetts), where he was one of the original members of the church and became a deacon thereof in 1735. He remained at Rochester until 1742, when he became one of the pioneer settlers of Sharon, Connecticut. He took a very active part in the affairs of the communities where he resided, and was a well known man in the colony. By his will he left twenty-four pounds, old tenor bills, for the support of the gospel in the Congregational Society at Hitchcock Corner.

He was twice married, his first wife having been Sarah Lewis, of Barnstable, with whom he was united April 4, 1698, and his second wife was Elizabeth Arnold, the widow of Samuel Arnold, of Rochester, Massachusetts. His children, all of whom were born of his first union, were as follows:

1. Ebenezer, born March 18, 1699.
2. Mercy, born September 10, 1700, became the wife of Experience Johnson.
3. Hopestill, born July 23, 1702; married (first) Jonathan Hunter and (second) John Pardee.
4. Cornelius, born June 13, 1705; married Mary Mudge.
5. *Thomas*, mentioned below.
6. Isaac, born January 1, 1714, died in 1805; married Mary Gibbs.
7. Lewis, born January 31, 1718; married Experience Jenkins.

IV.

THOMAS HAMLIN, son of Deacon Ebenezer and Sarah (Lewis) Hamlin, was born May 6, 1710, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He did not continue to reside in his native place, however, but removed successively to several different localities at dates which are decidedly uncertain. His first removal was with his father to Rochester, Massachusetts, some time before 1729, but there is much confusion concerning his residence in the several places that became his home. He and his wife were original members of the church organized at Wareham, Massachusetts, on Christmas Day, 1739, and on their request were dismissed from there to the church at Sharon, Connecticut, May 30, 1742. We have, however, a petition signed by the inhabitants of Agawam, on April 23, 1739, among whose signatures appear those of Thomas and Isaac Hamlin, praying for the incorporation as a separate town. This petition was granted July 10 of the same year. He also lived on a tract of land across the New York boundary from Sharon, Connecticut.

Thomas Hamlin was twice married, his first wife having been Ruth Gibbs, with whom he was united December 10, 1734, at Agawam, and his second wife was Mary Crowell, of Albany. The date of his death is uncertain, as is also the place where it occurred, but he was the father of a numerous family of children. His children by his first wife were as follows:

1. Jabez, born June 21, 1736, died February 15, 1741.
2. *Nathaniel*, mentioned below.
3. Zilpah, born July 22, 1741, died in early childhood.
4. Marcia, born July 17, 1743.
5. Ruth, born July 3, 1745.
6. Thomas, born July 24, 1747.
7. John, born June 25, 1749, died in early youth.
8. Zilpah, born March 10, 1751.
9. Asa, born January 14, 1754, at Oblong, New York.

The children by his second wife were as follows:

10. Jonah, born October 12, 1757; he is called James in one record.
11. Lewis, born July 31, 1759.
12. Polly.

V.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL HAMLIN, son of Thomas and Ruth (Gibbs) Hamlin, was born June 7, 1739, at Agawam, Massachusetts. He removed in early life to Sharon Village, Connecticut, and there became the owner of a large farm at Sharon Mountain, where he

kept a store and an inn for the entertainment of travelers. He appears to have taken an active part in the military life of the community, as he was appointed ensign of the Third Company in Sharon, October, 1771; lieutenant in May, 1772; and first lieutenant in June, 1776. Asa, Cornelius, and Thomas Hamlin, two of whom were his brothers, were privates in the same company, which was commanded by Captain Edward Rogers and was attached to Fisher Gay's Second Battalion, in General James Wadsworth's Connecticut brigade, which consisted of six battalions. This brigade was raised in Connecticut in 1776, to reinforce General Washington, who was at that time conducting the campaign in New Jersey. It saw action at the battle of Long Island and was afterwards at White Plains, remaining in active service until December 25, 1776, when their time expired.

Captain Nathaniel Hamlin was twice married, the first time at Sharon, Connecticut, to Lucy Foster, born in 1740, and died January 5, 1785, and the second time, in 1786, to Deborah St. John, born May 15, 1763, a daughter of Timothy and Deborah (Ryse) St. John. Captain Hamlin's own death occurred at Sharon Village, Connecticut. By his two marriages he was the father of twenty-two children, the largest family that is recorded in any generation, those by his first wife being as follows:

1. Mason, died in infancy.
2. Sylphia, born in 1765; married at Armenia, New York, January 14, 1788, John Hanchett, of New Haven, Connecticut.
3. Cynthia, born in 1768, died August 26, 1859; married John Palmer of Ashford.
4. Mason (2nd), died young.
5. Lucy, born in April, 1771, died January 13, 1859; married at Sharon, November 28, 1792, Elihu Coleman, born in Hebron, Connecticut, May 23, 1762, and died July 27, 1825.
6. Nathaniel, born in 1773; an attorney, and also carried on a tanning business.
7. William, born in 1775, died October 22, 1778.
8. Alanson F., born in 1778, died in October, 1839; married (first) April 6, 1808, Mary Warner, and (second) Amanda Lyman, of Sharon.
9. *Asa*, mentioned below.
10. Arcillus, born in 1782; was a teacher and cabinet maker at Newton, Connecticut, where his death occurred January 14, 1826.
11. Loren, born in 1784; a farmer at Rupert, Vermont, where he married Lydia Baker, and died November 15, 1848.

Captain Hamlin's children by his second wife were as follows:

12. Julia, born in 1787, died in 1818.
13. Erastus, born March 23, 1789.
14. Betsey, born in 1791, died May 9, 1800.
15. Richard, born June 1, 1794.
16. Philo, born in 1796.
17. Francis, born in 1798, and died at sea in 1819.
18. Sarah, born in 1799.

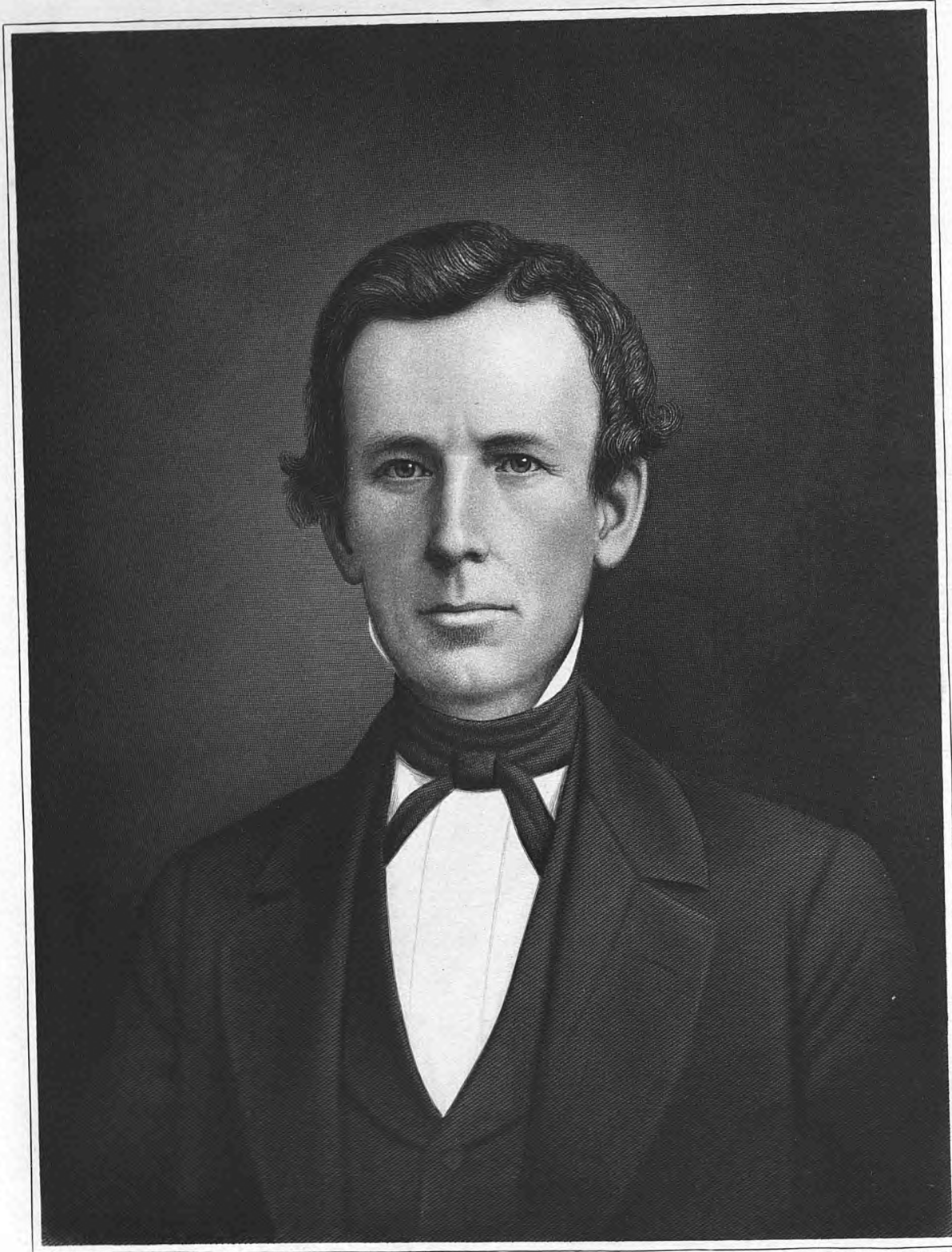
19. Laura, born in 1801.
20. John, born September 4, 1802.
21. Elizabeth, born in 1804.
22. Timothy St. John, born in 1806.

VI.


DR. ASA HAMLIN, son of Captain Nathaniel Hamlin, was born March 30, 1780, at Sharon, Connecticut. It was during his life that the Hamlins first removed to Pennsylvania, but they stopped at various places before finally settling at Smethport, with which community they have been associated so intimately for so long. Dr. Hamlin removed from Connecticut to Fairfield, New York, in the year 1814, when he was a young man of thirty-four years of age, and had already taken up the profession of medicine. From Fairfield he went to Salem, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1833, when he finally came to Smethport. His death occurred in this place, September 8, 1835, only two years later. His childhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm, and during this time he was engaged in the occupation that was common to the farmer's boy of that day, while his training was according to the typical Puritanic régime. He attended the local public school, where by dint of consistent application he possessed himself of a far better education than the average among his fellows. Eventually he began the study of medicine, and for a time practised it in his native region. His migration had already been reported and he became very well known in that part of Pennsylvania where he practised. He was a Federalist in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion.

Dr. Hamlin was married, December 26, 1802, at Sharon, Connecticut, to Asenath Delano, a native of that town, born April 6, 1780, the daughter of Stephen and Huldah Delano. They were the parents of the following children:

1. *Orlo Jay*, mentioned below.
2. Eliza Maria, born October 31, 1806, at Sharon, married, December 16, 1827, James Madison Noble, of Sterling, Pennsylvania.
3. Edward W., born January 11, 1809, at Fairfield, New York, died in early youth.
4. William Edward, born June 7, 1811, at Fairfield, New York, died at Sterling, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1888, where he had been engaged in business as a merchant and lumberman, and held the office of postmaster.
5. Asenath Jeannette, born August 27, 1817, at Salem, Pennsylvania; married, at Smethport, September 10, 1840, the Rev. Moses Crow, of Geneva, New York, where she died October 20, 1843.
6. Asa Darwin, born February 16, 1820, at Salem, Pennsylvania; married Viola Chapin, of Chenango county, New York, and died at Smethport, February 2, 1880, where he had been a surveyor and civil engineer.
7. *Byron Delano*, mentioned below.



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O. J. Hamlin


VII.

ORLO JAY HAMLIN, son of Dr. Asa and Asenath (Delano) Hamlin, was born December 2, 1803, at Sharon, Connecticut, and died at Smethport, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1880. From the age of eleven years he lived in the counties of Wayne and Bradford, Pennsylvania, and came to Smethport in 1826. Some time during the year 1824 he was appointed teacher of the pioneer school at Towanda, Bradford county, a work that he disliked extremely, and so, in his own words, "came to the desperate resolve of becoming a lawyer." The "desperate" quality in the resolve seems to have been due only to the fact that he was desperately poor and directly opposed by his father. He taught only for some five months, and then proceeded to study the law, working from twelve to fourteen hours daily, and gaining for himself the sobriquet of "the pale village student." He supported himself in the meantime by sign painting, surveying, and mapping, although what time he had for these occupations does not easily appear. However this may be, his study of the law, which was conducted under Mr. Simon Kinney, a well-known attorney of the Bradford bar, was continued, and to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in September, 1826, when twenty-three years of age. He then removed to McKean county and settled at Smethport, where he began the practice of his profession. During the first six years in this place he passed through all the trying experiences of the young pioneer lawyer, but gradually won his way into the respect and regard of the community, and was soon regarded as one of the coming attorneys in that part of the State. He also took an active part in politics, and at the age of twenty-nine, in the year 1832, wrote:

I have passed through different grades of a variety of small offices, such as township collector, deputy postmaster, deputy prothonotary and register and recorder, treasurer of the Turnpike Road Company two years, postmaster three years, deputy attorney general for Potter and McKean counties, deputy United States marshal to take the census of 1830, and in 1832 have been elected to the legislature. Complaint has never reached my ear of my management in any of these offices and I could have held those which I have held, longer, had I chosen to, but preferred resigning.

He was a Democrat in his political belief, and in 1832, after his election to the State Legislature, urged a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the improvement of the east and west State road through McKean county. He always felt a strong interest in the welfare of his adopted community, and in the face of much opposition and sometimes of certain defeat he continued to urge reform legislation throughout his incumbency. In the fall of 1833 he was nominated for re-election, but his name not being placed on the legislative ticket in Lycoming county, he withdrew, and in 1835 he refused a third nomination. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1836, and in 1837 practised before the United States Dis-

trict Court at Williamsport. Much important litigation was handled by him, and he became one of the most prominent figures before the county bar. Mr. Hamlin, though of very impressive appearance and of apparent strength, did not possess a strong constitution, and his health was probably impaired by the long period of hard study as a youth. He continued, however, in active practice until 1851, when his health broke completely and he never again entered the courtroom. It was naturally a great hardship and sorrow to so active a mind as that possessed by Mr. Hamlin, when he was obliged to give up his active career, but during the long years of enforced retirement he bore his troubles with a stoic courage and good cheer which very rightly impressed all those about him as extraordinary. In order to fill up what would otherwise have been idle hours, he became once more a student, and began the study of the French and German languages, and of astronomy, geology, and economic questions. He also took to writing, and did some very remarkable work in this line. He made some remarkable translations, among others, of the hymn "La Marseillaise." His original writings, too, showed a remarkable creative ability and embraced a range from philosophy and metaphysics to poetry and rhetoric. For thirty years he remained confined to his room and bed, but never lost his cheerfulness nor his optimistic outlook upon life.

It is appropriate to include here the words of Mr. Hamlin himself, which illustrate strongly the splendid courage with which he faced the hard trial of his latter years. He heads these "Thoughts and Reflections":

For a sick man whose sands of life are nearly run, when all experiments to regain health have failed, when even all possible hope is extinguished and fate has put on him the seal of despair and there is naught to look to as the future of earth; of all consolations the ever busy imagination can unfold, the thought that he knows that God exists, that there is a God, and believes in Christ as his mediator and Saviour, and hopes for immortality, and believes that when life has once begun, we live forever, that death, instead of being a cessation of life is but a change, it may be a painful one, from mortal to immortal; that when we die we shall sleep, not die, but "sleep with our Fathers," and when we awaken from that sleep, be it long or short, we shall wake to everlasting life with our bodily infirmities, our disease or cares, our sorrows, our weaknesses, both of body and mind, gone, all gone forever, being born again into a new, holy and perfect state of being. This is the most glorious, joyful, happy, and blissful, and to give the fullest expression, grave and sublime thought that can be conceived by mortals, and the one that of all others gives me the most happiness.

Mr. Hamlin married, January 13, 1828, Orra Lucinda Cogswell, a native of Griswold, Connecticut, born September 10, 1804. She died in Smethport, April 17, 1881, in the home where she had dwelt for fifty-three years. She was a daughter of John and Dolly Cogswell, and was a member of an ancient Connecticut family. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were the parents of four children, as follows:

1. Harriett, born January 3, 1829.
2. *Henry*, mentioned below.

3. John Cogswell, born March 4, 1836, died October 25, 1912; was a prominent merchant.
4. Pauline E., born September 13, 1838, and became the wife of Robert King, a native of Guilford, England.

VII.

BYRON D. HAMLIN, seventh and youngest child of Dr. Asa and Asenath (Delano) Hamlin, was born May 7, 1824, at Sheshequin, Pennsylvania. In the year 1833, at the age of nine years, he removed with his parents to Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania. His education was obtained in the local public schools of these two towns, and ceased when he was but eleven years old. He then entered the business world in which he was to be so successful. His first venture as a lad was peeling the hemlock bark from fallen trees which, when obtained, he disposed of in the trade. A little later he secured a position as mail carrier between Smethport, Pennsylvania, and Olean, New York, making two trips a week, for which he received the munificent weekly wage of seventy-five cents. To get from Smethport to Olean those days was not an easy task, and Mr. Hamlin was obliged to make the trip riding on a mule, and suffered all sorts of hardships, especially during the winter months. The ambition of the young man was clearly shown in the fact that during all this time he was pursuing a course of study and reading on his own account, and gradually adding to his collection of books which he kept at home at Smethport. This independent work he supplemented by a few weeks at school now and then, when for one reason or another he was excused from his employment, and he thus acquired an education sufficient to enable him to become a teacher when only sixteen years of age. The school in which he was engaged was located at Marvin Creek and for his services there he received a salary of ten dollars per month and his board. Mr. Hamlin was ambitious to attend college, and he worked indefatigably with this end in view, and was finally able to matriculate at Allegheny College, where he was a student for some eighteen months. He then returned to Smethport and formed a partnership with his brother, Orlo Jay Hamlin, with whom he continued for a year, during which time he studied law. This was in 1843, and three years later he was admitted to practice before the bar of McKean county.

Early in his career as a lawyer he made a specialty of questions relating to land titles, and eventually became an acknowledged authority on this branch of the law. In the year 1855 he became agent for Keating & Company, a concern which at that time owned about three hundred thousand acres of land in McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, and Clearfield counties. For nearly thirty years he continued in this association, and then purchased what was left of that great estate and conducted the business on his own account under the name of Byron D. Hamlin, Henry H. Hamlin, and John Forrest. In the meantime

he had continued the practice of his profession until he was regarded as one of the leaders of the bar in this region of the State. He thus became a very dominant interest in legal and business circles in the community, and was indeed a leader in well-nigh every progressive movement. To his efforts is due in no small degree the great progress which the town of Smethport made during the period of his active career.

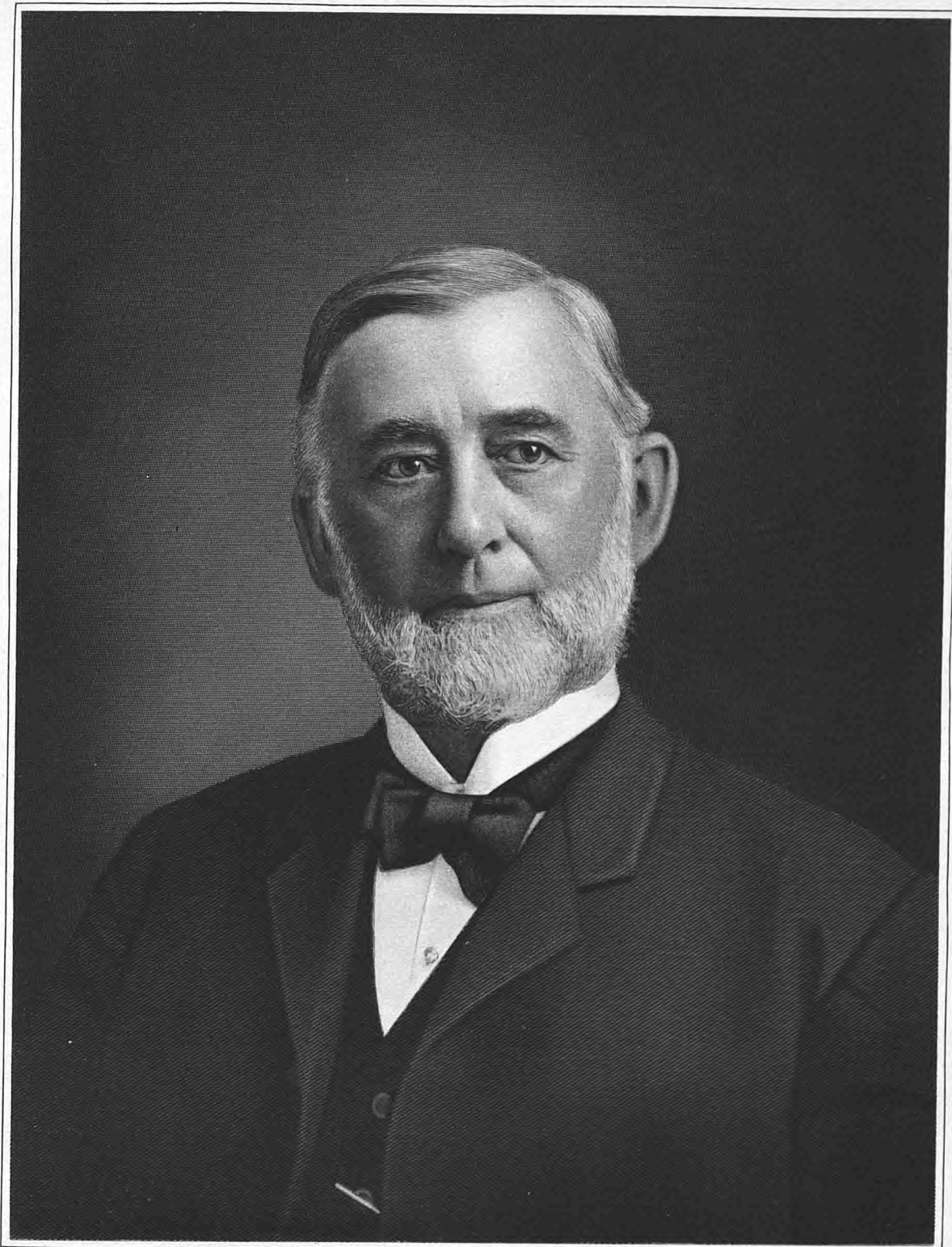
Mr. Hamlin became an adherent of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and, being a natural leader of men, it is not a matter for surprise that he should have risen to a place in its counsels. His advancement was retarded somewhat, however, by his modesty, as well as by the demands of his increasing professional and business enterprises. In spite of his reluctance, however, he was prevailed upon to accept many official positions. In the year 1833 he was treasurer of McKean county. In 1850 he was elected State Senator, and served his district in the Senate for a number of years, being elected president of that body in 1852. At the expiration of his senatorial term in 1856, Mr. Hamlin felt constrained to retire to private life, and, though assured of re-election, he declined to be a candidate. During the progress of the Civil War he presented himself for enlistment, but was rejected on account of physical disqualifications. He did, however, render valuable assistance to General Thomas L. Kane in organizing and equipping the famous "Buck Tail Regiment," and by his course did much to arouse the patriotism of his fellow-citizens. Notwithstanding his inability to engage in active military service, he was elected in 1888 an honorary comrade of this regiment, in recognition of his devotion to the Union cause. Mr. Hamlin was by temperament active and energetic. His powers of endurance were remarkable, yet he was temperate in all things, never wasting either his energies or his health.

Senator Hamlin married, November 17, 1846, Harriett Holmes, a native of Chenango county, New York, born January 1, 1826, and a daughter of John and Nancy (Richmond) Holmes, old and highly respected residents of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were the parents of three children, as follows:

1. Delano Richmond, born August 10, 1847.
2. Jennette, born September 18, 1852.
3. Mary Holmes, born September 29, 1856.

VIII.

HENRY HAMLIN, son of Orlo Jay and Orra Lucinda (Cogswell) Hamlin, was born April 9, 1830, at his father's home at Smethport, Pennsylvania, and made his native city his home and headquarters of his active career throughout life. It was there that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending for this purpose the local public school. It was his intention to follow in his father's footsteps and make the profession of law his



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Henry Hamilton

pursuit in life, and he accordingly registered as a student. Unfortunately for his plan, however, his health was unequal to the required application and he was compelled to seek a more active business life. He secured a position as clerk in the mercantile establishment of O. J. and B. D. Hamlin, where he soon made himself so valuable that he was admitted to partnership, although at the time a youth of only nineteen years of age. This business was a successful one and Mr. Hamlin continued actively engaged in it until the year 1878, when he disposed of his interest. In the meantime, however, he had established general stores, both at Clermont and Eldred. He determined upon the sale of his mercantile interests in order to become freer to carry on various enterprises in the oil and lumber business in which he had become interested. In these enterprises Mr. Hamlin was extremely successful, and he became the owner of large tracts of most valuable timber land in Pennsylvania, as well as in other States. The most important investment of his later years was made in association with the Hon. A. G. Olmsted, his uncle, the Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, the Hon. Marlin E. Olmsted, and the Goodyear interests, represented by Frank and Charles Goodyear. It consisted of the purchase of a tract of pine timber embracing nearly six hundred thousand acres of land in the Southern States. This association, after some changes in the membership, engaged in the manufacture of lumber on a large scale under the name of the Great Southern Lumber Company, and built for the carrying on of its operations a modern city, which took the name of Bogalusa, in the State of Louisiana. This city became the base of operations for the company, and has since attained a population of nearly twelve thousand. It was built with due regard to the welfare of the intended inhabitants and was designed to be an ideal city. Thus, not only were comfortable houses erected, but also churches, libraries, and a Young Men's Christian Association building. A Young Women's Christian Association building has also been recently completed and was dedicated by Mr. Frank Goodyear. As an incident to this great enterprise, the same company has constructed and put in operation one of the important railroads of the South, extending from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Jackson, Mississippi. Mr. Hamlin's oil ventures also proved uniformly successful, and in his management of them he has displayed remarkable insight and business sagacity.

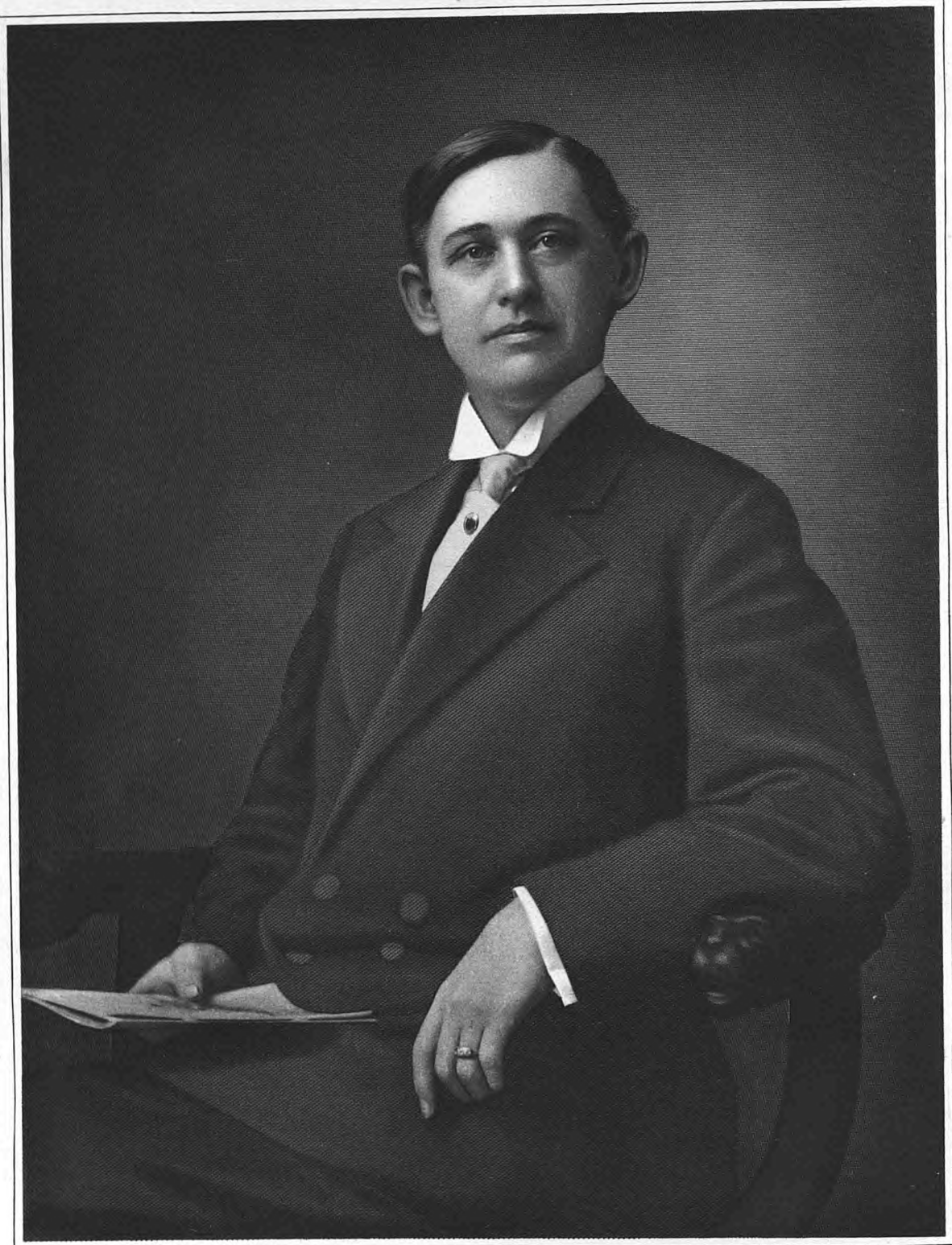
Mr. Hamlin, in the year 1863, founded the banking house now known as the Hamlin Bank & Trust Company, of which he is still the active head, in spite of his eighty-eight years. He has since then interested himself in several other banking enterprises, having become, while still a comparatively young man, one of the dominant figures in the financial interests of that quarter of the State. At the present time (1918) "Hamlin's Bank" at Smethport is regarded as one of the safest and most to be trusted financial institutions in the county or State. Among the various banking enterprises with which Mr. Hamlin has

been connected is the First National Bank of Port Allegany, Pennsylvania, of which he was president for a number of years. He also organized the Smethport Water Works Company, and took a leading part in promoting the extension of the B. B. & K. railroad to Smethport. Indeed, he virtually conducted the organization of every important public enterprise undertaken in the community. He was a director in the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad Company; of the Logan, Newark, and other gas companies of Pennsylvania; of the Fulton & Phoenix gas companies in New York State; and of the Conklin Wagon Company of Olean, New York. He was also a director of the Great Southern Lumber Company, already mentioned, and was president of the Buckeye Gas Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a trustee of the Fidelity Trust and Guarantee Company of Buffalo, New York, and of the Minona Mining Company, of Colorado.

The enterprises with which Mr. Hamlin has been connected in Smethport are by no means entirely of a business character, for there is scarcely an aspect in the community's life in which he has not taken a leading part. It has been justly said of Mr. Hamlin that the groundwork of his success in life is his scrupulous business integrity. This trait of character he inherited from his father, and it was for years his only capital, and it has always been a matter of honor with him that he has maintained his inheritance intact. In his religious belief Mr. Hamlin is an Episcopalian, and the beautiful new church edifice of St. Luke at Smethport was erected entirely at his expense in memory of his parents, as disclosed by an inscription on one of the marble steps in front of the altar. The church was also handsomely endowed by him. His interest in religious matters has always been supreme. In politics, Mr. Hamlin was originally a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party he allied himself with it because of its championship of the freedom of the slaves. In the year 1881 he was elected associate judge of McKean county, Pennsylvania, and held that office for many years, until it was abolished through a change in the judicial district.

Mr. Hamlin married, August 14, 1854, Hannah L. McCoy, a native of Smethport, Pennsylvania, born February 18, 1834, a daughter of Dr. William Y. and Charlotte Augusta (Darling) McCoy (see McCoy line). To Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin the following children have been born:

1. Laena Darling, born June 7, 1856, married, September 5, 1877, Robert Hutchinson Rose, whose sketch follows in this work.
2. Emma Marion, born December 26, 1857, married, October 26, 1885, the Rev. John Heber McCandless.
3. Eugenia May, born December 2, 1865, married, January 21, 1891, Howard E. Merrill, born in Geneva, New York, June 14, 1862, son of Dr. Andrew and Anna (Cannon) Merrill; he is a graduate of Hobart College, A.B., class of 1883.
4. Orlo J., mentioned below.



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J. Hawlin

The State of Pennsylvania has been especially honored in the character and careers of her native men of industry and public service. In every section have been found men peculiarly proficient in their various vocations, and who have been conspicuous because of their superior intelligence, natural endowment, and firmness of purpose. It is always profitable to study such lives, weigh their motives, and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others. These reflections are suggested by the career of the Hon. Henry Hamlin, who, by strong inherent force of character and superior ability, has stood for many years as one of the leading men of his section of the State.

IX.

ORLO J. HAMLIN, only son of Henry and Hannah L. (McCoy) Hamlin, was born June 23, 1873, at Smethport, Pennsylvania. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city, and was there prepared for high school. He then attended the famous institution of learning at Concord, New Hampshire, known as St. Paul's Academy, where he was prepared for college, and then matriculated at Hobart College and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1894. He then took a course in a business college, and at once began his active career. He was associated with his father, and became the elder man's partner in the banking house of Henry Hamlin & Son, which is now known as the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company. Of this institution he has been vice-president since its consolidation with other financial concerns, and on January 9, 1918, was elected president. He is also president of the Buhl Oil and Gas Company, with offices in Bradford, Pennsylvania; president of the United States Electric Company of New York City; vice-president of the Haines-Flint Bottle Company of Smethport; director of the Allegany Window Glass Company of Port Allegany; director of the Empire Window Glass Company of Shingle House, Pennsylvania. He is also ex-president of the Clarence Stone and Lime Company of Clarence, New York, and was director of the Smethport Glass Company. He is an energetic man of business, and fully maintains the high standard set by his forebears in the generation since the Hamlins came to Smethport. His college fraternity is Kappa Alpha, and his clubs the Country and Bradford, of Bradford; the Central, of Smethport; the Kanaddasaga, of Geneva, New York; and the Republican, of New York City. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is affiliated with McKean Lodge, No. 388, Free and Accepted Masons; Bradford Chapter, No. 260, Royal Arch Masons; Trinity Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar; Zem Zem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Erie, Pennsylvania; Coudersport Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and has taken therein his thirty-second degree in Free Masonry. He is also a member of Bradford

Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his religious belief Mr. Hamlin is an Episcopalian, and attends St. Luke's Church of Smethport. He is active in the work of this church, and holds the office of vestryman there. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Hamlin married, January 4, 1899, Mirabel Depew Folger, born in Geneva, New York, September 23, 1877, daughter of Charles Worth Folger, born in Geneva, 1848, died there, January 11, 1886, a retired nurseryman. Mr. Folger married Vashti Susie Depew, born in Peekskill, New York, November 9, 1852, died in Geneva, January 23, 1911, a distant relative of Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Charles Worth Folger was the son of Charles James Folger, Secretary of the Treasury under President Garfield, and a judge of the New York Supreme Court and candidate for governor of New York State. He married Susan Rebecca Worth, who died in Geneva. Children of Judge Folger:

1. Jane Gaitskill, died at Saranac Lake, New York, unmarried.
2. Charles Worth, of previous mention.
3. Susan Worth, a resident of Schenectady, New York.

Vashti Susie Depew, wife of Charles Worth Folger, was the daughter of George Washington Depew, who died in Peekskill, and Vashti (Cole) Depew, who died in 1854. Children of George Washington Depew:

1. George, died in Peekskill, survived by his widow, Julia Depew.
2. Anne, died in Paterson, New Jersey; was the wife of Henry Wooster, who survived her.
3. Vashti Susie, of previous mention.

Children of Orlo J. and Mirabel Depew (Folger) Hamlin, all born in Smethport:

1. Mirabel McCoy, born September 6, 1901.
2. Hannah McCoy, born January 10, 1905.
3. Susan Depew, born January 29, 1911.

McCOY

Arms—Argent, two barrulets between six martlets sable, three in chief and two and one in base.
Crest—A talbot's head erased argent, collared sable.

Description of the McCoy arms: Argent—silver. Silver in heraldry typifies purity. The two barrulets (diminutive of a bar) denote a certain rank of the bearer. The martlet was borne by those who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Turks and Saracens. It is what we now call the martinet, a bird of passage. It is an appropriate mark of distinction for younger sons. The talbot (the heraldic dog) denoted vigilance and fidelity.

There are few things more interesting to the student of history than to trace the careers of the various Scottish clans from the remote times in which they had their beginnings down to the present. The name of one of these clans and one of the most interesting of them



McCoy

was and is McCoy, or McKay, and we find it also in a number of other derivatives, and in all parts of the world today. An alternate name was Morgan, and this name also has descended to the present time and is borne by representatives of the old family throughout the civilized portions of the globe. The Clan McCoy had a very early origin, and was found in remote times in Scotland in the extreme northern portion of that country. Indeed, it continued to make that region its home throughout its long history in the middle ages and later, and in consequence came comparatively little into contact with the Anglo-Saxon peoples to the south until a late period in Scottish history. Its members were of absolutely pure Celtic origin, and were very warlike and noted for their loyalty. Their reputation for courage was expressed in the remark made of one of the ancient chiefs of the McCoy, that "Hugh fears naught but God." This reputation they continued to maintain unbrokenly throughout their entire history, not only in Scotland but equally so among the many sons of the clan which have gone out from their native land, and, migrating to all parts of the world, have taken the ancient name with them.

I. DUNCAN McCOY, a descendant of the above ancient tribe, founded the family in the New World when he came to New Jersey in pre-Revolutionary times and settled in that colony. There is unfortunately no way of establishing the exact date of his migration, but the balance of evidence is in favor of the year 1730 or thereabouts, as at that time the name begins to appear in the records. There is another great branch of the family in the United States, founded by one William McCoy in Maryland, but the exact relationship between these men is not known, although, of course, bearing the same name, they must have both come from the same part of Scotland in the first place. Duncan McCoy settled in Middlesex county, New Jersey, and there made his home, but the records of his life in that place are decidedly obscure, and it is impossible even to discover the name of his wife. We do know, however, that he and his wife were the parents of a number of children, and that he had a son, *Gauin McCoy*, mentioned below. The career of the McCoy's in this country has been a notable one, and the family has contributed many distinguished men who have taken part in the affairs of the several communities where they have resided, in a manner to reflect not only credit upon the name but also upon those communities and to contribute in a large degree to the welfare and prosperity thereof. One branch of the descendants of Duncan McCoy came eventually to Pennsylvania in the person of Dr. William Young McCoy, one of the most distinguished physicians of Smethport, in this State, and who is mentioned at length below, where the family now occupies a very prominent place in the life of this town.

II. GAUIN McCOY, son of Duncan McCoy, was born at his father's home in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in the year 1740, and made his home in that region during his

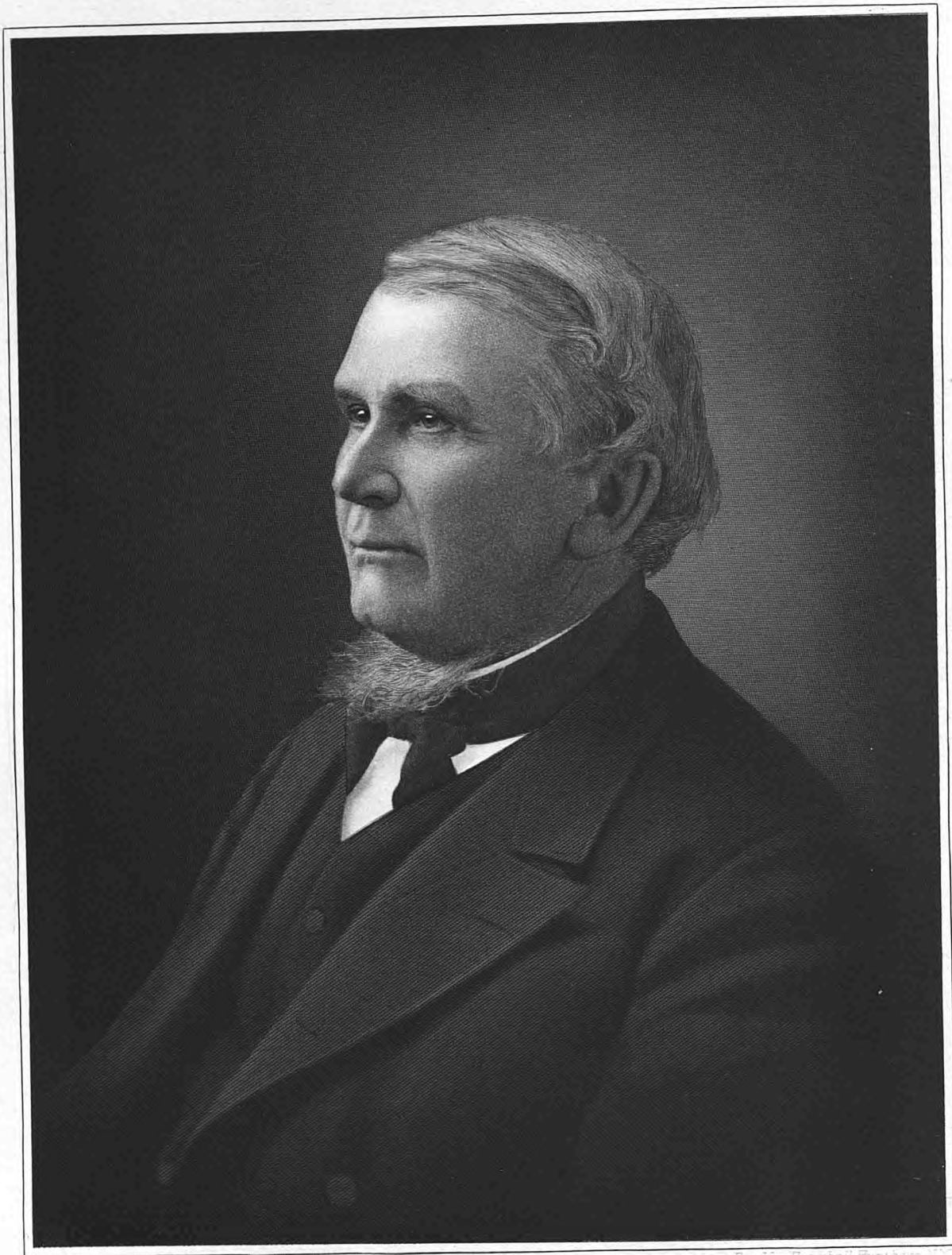
entire life. He took part actively among the American patriots during the Revolutionary War, and was captain in a New Jersey militia regiment, serving from 1776 to June 15, 1781. He was the recipient of a pension in later years, and in the pension records at Washington and some New Jersey records his first name is spelled Garrin. Undoubtedly, however, the correct form is Gauin, and it is thus that we find it on the stone which marks his tomb in the old cemetery at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, New Jersey, and it is thus that his descendants have always spelled it. He married Susan Cannan, a native of Somerset county, New Jersey, like himself, her birth having occurred there in 1742. She died there also in 1806. Among their children was *Thomas McCoy*, mentioned below.

III. THOMAS McCOY, son of Captain Gauin and Susan (Cannan) McCoy, was born in the year 1764 in Somerset county, New Jersey, and died there in 1838, his entire life in the interim having been spent in that region. He married Lydia Cary, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born in 1767. She was a daughter of Shepard and Phebe (Thompson) Cary, and her death occurred in Somerset county, in 1841. Thomas McCoy and his wife were the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Somerset county, as follows:

1. *John*, mentioned below.
2. Stephen, born in 1787.
3. Gauin, born in 1789.
4. Shepard, date of birth not known.
5. Phebe, born in 1794; married Augustus More.

The two brothers, Stephen and Gauin McCoy, removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where they became very wealthy and raised a large family. It was these two brothers who endowed and built McCoy Hall, which is connected with the Johns Hopkins University. It thus happens that there are now two important branches of the house in Maryland, one founded there originally by William McCoy, as stated above, and the other an offshoot of the old New Jersey family.

IV. JOHN McCOY, eldest son of Thomas and Lydia (Cary) McCoy, was born October 11, 1784, in Somerset county, New Jersey. He married in that State some time prior to 1820, and in the latter year removed to Allegany county, New York, where he followed the trade of stone mason for a time. He removed to several points in the same State, and resided at each for a time, and finally located at Ellicottville, New York, where he continued in the business of stone mason. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was also a most active and enthusiastic member. He married Hannah Beach, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born in 1786, and who accompanied him throughout his movements to various parts of New York, and eventually



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Dr. Wm. Y. M. Coy.



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Charlotte (Darling) McCoy

died at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, New York, March 26, 1854. John McCoy and his wife were the parents of the following children:

1. Bethuel, born in New Jersey, and died at Ellicottville, a prominent citizen and wealthy farmer; married Sylvia Hooker, of Cattaraugus county, New York; their children were: William, Charles, Maria, and Fanny.

2. *William Young*, mentioned below.

3. Stephen, born at Romulus, New York, and died at Smethport, Pennsylvania, whither he moved in his old age to live with his son, F. A. McCoy; he married Eliza Vinton, of Cattaraugus county, New York, and settled at Ellicottville, where he was a merchant and landowner before his removal to Smethport.

4. Martha, born in New Jersey; married a Mr. Brown, of Scio, New York, where he carried on business as a gunsmith and where they resided.

5. Ellen, born in New Jersey, died in New York City; married Addison G. Rice, a prominent lawyer of this city and Buffalo, where he died; they were the parents of the following children: Mary, who married Charles O'Rourke, superintendent of the Associated Press; Emma, who married a journalist and lives at Davenport, Iowa; Edwin, who resides at Davenport, Iowa.

6. Mary, born in New Jersey, and died in Wisconsin; she married Carlton Rice, of Cattaraugus county, New York, who removed to Wisconsin, where he became a wealthy farmer and real estate owner; he is the brother of Addison G. Rice.

7. Caroline, born in New Jersey, and died in the West; she married (first) John E. Niles, and bore him a son, John Niles, who is now living in Owatonna, Minnesota; she married (second) a Mr. Hatch, a prosperous farmer, who died without issue.

V. DR. WILLIAM YOUNG McCOY, second son of John and Hannah (Beach) McCoy, was born at the old McCoy home in Somerset county, New Jersey, February 24, 1809. His childhood and early life were spent in his native region, and it was there that he received the elementary portion of his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose. While still very young he decided upon the medical profession as a career in life, and entered the Cincinnati Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio. His career at this institution maintained the reputation that he had already established as an intelligent and industrious student, and he was eventually graduated with the class of 1831, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation, Dr. McCoy removed to Smethport, Pennsylvania, where he was one of the first, if not the very first physician to settle. Dr. McCoy was not only a successful physician in Smethport, but engaged in many of the activities of the region, and became the owner of a sawmill and was interested in several other enterprises here. The region about Smethport was covered with abundant forests of pine and hemlock, and drawing upon this supply he manufactured at his sawmill a great quantity of various types of lumber which he sold not only in the local market but at Pittsburgh and other distant points where it was shipped. He also gave a great deal of his time and attention to the public affairs of McKean county, and became a recognized leader therein while still comparatively a young man. He was a lifelong Democrat, and was elected on his

DARLING

party's ticket treasurer of the county, in which capacity he served for one term, and later as sheriff and county commissioner, serving also one term each in both these offices. He was very popular both as a man and physician, and there were few figures so well known as his in that region at that time.

Dr. McCoy was united in marriage, December 13, 1832, with Charlotte Augusta Darling, a native of Gill, Massachusetts, born August 8, 1813. Her death occurred at Smethport, May 22, 1897, while Dr. McCoy died January 4, 1886. Both were members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which Dr. McCoy was senior warden for many years. Mrs. McCoy was a daughter of Dr. George Darling, also a native of Gill, Massachusetts, having been born there November 22, 1785.

 DARLING

Arms—Azure, guttée d'or, on a fesse of the last three crosses crosslet fitchée gules.

Crest—A female figure proper, habited in a loose robe azure, holding in the dexter hand a cross crosslet fitchée gules, in the sinister a book proper.

Description of the Darling arms: Azure—blue. The color of faithfulness. The field is strewn with drops of gold, indicating successful enterprise, rewarded by the coin of the realm. The fesse (heraldic belt of honor, given by Kings, etc., for services rendered to the King or country). The crosses crosslet fitchée on the belt denote that the ancestor was one of the many crusaders, who, between 1200-1250, journeyed to the Holy Land in the cause of Christianity. The crosses being fitchée means that they had handles on them, so as to be easier to carry. The figure of the woman represents Christianity, holding in the one hand the cross and in the other presumably the Bible.

Dr. Darling left Massachusetts and lived for some two years in New York State, and from there removed to Bunker Hill, McKean county, Pennsylvania, the first settlement in the county. Dr. Darling was one of the typical old-time physicians of that period, and rode on horseback to pay his visits through the counties of McKean, Potter, and what is now Cameron. He carried with him great saddle-bags in which he kept his remedies, and dispensed these to the early settlers throughout this wide region. He was the first and for a number of years the only physician in that section. He married (first) Lavinia Cannon, a native of Greenwich, Connecticut, who bore him the following children:

1. Charlotte Augusta, who has already been mentioned as the wife of Dr. McCoy.
2. Dr. Jedediah, born September 25, 1814, at Gill, Massachusetts, died unmarried, at Smethport, February 22, 1871, where he was a noted physician.
3. Jane, who died unmarried at Smethport.
4. George, born and died at Smethport.
5. Paul, born in McKean county, Pennsylvania, and died in Brookville, Pennsylvania, unmarried, November 4, 1881, where he had been a prominent lumberman and banker.



Marling



The American Historical Society

Engraved by J. J. Cade, New York.

Hannah L. McCoy Hamlin

Dr. George Darling was a son of George and Jennie Darling, of Gill, Massachusetts. The father was a soldier of the Revolution, and was drowned in the Connecticut River, July 6, 1799. He and his wife were the parents of the following children:

1. Dr. George, of previous mention.
2. Lyman, born April 13, 1788, and settled in Maine.
3. Polly, born March 10, 1790.
4. Mercy, born 1791.
5. Willing, born February 28, 1794.
6. Amelia, born June 28, 1796.
7. Jedediah, born June 19, 1798.

The children of Dr. William Young and Charlotte Augusta (Darling) McCoy were as follows:

1. *Hannah Lavinia*, who became the wife of Henry Hamlin, and is herself the subject of extended mention below.
2. Sarah Augusta, born March 22, 1836, died February 18, 1850.
3. Charlotte Marion, born April 7, 1838; married, October 15, 1857, John C. Hamlin, a brother of Henry Hamlin, and now deceased; to him she bore three children: William Orlo, born March 2, 1859, and now a broker of New York City; Charlotte Aline, born December 1, 1860, married Dr. Louis Robinson, and resides in Smethport, Pennsylvania; Mary E., born October 10, 1862, married Charles Bosworth, and resides in Smethport, Pennsylvania.
4. Ellen Maria, born June 15, 1840, died August 7, 1896, in Buffalo, New York; she married Adelbert Bishop, an architect of Buffalo, and died without issue.
5. William Charles, born November 29, 1842, killed at Drury's Bluff, Virginia, May 14, 1864, while serving in the Union army with the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment; he was unmarried.
6. Julia Eliza, born November 25, 1844, died unmarried, September 28, 1865.
7. *Henry Lane*, mentioned below.
8. Alice Eugenia, born February 26, 1849; became the wife of Delano R. Hamlin, a son of Byron D. Hamlin, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work; they were the parents of the following children: Paul D. Hamlin, now of Chicago, where he married Sally Shoenberger, deceased; Janette, who became the wife of William Hammer, and now resides at Corpus Christi, Texas.
9. Caroline Geneva, born July 1, 1851, died June 22, 1888; married E. Herbert Bard, who died at Smethport, February 13, 1882; they were the parents of the following children: George, died in infancy; Herbert, now a resident of Portland, Oregon; Roscoe, who died in Kane, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1909; Charlotte Eliza, who became a trained nurse and died in Washington, D. C., January 13, 1904.
10. Edgar Bethuel, born in June, 1853, and now a druggist at Mount Jewett, Pennsylvania, where he married Frances Lyman.

VI. HANNAH LAVINIA (McCOY) HAMLIN, eldest child of Dr. William Young and Charlotte Augusta (Darling) McCoy, was born February 18, 1834, at Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania. In the year 1854 she was united in marriage with Henry Hamlin, of Smethport, of previous mention, and is the mother of his four children: Mrs. Robert H. Rose, of Binghamton, New York; Mrs. J. Heber McCandless, of Smethport;

Mrs. H. E. Merrell, of Buffalo, New York; and Orlo J. Hamlin, of Smethport, as is stated in the sketch of her husband. Mrs. Hamlin has been for many years identified with St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Smethport, since the foundation of the parish. She has been associated with practically every form of activity in this church, and with her husband made its interests her constant care and responsibility. All Saints' Mission at East Smethport counts her among its founders, as also her sister, Mrs. John C. Hamlin, and it is indeed a memorial institution in honor of their parents. Mrs. Hamlin has always interested herself actively in all matters connected with the civic welfare of the community, and her hearty co-operation and ready sympathy in all movements undertaken for the sake of uplift have been important factors in the progress of the city in this direction. No demand has been made upon her generosity which she has not adequately responded to. She is a charter member and was the first president of the Travelers Club of Smethport, one of the pioneer women's clubs of this section of Pennsylvania and a unique institution. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a member of the Shakespeare Club, which has been recently formed, and which meets every week at Mrs. Hamlin's home.

As would be obvious from the above, the life of Mrs. Hamlin is an exceedingly full and busy one, and her activities have this distinction that they are all of a nature beneficial to others, either as individuals or as members of the community generally. In her work in connection with St. Luke's Parish, Mrs. Hamlin has been very closely associated with her sister from the outset, her sister being Mrs. John C. Hamlin, whose great faith and self-sacrificing efforts overcame many obstacles in the organization and establishment of the church. Mrs. John C. Hamlin has also conducted a Sunday school in which both she and her sister have been greatly interested, and the two share the credit for having established what undoubtedly proved to be the nucleus of St. Luke's Church. Mrs. Hamlin's relations with all those with whom she has come in contact have always been marked by sympathetic interest and gentle persuasion, rather than by any desire for leadership. She has been wholly concerned with the interests of others, and her manner has been expressive of a native sense of kindness which, with an easy and ready graciousness, has been the keynote of her great success in her life-work.

VI. HENRY LANE McCOY, son of Dr. William Young and Charlotte Augusta (Darling) McCoy, was born October 20, 1846, at Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, and has made his native town his home and the scene of his busy and active life up to the present time. He received the preliminary portion of his education in the local public schools, and then for a time engaged in civil engineering in connection with the construction



Enqd by Campbell Brothers N.Y.

Henry L. Dr. ^{Levy} M.D.

of the Pennsylvania Railroad through that part of the State lying between Warren and Oil City. During this time, however, his attention was turned somewhat forcibly to the profession of medicine, due doubtless to the fact that his father was so well known a practitioner, and he decided to make it his career in life. With this end in view, he took up the study of medicine, at first under the direction of his father, and later under Professor Sanford Eastman, of Buffalo, New York, and eventually entered the Buffalo Medical College and the Medical School of Buffalo University. From this institution he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in the year 1867. Returning to his native Smethport, he began there the general practice of his profession, but in 1870 went to New York City, and during that year and the next attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Post-Graduates. His practice in Smethport has been extraordinarily successful and has grown uninterruptedly up to the present time. He is now the oldest practising physician in the borough of Smethport, and occupies a unique position in the affections of his fellow-townsmen. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. McCoy is associated with many important business concerns in this region, and is a director of the Smethport Water Company, the Smethport Gas Company, and a stockholder in the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, Louisiana.

Dr. McCoy has always been keenly interested in the affairs of the community of which he is a member. In spite of the fact that his father was a lifelong Democrat, he is himself equally devoted to the Republican party, and has served as county physician for several terms, and has been school director for many years. In his religious belief Dr. McCoy is an Episcopalian, and has attended St. Luke's Episcopal Church for more than thirty years. He has been active in the work of the church during that entire time, and has been the director of the choir there from the starting of the church to the present. This beloved physician has soothed and healed many a sorrowing, broken heart with his sweet, sympathetic music, which he has given without stint from his early manhood, and will be long remembered by the poor of this parish to whom he has ministered so generously. He is a prominent Free Mason, and is past master of McKean Lodge, No. 388, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Bradford Chapter, No. 260, Royal Arch Masons; and of Trinity Commandery, No. 58, Knights Templar. He is also affiliated with the local lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a prominent member of the Central Club of Smethport.

Dr. McCoy was united in marriage, September 8, 1869, at Smethport, Pennsylvania, with Clara Maria Ford, a native of Smethport, born November 29, 1849, a daughter of Philetus and Maria Everett Ford, in direct line of Edward Everett. Mrs. McCoy is also a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and is active in the work of the church. Mrs.

McCoy is a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Smethport, and of the Ladies Club at Smethport. She is a member of a very old family, and can trace her descent from William Ford, who was born in England in the year 1604, and came to the New England colonies with his mother, his brother John and sister Martha, in the good ship "Fortune," which arrived in New Plymouth, November 11, 1641. To Dr. and Mrs. McCoy the following children have been born:

1. A child who died unnamed in infancy.
2. Henry Ford, born February, 1872, died February 27, 1878.
3. Alice, born December 28, 1873, died in Shelby, Ohio, February 11, 1904; married, October 5, 1898, James Franklyn Olmstead.
4. Grace, born December 18, 1875; married, January 15, 1898, Dr. E. R. Baker, of Smethport, and now of Erie, Pennsylvania.
5. Agnes, born December 13, 1878; married, April 11, 1904, Harvey Malcome McQuiston, and died in Erie, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1909.
6. Rev. Charles Everett, born October 21, 1880; graduate of Cornell University and received the degree of Master of Arts from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church and is now rector of St. Matthew's Church, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
7. Clara, born June 5, 1883, died June 10, 1883.



Rose



ROSE is a name met with frequently in England during the middle ages, and is probably of a still more ancient origin, belonging as it does to that group of surnames derived from still earlier given names. The name Rose, or Rosa, was extremely popular in Europe about the time that surnames were coming largely into use, and there seems to be no doubt in view of its wide distribution in the early period that it must have been acquired by a number of families in that remote past. We find it in many of the rolls of the thirteenth century in Nottinghamshire, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and many other places, as early as 1273, A.D. It was brought to America early, and we find it in Pennsylvania in the pre-Revolutionary period.

I.

DR. ROBERT H. ROSE was born in 1776, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His parents had come to this country before the Revolutionary War, his father being of Scotch birth and his mother from Dublin. Dr. Rose was liberally educated in Philadelphia, and for the sake of having a profession was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, although he never practised medicine. Dr. Rose was of musical and artistic ability. Many of his water-color sketches, which have been preserved, show no small skill. He was a frequent contributor to "The Portfolio," a periodical devoted to literature, and published in Philadelphia in the early part of the last century. He was also the author of a volume of poems entitled "Sketches in Verse." Dr. Rose was fond of hunting and adventure, and spent the greater part of 1799 in the wilderness now forming the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Much of this time was spent with the Indians. In 1800 he took a voyage, embarking in a merchant vessel bound for the Mediterranean. Near Gibraltar they were attacked by two pirate vessels, but, being armed, as merchant vessels usually were in those days, succeeded after a severe fight in beating the

pirates off, although the ship was badly cut up and the captain mortally wounded. Two or three little trinkets which he gave at his death to Dr. Rose have been preserved in the family to this day. Having some knowledge of navigation, Dr. Rose was of assistance in bringing the ship into port, where some two months were required for refitting. Leghorn was reached in November, 1800. It is noteworthy that during this fight a British man-of-war lay within such a short distance that the nature of the battle must have been plainly evident. But the memories of the Revolutionary War and the exploits of Paul Jones still rankled in the minds of British naval officers, and the fate of a Yankee, even at such hands, was a matter of indifference, and no assistance was rendered.

Dr. Rose was a friend of Colonel Timothy Pickering, who had been Secretary of State from 1795 to 1800. Meeting in the street one day in Philadelphia, Colonel Pickering, knowing Rose's fondness for hunting, asked for his company during a trip to northern Pennsylvania, whither Colonel Pickering, as government agent, was then bound in order to settle some questions pertaining to land titles and State boundary lines. This excursion was made about 1804 or 1805. Dr. Rose was so greatly pleased with the country that on February 18, 1809, he purchased a tract of ninety-nine thousand two hundred acres; this purchase covered at least thirteen miles in extent on the State line. It was made from Anna, widow of Tench Francis, who bought of Elizabeth Jervie and John Peters, whose patent was obtained from the State in 1784. This tract was afterward greatly added to, covering one hundred and twenty and finally one hundred and forty thousand acres. This region is elevated, much of it sixteen to eighteen hundred feet above sea level, and studded with small lakes, which, without definite inlet, are fed most wholly by springs, furnishing the lakes with an outflow of clear water. The development of Susquehanna county was indebted to Dr. Rose probably more than to any other one man. He built mills and roads, and was instrumental in bringing in many settlers. He built what was then considered a palatial mansion on the borders of Silver Lake, where he kept open house for a circle of many cultured friends, mostly from Philadelphia.

Dr. Rose died in 1842, in his sixty-sixth year, leaving a widow, three sons, and four daughters. The Silver Lake mansion was burned in 1850, together with a library of several thousand volumes and many curios which had been collected during foreign travel. Dr. Rose married, in 1810, Jane Hodge, daughter of Andrew Hodge, of Philadelphia. Mr. Hodge served in the Revolutionary War, and his wife, mother of Jane (Hodge) Rose, was the sister of Colonel William Ledyard, who was in command at Fort Griswold, and lost his wife at its capture, September, 1781.

Colonel William Ledyard, then on furlough at his home during the expected confinement of his wife, was at the time of the British descent placed in command of a hastily gathered

force, mostly boys and old men. These undertook the defense of the fort, repelling two assaults and disabling nearly two hundred of the assailants. Ammunition failing, the fort was finally taken by storm. Ledyard surrendered his sword to the British officer (a Tory, sad to say), who was so enraged by the obstinacy of the defense that he plunged the sword through Ledyard's body, killing him on the spot. A massacre of the garrison followed, after which many of the victims were piled into a cart which was started down the hill, upsetting at the foot, tumbling out the dead and dying. A nephew of Colonel Ledyard's, a mere boy, was among the missing. An old female negro servant, who had been many years in the service of the family, was determined to find her young master, whether dead or alive. She searched the field after dark with a lantern, and found him desperately wounded but still alive. He was nursed back to health, and afterward studied medicine, which he practised for many years. Ledyard's sister was during these events traveling by coach on her wedding journey with her husband toward their future home in Philadelphia. News of the fight and the murder overtook and then preceded them by courier. Mr. Hodge was obliged to get out at every stopping-place and hasten to warn those present that a sister of Colonel Ledyard's was in the coach, and that she must not be allowed to hear the news before reaching Philadelphia.

II.

EDWARD WALLACE ROSE, son of Dr. Robert H. and Jane (Hodge) Rose, was born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Rose passed his entire life in his native county and eventually died there. He received the elementary portion of his education at the local schools, where he was prepared for college, and after completing his studies at these institutions matriculated at the University of Maine. Immediately thereafter he returned to his native region and took up his abode on the old homestead. A little later, however, he removed to Montrose, Pennsylvania, and here engaged in the hardware business with great success for a period of about twenty years. Like his father, he was a hunter and sportsman and very fond of all outdoor pastimes. In his religious belief Mr. Rose was a Presbyterian, attending the church of that denomination at Silver Lake, and being extremely active in its work in that community.

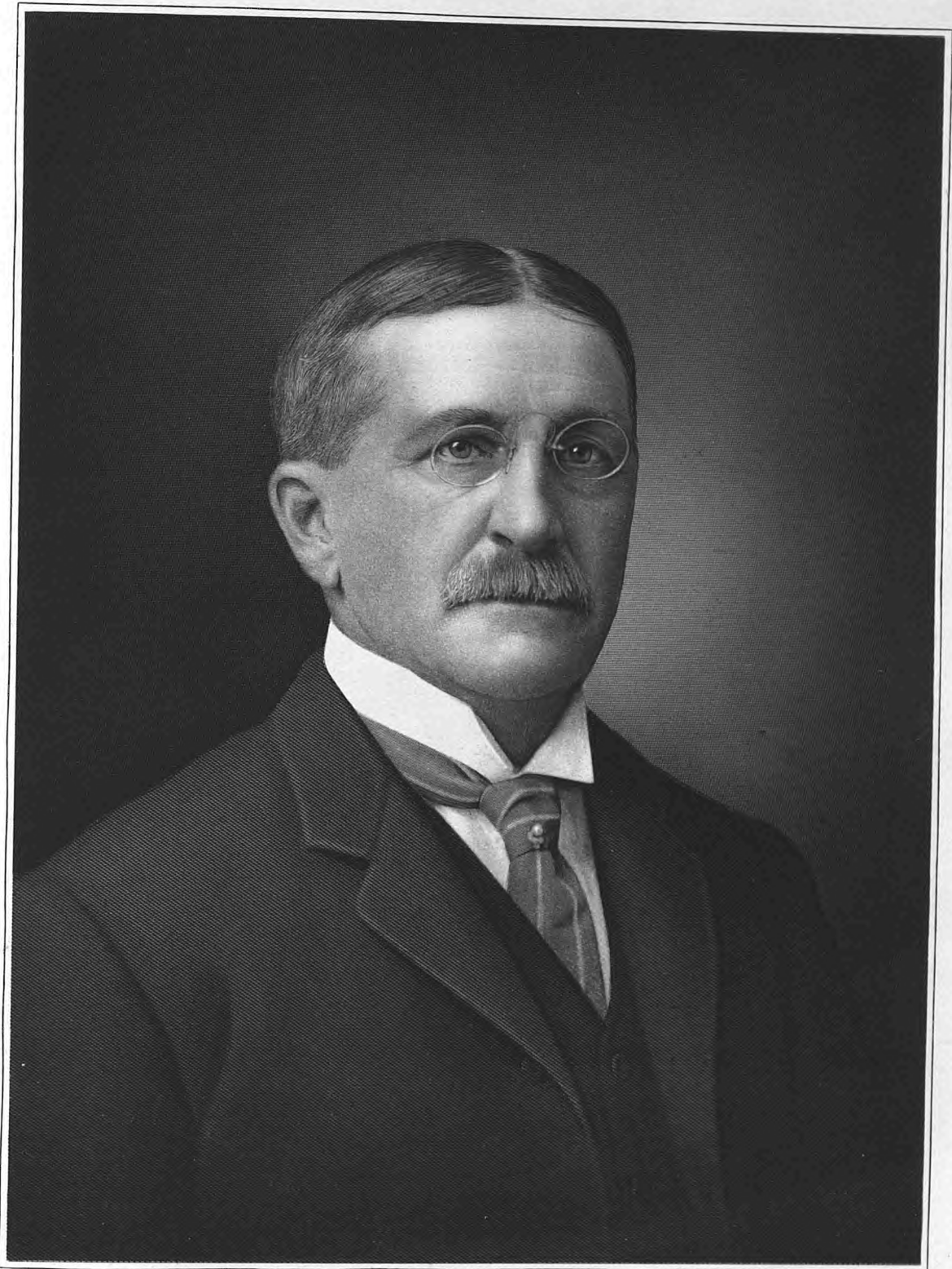
Edward Wallace Rose was united in marriage with Marion Simpson, a native of Scotland, who came to this country when but six years of age with her father, John Simpson. Mr. Simpson was a prominent woolen manufacturer in Scotland, and came to this country at the request of Dr. Rose to look after his extensive woolen interests here. Mrs. Rose's mother before her marriage to Mr. Simpson was Agnes Craig, a descendant of the Royal

Stuart clan. To Mr. and Mrs. Rose a large family of children were born, among them *Robert Hutchinson*, mentioned below; Agnes, who became Mrs. H. F. Fillebrown, of Binghamton; and Edward.

III.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON ROSE, son of Edward Wallace and Marion (Simpson) Rose, was born at Silver Lake, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1847. He received his education at the Cortland Academy at Cortland, New York, and the Montrose Academy, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, of both of which institutions he is a graduate. At the time of his attending the latter school, his parents were living at Montrose, and it was this fact which induced him to study there. Here he was prepared for college, and immediately thereafter was prepared to enter the sophomore class in Yale University. But unfortunately his eyesight failed him at this time, and he was obliged to forego the remainder of his academic course. He had decided, however, to take up the profession of the law as his career in life, and in the year 1869 entered the office of Fitch & Watson, prominent attorneys of Montrose. Here he applied himself to the study of the law to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1872. In the following year Mr. Rose removed to Smethport, Pennsylvania, as agent for the Bingham estate, and was admitted to the bar of McKean county and shortly afterward to practise before the Supreme Court of the State.

About this time he formed a partnership with two gentlemen, Messrs. Sterrett and Brown, and the firm of Sterrett, Brown & Rose continued in active practice in that locality for a considerable period. Eventually, however, Mr. W. W. Brown withdrew and not long afterward Mr. Sterrett removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, leaving the legal business in the hands of Mr. Rose, who continued to practise at Smethport until 1893. In that year, however, he removed to Binghamton, New York, which city is still his home. During the time of his residence in Smethport, Mr. Rose was very active in public affairs, and was indeed one of the most influential men of the region. Besides his legal practice, he was associated with large business interests, and for a number of years was very extensively engaged in the development of the oil industry, in which enterprise he was successful. Mr. Rose was also interested in a number of other ventures. Politically he was extremely active, but was not ambitious to hold public office, and although he was elected to the State Legislature and served his fellow citizens with distinction in that body in the year 1885, as a rule he rather avoided than sought this kind of honor. However, while a legislator, he caused a large volume of much needed legislation to be passed, particularly legislation needed to meet conditions in the oil country. He was a Republican in his political belief,



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Robt. H. Rose

and was always very active in working for the interests of that party. His interests were and still are very varied, and he has served as director of many institutions and business concerns. Since coming to Binghamton, he has been interested in various lumbering ventures, is a director in the First National Bank of Binghamton, and in other corporations. He is a member of the Binghamton Club, the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the Binghamton Auto Club, the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, and the Thousand Islands Country Club. Mr. Rose is a very enthusiastic yachtsman, and maintains a charming home where he can gratify this taste extensively and the kindred one of fishing. This place is situated on the St. Lawrence river, and it is there that he spends his vacations. This charming home he has named Hiawatha Lodge. Mr. Rose also maintains as a country home the old family estate at Silver Lake, Pennsylvania, where he spends some of his time each year.

Mr. Rose inherits from his grandfather those artistic tastes and abilities that were so marked a character of the latter. He has always surrounded himself with the finer things of life, and is the possessor of some very rare works of art, including a collection of rugs of extremely rare makes and antique furniture. This valuable collection he keeps in his town home at Binghamton. Mr. Rose is extremely fond of music, another taste inherited from his grandfather, and he has given a very considerable portion of his time in the pursuit of rare and beautiful objects of art. In his religious belief Mr. Rose is an Episcopalian, and for many years was a member of Trinity Church at Binghamton, where he was a member of the vestry. Later, however, he joined the parish of Christ Church, and has for a long time been a vestryman there; in 1916 he was elected warden, and continues to serve in that capacity.

Robert Hutchinson Rose was united in marriage, September 5, 1877, at Smethport, Pennsylvania, with Laena Darling Hamlin, a daughter of the Hon. Henry Hamlin, whose sketch precedes this in the work, and of Hannah L. (McCoy) Hamlin, his wife. To Mr. and Mrs. Rose two children have been born as follows:

1. Robert Craig, who died September 1, 1916; he attended St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and later the school of the same name at Garden City, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903. Immediately upon completing his studies in this institution, he entered business life and was president of the Akron Plaster Board Company at the time when his untimely death brought to an abrupt end a career so promising.

2. Marion, who died August 17, 1897.



Lane



THE memory of a worthy ancestry and the ties of kindred bring us to the ancient town of Hampton, New Hampshire, where many years ago lived and died the men and women whose virtues we are herewith commemorating. Where rest the mortal remains of a number of the heroic and eminent pioneers of civilization are the graves of the Lane sires and their households. We are glad to be able to contribute to their sterling worth, thus perpetuating the names of the great and good, who were the crown and glory of old Hampton's Colonial days, and who should still be her pride and boast. Not among the Pilgrims of 1620, famed in story and song, nor among their immediate followers in the growing colony of New Plymouth, but among the sturdy Puritans who came a few years later and formed the colony of Massachusetts Bay, do we trace the Lane ancestry, whose character and integrity deserve a grateful commemoration.

Among the early settlers of New England in the seventeenth century there were at least a dozen or more of the name of Lane. In 1656 the name was common in England, Scotland and in Wales. There are various theories of origin, one, that the name originally designated a clan of wool-growers among the French, *laine* meaning wool. It is recorded in history that one of the illustrious ancestors said: "Poverty is a good thing to begin the world with, and if rightly improved we can learn something useful from it that we would never learn if born rich." It is far from safe, in the case of so common a name, to assume that all Lanes are of the same family, or that because one Lane, whose name was inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey, came over with William the Conqueror, any of the American Lanes wind their way back in continuance to that one, still represented among the gentry of England. The Lanes were a godly and religious people, and many of them persons of note and figure, being dignified with the title of Mr., which but a few in those days wore. Thus from his ancestors, who were of the best Puritan type, the late Ebenezer Warren Lane inherited a rare combination of qualities that formed a noble manhood.

The personality of Mr. Lane was one that will not be quickly forgotten by the great host

of those who called him friend. He was one of those men who combined gentleness and firmness, yielding easily where his sense of right and justice was not concerned, but inflexible enough where his conscience had rendered its decision. He was honest and sincere in all business transactions, always conducting his affairs along the strictest lines of commercial integrity. His own labors constituted the secure foundation upon which he constructed his success in life, making him one of the substantial men of Hampton, New Hampshire, his native town. Mr. Lane was known in the highest circles of Hampton as a man to be trusted, and one with whom it was a satisfaction to transact business. There are many whose quiet perseverance in a particular pursuit, while it may not excite notice from the great masses as the years pass by, results in elevating them to positions enviable in the eyes of their fellow men, and which is as lasting as well merited. In this class may be placed Ebenezer Warren Lane, who gained a success in life that is not measured by financial prosperity alone, but is gauged by the kindly and congenial associations that go toward satisfying man's nature.

The death of Mr. Lane, which occurred in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1912, was a loss to that region and to the community in general. He was classed among the representative men of Hampton, and deservedly held the title of an honored citizen. He was a member of a family that had lived for many years in the State that was associated closely with its life. He was a man of very broad sympathies, to whom the misfortunes of others made a strong appeal. His sterling good qualities were very generally recognized; his honor, candor and the democratic attitude that he held toward all men, won for him a most enviable reputation and the admiration and affection of a host of friends.

EBENEZER WARREN LANE was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, and was the son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Emery) Lane. He received his education in the district schools of the place of his birth. Upon attaining a suitable age, he desired to become independent, and it was only a short time thereafter before he saw his way clear to realize his ambition. He became a milk producer, and was successful, owing to the fact that he possessed marvellous skill as a farmer. He was a man of considerable business foresight, and he at once realized the great opportunity that lay ahead of those who entered this line of endeavor early enough to derive the advantage of its enormous development. Accordingly, he enlarged his establishment, and became well known as a man of business ability, thrift and industry. The success won by Mr. Lane was, in the last analysis, the result of hard work and a persistent attention to detail, and also to a faculty which he had in making friends. This resulted in his gaining a large number of customers, the good will of whom he retained by the superior quality of his products.

In his religious belief, Mr. Lane was affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church of

Hampton, which he liberally supported. He was very public-spirited, but took no active part in political life, contenting himself with the discharge of his duties as a citizen, and the influence that he could exert through his personal association with others. He would have made an admirable candidate for public office, and many offers were laid before him, but he always refused to accept them. He seemed to find his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse and associations of his own household. He was not a member of any club nor similar organization, but devoted his time to his business and to his home. His success in life was deserved, and the uniform happiness of his family relations and his life in general were the merited result of his own strong and fine personality.

It was not, however, only in the department of business that Ebenezer Warren Lane made his influence felt. The welfare of his native town, where he began his career so humbly and where he had become so influential a figure, was very dear to him, and he was never a laggard when it was a question of doing anything for the general advancement. He was of a very philanthropic nature, and was never known to turn a deaf ear to those who came to him for aid. He gave, not from his purse alone, but from the heart, so that the recipient was never made to feel the bitterness of his position, but felt a lifelong friend. It was thus that he became a pattern of charity, generosity and affection to all who were thrown in contact with him. Various and extensive as were his interests, Mr. Lane never allowed, like so many successful men, his pursuits to warp his generous feelings, or to shake his charity and faith in life and the goodness of his fellow men.

Mr. Lane was united in marriage, March 9, 1910, with Frances Davenport Totman, born in Bath, Maine, daughter of Lewis and Ann Maria (Eaton) Totman. Lewis Totman was born in Bowdoin, Maine, in 1810, and died in 1893. He was a ship carpenter. His wife, Ann Maria (Eaton) Totman, was a daughter of Enoch Eaton, of Bowdoin.

Eaton Arms—Or, a fret azure.

Crest—An eagle's head erased sable, in the beak a sprig vert.

Motto—*Vincit omnia veritas.* (Truth conquers all things.)

There were persons of distinction among the English families of the surname Eaton, and among the New England descendants of that ancient house in every generation from the time of the immigrant ancestor there have been men of distinction and high character, equal perhaps to that of their European forbears. John Eaton came of the old English family of that name, and while there is room for the belief that his ancestors were of the same kin with those of Sir Peter, Baronet, the fact is not easily established.

Mrs. Lane attended the public schools of Bath and the Bath High School, from which she graduated, and shortly afterward accepted a position as teacher in the public schools of Bath, serving in that capacity until 1899, then removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and shortly

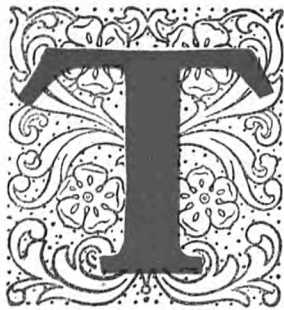


afterward became the wife of Mr. Lane, as aforementioned. She also studied elocution under the preceptorship of Professor Brock, in Bath, in which profession she became highly proficient, and she has appeared several times as an elocutionist in entertainments for charitable purposes. She also pursued a course of study in painting under two of the foremost women artists of New England, and her specimens of landscape and flower paintings have been admired and praised by lovers of that art. She is also a musician of ability, exceedingly expert on the piano and banjo, having devoted considerable time to the study of these instruments, and she is also a linguist of note, having studied the French, Italian and Spanish languages, speaking fluently in all three. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Lane resides in Hyde Park, Massachusetts. She still holds membership in the Congregational church in Bath, Maine.

By diligent application of his powers to industrial pursuits, the late Ebenezer Warren Lane advanced steadily until he became one of the representative men of Hampton. After working hours he was always to be found at his home, and it was there that he was at his best. Mr. Lane was never high-minded in his methods nor unjust in his treatment of others. The rights of others he considered as sacred, even more so than his own, and in all his dealings with his fellow men he was first and last a gentleman in the best sense of that splendid term.



Rives



THE Rives family has for two centuries been conspicuous in the State of Virginia, as well as in other parts of the country, and has given many useful and distinguished men to the public service.

I.

THE HON. WILLIAM CABELL RIVES, grandfather of George Lockhart Rives, born 1793, was educated at Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary colleges, and afterward studied law under Thomas Jefferson. In 1814 he was aide-de-camp on the staff of General A. H. Cocke, of Virginia. He had a long and interesting public career, and was one of the famous men of his time in that State. He was a member of the House of Delegates, 1817-19, and again 1822-23; presidential elector, 1821; member of National House of Representatives, 1823-29; United States Senator from Virginia, 1832-45; United States Minister to France, 1829-32, and again 1849-53. The mother of William Cabell Rives was descended from Dr. William Cabell, a surgeon in the British Navy, who came to Virginia and settled in 1725.

The grandmother of George Lockhart Rives, whom his grandfather married in 1819, was Judith Page Walker, who was born 1802, and died 1882. She was the daughter of Hon. Francis Walker, of Albemarle county, Virginia, who was a member of the National House of Representatives in 1793. His mother was Jane Byrd Nelson, a daughter of Colonel Hugh Nelson, of Yorktown, Virginia, and his wife, Judith (Page) Nelson. Hugh Nelson was a son of William Nelson. Judith Page was a daughter of John Page and Jane (Byrd) Page, whose father was Colonel William Byrd, of Westover. Children of William Cabell Rives:

1. *Francis Robert*, mentioned below.
2. William Cabell, Jr., born 1825, died 1890; married Grover Winthrop Sears, of Boston, and their sons were William C. Rives and Arthur L. Rives, of New York.
3. Alfred L., who was a distinguished civil engineer in Virginia, and the father of Amélie Louise Rives, the authoress.

II.

FRANCIS ROBERT RIVES, father of George Lockhart Rives, and eldest son of the Hon. William Cabell Rives, was born in 1822. He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1841, and was secretary of the United States Legation in London, 1842-45. He afterward removed to New York City, where he practised law and was prominent in the professional and social life. He was first president of the Southern Society, and a member of many leading clubs. In 1845 he married Matilda Antonia Barclay, a daughter of George Barclay, of the celebrated New York family of that name.

On his mother's side George L. Rives was descended in the seventeenth generation from King James, of Scotland, through his daughter, the Princess Jane Stuart, and her second husband, James Douglas, Earl of Morton. The pedigree includes the Lords Livingstone and the Earls of Eglinton down to Alexander, the ninth Earl of Eglinton, whose daughter, Lady Euphemia Montgomery, married George Lockhart, son of Sir George Lockhart. Their grandson, General Sir James Lockhart-Wishart, married Annabella Crawford, of Glasgow, and his granddaughter, Louise Ann Matilda Aufrere, became the wife of George Barclay (1790-1869) and the mother of Matilda Antonia Barclay, who married Francis R. Rives.

III.

In the death of George Lockhart Rives, who passed away August 18, 1917, New York lost one of her finest type of citizens. Among the men who for many years were prominent in civic affairs and who in various capacities labored for the advance of the public good, none gave more conscientious and faithful service than he. A close student of civic questions, he always maintained a deep interest in municipal problems.

Considered from the professional standpoint, Mr. Rives represented the sterling traditions of learning and integrity which have given so high a prestige to the New York bar. Endowed with a fine mind, his intellectual gifts were not only rich, but varied, and his attainments of learning were exceptionally broad. As a lawyer he possessed solid acquirements, both theoretical and practical. He was a noteworthy example of the modern type of lawyer whose legal attainments lead to broad and useful activities in the world of finance and business, as well as in civic life and public affairs. Mr. Rives rose to an eminent place at the bar, not only in the full sense which attaches to that phrase in its usually accepted meaning, but in an exceptionally wide significance. Any complete characterization of

Mr. Rives would require a careful analysis of an intellect of remarkable power, liberalized with rare attainments not only in the law, but as well along the lines of general culture. Mr. Rives had a comprehensiveness of experience and completeness of success not easily paralleled in the lives of noted lawyers.

As First Assistant Secretary of State in President Cleveland's cabinet, and as chairman of the rapid transit and charter revision commissions, and as chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia University, and as a lawyer and publicist, Mr. Rives displayed abilities of a high order. Prominently mentioned for mayor of New York, as well as for president of Columbia University to succeed Seth Low, there was no place or station requiring the highest order of intellectual and moral qualities in the gift of the people to which he might not have properly and modestly aspired. With all these natural endowments and acquired mental riches, he possessed that without which they are dangerous to the possessor, integrity—integrity of purpose, of character, and of mind. He never paltered with the truth, and despised all indirection and subterfuge. Viewed in all its aspects, the life of Mr. Rives reveals a many-sided man. That he rose to a position of eminence in a learned profession and made himself one of the best known men in the city, is sufficient characterization of the qualities that entered into his make-up, and the high estimation in which he was held had its source in a just appreciation of Mr. Rives' superior ability, fine character and actual merit.

George Lockhart Rives, eldest son of Francis Robert and Matilda Antonia (Barclay) Rives, was born May 1, 1849, in New York City. He graduated from Columbia College with the degree of B. A., in 1868, M. A., in 1872; Trinity College, Cambridge, with the degree of B. A., in 1872, and M. A., in 1884; and Columbia Law School with the degree of LL.B., in 1873. He entered upon the practice of law in New York City directly following his admission to the bar, and in 1876 formed a partnership with Stephen H. Olin, in the firm of Olin & Rives, with offices at No. 32 Nassau street, where Mr. Rives had his office until his death. For two generations Mr. Rives had been active in the political, educational and financial life of New York City. Although a lawyer by profession, he engaged in widely diversified activities. He was Assistant Secretary of State under President Cleveland's second administration, 1887-89; chairman of the rapid transit commission; corporation counsel of the City of New York, 1902-03; chairman of the charter revision commission by appointment of Governor Theodore Roosevelt; chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia University, 1903-17; and for many years a member and president in 1914 of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library. Mr. Rives was officially identified with many industrial and banking enterprises; Director of the Bank of New York, United States Trust Company, Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company, Lawyers' Mortgage Company, Mortgage Bond Company, and in 1907 was one of the receivers for the Knickerbocker Trust

Company. He was prominently mentioned as a successor to Seth Low as president of Columbia University, and several times was urged to become a candidate for mayor, but steadfastly declined to enter politics. He was president of the board of governors of New York Hospital, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a director of the Metropolitan Opera House for many years, and a member of the executive committee of the New York Bar Association. In the field of authorship, Mr. Rives published a history of the relations between Mexico and the United States preceding the Mexican War, in two volumes, entitled "The United States and Mexico, 1821-48." In Newport, Mr. Rives was prominently identified with the civic and social life, being vice-president of the Newport Improvement Association, a director of the Newport Historical Society, and was identified with other important activities. He was a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, and the Century, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, University, Down Town, Columbia University, New York Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Newport, Tuxedo, Fencers, Players, and other clubs.

On May 21, 1873, Mr. Rives married (first) Elizabeth Caroline Morris Kean, a daughter of Colonel John Kean, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, deceased March 29, 1887. Child: George Barclay, who resides at Cobham, Virginia.

On March 20, 1889, Mr. Rives married (second) Sara Swan Whiting. Children:

1. Francis Bayard, married, April 30, 1917, Helen Leigh Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Hunt.
2. Mildred Sara, married, April 11, 1917, Frederick Maynard Godwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin.



Ely



HERE is always something impressive in tracing through a long line of descent the perseverance of strong and able traits of character, showing themselves perennial, ever recurrent in each generation, without a missing link in the chain, and giving the most indisputable evidence of the power of a strong and healthy stock to project its virtues across the lapse of years and awaken in distant times and amidst the most diverse circumstances the spirit that in by-gone years had animated the blood. Such is conspicuously the case with the distinguished Ely family of New England and New York, which, since the early Colonial period, when its progenitor severed his connections with the land of his birth and came to dwell in the free wilderness of the "New World," has exhibited uninterruptedly those sterling qualities that have for so long been associated with the highest type of American manhood.

The name of Ely is indeed one of the oldest in the annals of this country and may claim a very honorable antiquity in the mother country, dating back to a period long preceding that of the discovery of the New World. Its origin is in all probability a local one and the evidence is in favor of its having been derived, as in the case of so many ancient names, from the name of a place, in this instance that of the old English city of Ely, the capital of the Fen district. We find the name there as early as 1227, when there is recorded one Nicholas de Ely, bailiff of Norwich.

Arms—Argent a fess engrailed between six fleurs-de-lis gules.

Crest—A cubit arm erect vested azure, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper a fleur-de-lis gules.

The name has stood in the past, and still today stands, for a family in the annals of New England, and it stands for a family the members of which have maintained throughout the entire period of its history a standard of distinguished service to their respective communities that may well be envied by all. The family, which is a very numerous one today, with branches that extend far beyond the boundaries of New England, traces its descent



from one Richard Ely, from Plymouth, Devonshire, England, who flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century and lived to take part in the great wave of adventure and enterprise which swept over the country and which was responsible for the colonization of what afterward became the United States.

I.

RICHARD ELY, of Plymouth, Devonshire, England, already referred to above, and who founded the distinguished family of that name in America, came to this country some time between the year 1660 and 1663. He was accompanied by his son, Richard Ely, upon his voyage hither, and upon reaching this country took a prominent part in the affairs of the youthful settlements. He resided for a time at Boston, and from there made his way to Lyme, Connecticut, penetrating thus into the very heart of the wilderness, which held out such inducements, both of wealth and adventure, to the white settlers here. In the case of Richard Ely, it was largely his interest in certain landed estates near the mouth of the Connecticut river that induced him to move to Lyme, estates which he became interested in in a large degree through his alliance with his wife's family. Richard Ely was twice married, the first time to Joane (probably Phipps), who was a sister of Constantine John Phipps (Baron Mulgrau), the great navigator. This marriage occurred before his emigration from England, in which he was accompanied by his wife, who died in the New World. He was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Cullick, widow of Captain John Cullick, one of the most prominent of the settlers of Boston and who later became secretary of the Colony of Connecticut and one of the best known men there. It was through this connection that Richard Ely became interested in the estates at the mouth of the Connecticut river. He owned a very large tract of land here, which he continually developed and added to, and the same may be said of his sons who inherited it. His children were as follows:

William, who was baptized October, 1647, and who died in 1717; married, May 12, 1681, Elizabeth Smith.

Judith, baptized September 6, 1652, and died June 21, 1655.

Richard, mentioned at length below.

Daniel, baptized January 7, 1659, and died March 8, 1659.

II.

RICHARD (2) ELY, third child and second son of Richard (1) Ely, was born in the year 1656 in all probability at Plymouth, Devonshire, England, where we find the record of his baptism on June 19, 1657. As already stated, he accompanied his father to the New

England colonies, when that gentleman sailed thither some time between 1660 and 1663. Like his father, also, he took up his residence at Lyme, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Mary Marvin, who was born in 1666, the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Reinold and Sarah (Clark) Marvin. Both Lieutenant Marvin and his son, Deacon Marvin, enjoyed the reputation of being decidedly eccentric, and there is a very amusing story told of the younger man, who, when he had decided to marry a certain lady, rode up to the door of her house and informed her that God willed him to marry her. "Well then," replied the chosen one, "God's will be done." To Richard Ely and his wife the following children were born:

Samuel, born October 21, 1686, and married Jane Lord, who was born in 1678.

Mary, born November 29, 1689, and became the wife of — Niles.

Sarah, born June 13, 1695, and became the wife of General Jonathan Gillet, of Colchester.

Richard, mentioned at length below.

III.

RICHARD (3) ELY, youngest child of Richard (2) and Mary (Marvin) Ely, was born October 27, 1697, at Lyme, Connecticut, and died February 24, 1777. He was a man of great piety and was universally known as Deacon Ely, although there is no record to the effect that he occupied any such office in the church. It is more likely that owing to the piety of his life he was so called to distinguish him from his elder cousin, Captain Richard Ely, a man about ten years older than himself, who occupied an extremely prominent position in the colony. Deacon Richard Ely was twice married, his first wife having been Elizabeth Peck, by whom he had four children, as follows:

Elizabeth, born October 11, 1724, died February 12, 1802, and married Colonel Samuel Sheldon, who was captured by the British at the battle of Long Island, and died a prisoner of war in New York, October 11, 1776.

Esther, born March 22, 1726, and died December 2, 1736.

Ezra, born January 22, 1728, died in the year 1793; married (first) Sarah Starling and (second) Anna Starling.

Mary, born October 21, 1729, died in infancy.

Deacon Richard Ely married (second) Phebe Hubbard, by whom he had nine children, as follows:

Richard, mentioned at length below.

Seth, born December 11, 1734, died January 3, 1821; married Lydia Reynolds, of Norwich.

Elihu, born November 10, 1736, died in infancy.

Elihu (2), born November 15, 1737, died June 25, 1815; married, May 30, 1771, Anna Ely, a daughter of John Ely.

Josiah, born July 20, 1739, died April 26, 1826; married Phebe Denison, of Lyme.
 Robert, born June 26, 1741, died December 5, 1828; married Jerusha Lay, of Saybrook.
 Phebe, born May 26, 1743, became the wife of James D. Colt, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts.
 Hepzibah, born June 6, 1745, died in 1815; married, May 13, 1771, John Pratt, of Colchester.
 David, born June 7, 1749, died in 1816; became a clergyman; married, in 1777, Hepzibah Mills, of Huntington.

IV.

REV. RICHARD (4) ELY, son of Deacon Richard (3) and Phebe (Hubbard) Ely, was born September 30, 1733, and dedicated his life to the ministry. He graduated from Yale College in 1754 and his diploma is still preserved by members of his family. He was in charge, at various times, of the churches at North Bristol, Connecticut, and Saybrook, though it is with the latter place that he was longer and more prominently associated. The Rev. Richard Ely married, November 23, 1757, Jerusha Sheldon, a daughter of Benjamin S. and Mary (Strong) Sheldon. Mrs. Ely was born February 28, 1737, and died November 26, 1797. They were the parents of the following children:

Clarinda, born March 23, 1759, died July 28, 1847; married, December 22, 1779, Dr. Samuel Darling, of New Haven, Connecticut.

Phebe, born November 20, 1760; married the Rev. Ozias Eells, of Barkhamsted, Connecticut. Sheldon, born June 8, 1762, and died July 8, 1767.

Jerusha, born February 13, 1764, died October 22, 1805; married, October 10, 1790, Dr. Abel Catlin, of Litchfield, Connecticut.

Richard, mentioned at length below.

William, born January 10, 1767; graduated from Yale with the class of 1787; married, July 4, 1811, Clarissa May Davis, of Hartford, Connecticut, and died February 21, 1847.

Hepzibah, born February 26, 1769, and died in the year 1820.

Huldah, born July 26, 1772; married (first) November 4, 1792, Uriah Hayden, who died October 9, 1801; married (second) September 9, 1802, the Rev. Aaron Hobe, of Saybrook, Connecticut.

The Rev. Richard Ely died August 23, 1814, at the age of eighty years, ten months, and seven days.

V.

DR. RICHARD (5) ELY, son of the Rev. Richard (4) and Jerusha (Sheldon) Ely, was born June 28, 1765. He studied under his father, who prepared him for college and he entered Yale, graduating from the same with the class of 1785. He took up medicine as a profession and became well known in the community, practising for a number of years at Saybrook. He married, shortly after his graduation from Yale, Eunice Bliss, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. Wilbraham at that time was a portion of Springfield, Massa-

chusetts, from which it was not set off and incorporated as an individual town until 1793. Dr. Ely died in 1816. He and his wife were the parents of the following children:

William, born June 27, 1792, died November 2, 1858; married, May 5, 1820, Harriett Whiting, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Eliza Maria, born May 8, 1794, and became the wife of Elihu Ely, a practising physician of Binghamton, New York.

Richard, mentioned at length below.

Clarissa Eunice, born May 1, 1801, died April 4, 1890.

Catherine Bliss, born July 24, 1803, died February 26, 1889; married, May 27, 1839, Charles McKinney, of Binghamton, New York.

VI.

RICHARD (6) ELY, son of Dr. Richard (5) and Eunice (Bliss) Ely, was born August 6, 1798, at Essex, Connecticut. He was a prominent man in the community and held a number of important local offices. All his life he followed the occupation of farming, and enjoyed the high respect and warm affection of his fellow townsmen generally. He married, September 12, 1829, Mary Caroline Buck, of Rome, New York, a daughter of William and Mary Higley (Mills) Buck, and a native of that city, where she was born May 5, 1799. Richard Ely and his wife were the parents of the following children:

William Buck, born July 29, 1830, died September 6, 1835.

Mary Elizabeth, born September 16, 1832, died September 6, 1835.

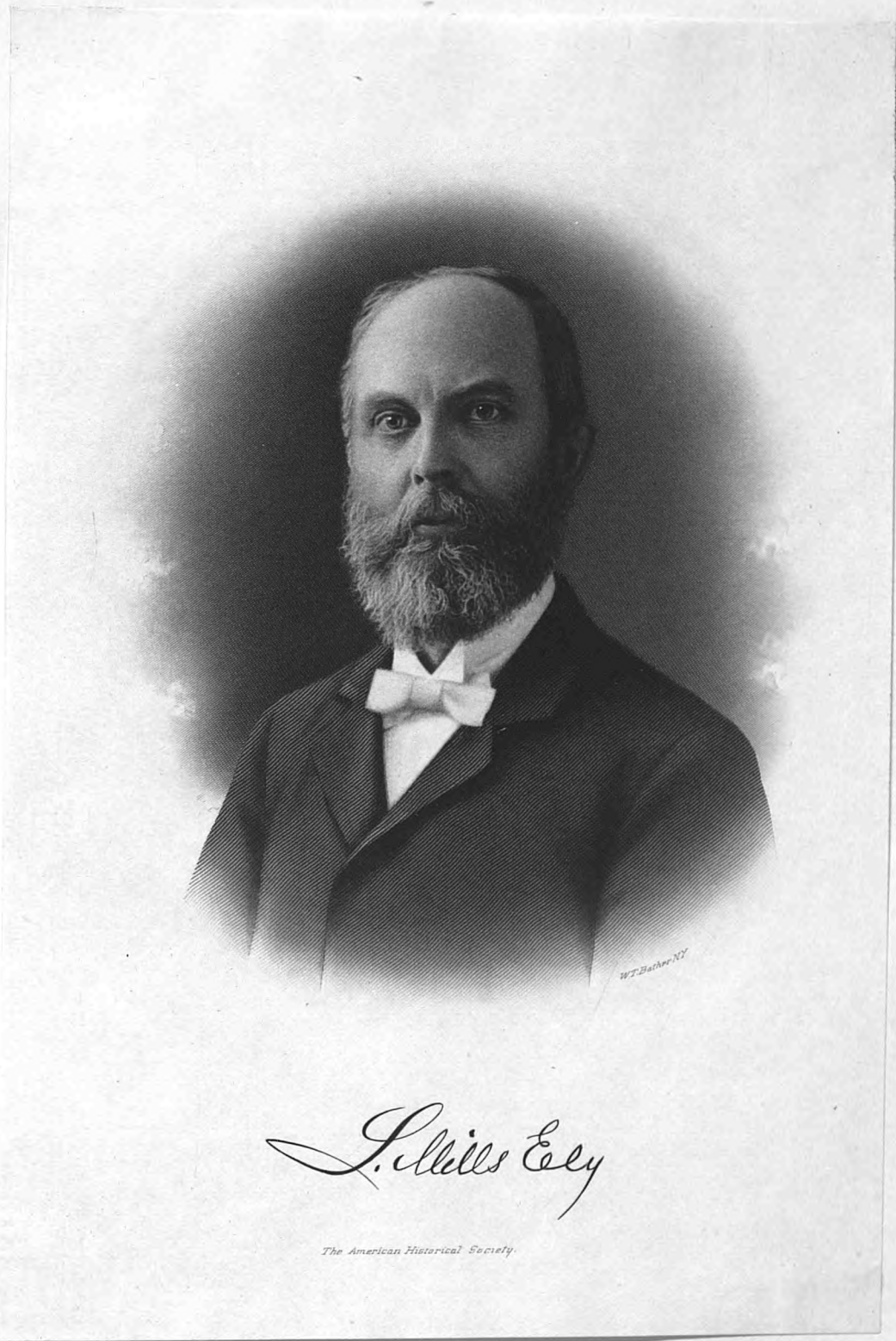
Richard William, born February 20, 1836.

Samuel Mills, with whose career we are particularly concerned.

Mary Catherine, born June 21, 1842, now living in Chester, Connecticut.

VII.

SAMUEL MILLS ELY, fourth child of Richard (6) and Mary Caroline (Buck) Ely, was born October 24, 1837, at the old Ely homestead at Chester, Connecticut. It was in his native town that he passed the years of his childhood and it was there that he gained the elementary portion of his education at a local private school. He later attended the Grammar School at Deep River, Connecticut. But although he was of Connecticut birth and his early years were spent in that State, the long and useful active life of Mr. Ely was identified with Binghamton, New York. It was there that he moved when but fifteen years of age, having gone there to take a humble clerical position in the concern of his uncle, the Hon. Charles McKinney. Here he remained for a number of years, but in 1865 he formed a partnership with S. and E. P. McKinney. The three men conducted a grocery business at Binghamton for about eight years, meeting in the meantime with marked success. In



J. Mills Eely

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1873, however, Mr. Ely withdrew from this connection and established a wholesale grocery and importing house under the name of S. Mills Ely & Company and at once set about building up a successful enterprise. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Edward F. Leighton that continued unbroken for thirty-two years and only terminated with the latter's death in 1908. The business conducted by these men prospered highly and they enjoyed the enviable reputation for absolute square dealing and the highest of commercial ethics. Of this large business Mr. Ely remained the head and still held the office of president at the time of his death, which occurred on May 5, 1909. In addition to this business Mr. Ely, in association with Roswel J. Bump and Mr. Leighton, organized the industrial concern known as the Binghamton Chair Company, one of the most successful manufacturing corporations in the city.

But it was not alone in the business world that Mr. Ely played a prominent part in the community's life. He was indeed one of the most conspicuous figures in the general affairs of the community and there were very few important movements undertaken there in which he was not a leader. He was particularly active in charitable and philanthropic work of all kinds and was one of the greatest benefactors of the city. He was keenly interested in all educational matters and for a number of years gave his services on the Board of Education at Binghamton. As a child he had attended the Congregational church at Chester, Connecticut, but upon coming to Binghamton associated himself with the First Presbyterian Church of that city and was extremely active in advancing its interests, and held offices therein up to the time of his death. He bestirred himself with great energy to accomplish what he believed would result in the moral uplift of his fellow citizens, turning his attention to all sides of the problem of advancing the common weal. If there was one matter, however, in which he was more interested than another, it was the fresh air movement, to which he gave with great liberality, both of his time and fortune. He was also extremely generous to the Presbyterian church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Humane Society, as well as to many organizations of minor importance. His beautiful summer home, which was situated on Mount Prospect, Binghamton, he gave, some time prior to his death, to the city to be used as a park, and it was one of his ambitions to see the complete development of a park system which should be worthy of his hope for the city's future. But while he did not live to see the realization of this dream, his public spirit will without doubt prove an inspiration to those who follow him and who are possessed of the same altruistic desires as himself. Another one of Mr. Ely's important philanthropies was the presentation to the town of Chester, Connecticut, of a library building, as a memorial to his father and mother, who had lived and died there. Nothing could bear more forcible witness to the wise liberality of Mr. Ely than did his last will and testament in which he remembered nearly every public

charity in the city, and left to the First Presbyterian Church trust funds for the carrying on of two benevolent enterprises, the care of the poor of Binghamton and Home Missionary work among the foreign-born element of the city. The following institutions were also remembered generously in Mr. Ely's will. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Susquehanna Valley Home, the Binghamton City Hospital, the Broome County Humane Society, the Home for Aged Women, all of Binghamton, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and the Auburn Theological Seminary. Not the least praiseworthy feature of Mr. Ely's will was the generosity with which he remembered his employees; his recommendation that they take the value of their bequests in stock of the business which he had developed was a policy which deserves recognition. To weld his employees thus into one commercial whole well demonstrates his practical foresight.

Samuel Mills Ely was united in marriage on October 10, 1867, at Binghamton, New York, with Mary Hart Hawley, of that city, a daughter of Elias and Adeline (Hawley) Hawley. To Mr. and Mrs. Ely two children were born:

Richard Hawley, born July 29, 1868, died October 8, 1869.

Clara May, born December 19, 1876, and now resides at Binghamton. She was appointed in Mr. Ely's will one of the executors of his estate, together with John R. Clements, general manager of the S. Mills Ely Company.

There are many reasons why life today should have as little of the element of poetry in it as is ever to be found, and the chief of these reasons is that men have turned their attention to other things and become preoccupied with an entirely different aspect of existence. It is no longer so much the beauty of things that men seek to extract from them as it is their power of advancing certain material prosperity that serves pretty much as the standard of happiness for this age. This is not by any means an adverse criticism of the present time, since there is an ample reason why this should be so in the vast material problems that have of necessity claimed our attention and left us small opportunity for anything else. But whether consciously sought or otherwise, this element of poetry is never entirely missing although it may not be apparent to the contemporary eye. Thus, to the eye of the gallant of Queen Anne's day, the boots, the flowered waistcoats, the exaggerated stove-pipe hats seemed, no doubt, commonplace enough, where we discover the picturesque, and by the same token, our own unpromising garb may charm the eyes of future times. But this poetry of the commonplace, is far more vivid in another characteristic growth of this age than in the clothing, so vivid indeed that it is quite apparent even to us, if we will but pause to seek it for a moment. This is the huge development that has grown up as the visible accompaniment of our great industries, that is, the mills and factories in which they



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are carried on, and whose beauty should be obvious to all. It is the way of life to forever disregard our conventions and none does she more ruthlessly do violence to than the canons of beauty we have fixed for the governance of our art. By none of these canons, indeed, are our mills adjudged beautiful, and, accustomed as we are to think in terms of these, it may perhaps be somewhat startling at first to be told that they have a new type of beauty unknown before. Yet such indubitably is the case, as any one may convince himself who will make the trial. Huge and gaunt, they stand up filled with a certain wild and even terrible poetry, the inevitable reflection of the great plans of the brilliant men who have been responsible for the industrial activities of the country. And, after all, these men were unconscious poets in their own way, and the faculty of constructive imagination which was theirs and which they employed in the working out of their schemes is the same as that of the workers in every province of art. Many of them, indeed, were not unconscious of the beauty in their plans, for, although the times were not such as to put a premium upon culture, nevertheless, there were many who rose superior to their times and environment and could see their achievement from the point of view of the artist. Such, as a good example, was Samuel Mills Ely, whose death at Binghamton, New York, removed from that part of the State one of the most prominent and public-spirited of its citizens.

HAWLEY

Arms—Vert a saltire engrailed argent.

Crest—A dexter arm in armour proper, garnished or, holding in the hand a spear or bend sinister pointing downwards proper.

Escutcheon—Surmounted by a baron's crown.

Motto—*Suivez-Moi.*

The Hawley family, of which Mrs. Ely was a member, is a very old and distinguished one, both in this country and in England. It appears to have been seated in Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Derbyshire, and in the latter place we find one Robert de Hawley and several other names of his descendants prior to the colonization of New England. It was from Derbyshire that Joseph Hawley, the founder of the American family, came. He was born there in 1603 in the village of Parwich, and was evidently a man of consequence there as his will refers to lands and buildings owned by him in that place. He came to the New England colonies in 1639 or 1640 and was one of the first settlers at Stratford, Connecticut. He was married before leaving England to a lady of whose name we only know the first part—Katherine. His first wife died without issue, and he married (second),

after coming to America, Katherine Birdsey, who died in 1692. Their children were as follows:

Samuel, mentioned at length below.
 Joseph, Jr., born 1649, died 1691.
 Elizabeth, born 1651, died 1676.
 Ebenezer, born 1654, died 1681.
 Hannah, born 1657.
 Ephraim, born 1659, died 1690.
 John, born 1661, died 1729.
 Mary, born 1663, died 1731.

II. SAMUEL HAWLEY, son of Joseph and Katherine (Birdsey) Hawley, was born in 1647, and died in 1734. He was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Thompson, a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Wills) Thompson, of Farmington, Connecticut, to whom he was united in the year 1673. His second wife was Patience Hubbell, the widow of Lieutenant John Hubbell, of Old Mill, Connecticut, now a part of the City of Bridgeport. Samuel Hawley came to Stratford, Connecticut, with his parents and resided in that place all his long life, save for a short time spent at Derby, Connecticut. He was a farmer and large landowner, being one of the original thirty-six proprietors of Newtown, Connecticut. He possessed at one time as much as two thousand acres in various parts of the community. He was also very prominent in public affairs and was elected to represent Stratford in the General Assembly no less than fifty-seven times. Samuel Hawley's children by his first wife were as follows:

Samuel, Jr., born in 1674, died in 1754.
Joseph, mentioned at length below.
 Thomas, born in 1678, died in 1722.
 Matthew, born in 1680, died in 1693.
 Ebenezer, born in 1682.
 Jehiel, born in 1685, died in 1727.
 Elizabeth, born in 1687, died in 1765.

His children by his second wife were as follows:

Ephraim, born in 1692, died in 1771.
 Catherine, born in 1693, died in 1696.
 Stephen, born in 1695, died in 1790.
 Benjamin, born in 1696, died in 1765.
 Mary, born in 1699.
 Nathaniel, born in 1701, died in 1754.

III. CAPTAIN JOSEPH HAWLEY, son of Samuel Hawley, was born at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1675. He removed to Farmington where he resided until his death. He was a large landowner and a prominent man both politically and in the military organization



STANTON

of the community. He became ensign in the local military force in May, 1716; lieutenant in May, 1717, and captain in 1723. He represented Farmington in the General Assembly for many years. He married, at Stratford, in 1697, Elizabeth Wilcoxson.

IV. EBENEZER HAWLEY, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Wilcoxson) Hawley, of Farmington, was born at that place and resided there during his entire life. He was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Hart, of Wallingford, Connecticut, a daughter of Hawkins Hart, of that place, and a member of a very old and distinguished family. Mary (Hart) Hawley died when but thirty-seven years of age, and he married (second) Keziah Smith, a daughter of Deacon James Smith.

V. AMOS HAWLEY, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Hart) Hawley, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, in the year 1755. In the year 1793 he removed to Moreau, Saratoga county, New York State, where he purchased a fine farm on the bank of the Hudson river, two miles below Fort Edward. He was very prominent in the community and a notable churchman. He married Achsah Strong, a daughter of Elisha and Sarah (Lewis) Strong.

VI. ELIAS HAWLEY, son of Amos and Achsah (Strong) Hawley, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, May 13, 1789. He removed with his parents to Moreau, New York, when only four years of age, and resided at Glens Falls until 1883. In that year he moved to Binghamton, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, with the exception of the six years between 1850 and 1856, when he resided at Baltimore, Maryland. He was a well known anti-slavery man, and the reason for his return to the North was chiefly that he was at odds with his neighbors in the Southern city most of the time of his residence there. Like his father, he was a staunch churchman and attended the Presbyterian church at Binghamton, being an elder thereof. He married (first), August 13, 1818, Catharine Berry, born January 23, 1796, died August 18, 1826. He married (second), January 22, 1830, Adeline Hawley, born November 19, 1804, died March 23, 1886. She was a daughter of Major Martin and Sarah (Stanton) Hawley, who were married January 3, 1803. Major Hawley was born January 24, 1776. His wife was a daughter of Daniel and Vashti (Dickinson) Stanton. The Stanton arms are those described in Burke's General Armory.

Arms—Argent, two chevronels sable, in dexter chief a martlet of the second.

Crest—An ermine gules.

Mr. Hawley died in Binghamton, March 13, 1871. Children of first wife:

Ravaud Kearney, born January 15, 1821, died in June, 1898; he married (first) January 15, 1846, Mary Talmadge, born August 15, 1820, died June 29, 1861, daughter of A. J. Talmadge. Their daughter, Kate Berry, born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 18, 1851, married (first), June 13, 1871, James B. Platt, and (second), February 20, 1879, George F. Cochran; now living in Baltimore, Maryland. Ravaud Kearney Hawley married (second), April 23, 1863, Virginia F. Knight, born

May 2, 1843, daughter of Theodore B. Knight, and they were the parents of two children: Alice M., born October 14, 1866, married, September 30, 1886, Chauncey Francis Truax, now deceased, and their children are: Hawley, Catherine M., Chauncey; now residing in New York City. Mary, born January 23, 1872, married Dean Holden, now deceased, and has one son, Dean; now residing in Cleveland, Ohio.

Children of second wife:

1. Martin, born October 30, 1830, died July 10, 1888; married, November 14, 1860, Mary R. Webb, born October 12, 1838, died in February, 1897, daughter of James Webb.
2. Mary Hart, born September 29, 1832, at Glens Falls, married, October 10, 1867, S. Mills Ely, died December 10, 1908 (see Ely and Hart).
3. Charles, born December 31, 1834, died in July, 1844.

HART

Arms—Gules a fesse between three fleur-de-lis argent.
Crest—A stag's head erased.

Another of the distinguished families from which Mrs. Ely could claim descent was that of Hart, which for many years has held an honorable place in the annals of New England and can claim a still greater antiquity than would be possible in this country. The name, without doubt, belongs to that great group which takes its rise from ancient nicknames, in this case evidently "the Hart," meaning the same as the stag or the roebuck and similar names. We find it, as is the case with so many ancient names, under many varying spellings, such as Hart, Hartt, Harte, Heart, and Hearte. It appears in many different parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and there were at least six immigrants of the name who came to New England before the year 1650.

I. DEACON STEPHEN HART, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family, was born about 1605, at Braintree, County Essex, England. He came to New England about 1632 and was a proprietor of Cambridge in 1633 and admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634. In 1635 he sold his Cambridge property and removed to Hartford with Rev. Mr. Hooker's company, and was one of the original proprietors of that place. His house lot was on the west side of what is now Front street, near Morgan street. It is said that he and others were on a hunting expedition on Talcott mountain and discovered the Farmington river valley, then inhabited by the Tunxis, later Farmington, in 1672. He was deputy to the General Court in 1647 and for fifteen sessions, with one exception, and in 1653 was commissioner for the town of Farmington to aid in impressing men for the army. He was chosen the first deacon of the church there, and was one of the seven pillars of the church. His

house lot was the largest in Farmington, situated on the west side of Main street, opposite the meeting house, and contained fifteen acres. This large lot was granted him as an inducement to erect a mill to be perpetuated and kept running. His will was dated March 16, 1682-83. He died in March, 1682-83. He married (first) ———; (second) Margaret, widow of Arthur Smith; she survived him, and died in 1693. The children were all by the first wife:

Sarah, married, November 20, 1644, Thomas Porter.

Mary, married (first) John Lee and (second) Jedediah Strong.

John, married Sarah —.

Stephen.

Mehitable, married John Cole.

Thomas, mentioned at length below.

II. CAPTAIN THOMAS HART, son of Deacon Stephen Hart, was born in 1644. He inherited a part of the homestead, and was admitted a freeman in May, 1664. He was ensign of the train band in 1678, lieutenant in 1693, captain, 1695, deputy to the General Court fourteen years, and speaker four years. He served as commissioner and as justice for Hartford county several years, and was a member of the Council in 1697. He was one of the most influential men of the colony and often served on important committees. His will was dated 1721. He died August 27, 1726, and was buried with military honors. He married Ruth Hawkins, born October 24, 1649, at Windsor, daughter of Anthony Hawkins. The children of Captain Thomas and Ruth (Hawkins) Hart were as follows:

Mary, who became the wife of Samuel Newell.

Margaret, who became the wife of Asahel Strong.

Hawkins, mentioned at length below.

Thomas, baptized April 4, 1680, married (first) Rebecca Hubbard, of Boston, and (second) Sarah Bull.

Hezekiah, baptized November 23, 1684.

Josiah, born December 6, 1686.

III. HAWKINS HART, son of Captain Thomas and Ruth (Hawkins) Hart, was born in the year 1677, on the old homestead at Farmington. As a young man, however, he removed to Wallingford, Connecticut, where he married Sarah Royce, of that place. They were the parents of a family of children, among whom was Mary Hart, who married Ebenezer Hawley, as recounted above.



Plimpton

Arms—Azure, five fusils in fess or, each charged with an escallop gules.

Crest—A phoenix or, out of flames proper.



It is a well-known fact that the members of the Plimpton family have been leaders in the mercantile world, patriotic on the field of battle, and wise, honest, and efficient public servants. There is a term which has originated in this country which expresses a particular type of man who is probably more commonly found here than anywhere else in the world. This term is that of "self-made man," and it would be very difficult to discover a better example of what is meant by this term than in the person of Horace Plimpton, one of the most successful manufacturers and merchants of Walpole, Massachusetts. He passed away at his residence in that city on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1865, in his fifty-seventh year, leaving a warm place in the hearts of those who had been so fortunate as to rank among his friends. The advancement of self-made men to higher positions of honor and responsibility illustrates not only the opportunities under our republican institutions open to every man of intelligence, perseverance, and integrity, but also that prevailing sentiment in the community which, disregarding a man's birth or material possessions, judges him by his character alone. The career of a successful business man not only directly benefits society, but, when the result of individual effort, it affords an incentive to others for high endeavor and the achievement of like success. For this reason worthy examples justify and merit a place on the historic pages. The career of Horace Plimpton was in the line of these observations.

The family of Plimpton is of English origin, and possesses many distinguished representatives both in England and in America. The surname is derived from the villa of Plumpton, which is situated within the parish of Spoffreth, three miles distant from the town of Knaresborough. Recognized authorities are agreed that the name Plimpton is a variant of the ancient name of Plumpton. Both spellings are of record very early in English history. We find the name of Plumpton used as the designation of a location in the Domesday Book



Slympton

of the year 1086. Careful research indicates that all the families, English and American, bearing the name of Plumpton, Plympton, or Plimpton, are descended from the Plumpton family of Yorkshire. John Plimpton was the immigrant ancestor, and many of his descendants served in the wars of this country, especially in the Civil War.

I.

JOHN PLIMPTON, the founder of the family in America, was born about the year 1620. Who were his immediate antecedents and the exact location of his birthplace have not yet been discovered. His signature, which is still preserved, indicates that he enjoyed better educational opportunities than the average man of his day. Early in life he espoused the faith of the Puritans, thereby estranging himself from his family, who were devout and zealous Catholics. Like many others of his day who sought religious freedom in the New World, John Plimpton left his native land secretly and without money, and apparently indentured himself to pay the expense of his passage by working after his arrival in America. According to the rules, he must have been in this country at least a year when he was admitted to membership in the Dedham church, on the twentieth day of January, 1643. In the following May he was admitted a freeman, and during the same year became a member of what is now known as "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," of Boston. In 1644 John Plimpton was united in marriage with Jane Dammin, who at the age of nine years came to New England in the spring of 1635, with her mother, who was then the wife of her second husband, John Eaton. John Plimpton was industrious and thrifty, and became a landowner soon after his arrival in this country. He was one of those who petitioned the General Court in 1649 to establish what is now the town of Medfield, Massachusetts, and he took up his residence there in 1652. There he continued to prosper, and was known as "Goodman Plimpton." He was among the contributors to the support of Harvard College, and served on many public committees as well as in several town offices, such as surveyor of highways, fence-viewer, and constable. In 1673 he became one of the proprietors of what is now the town of Deerfield, Massachusetts. He had scarcely become settled there when he was appointed sergeant. His house became a garrison, and was surrounded by palisades, and he was active in the defense of the little settlement against the Indians in King Philip's War. He was prominent in all the enterprises of the new community. Sergeant Plimpton was among those taken captive by the Indians from Hatfield and Deerfield, and carried north. He was burned at the stake near Chamblee, in one of the most atrocious massacres recorded in American history. Of him it has been said: "Adventurous,

energetic, chivalrous, and faithful unto death, the records of true Christian heroism contain few worthier names than that of Sergeant John Plimpton."

II.

JOHN (2) PLIMPTON, the son of John and Jane (Dammin) Plimpton, was born June 16, 1650, and died January 13, 1705. He married for his first wife, Elizabeth Fisher, the daughter of John Fisher, the marriage ceremony taking place January 25, 1679. She died May 13, 1694. Tradition says that John Plimpton was a tailor, and followed his trade in Boston. He was one of one hundred and ten volunteers who, under Captain Samuel Moesley, marched with other troops, in defense of Swanzey and Rehoboth, at the beginning of King Philip's War. They were engaged in military service for several months, and John Plimpton also served under Lieutenant Sweate in the spring of 1676. John Plimpton succeeded his father on the homestead in Medfield, Massachusetts, and also operated a grist mill on the Charles River.

III.

JOHN (3) PLIMPTON, the son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Fisher) Plimpton, was born May 17, 1680, and died in 1730. He married, in 1707, Susannah Draper, of Dedham, Massachusetts, who survived him. She was married the second and third time, and died in 1769. He succeeded to the original homestead, and built upon it a new house which was occupied by his descendants for one hundred and fifty years. He became one of the original settlers of New Medfield, now Sturbridge, and was elected first constable and collector of that town.

IV.

JAMES PLIMPTON, the son of John (3) and Susannah (Draper) Plimpton, was born December 4, 1709, and died August 29, 1784. He was united in marriage in 1736 with Huldah Lovell, a daughter of Alexander Lovell, of Medfield. She was born in 1709, and died in 1783. James Plimpton was evidently a good business man, prudent and thrifty, for the inventory of his personal and real property totaled £1,287, which was a respectable fortune in those days.

V.

ASA PLIMPTON, the son of James and Huldah (Lovell) Plimpton, was born in 1748, and died March 22, 1808. He was united in marriage (second) with Mary Smith, who was

born in 1750, and died in 1823. He resided on his father's homestead in Foxboro, and served in the War of the Revolution.

VI.

MAJOR ASA (2) PLIMPTON, the son of Asa (1) and Mary (Smith) Plimpton was born in 1783, and died March 13, 1827. He was united in marriage with Lois Morse, who was born in 1784, and died November 27, 1850. He divided the old homestead with his brother James, taking the southern portion, and building for himself a new house on the Foxboro road. He was captain of the Foxboro Company of Light Infantry, which was called into active service in the War of 1812. After the war, he was made a major. It is said that he was a large man, of commanding presence, and was a most notable figure on parade days.

VII.

HORACE PLIMPTON, the son of Major Asa (2) and Lois (Morse) Plimpton, was born April 21, 1808. His parents were old and highly respected residents of Foxboro, where the elder Mr. Plimpton was engaged in farming during the greater part of his life.

Horace Plimpton was a worthy representative of that family, and spent the years of his boyhood amid the wholesome surroundings of his father's farm, attending in the meantime the public schools of Foxboro, for his education. He later was sent by his father to the Academy at Wrentham, Massachusetts, an institution which at that time was the educational center of that part of the State. Having completed his studies in this institution, Mr. Plimpton became associated with his uncle, Deacon Henry Plimpton, in the latter's business of manufacturing hoes at Plimptonville, Massachusetts. Deacon Plimpton was a man of much importance in the community, and was intimately connected and associated with the history of the Second Congregational Church there. After spending a few years in his uncle's establishment, the young man moved to the city of Boston, where he believed larger opportunities awaited him. Upon arriving there he secured a position with a dry-goods house, where he remained until he was able to embark upon an enterprise of his own.

This had been Mr. Plimpton's ambition ever since he began his business career, and accordingly he engaged in the wholesale millinery business, in which he prospered and worked up large and successful markets in the south and west. He gave up his well-established business in the year 1849, and joined the great migration of easterners to the State of California, which occurred in that year, owing to the wonderful reports of the gold found in that western State. For the following four years, Mr. Plimpton had rather unfortunate

luck while working in the gold mines of California, but in the meantime he also established himself in a mercantile business there, and in that venture met with a much better and higher degree of success. During that time, Mrs. Plimpton became very anxious for his return, and eventually, in the year 1853, prevailed upon him to once more return to New England. Upon his arrival, Mr. Plimpton, thoroughly undaunted by his former business failures and troubles, started again in the manufacturing business at Walpole, Massachusetts, and, by seeking help and employees for his factory, he was the cause of bringing a great many girls to that place who later married, becoming the mothers of some of the leading members of the community and the vicinity. In this business Mr. Plimpton became eminently successful, and although he was not what to-day is known as a rich man, he continued in prosperity to the close of his long and eventful life.

On September 21, 1835, Horace Plimpton was united in marriage with Mary Ann Blackburn, a daughter of John Blackburn, of Medway, Massachusetts, where she was born. The parents were residents of Walpole for many years. John Blackburn was a native of Bradford, England. He died in 1861, at the age of eighty-four years. He was left an orphan in early childhood, and was bound out, as was customary in those days, to a cabinet-maker. His life was one of hardship, but he followed that trade in England until his two eldest children were born. He came to America to enter the employ of the Draper Manufacturing Company, of Slatersville, Massachusetts, to set up their imported cotton machinery. He was accompanied on the voyage to the United States by his wife and two children, the voyage being made in a sailing vessel which took several weeks in its passage. Mr. Blackburn was a good provider, and an exceptionally hospitable gentleman. He remained with the Drapers until the mill was running in good condition. He then moved to Medway, where he started a small mill with the aid of some wealthy men, and began to manufacture cotton goods. He remained there for several years, where his son William and daughter Mary Ann were born. After a few years he disposed of his interest there and removed to Walpole, Massachusetts, where he built a cotton mill, and carried it on until he was forty years old, when the mill was destroyed by fire. He had accumulated enough money to retire, and therefore did not rebuild the mill.

When the Congregational denomination started, Mr. Blackburn contributed \$500 toward building the new church. He became a great worker in the church, and was one of the charter members of the Second Congregational Church of Walpole.

John Blackburn was twice married, his first wife being Anna Denbeigh, who bore him four children, namely:

1. George Blackburn, who became a wealthy woolen manufacturer of Lawrence, Massachusetts, also possessing large interests in a mill at Fitchburg, and at Pemberton, Massachusetts.

2. Hannah Blackburn, who became the wife of Henry Battles, and they reside in Rock Island, Illinois.
3. William.
4. Mary Ann Blackburn, who became the wife of Horace Plimpton, and survived her husband sixteen years, her death occurring at Walpole, Massachusetts, in 1881.

John Blackburn was united (second) with Olive Partridge, who bore him one child, Henry Blackburn.

The union of Horace and Mary Ann (Blackburn) Plimpton was blessed with one child, a daughter, Anna B. Plimpton, who survives and resides in Walpole, Massachusetts, at the old homestead which has been in the possession of the family for many years. The married life of Horace Plimpton was indeed an ideally happy one, Mrs. Plimpton, like himself, always looking beyond the dark cloud to find the silver lining, and there can be no doubt but that his success was due in no small way or measure to her wise counsel, able assistance, and co-operation.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristic of the life story of Horace Plimpton was his great liberality, and charity for his fellow men. He was honored, respected, and loved by all who knew him, and possessed an exceedingly cheerful and optimistic disposition which was not only the source of much happiness to himself, but was greatly appreciated by his neighbors and all those fortunate enough to come into contact with him in any way. He was a man of wide public spirit, and the community lost in his death a most valuable citizen, and one of whom it can be truthfully said, "that the world is better for his having lived in it." He was always appreciative of the efforts of others, tactful in his criticism, and inspiring in his suggestions. He was a friend who defined in his life the quality of true friendship, for to him friendship was not passive, it meant service, and he considered a day a failure in which he had not definitely helped some one. The story of Horace Plimpton's life is that of the self-made man, who, starting the battle of life alone, not only made a name for himself, but assisted his widowed mother and two sisters. Of his home life not enough can be said to do him justice, as it was one of his greatest pleasures to pass the time in the home circle surrounded by the family to whom he was so devoted.



Lott



THE surname Lott is of that large class of surnames which had their origin in biblical names. It is of baptismal origin, and signifies literally "the son of Lott." The authority, Charles Wareing Bardsley, M.A., says on the subject in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames": "All my instances are from the southeastern counties. . . . As Abraham was common, it seems natural that Lott should be the same. The story, as an attractive one, would be familiar to the peasantry. The leading personages of the Old Testament as well as the New were utilized at the font."

The family in America dates from the earliest decades of the period of Colonial emigration. In New England, especially in the Colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and in New York, it has been prominent and influential from the earliest times. Scions of these branches of the English house have played notable parts in American Colonial life, and have been conspicuous figures in our latter growth and development. The name of Lott is an honored one, and carries a large prestige among families of early date.

Arms—Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed sable.

Crest—A talbot's head couped.

Among the rugged pioneers who dared to face the unexplored country of the Mohawk Valley in the State of New York, to spread the civilization of the already far advanced eastern coast, was the founder of the New York State branch of the Lott family, whose descendants in later generations made their home in the thriving city of Fulton and in the surrounding country-side.

HARRY LIVINGSTON LOTT, a member of this branch of the family, was born in Fulton, New York, May 29, 1839, the son of William and Elizabeth (Thayer) Lott. His mother, a member of the old Colonial Thayer family, was the descendant of a long line of honorable and upright men who had left the mark of their lives on the history of communities in which they had lived.

Young Lott passed his childhood in Fulton, where he attended the elementary and



Lott

secondary schools. Of a mechanical turn of mind, he was deeply interested in draftsmanship from his earliest years, and on completing his schooling apprenticed himself to learn the trade of draftsman and machinist. He made very rapid progress, through careful application to his work, and, through a certain native genius, he became an expert. While still in his teens he left Fulton, and made his way north into Canada, where he established himself in his trade and remained for a short period. In 1864 he decided to return to the United States. In the latter years he settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, which remained his home until his death. He entered actively into many departments of the city's life, and within a short period became a well-known figure in many circles. Mr. Lott became a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, Company No. 1, and was prominent in this organization until the time of his removal to Bridgeport, Connecticut. His business connections as a draftsman and machinist were many and varied. His genius was of a versatile and restless type, and as his services were always in demand, he applied himself to many different lines of work, all with equal success, during the comparatively short period of his business career. He was highly esteemed in the large establishments with which he was connected, and was recognized as a man of fine ability and large inventive powers.

In 1870 he left Waterbury, and removed with his family to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he became connected with the Bridgeport Brass Company, and later with the Home Sewing Machine Company. In the latter concern he served in the needle department, and held an important post in this capacity until his untimely death. Honesty, sincerity of purpose, breadth of view, and the true friendliness of the democratic man, characterized him throughout his entire life, and made him loved by scores of friends, and honored and respected by the men who were his associates in business life. His faithfulness to the interests of his employers was no less great than his faithfulness to the rights of the men who worked under him, in whom he developed their best abilities, and many of whom owed their initial impetus in business life to his advice and kindly aid. Beyond his work and his home, he had few interests. His home, however, was the centre of a warm and cheering hospitality, and he drew to it all of the better things of life, the worth-while interests, the lasting and essential things, that go to round out a worth-while life of telling influence.

On July 17th, 1865, Harry Livingston Lott married, in Waterbury, Connecticut, Rosa A. Robinson, daughter of Edward and Maria (Baxter) Robinson, descendant of an old English family. (See Robinson.) Mrs. Lott survives her husband, and resides in Waterbury. Of a quiet, home-loving nature, Mrs. Lott is nevertheless deeply interested in charitable and philanthropic endeavors, and has been a liberal donor to many noteworthy and effective undertakings of this nature. Eschewing ostentation in every form, Mrs. Lott has made democracy and fairness the foundation stone of her philosophy of life, and has chosen

her friends with the keen instinct of a woman who may choose from all ranks of life, but separates carefully the wheat from the chaff. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lott were:

1. Lena R., who married Otto Storze, of Waterbury, Connecticut; their children are: i. Leon Extrell; ii. Helen Rose.
2. Henrietta J., now deceased, who became the wife of Franklin L. Peck, of Waterbury, Connecticut. (See Peck.)
3. Willie, who died at the age of twenty months.

Harry Livingston Lott died in 1877, at the age of thirty-nine years.

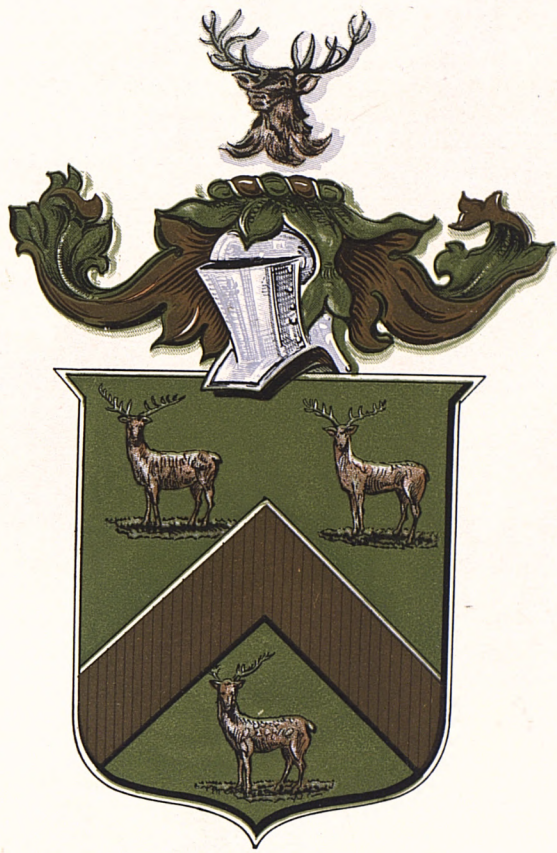
ROBINSON

This surname is one of the most popular in the English language. Dating from a time when Robin Hood was the hero of the lower classes of the English, it has been one of the most frequent entries in medieval and modern registers for several hundred years. It is of baptismal origin, and signifies literally "the son of Robert," from the nickname Rob, of which popular diminutive was Robin. The name came to be adopted by all classes, and we find some of the conspicuous figures in English history members of this family.

Arms—Vert, a chevron between three bucks standing at gaze, or.
Crest—A buck's head erased.

The family has been prominent in ecclesiastical history, and in the annals of professional life. Among its distinguished men are the following named: Beverly Robinson, soldier, and famous Royalist of the Revolutionary period; Charles Robinson, Governor of Kansas; Charles Seymour Robinson, clergyman and religious author; Conway Robinson, noted jurist; Edward Robinson, biblical scholar, 1794-1863; Ezekiel Gilman Robinson, educator; Fayette Robinson, author; George Dexter Robinson, Governor of Massachusetts; Horatio Nelson Robinson, noted mathematician; James Sidney Robinson, Major-General in the Union Army during the Civil War; John Cleveland Robinson, served with distinction in the Mexican and Seminole Wars, and later held rank of Major-General in the Civil War; John M. Robinson, United States Senator; Lucius Robinson, Governor of New York; Solon Robinson, author; Stillman Williams Robinson, civil engineer of note; William Erigena Robinson, journalist; William Stevens Robinson, journalist.

Early in the seventeenth century several immigrants of the name came to New England, and were the founders of families which from the very beginning of American Colonial history have occupied a prominent place in American life and affairs. The family herein under consideration, however, had its seat for many generations in historic old Birmingham, England, where Edward Robinson, father of Mrs. Harry Livingston Lott, was born June 6, 1807.



Robinson

Mr. Robinson was educated in Birmingham, and early in life learned the trade of button-making. He travelled considerably throughout England, studying at first hand various phases of the trade, and for a time resided in London. Partly desiring to leave behind him the unhappy associations of London, where two of his children had died within a short time, and partly to avail himself of the superior business opportunities of America, Mr. Robinson came to the United States, settling in Middletown, Connecticut. Between 1837 and 1840 he removed to Waterbury, and there entered the employ of "Uncle Mark Leavenworth" in the manufacture of cloth buttons. Later he was employed by William R. Hitchcock in the same line of business, until they disagreed over political matters, and Mr. Robinson launched an independent venture.

In 1852, under the firm name of Edward Robinson & Son, he began the manufacture of buttons in Waterbury, and continued this with a large measure of success until 1872. On July 1, 1872, he leased his factory to the Novelty Manufacturing Company. This property, located on Maple street, was later purchased by the above concern in 1890. It had become too small for the extensive business of Mr. Robinson, and a little before 1870 he had built still larger quarters. Mr. Robinson was highly successful in business, and for many years prior to his retirement from active affairs was one of the leading figures in the button-making industry in the Naugatuck Valley. He amassed a considerable fortune during this period, and his estate was valued at \$100,000 at the time of his death. He had large real estate holdings throughout the city, and was universally recognized as a man of fine business acumen, unimpeachable integrity and unfailing justice. He was highly respected in business and private life.

Edward Robinson married in Birmingham, England, on March 3, 1827, Maria Baxter, who was born in Birmingham. Mrs. Robinson died in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1868, aged sixty-two years. Their children were:

1. Maria Eliza, born May 2, 1828, in England.
2. Samuel, born June 6, 1830, died in 1833.
3. Martha, born and died in London, in 1832.
4. Edward, born September 9, 1833, in London.
5. William Napoleon, born November 28, 1835, in Middletown, Connecticut; died in 1837.
6. Horace Baxter, born September 21, 1837, in Middletown.
7. Anna Jane, born March 22, 1839, in Waterbury.
8. Rosa A., born April, 22, 1841, of whom below.
9. George Lampson, born January 16, 1845.
10. Fannie E., born October 26, 1848, in Waterbury.

Rosa A. Robinson, fourth daughter of Edward and Maria (Baxter) Robinson, married, on July 17, 1865, Harry Livingston Lott, of Waterbury, Connecticut, whom she survives.

PECK

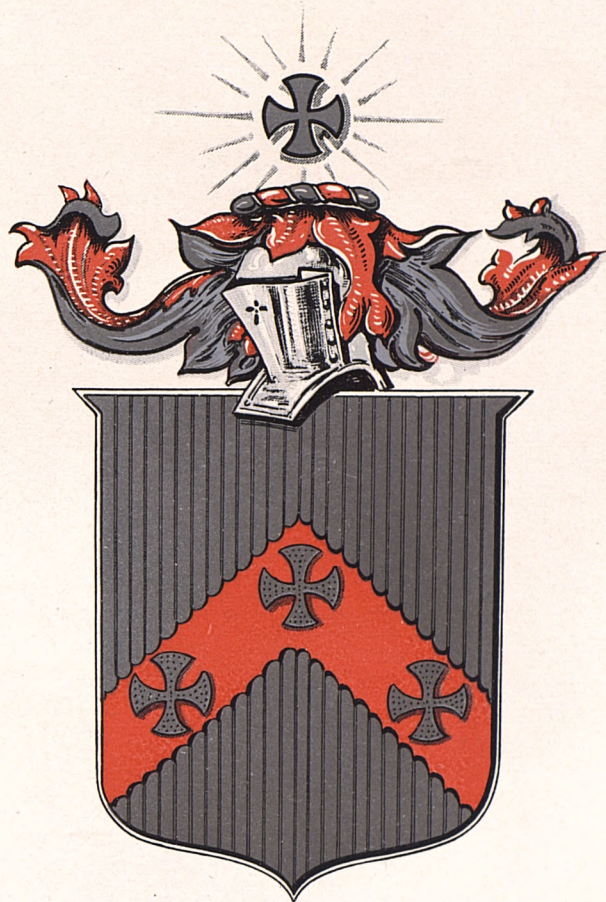
This name is of great antiquity. It is found in Belton, Yorkshire, England, at an early date, and from there spread not only over all England but into every civilized country. The surname is of local origin, and means "at the peak, or peck," *i.e.*, at the hilltop, and was first assumed by men the location of whose homes could thus be described. It is found in records and medieval registers as early as the Hundred Rolls, 1273.

Arms—Argent, on a chevron engrailed, gules; three crosses formée of the field.

Many immigrants of the name came to New England early in the seventeenth century, among the most notable of whom were Deacon Paul Peck, John Peck, Henry Peck, and Joseph Peck, who were the founders of families of large influence on the life and history of their times. The Pecks of New England have never relinquished the prestige and proud position of their early ancestors, and the family today is one of the foremost in the United States.

From the parts of the country in which they have made their homes, the different families of Pecks have been distinguished as the Massachusetts Pecks, the New Hampshire Pecks, the Connecticut Pecks. The late Franklin Lockwood Peck was a member of the long established Waterbury branch of the Connecticut Pecks, and a descendant of a family conspicuous for able, level-headed and scrupulously honest business men, rugged, upright citizens.

ABIJAH PECK, grandfather of the late Franklin Lockwood Peck, was a native of the old town of Southbury, Connecticut, where the Peck family had been established for many generations. His early life was that of the ordinary farmer's son of the period, the summer months being spent on the farm, and the winter months in the most times inadequate country school. Eking out the training of the district school by studies at home, he gained an excellent education, however. He learned the trade of blacksmith, and while still a youth made a trip to the near-by town of New London, with the intention of establishing himself in his trade. He eventually returned to Southbury, however, and it would seem that on taking his decision to return he found himself very low financially. With a resourcefulness which was an active characteristic of his entire life, he set about the business of providing himself with the money for his journey home. On the first night of his trip he put in at a farmhouse, where he heard the good wife complain of feeling ill. Mr. Peck at once offered to prescribe for her, and offered a couple of pills carefully compounded of bread crumbs. These properly swallowed, the patient declared herself much relieved, whereupon she was offered a box of the same to keep on hand. For these she willingly paid Mr. Peck his price, and they parted mutually satisfied. History does not mention whether the good lady was permanently cured of her malady, but certain it is that Mr. Peck reached home. However, such is the power of faith that it is permissible to believe that she was as much benefited as



Peck

he. On his return to Southbury, Mr. Peck established himself as a farmer, but some time later again engaged in his trade of blacksmith, continuing the two until the time of his death. He was a prominent figure in the local affairs of Southbury, and was highly respected as a citizen, and honored as a man. Abijah Peck married, and was survived by twelve children, among whom was *Cyrus Peck*, who is mentioned below.

CYRUS PECK, son of Abijah Peck, was born on the old Peck homestead in Southbury, Connecticut, in January, 1800. He received his education in the local public schools, and on completing it entered upon agricultural pursuits, which he followed until the close of his life. He was a successful and prosperous farmer, and a highly respected member of the community. Cyrus Peck married Fannie Treat, a member of the famous Treat family of New England, and a native of the town of Bridgewater, near New Milford, Connecticut. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Horace B. 2. Sarah, who became the wife of Henry Mathews, of Southbury. 3. *Asa*, mentioned below. 4. Mary, who married George Carrington, and is now deceased.

Cyrus Peck died in 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. His widow, Fannie Treat Peck, survived him for many years, and died at a venerable age.

ASA PECK, son of Cyrus and Fannie (Treat) Peck, was born on the ancestral homestead in Southbury, Connecticut, May 6, 1829. He attended school up to the age of about fourteen years, aiding in the work of the farm during the summer months. On quitting school he began to study the carpenter's trade, and within a short time became an exceptionally able carpenter and joiner. Although handicapped slightly by his youth, he determined to seek the larger opportunity of the city, and with all his worldly wealth in a small handkerchief, made his way to Waterbury, where after casting about for employment he secured a position as assistant with a Mr. Rice. He proved able beyond the hopes of his employer, and in a period of about a year in which he gained the highly valuable and necessary practical experience, he established himself independently in business as a contracting carpenter and builder.

Mr. Peck was highly successful in business, and rose rapidly to a position of prominence in the trade. The quality of his work was universally recognized, and at a comparatively early age he was entrusted with important civil contracts. He erected the High School, the Cooley Hotel, and numerous structures of a public and semi-public nature throughout the city. Mr. Peck was a man of large initiative and fine executive ability, and was a just and fair employer. He was thoroughly conversant with real estate and property values in Waterbury, and beginning operations on a small scale, he gradually increased the scope of his real estate dealings until they were very extensive. He amassed a considerable fortune through his business and property operations, and ranked among the most successful men of the community. Mr. Peck was always keenly interested in public and political issues,

and although not an aspirant to public office, upheld to its fullest his duty as a citizen. He was a prominent figure in the fraternal life of the city, and was for many years a member of the Masonic Order. In the rooms of the Waterbury Lodge, "the Peck Chair" is kept in his memory. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church, and he was a liberal donor to its charities.

On January 2, 1854, Mr. Peck married Sarah Lockwood, daughter of Deacon Charles Lockwood, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and a descendant of Robert Lockwood, the founder of the family in New England, who is first of record in 1630 in Watertown, Massachusetts. He later removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he established the Connecticut branch of the family, of which Deacon Charles Lockwood, father of Mrs. Asa Peck, was a member. The children of Asa and Sarah (Lockwood) Peck were:

1. Fannie, died in early youth.
2. Emma, died in early youth.
3. *Franklin Lockwood*, mentioned below.

Asa Peck died on Easter Sunday, 1902, survived but a short time by his wife, who died on December 25, 1903. Both were buried in the old Riverside Cemetery.

FRANKLIN LOCKWOOD PECK, son of Asa and Sarah (Lockwood) Peck, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut. He was prepared for college in the public and private schools of Waterbury, and entered college, where he made an excellent standing in his studies, and from which he was graduated. Upon completing his college training, he immediately entered upon a business career, becoming the manager of his father's extensive real estate interests. He also engaged independently in the business, and was highly successful in his investments, forging rapidly to the front, as one of the foremost business men and real estate dealers in Waterbury. At the death of Mr. Peck, Sr., Franklin L. Peck inherited the older man's large holdings in Waterbury, which consisted largely of apartment blocks located in various parts of the city. Mr. Peck devoted his time thenceforward until the time of his death to the management of this estate. He was a man of well rounded-out life, artistic tastes and inclinations, and was very fond of travel. He was deeply interested in the development of Waterbury as a manufacturing city, and was prominently identified with many movements for the betterment of civic conditions. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Waterbury. Some time prior to his death, Mr. Peck removed from his handsome home on Park avenue to the Elton Hotel, where he died January 26, 1907, from pneumonia. His untimely death was deeply and earnestly mourned.

Franklin Lockwood Peck married, in 1900, Henrietta J. Lott, who was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, and died there May 13, 1911, at the age of thirty-nine years. She was the daughter of Harry Livingston and Rose A. (Robinson) Lott. (See Lott.)

Mason

Arms—Argent a fesse azure, two lions' heads in chief of the second.

Crest—A lion's head winged, azure.



GENEALOGY is of ancient origin, and in these days of enlightenment and progress needs no defense. It is a sacred duty to keep alive the fragrance of the good deeds done, as lessons for those who should come after. Burke says, "Those only deserve to be remembered who treasure up the history of their ancestry."

Through more than two and a half centuries, the name of Mason has been identified with that region of country originally Rehoboth, and its vicinity, and various members of this family have been men of great achievement, making for themselves in the business world, especially, reputations of the first quality and contributing largely to the material growth and advancement of their communities.

I.

SAMPSON MASON, a soldier in Cromwell's army, was first of this name in New England. He came to America, and first appears on record in July, 1649. He settled in Rehoboth, and his posterity has become numerous. Seemingly he was also at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he purchased a house and lot in March, 1650. He married Mary Butterworth, probably a daughter of John Butterworth, of Weymouth, Massachusetts. He sold his property there in 1656, and removed to Rehoboth, but at what time he removed to the latter town has not been established. By this time he had acquired considerable property, and he entered extensively into the land speculations so common at that time. He appears as the holder of one share of the seventy-nine and a half in the Rehoboth North Purchase, which afterward became the town of Attleboro, Massachusetts, and was also one of the proprietors of the town of Swansea, in which his descendants for many generations

were prominent. His burial is recorded in Rehoboth, September 15, 1676. His wife's death occurred August 29, 1714. Their children were: *Noah*, mentioned below; Sampson, John, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, James, Joseph, Bethiah, Isaac, Pelatiah, Benjamin, and Thankful.

II.

NOAH MASON, the eldest son of Sampson Mason, was born about 1651, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was baptized February 22, 1651. He married (first) Martha —, who died in 1675. He was united in marriage (second) with Sarah Fitch, in 1677, who was a daughter of John and Mary Fitch. Noah Mason and family were residents of Rehoboth, where he was made a freeman. He died March 21, 1700. His children, all born in Rehoboth, were as follows:

1. *Noah*, mentioned below.
2. John, born November 28, 1680.
3. Mary, born December 12, 1682.
4. Daniel, born July 8, 1685.
5. Timothy, born March 17, 1687.
6. Sarah, born February 10, 1688.
7. Hannah, born December 2, 1690.
8. Martha, born June 16, 1693.

III.

NOAH MASON, JR., the eldest son of Noah and Sarah (Fitch) Mason, was born December 17, 1678, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was united in marriage with Mary Sweeting, a daughter of Henry and Joanna Sweeting. Soon after his marriage Mr. Mason purchased from his uncle, Samuel Mason, the homestead of the latter in what is probably now East Providence, Rhode Island, and at that time he also bought a half interest in the Providence Ferry, which he conducted for a number of years. He passed away August 29, 1744, and his wife, Mary, died August 18, 1738. His children, all born in Rehoboth, were:

1. Mary, born March 28, 1710.
2. Noah, born February 10, 1712.
3. Joanna, born April 25, 1714.
4. Martha, born January 29, 1716.
5. Hannah, born January 6, 1717.
6. *John*, mentioned below.
7. Sarah, born February 25, 1720.
8. Lydia, born November 8, 1723.

IV.

JOHN MASON, the youngest son of Noah, Jr., and Mary (Sweeting) Mason, was born September 9, 1718, in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Grafton, of Providence, Rhode Island, and they were residents of Rehoboth. Mr. Mason was a tanner by trade. The following are his children, all of whom were born in Rehoboth:

1. Noah, born June 29, 1749.
2. William, born December 8, 1751.
3. *John*, mentioned below.

V.

JOHN MASON, JR., the youngest child of John and Elizabeth (Grafton) Mason, was born June 20, 1762, in Rehoboth. He was united in marriage, May 17, 1795, with Mrs. Hannah (Richardson) Campbell, the widow of John Campbell, of Rehoboth, and daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah Richardson. She died April 1, 1839. Mr. Mason passed away in Attleboro, Massachusetts, in his seventy-second year of life. His children were:

1. Elizabeth, born February 27, 1796, in Rehoboth.
2. Mary, born January 14, 1798, in Attleboro.
3. *James*, mentioned below.
4. Moses, born May 29, 1802, in Attleboro.
5. Noah, born March 8, 1805, in Attleboro.

VI.

JAMES MASON, the eldest son of John, Jr., and Hannah (Campbell) Mason, was born February 26, 1800, in Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was united in marriage, in 1826, with Abigail Freeman, who was born October 7, 1790, in Attleboro, a daughter of Abial and Abigail (Stanley) Freeman. Mr. and Mrs. James Mason were the parents of three children, namely:

1. James Albert, born January 24, 1827.
2. Abigail Maria, born November 10, 1829.
3. *Thomas Francis*, mentioned below.

VII.

THOMAS FRANCIS MASON, the youngest son of James and Abigail (Freeman) Mason, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, April 22, 1832, and passed away in North Attleboro, Massachusetts, January 22, 1905, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Mason was

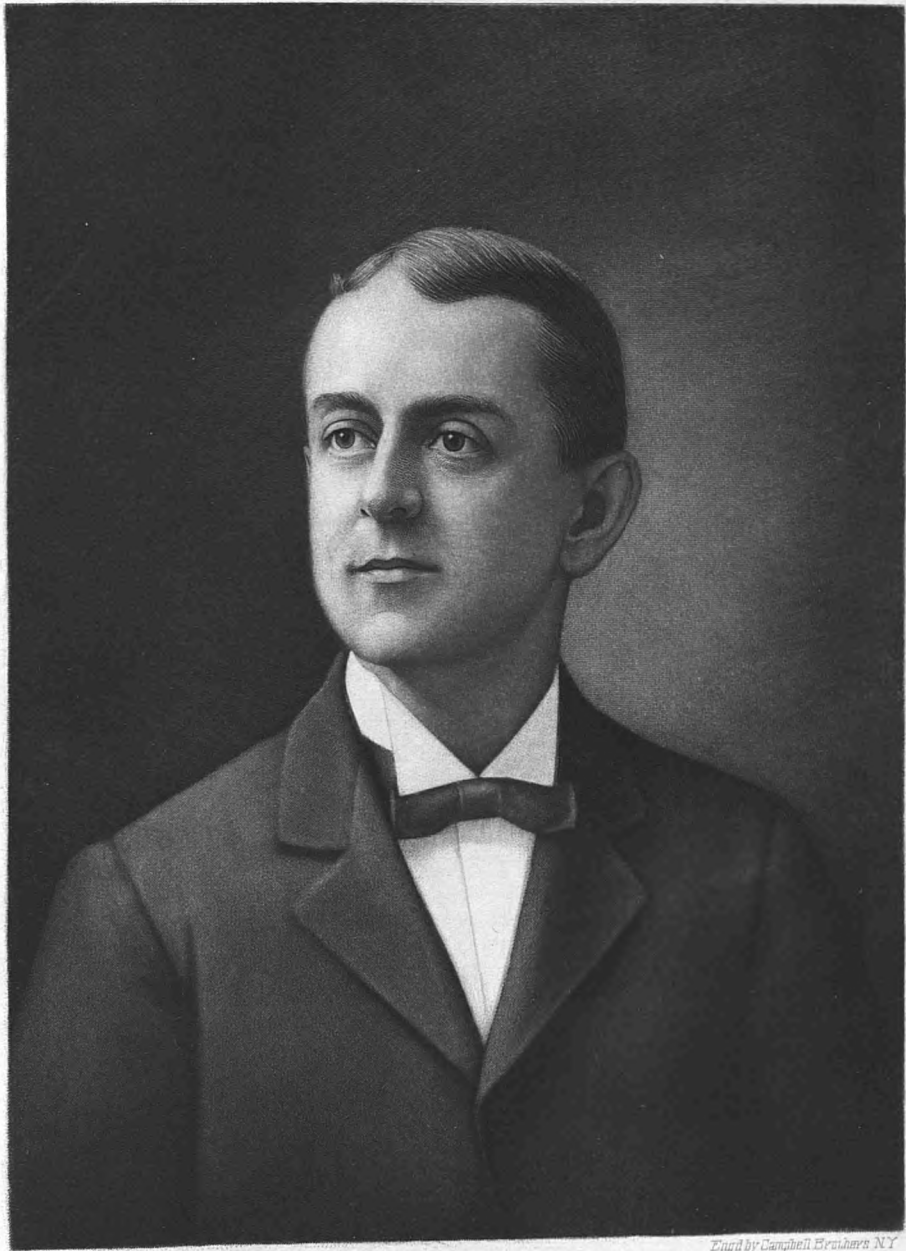
a jeweler by trade, at which occupation he was actively engaged during the best years of his life. He was united in marriage with Harriet Collins, a daughter of James and Cynthia B. (Sweet) Collins. Mrs. Mason died in North Attleboro, August 6, 1917. To this happy union were born four children, namely:

1. Francis J., who died in infancy.
2. Maria I., who died in infancy.
3. James Frank, born July 20, 1860.
4. *Charles O.*, mentioned below.

VIII.

CHARLES O. MASON, the youngest son of the late Thomas Francis and Harriet (Collins) Mason, was born in the town of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, August 7, 1867. He acquired his early educational training in the public schools of his native town, graduating from the High School. Later he attended Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Providence, Rhode Island, from which he was also graduated. Upon the completion of his education, Mr. Mason was employed at the Gold Medal Braid Company, of Attleboro, where he continued until the year 1891, in which year he became associated with his brother, James Frank Mason, in the establishment of the Mason Box Company. The two brothers began in a very small way the manufacture of paper boxes for the jewelry trade, their business at first being confined to a small space in a barn, where they both worked during their spare moments. From this very small beginning, by close application and untiring energy, the business rapidly developed and expanded until it required the undivided attention of its promoters. This enterprising concern prospered from the start, and as a result of the pluck and perseverance of Mr. Mason and his brother the Mason Box Company is to-day one of the most successful manufacturing concerns in its line, occupying a spacious building, erected by the founders, and thoroughly equipped with modern and improved machinery, employing over two hundred and fifty hands, while its products are well and favorably known throughout the country and in the jewelry trade. Mr. Mason was also interested in the Mason-Lenzen Company, of North Attleboro, manufacturers of jewelry supplies and leather goods, and of which concern he was also one of the founders.

Mr. Mason was a zealous and active business man, and the prosperity and success of the Mason Box Company were largely due to his untiring energy and business acumen. Progressive and public-spirited, it was but natural that he should be deeply interested in the welfare of the community, and he took an active part in public affairs. He was a prominent and valued member of the finance committee of North Attleboro, and for five years he devoted much of his time and thought to the management of the electric light and water



Engr'd by Campbell, Brodman NY

C. O. Mason

plant. The hopes of Mr. Mason and his colleagues on this board were realized the year before his death, when electric lights were furnished to the town at a price much less than surrounding towns enjoyed. Mr. Mason was particularly a strong and valued member of this commission, and his loss has since been deeply felt. He was also an enthusiastic member of the Board of Trade, and served with distinction on many of the committees of that organization. In fact, he interested himself in every matter of importance which pertained to the town's interests, and the confidence which he enjoyed from the town's citizens was best evidenced by the estimation of his ability as expressed upon his departure from this world. Not only was he successful in his private business affairs, but he also gave that careful consideration and energy to every project with which he was identified. A man of recognized executive ability, it was only natural that he should be called to positions of trust and responsibility, and for several years he served as a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of North Attleboro, and was an incorporator of the Attleboro Savings Bank, in both of which financial institutions his advice was always sought and readily given.

Fraternally, Mr. Mason was a prominent member of the Masonic organization, holding membership in Bristol Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of North Attleboro. Politically, he was a firm believer in the principles advocated by the Republican party. He was the possessor of a genial, affable manner, and enjoyed the friendship of a wide circle of staunch friends and admirers. In his religious belief, he was affiliated with the First Universalist Church of North Attleboro, Massachusetts. Socially, Mr. Mason was of an even temperament, sympathetic and warm in his impulses, and accessible and polite to all, without regard for outward conditions or circumstances. He was deservedly popular in the highest sense, having hosts of friends who regarded him as a gentleman of ability, strictest integrity and incorruptible character, while his kindly and generous nature won him a place in the hearts of his fellow men.

On October 6, 1892, Charles O. Mason was united in marriage with Ellen Louise Blanchard, a daughter of the late Hartwell Hooker and Sarah Jane (Thurston) Blanchard. Mr. and Mrs. Mason were the parents of one son, Thurston Blanchard Mason, who died in infancy. He was domestic in his tastes, much devoted to his home and its surroundings, and his wife shared this disposition to such an extent that their home life was an ideal one and their pleasant home an abiding place of cordial hospitality. Mr. Mason passed away on June 8, 1911, at the zenith of a most promising career, at the age of forty-four years, and was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, in North Attleboro, Massachusetts.

In speaking of the death of Mr. Mason, a local newspaper said, editorially:

In the death of Charles O. Mason, North Attleboro lost one of its most highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens. He was a wide-awake, progressive and enterprising business man, and was

exceptionally successful. From a small enterprise with its home in a barn, the Mason Box Company grew until it reached its present large proportions and much of the success was due to the splendid ability of the dear departed. Mr. Mason was also identified with everything that stood for the advancement and progress of North Attleboro. Every public-spirited movement claimed in him an ardent and enthusiastic supporter. As a member of the electric light and water boards, Mr. Mason was a most zealous worker and the value of his service to the town in those positions could not be fully estimated. In many other ways he was a splendid worker for the town. The loss of Mr. Mason, just in the prime of life, is a severe blow to North Attleboro, the magnitude of which words cannot adequately express. But this is certain, he did all in his power and means to help the town, and it is gratifying to realize that his efforts were appreciated and that with his departure to the heavenly world he leaves the whole town bowed down in deepest grief.

The memory of Mr. Mason's numerous excellent qualities as a man, and as a citizen, still occupies a warm place in the hearts of the friends and neighbors, who through years of constant association best knew his true character and worth.

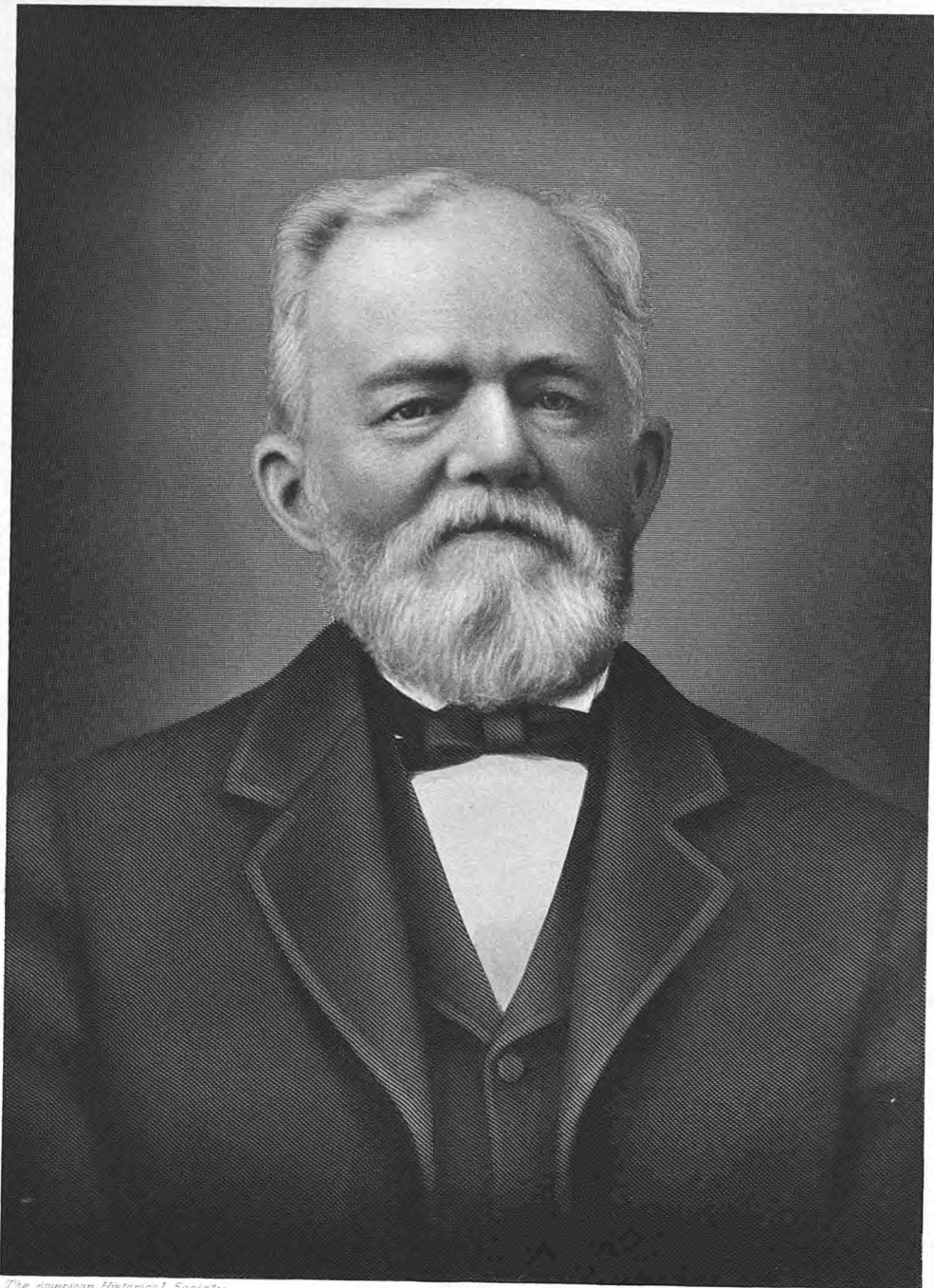
BLANCHARD

Arms—Gules a chevron or, in chief two bezants, in base a griffin's head erased of the second.
Crest—On the point of a sword in pale a mullet.

Among the early New England families, this name has given many useful citizens to all portions of the United States. It has furnished divines, college presidents, publishers, inventors, and active and progressive men to nearly every State in the Union, and is today among the leaders of thought and action in every walk of life.

I. THOMAS BLANCHARD, the immigrant ancestor, was a yeoman, born in England. He came to this country from Penton, Hants, England, sailing from London in the ship "Jonathan," and landing at Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 23, 1639. He settled at Braintree, Massachusetts, and lived there until 1650, when he returned to Charlestown, and bought land there in 1651, also land in Boston. He married (second) in London, Agnes (Bent) Barnes, a widow, who died during the voyage to America, as did also her child and her mother. He died at Charlestown, May 21, 1654. His third wife, Mary, died in 1676. His son George settled in Malden, Massachusetts, and Samuel in Andover, Massachusetts.

II. SAMUEL BLANCHARD, the fourth son of Thomas Blanchard, was born August 6, 1629, in England, and lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, until 1683, serving as constable there in 1657, and was admitted to the church in 1681. Two years later he removed to Andover, Massachusetts, where he died April 22, 1707. He owned land there as early as



The American Historical Society

Eng. by W. T. Bather, N.Y.

Hartwell Blanchard

1662, was a husbandman, and settled there with his family in 1686. He married (first) Mary, daughter of Seth and Bethiah Sweetser, of Charlestown. She died February 20, 1669, and he was united in marriage (second) with Hannah, daughter of Thomas Dogget, of Marshfield, Massachusetts. She survived him, and died July 10, 1725, in her seventy-ninth year. Their children were: *Jonathan*, Joseph, Thomas and John.

III. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, the eldest son of Samuel and Mary (Sweetser) Blanchard, was born May 25, 1664, in Charlestown, and died in Andover, October 19, 1742. He appears often in the town records, and was a substantial citizen. He married Ann Lovejoy, daughter of John and Mary (Osgood) Lovejoy, and this union was blessed with the following children: Jonathan, David, Jacob, Anne, Benjamin, Mary and *Stephen*.

IV. STEPHEN BLANCHARD, the youngest son of Jonathan and Ann (Lovejoy) Blanchard, was born early in 1702, in Andover, in which town he lived and died. He was united in marriage with Deborah Phelps, who was born in 1703, in Andover, the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chandler) Phelps, of that town. She probably died in Wilton, New Hampshire, whither Stephen Blanchard removed in old age, and where some of their sons were settlers. They were the parents of ten children.

V. JAMES BLANCHARD, the third son of Stephen and Deborah (Phelps) Blanchard, was born December 5, 1733, in Andover, and lived in Spencer, Massachusetts, where he was married, December 28, 1756, to Hannah Tucker, daughter of Jonathan and Martha (Jackson) Tucker. She was descended from Robert Tucker, who was in Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and removed to Milton, in 1662. He married Elizabeth Allen, and their son, Benjamin Tucker, born in 1646, in Weymouth, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he died in 1714. He was among the purchasers of Spencer and Hardwick, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut, then supposed to be a part of Massachusetts. His estate was valued very highly. He married Ann, daughter of Edward and Mary (Eliot) Payson, the latter a sister of the Apostle to the Indians, John Eliot.

VI. ISAAC BLANCHARD, the youngest child of James and Hannah (Tucker) Blanchard, was born May 7, 1772, in Spencer, lived in Charlton, and removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, soon after 1810. He married Lucretia Knight, born in 1776, in Spencer, daughter of William and Beulah (Prouty) Knight.

VII. HARTWELL HOOKER BLANCHARD, the youngest child of Isaac and Lucretia (Knight) Blanchard, was born December 5, 1820, in Charlton, Massachusetts, and died February 12, 1898. He was a small boy when the family moved to New Boston, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. As soon as he was old enough he began working in a cotton mill.

About 1835 he accompanied the husband of one of his sisters to Sturbridge, where his brother-in-law was engaged in business, and where the boy was his assistant. Soon after attaining his majority young Blanchard went to Brookfield, Ohio, but returned to his native State in 1845, and located in North Attleboro. For some years he was employed in Plainville by the firm of Bacon & Draper, and was subsequently engaged as a plater by some of the leading jewelry manufacturers of North Attleboro. Mr. Blanchard was a man of very quiet and retiring nature, and was widely esteemed and respected by those who knew him. He was among the most conscientious and upright of men, generous and modest. He was a home-loving man, and did not mingle in political nor social movements to any extent. Those who were privileged to know him testified to his courtesy and kindness. He was unwilling to believe evil of any one, and was never asked in vain for aid. While in Brookfield, Ohio, he was associated with the Baptist church, and when he returned to Attleboro brought a letter and united with the Baptist church of that town. At one time he was a member of the church choir, and as long as health permitted he was a constant attendant at all services. In every relation of life he was highly conscientious and ever sought to benefit those who came within the sphere of his influence.

“What sweeter thing to hear through tears than this
Of one who died, that, looking on him dead,
All men with tender reverence gazed and said:
‘What courtesy and gentleness were his.’

“Earth holds but one true good, but one true thing,
And this is it—to walk in honest ways;
And patient, and with all one’s heart,
In love unto one’s own.”

On October 8, 1855, Hartwell Hooker Blanchard was united in marriage with Sarah Jane Thurston, who was born March 4, 1831, in Charlestown, Rhode Island, the daughter of George and Susan (Gavitt-Browning) Thurston. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard became the parents of three children, as follows:

1. Jane Thurston.
 2. Harriet Earle, who became the wife of John H. Peckham, and resides in North Attleboro. She is the mother of six children, namely: Charles Sherman, William Blanchard, Mildred, Henry Thurston, John H. Peckham, and Oliver Perry Peckham.
 3. Ellen Louise, who became the wife of Charles O. Mason, and now resides in North Attleboro, Massachusetts.
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The American Historical Society

Eng. by W.T. Baskin N.Y.

Sarah J. Blanchard.

THURSTON

Arms—Sable a chevron between three buglehorns stringed or.

Crest—Out of a plume of five ostrich feathers argent a demi-griffin segreant vert.

Motto—"Thrust on."

The coming to New England of such men as John Winthrop, and his associates, induced a large emigration of substantial people of the better class to follow his example, so that in the year 1640, when emigration partially fell off, some four thousand families had come to New England. Among the emigrants to this country during that period were several bearing the name of Thurston. John Thurston, a carpenter, with his wife, Margaret, aged thirty-two years, were passengers on the ship "Mary Ann," which sailed in 1637, from the port of Yarmouth, this being the same port from which Governor Winthrop embarked. This man was doubtless the same John Thurston who was received into the church in Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1643. He was evidently a man of public spirit, and had an appreciation of the advantages of an education, for it is recorded of him in 1644 that he took part in a public meeting to provide some means for the education of youth. Of his four sons, two were members of the Colonial Legislature, and his youngest son was one of the founders of the Old South Church in Boston.

I. The name of Thurston is said to be derived from the Saxon, Danish and Runic "troest," meaning trusty and faithful. The name has been frequently found on record in England, and various members of this family were among the early settlers of New England. The family hereunder consideration is descended from *Edward Thurston*, of Newport, Rhode Island, who was the first of the name in the Colony of Rhode Island. He must have been there some time previous to 1647. His marriage with Elizabeth Mott, a daughter of Adam Mott, in June, 1647, is the third on the record of the "Society of Friends" at Newport, Rhode Island. Edward Thurston is mentioned in the Colonial records as a freeman in 1655; as commissioner, assistant and deputy from Newport for many years, from 1663 to 1690. On August 26, 1686, he, with others, signed an address from the Quakers of Rhode Island to the King. He died March 1, 1707, aged ninety years, and his wife passed away in 1694, at the age of sixty-seven years. Their children were as follows: Edward, Ellen, Mary, *Jonathan*, Daniel, Rebecca, John, Content, Samuel, and Thomas.

II. JONATHAN THURSTON, the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, January 4, 1659, and died in 1740, in his eighty-first year, at Little Compton, Rhode Island. The stone over his grave bears the family coat-of-arms. He became the father of twelve children.

III. EDWARD THURSTON, the son of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, October 18, 1679. He married (first) Susanna Pearce, a daughter of George and Alice (Hart) Pearce, and was united in marriage (second) with Sarah Carr.

IV. GEORGE THURSTON, the eldest son of Edward and Susanna (Pearce) Thurston, was born in Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 4, 1709, where he became a prominent citizen. He sold his homestead farm in Little Compton, in 1740, and removed to Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

V. JOSEPH THURSTON, the son of George Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, where he was town constable for many years. He married Sarah Taylor, and they were the parents of eleven children.

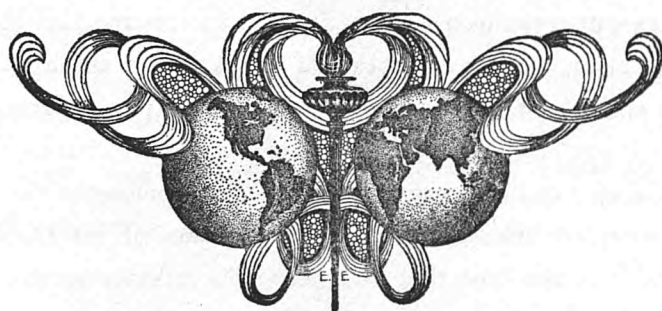
VI. GEORGE THURSTON, the son of Joseph and Sarah (Taylor) Thurston, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, August 28, 1790. He married (first) Artemesia Saunders, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Taylor) Saunders, of Charlestown, Rhode Island. She died in 1828, and he was united in marriage (second) with Mrs. Susan (Gavitt) Browning, who was born June 9, 1797, a daughter of Sanford and Hannah (Berry) Gavitt, of Westerly, Rhode Island. Mr. Thurston resided in Charlestown, Rhode Island, was a justice of the peace for many years, and served as representative in the General Assembly of the State. He died in June, 1838, and his widow passed away September 19, 1854.

VII. SARAH JANE THURSTON, the daughter of George and Susan (Gavitt-Browning) Thurston, was born March 4, 1831, in Charlestown, Rhode Island. She became the wife of Hartwell Hooker Blanchard, October 8, 1855, and their children were as follows:

1. Jennie Thurston, born June 7, 1857.
2. Harriet Earle, born August 7, 1858.
3. Ellen Louise, born October 21, 1867, became the wife of Charles O. Mason, of North Attleboro, Massachusetts.

The Thurston blood has had quite a remarkable uniformity, as it is found flowing through the centuries of its American life, and diffusing itself widely and evenly throughout our country. Longfellow, writing to one member of the family not long before his death, said, "I have no doubt that you are of Scandinavian descent." The ancient Thurstons in the British realm appear to have been people of dignity, and distinguished for patriotism, honesty and piety. Several of the younger generations were distinguished in foreign lands, and numbers have been active workers in the fields of reform, and all have been promoters of temperance and education, and the cause of human freedom and kindred branches of Christian enterprise. A family which has so continuously and successfully recruited the

ranks of the Christian ministry in all its various denominational branches must naturally possess a high average of religious character. While the Thurstons have generally been a religious people, they have also presented a remarkable degree of wholesome conservatism in their beliefs and ways of worship. They have thus, while not standing forth in any of their numbers as brilliant leaders in mighty reforms in morals and religion, been a most beneficent element in society and have added to the strength and purity of both the State and the church. They have been farmers, mechanics, missionaries, artisans, teachers, lawyers, doctors, judges, ministers, and in various other honorable callings in life. They trusted others and believed in their integrity, until the opposite was discovered and satisfactorily proved. With all their fund of sterling conviction and determination, they were kind and sympathetic. This increasing family of good physique and sound intellects, possessing real moral stamina, may and should make a strong and lasting impress upon the national life and power in this our beloved country.



Shoemaker



THE Shoemaker family is a very numerous one in the United States of America, and may indeed be more correctly described as consisting of several families, each of which may trace its descent to different progenitors so far as this country is concerned. Even in the matter of the more primitive European origins, the same is unquestionably true, as it must be where names are derived from common trades and occupations of which the spelling is more or less similar in different languages. Thus, in the case of Shoemaker, we find similar forms in the Dutch and other tongues, and the family patronymics derived from them, originally like their roots, have gradually, in this melting pot of the new world, been altered to the common English form. We have, then, Shoemakers of English origin, and others derived from other countries, such as Holland, as is the case with the family that is here our especial concern. It is an interesting fact that several families of Shoemakers making their homes in the State of Pennsylvania are descended from Holland ancestry which for a short time before coming to this country sojourned in Germany. In the case of the Wilkes-Barre line, indeed, the immigrant ancestor, Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany. The spelling of the name itself as well as his given appellations are absolutely conclusive evidence of his Dutch origin, even did we have no other, and it is also true that he entered the military service of Holland, and it was in that capacity that he came to America about the year 1655.

Shoemaker Arms—Argent, three trefoils vert.

I.

HENDRICK JOCHEMSE SCHOONMAKER was captain of a company of soldiers stationed at Albany, New York, until the year 1659, when he was ordered to Esopus (Kingston), New York, to assist the settlers there who were threatened by the Iroquois, and had not sufficient force to defend themselves against those redoubtable savages. The

danger blowing over, the company was disbanded there, and Captain Schoonmaker took up his abode in what was then a frontier settlement. His military service was not ended, however, and he was obliged to fight with both Indians and English in 1663 and 1667, distinguishing himself for courage and resourcefulness in both campaigns. Captain Schoonmaker's death occurred about 1681, and deprived the little community of one of its chief members. He married, in 1657 or 1658, Elsie, a daughter of Jan Janse Van Breestide and his wife, Eugeltie Jans, the widow of Adrien Pieterszen Van Alcmaer. They were the parents of seven children, of whom the eldest is mentioned below.

II.

JOCHEM HENDRICKSE SCHOONMAKER, eldest child of Hendrick Jochemse and Elsie (Van Breestide) Schoonmaker, was born about 1658 or 1659, at Albany, New York. He accompanied his parents when they removed to Kingston, or Esopus, and later penetrated still further into the great district, then a well-nigh trackless wilderness of New York State, and became one of the original settlers of Rochester. At the time of his going to Rochester, that place was a frontier trading post, but its growth was very rapid, and Mr. Schoonmaker was elected a member of its first board of trustees, and served on that body from 1703 to 1715. He also held other offices of trust, and was supervisor of the town from 1709 to 1712, and captain of a company of militia raised by Rochester to aid the settlers of Ulster county against the Indians of that region. His death occurred about 1730, as his will was dated December 9, 1727, and proved November 7, 1730.

He married (first) August 16, 1679, Petronella Sleight, daughter of Cornelius Barentse and Tryntje Tyssen (Boss) Sleight, all of Albany. She died in 1687, and he married (second) April 28, 1689, Ann Hussey, baptized June 27, 1670, daughter of Frederick and Margaret Hussey.

III.

BENJAMIN SCHOONMAKER, sixth son of Jochem Hendrickse Schoonmaker, and seventh child of his second wife, Ann Hussey, was born in 1702, and baptized April 19 of the same year. He removed to Pennsylvania in 1735, and settled on lands he had purchased on the Delaware river near Stroudsburg, in what was then Bucks (afterwards Northampton and now Monroe) county, where he lived until the time of his death. In the deeds of his land as grantee he is mentioned as Benjamin Schoonmaker, while in his will, written in his own hand about forty years afterward, he subscribed his name as Benjamin Shoemaker, and his descendants in all later generations have adopted and so continue to write it. Him-

self an early settler in the Province of Pennsylvania, Benjamin was one of the pioneers of the Wyoming region. Having left the Delaware in 1763, he took up his abode in the valley in land set apart for him as one of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Land Company, in which both he and his father-in-law, Moses Dupuy, were interested as grantees under the company's original purchase from the Indians. When the territory of the Wyoming Valley was first ravaged by the Indians, Benjamin, the pioneer, returned to the Delaware, where he died, but several of his children remained in the region, and shared with the other colonists the hardships of the Revolutionary period. He died in 1775.

Benjamin Schoonmaker married, May 10, 1722, Catherine Dupuy, baptized November 30, 1701, daughter of Moses and Maria (Wynkoop) Dupuy, and granddaughter of Nicholas Dupuy, who came from Artois, France, in 1664, and settled on the Delaware. Two sons and six daughters were born to them.

IV.

LIEUTENANT ELIJAH SHOEMAKER, eldest son of Benjamin and Catherine (Dupuy) Shoemaker, was born July 3, 1752, and baptized August 31, 1760. He joined the colonists from Connecticut, and also was a pioneer in the Valley. Before starting on this hazardous journey, Elijah married Jane McDowell. The young couple reached the end of their journey in safety, and became at once prominent and permanent settlers in their new home, where they were successful in improving their farm, building for themselves and their infant son. This, however, was abruptly terminated, for on July 3, 1778, occurred the ever memorable battle in which Elijah, a lieutenant in one of the Wyoming companies, with some three hundred others of the settlers, were slain. Elijah was murdered in cold blood by Windecker, immediately after the action. Thus Jane was left a widow with an only child, Elijah, then only six weeks old, and they were destitute, for their home had been destroyed with most of its contents, and all other valuable property was carried away by the Tory and Indian invaders, who were in the service of the British sovereign. This visitation of vengeance and wanton destruction spread desolation throughout the Valley, and left untold suffering in its wake, but Jane Shoemaker evidently inherited largely of her father's spirit of determination and brought up her young son in the way he should go, and he departed not from it, for in turn he amply cared for his mother throughout her life, acquired a large and valuable property, and founded one of the best and most prominent families in Wyoming Valley. He died July 3, 1778.

He married Jane, daughter of John McDowell, of Cherry Valley, now a part of Monroe county, who came from Ireland in 1735. To Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker and his wife one child was born, *Elijah Shoemaker*, mentioned at length below.

V.

ELIJAH (2) SHOEMAKER, only child of Lieutenant Elijah (1) and Jane (McDowell) Shoemaker, was born June 4, 1778, at Forty Fort. He was sheriff of Luzerne county from 1815 to 1818. One of his biographers said of him: "He was a strong man physically and intellectually, and was brave and fearless in time of danger. Owing to the constant peril surrounding the settlers of that day from predatory bands of Indians, he took a special interest in military matters, and was honored with a commission as colonel of the State militia—a conspicuous honor at that time—and some of the equipments pertaining to that time are still held by his descendants. His education was limited, being such as could be acquired at the country school, yet he had sufficient learning and culture to make him a good and useful citizen, and an honest man of the olden time." One of Elijah Shoemaker's chief claims to fame, however, was the large family of children born to him and his wife, many of whom attained to prominence in the civil and political history of the State, in the professions and other departments of activity. Elijah Shoemaker died at Kingston, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1829.

On May 28, 1800, Elijah Shoemaker married Elizabeth S. Denison, born March 7, 1777, died October 5, 1831, daughter of Colonel Nathan Denison, who commanded one of the wings of the American forces at the battle of Wyoming under Colonel Zebulon Butler. Nine children were born of this union, of whom the youngest was *Lazarus Denison Shoemaker*, mentioned at length below.

VI.

LAZARUS DENISON SHOEMAKER, youngest child of Colonel Elijah (2) and Elizabeth S. (Denison) Shoemaker, was born November 15, 1819, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. He received his elementary education at the famous Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Later he entered Kenyon College, Ohio, and from there went to Yale in 1836, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, class of 1840, and carried off the class honors. His studies thus far had been only preparatory, however, as it was his intention to take up the law as a profession, and with this end in view, immediately after his graduation from Yale, he took up the study of this subject under the preceptorship of General Edward W. Sturdevant, of Wilkes-Barre, a well known member of the Luzerne bar. In two years he passed the required tests, and in 1842 was admitted to practise at the bar of this county. He rose rapidly in his profession and in the estimation of his professional colleagues, who came to recognize him as one of the leaders of the bar.

He was devoted to his chosen community, and always practised there and made it his home until his death, excepting during such times as the duties of public office necessitated his residence in Harrisburg or Washington. It was an age of rapid change and great development for Wilkes-Barre and, indeed, for the Wyoming Valley and the whole State, and in this great movement Mr. Shoemaker was one of the leaders. As an attorney he was known throughout the whole region for his remarkable qualifications, which had won for him a great practise, so that it was commonly remarked that no good cause ever suffered at his hands, and that his clients were treated equally without regard to their wealth or prominence or whether they brought much important litigation to the office or a single insignificant case.

In addition to his legal activities, Mr. Shoemaker became prominently identified with important business interests at Wilkes-Barre, and was president of the Second National Bank of Wyoming, president of the Wilkes-Barre Lace Manufacturing Company, president of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, director of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company and the Vulcan Iron Works. He was also officially associated with the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company, the Wyoming Valley Camp Meeting Association, the Wyoming Insurance Company, in all of which at one time or another he served as president, and the Crystal Spring Water Company, of which he was a director.

But it was in connection with his career as a public man that he was, perhaps, best known in the Wyoming Valley, and indeed in the State. He was a Republican in politics, and was even at an early age a leader in its local organization. He was still a young man when he became his party's candidate for State Senator in 1866, and was elected in a normally Democratic district by a majority of two hundred votes. Four years later he was nominated for Congress, and was elected after a hotly contested campaign by a majority of twelve hundred. In 1872 he was reelected, and served his full two terms with great efficiency, and won for himself an enviable reputation as a capable and disinterested public servant. It was the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses in which Mr. Shoemaker served, and at the close of his second term he retired from public life and resumed his private practice of the law and his business activities. From that time on he held no public offices with the exception of a membership on the State Board of Prison Commissioners, an office to which he was appointed by the Governor.

It might be thought that the demands upon his time made by the duties of his various public and private affairs and obligations would have debarred Mr. Shoemaker from taking part in other departments of the community's life, yet such was not the case. His interest in the welfare of his home town was not bounded by any particular aspect of its life, but extended to all, and he seemed always to have time and energy to accomplish yet one more task in its behalf. He was exceedingly active in connection with the various philanthropic

undertakings in the city, and especially those of the First Methodist Church of Wilkes-Barre, of which he was a member and a trustee. These he assisted at once with his personal work and with his fortune, as he did also the Young Men's Christian Association, the Home for Friendless Children, the Home for Friendless Women, the City Hospital, the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association, the Luzerne Bible Society, and others. He was one of the projectors of the Wyoming Valley Centennial Celebration of 1878, and an officer of the Commemorative Association which was an outgrowth of the celebration. Mr. Shoemaker was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the American Revolution, his ancestry on both sides of the house entitling him to that honor; a life member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and vice-president of this organization from 1890 to 1893; an organizer of the National Society of Lawyers; the American Bar Association, founded at Saratoga, New York, in 1878, and a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

Lazarus Denison Shoemaker was united in marriage, October 10, 1848, with Esther Waller Wadhams, a daughter of Samuel and Clorinda Starr (Catlin) Wadhams, and a member of an old and distinguished New England family, which is the subject of extended mention below. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker the following children were born:

1. Clorinda Wadhams; married Irving Ariel Stearns, and is now deceased.
2. Samuel Wadhams, died unmarried at the age of twenty-six years.
3. Stella Mercer, died in childhood.
4. Elizabeth, married George L. Dickerman.
5. Caroline Ives; married William George Phelps, and is now deceased.
6. Levi Ives, M.D., deceased; married Cornelia Scranton, of Pennsylvania.
7. Jane A., who resides at Wilkes-Barre.
8. Esther Wadhams; married Robert Van Arsdale Norris.
9. Anna Denison, died in childhood.

WADHAM

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three roses argent.

Crest—A stag's head erased or, gorged with a collar sable, charged three bezants, all between two rose branches erect, flowered argent, stalked and leaved vert.

The Wadham family is an old and distinguished one in England, where it may be traced back to the first half of the fourteenth century, and to one Sir John of the name. It is very probable, indeed, that the name originated at that time, and we have strong evidence for the belief that it is derived from an earlier name place, not only from its form, but from the records of that early period. The suffix "ham" has the same significance as hame,

or home, and is familiar at the end of countless English names, often when the first syllables have become so altered as to give no indication of their original meaning. In this case, however, we are more fortunate, for it is easy to see that the old manor of Wadeham or Wadham, at Knowston, near South Molton, in Devonshire, was originally the "home by the wade" or ford. Of this manor, the Sir John above mentioned became the possessor during the reign of Edward III. of England (1327-1377), and it seems probable that, according to the usage of the times, he should have adopted the name of his new estate. There is an alternative possibility, however, and he may have borne the name before becoming the possessor. The former owner was one Ulf, a Saxon, whose family are said to have been in possession since the days of Edward the Confessor (1042), and it is possible that Sir John Wadham may have been descended from this early Saxon family and inherited the name from them, as he eventually did the patrimony. However this may be, the family name was unquestionably drawn from the old manor, whether early or late is a matter of detail. But however little we may know of Sir John's ancestors, we know a great deal concerning his descendants, who became very prominent in that part of the kingdom. They appear to have been of a very religious turn of mind, as many of them founded churches or added to others already in existence, among which should be mentioned the beautiful old Branscombe, at the place of that name.

Perhaps the climax of the family's power and influence was reached in the time of Nicholas Wadham, born in 1532, who, with his wife, Dorothy (Petre) Wadham, was the founder of Wadham College, Oxford. Nicholas Wadham was probably not in the direct line of the ancestors of the American family, but of this nothing is certainly known, as the link between the English line and the American settler is unfortunately missing. There seems reason to believe that the immigrant ancestor came from Somersetshire, where there is a monument to be found bearing the inscription that one Joseph Wadham is there buried, the last of the Wadham family of Nicholas, the founder of Wadham College, so that it is probable that the missing generations might be successfully searched for there.

I. JOHN WADHAM, the first member of the family to come to this country, was born in Somersetshire, at an uncertain date. He reached the American colonies some time between 1645 and 1650. The early records, with their usual laxity in this matter, spelled his name in a great variety of ways, and we find it not only as Wadham, but as Waddom, Wadom, Waddam, and other forms. He settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and there is a tradition that shortly after making his home there he returned to England and there married his wife. This lady is said to have been of French descent, but we know very little concerning her, save that her first name was Susannah. However this may be, they were living at Wethersfield shortly after 1650, and seem to have been prominent in the com-

munity. In the year 1656 a lot of three acres was granted John Wadham near the center of the town, and in 1660 another three acres in the same vicinity were added to it. In 1672 eighty acres were granted him on the east side of the River Nayaug, afterward Glastonbury, but he probably never made his home there. Besides these grants, he also purchased large tracts of land at intervals, and was the owner of a great estate. He was made a freeman May 20, 1658, and his death occurred December 19, 1676. There was one child born to him and his wife, *John, Jr.*, who is mentioned at length below.

II. JOHN (2) WADHAM, only son of John (1) and Susannah Wadham was born July 8, 1655, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died there June 30, 1718. Like his father, he was prominent in the community and a large landowner, much of his property being inherited from the elder man. He married (first) December 20, 1677, Hannah Bidwell, daughter of John and Sarah (Wilcox) Bidwell, of Wethersfield. The lady was born about 1658, and died June 17, 1696. Her father was one of the proprietors of Wethersfield, and owned a tan yard and saw mill there. He also held the office of chimney viewer in the community. John Wilcox, her maternal grandfather, came from Leicestershire, England, to Wethersfield, and was townsman and selectman, and prominent generally. The following children were born of this marriage:

1. Susannah, born October 4, 1678, died November 2 of the same year.
2. Hannah, born October 25, 1680; married David Tryon.
3. Susannah, born January 3, 1682; married Ebenezer Dickinson.
4. John, born January 28, 1684; married Charity Dickinson.
5. Sarah, born April 5, 1687; married John Dix.
6. Daniel, born September 13, 1689, died October 23, 1711.
7. Caleb, born November 1, 1692.
8. *Noah*, mentioned at length below.

John (2) Wadham married (second) April 13, 1697, Abigail Baldwin, a daughter of John Baldwin, Sr., of Milford, Connecticut, and a granddaughter of Obadiah Bruen, of New London. She was born at New Milford, November 15, 1658. By this marriage the following children were born:

1. Mary, born August 2, 1698; married Jonathan Blin.
2. Martha, born June 22, 1701, died May 16, 1715.

III. NOAH WADHAM, eighth child of John (2) and Hannah (Bidwell) Wadham, was born August 10, 1695, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died at Goshen, in that State, in the year 1783. About 1736 he removed from Wethersfield to Middletown, Connecticut, and from there in 1741 to Goshen, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was the first Wadham to settle at that place, which has since been the home of so large a branch of

the family. For more than forty years Noah Wadham was prominent at Goshen, where he was the owner of a large landed property. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church there, and took an active part in the affairs of the congregation.

He married (first) March 8, 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of David and Mary (Coultman) Sage, born October 26, 1695, died September 16, 1716. He married (second) April 18, 1718, Anne Hurlbut, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Blin) Hurlbut, born August 2, 1701, at Wethersfield, and died at Goshen. He married (third) about 1776, Hannah (Benham) Beach, widow of Samuel Beach, of Goshen, and daughter of Joseph and Hope (Cook) Benham. Noah Wadham was the father of twelve children, all by his second wife, as follows:

1. Noah, born December 13, 1719, died in infancy.
2. Hannah, born August 24, 1721; married (first) Timothy Tuttle, and (second) Silas Richmond.
3. Elizabeth, born September 2, 1723; married Zopa Beach.
4. *Noah*, mentioned at length below.
5. Solomon, born October 9, 1728, died in early youth.
6. Jonathan, born October 18, 1730; married Judith Howe.
7. John, born September 23, 1732; married Ruth Marsh.
8. Deliverance, born February 19, 1734-35.
9. Mary, born October 27, 1736; married John Howe.
10. Anne, born September 11, 1738; married John Hoy.
11. Solomon, born June 26, 1740; married Abigail (Beebe) Allen.
12. Seth, born November 3, 1743; married Anne Catlin.

IV. REV. NOAH (2) WADHAM, or WADHAMS, as the name began to be spelled about this time, fourth child of Noah (1) and Anne (Hurlbut) Wadham, was born May 17, 1726, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and died May 26, 1806, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He was the founder of the family in this State, and was a man of great courage and ability. He graduated from the College of New Jersey, before it had been removed from Newark to Princeton and adopted the name of its new home, receiving the degree of A. B., and his diploma, dated September 25, 1754, bears the signature of the Rev. Aaron Burr as president of the institution. He later studied theology at Yale, and in 1757 became the first pastor of the New Preston Society (Congregational) in the towns of New Milford and Washington, Connecticut. He remained thus occupied for eleven years, and in 1768 went with his flock as their pastor into the wilds of Pennsylvania, and settled in the Wyoming Valley. He returned on several occasions to Litchfield, Connecticut, where he had left his family, and then, one year after the Wyoming massacre (1778), his wife having died, he brought some of his children to his new home in the wilderness. About this time the theological views of Mr. Wadham began to experience a great alteration, due to the preaching of Wesley, and he soon frankly joined the Methodist group. Later he became a noted itinerant preacher

of that church, and made long journeys on horseback through the wild country in order to reach the small isolated groups of his fellow religionists that were scattered about through the country.

The Rev. Mr. Wadham was twice married, the first time by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, to Elizabeth Ingersol, November 8, 1758. She was a daughter of Moses and Catherine Ingersol, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and was born October 9, 1729. Her father was for many years innkeeper and parish treasurer of Great Barrington, and a prominent man in that town. Dr. Hopkins was the original of Harriet Beecher Stowe's hero in her novel "The Minister's Wooing," and a brother-in-law of Mr. Wadham. Mr. Wadham's first wife died February 11, 1793, and he married (second) after removing to Pennsylvania, Dianna Ross, a daughter of Jeremiah Ross, and a sister of General William S. Ross, of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Wadham was the father of six children, all by his first wife, as follows:

1. Noah, born October 14, 1761; married Polly Stone.
2. Anna, born November 20, 1763; married John Hatch.
3. *Calvin*, mentioned at length below.
4. Samuel, born April 27, 1767, died February 4, 1785.
5. Noah, born June 6, 1770; married Elizabeth Barney.
6. Moses, born February, 1773; married Ellen Hendrick.

V. CALVIN WADHAMS, third child of the Rev. Noah (2) and Elizabeth (Ingersol) Wadhams, was born December 22, 1765, at New Milford, Connecticut, and died April 22, 1845, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. He married (first) February 10, 1791, Esther Waller, of Kent, Connecticut, who died February 19, 1818, at Plymouth. He married (second) April 28, 1820, Mrs. Lucy (Starr) Lucas, widow of Samuel Lucas, and daughter of Captain Samuel and Chloe (Cruttenden) Starr of Middletown, Connecticut. She was born April 13, 1762, and died September 21, 1840, at Plymouth. He was the father of four children, all by his first wife, as follows:

1. Elijah, born January 3, 1792, died April 2, 1810.
2. Susanna, born April 19, 1796; married Jonah Turner, and died January 2, 1833, at Hope, New Jersey.
3. Clarrani, born April 29, 1801, died April 2, 1805.
4. *Samuel*, mentioned at length below.

VI. SAMUEL WADHAMS, youngest child of Calvin and Esther (Waller) Wadhams, was born August 21, 1806, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and died there December 15, 1868. He inherited a large portion of his father's valuable estate, and was an excellent business man. He engaged in farming all his life, and also carried on a highly successful private banking business. He married, April 7, 1884, Clorinda Starr Catlin, a daughter of Dr.

Elijah and Hannah (Starr) Catlin, and a descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts. She was born October 23, 1795, and died April 28, 1870, at Plymouth. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Elijah Catlin, born July 28, 1825; married Esther Taylor French.
2. *Esther Waller*, mentioned below.
3. Calvin, born December 14, 1833; married Frances D. Lynde.
4. Moses, born November 23, 1836; married (first) Jane Chapman Starr, and (second) Jane Morse.

VII. ESTHER WALLER WADHAMS, second child of Samuel and Clorinda Starr (Catlin) Wadhams, was born December 13, 1826, at Plymouth, Pennsylvania. She married, October 10, 1848, Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, and died August 4, 1889, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The children of this union are given above in the sketch of the Shoemaker family.





NEWCOMB HOME

Newcomb



THE name Newcomb is unquestionably of Saxon origin and is said to have sprung from the two words "new," with its modern significance, and "combe," which meant a low situation, a vale between two hills. Hallowell says that the name means "Strangers newly arrived," and it probably bears with it something of the sense of the fine old Anglo-Saxon traditions of hospitality, both given and received.

Arms—A lion's head erased sable, langued gules, between three crescents of the last.

Crest—A lion's gamb erased and erect sable, armed gules.

The origin of the name Newcomb is sufficient guarantee of its great age, but in addition to this we have the Boston records of the family as far back as Hugh Newcome, of Saltfleetby, Lincolnshire, who flourished in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion (1189-92). His name is undoubtedly the same as Newcomb, and with the usual looseness of the spelling of those days, we find it in many forms as: Newcom, Newcome, Newcombe, Newcum, Newkum, Newkom, Newckum, Nucom, Nucomb, Nuccombe, and several others, as well as the original form. The line which descended from Hugh Newcome had its seat at Saltfleetby for about seven hundred years, and the family records of baptisms, marriages and the like begin about 1558 and are written in Latin. The form of the name in these Latin records is that of Newcomen. That branch of the house, from which the present distinguished American family of Newcomb is descended, had its home, according to the best evidence, at the town of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England.

I.

ST. ALBANS is situated within a few miles of London, to the North, and there, one *Francis Newcomb*, was born in the year 1605. Francis Newcomb is the founder of the family in America, and he sailed to the colonies, together with his wife Rachel, aged twenty years, a daughter Rachel, aged two and a half years, and a son John, aged nine months, in the good

ship "Planter," master, Nicolas Travece. The "Planter" sailed for the colonies on April 2, 1635, and upon its arrival the Newcomb family settled in Boston, where they lived for about three years. From Boston they went to Mount Wollaston, which has since come to be called Braintree, and settled in that part which is now known as Quincy, Massachusetts, where he died May 27, 1692. The epitaph which appears upon his gravestone at Braintree throws some light upon the great ages which the men of those days are supposed to have reached, and suggests that in many instances they have been somewhat exaggerated. Certainly that of Francis Newcomb was, as it is inscribed that he was "aged one hundred years," while the town records also state that he was "accounted one hundred years old." With the knowledge that we possess of his coming to America, it is obvious, however, that he could not have been much above eighty-seven years. Mr. Newcomb owned considerable land at Braintree in the form of a number of tracts, the possession of which he gained at various times. His wife was admitted to the first church at Boston, December 28, 1635, and transferred to the Braintree church, March 5, 1684-85.

II.

PETER NEWCOMB, the second son of Francis and Rachel Newcomb, was born May 16, 1648, at Braintree, and died at that place, May 20, 1725. He followed what was well-nigh the universal calling of the settlers in that period, and farmed the land which he inherited from his father, in his native town. He was prominent in the affairs of the community, and held a number of important positions there. He was fence-viewer in 1693, field-driver in 1694, highway surveyor in 1698-99, 1702-03 and 1706, tythingman in 1710-11, and was admitted to the Braintree church, March 4, 1723.

He married (first) in Braintree, June 26, 1672, Susannah, a daughter of Richard and Sarah Cutting, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who was transferred from the Watertown church to that of Braintree, July 11, 1674. He married (second) Mary Humphrey, a widow, who died in 1738.

III.

JONATHAN NEWCOMB, second son of Peter Newcomb, was born March 1, 1686, at Braintree. He was a yeoman and owned several tracts of land at Braintree, which he inherited in part from his father. About middle life, he left Braintree, however, and removed to Norton, Massachusetts, the date of this removal being in March, 1728. He evidently went to a home already prepared for himself there, as there is a record of January 22, 1727, of his

buying land in that location. He bought further tracts at Norton in 1728 and 1742. In 1721 he held the post of field-driver at Braintree, and was made constable in 1724, a position which in those days carried with it a great deal of power. He was made fence-viewer in 1728, but evidently did not hold that position long, as it was in this year that he removed to Norton. He was one of the courageous men who took upon themselves the defense of the Colony from the savages, who inhabited the great wilderness by which it was completely surrounded, and finally lost his life in the French War, during an expedition against Louisburg, Canada, made some time before November, 1745. His wife Deborah died in November, 1780, at the age of ninety-five years.

IV.

JOSEPH NEWCOMB, second son of Jonathan and Deborah Newcomb, was born July 2, 1716, at Braintree, but removed to Norton with his parents when only twelve years of age. Like his father, he served in the old French War, as a young man, and was a member of Captain Z. Leonard's company in 1749, and of Captain S. Witherell's Norton company in 1757. He was evidently a large landowner at Norton, for in his will he disposes of some six hundred and fifty acres of land and a personal estate which is valued at £1,286 6s. 8d. He was married to Judith Pratt, a daughter of Josiah and Tabitha (Smith) Pratt.

V.

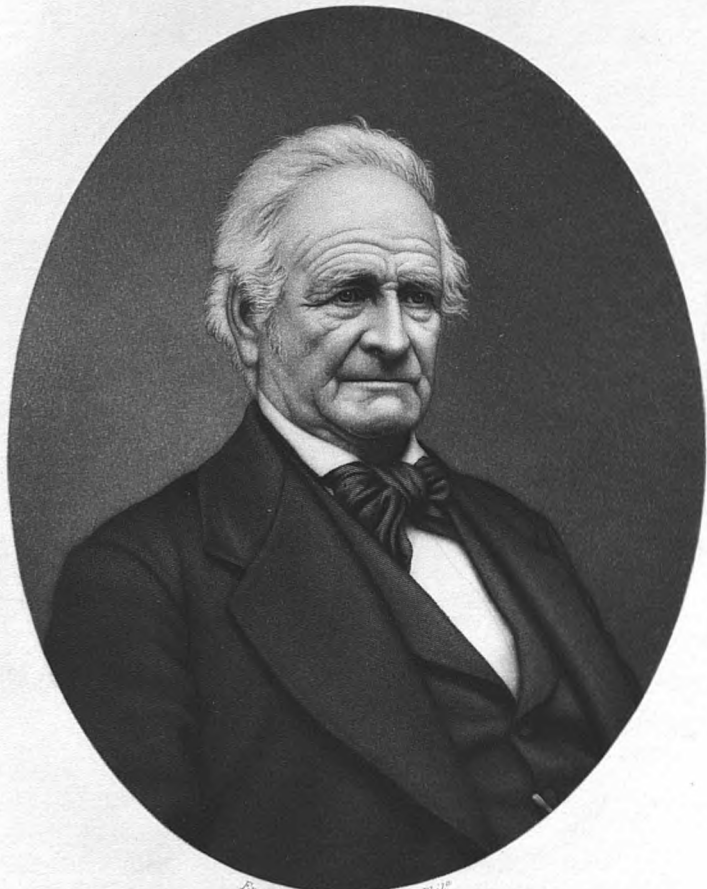
JOSIAH NEWCOMB, the youngest child of Joseph and Judith (Pratt) Newcomb, was born April 14, 1764, at Norton, where he spent his entire life. Like his forbears, he was engaged in farming there. He was a young man at the outbreak of the Revolution, and at once offered himself for the cause of his country's freedom, enlisting July 27, 1780, in Captain John Allen's company, Colonel Carpenter's regiment, fighting as a soldier in the Continental army through that momentous struggle. He married (first) Rebecca Godfrey, of Easton, born there September 27, 1765, and died September 25, 1831, a daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Tisdale) Godfrey. He married (second) in 1834, Charlotte Forrest. The children of Josiah Newcomb were all by his first wife and were as follows:

1. Becca, born February 29, 1784.
2. Josiah, born September 22, 1785.
3. *Nathaniel*, mentioned below.
4. Anna, born March 17, 1799.

VI.

NATHANIEL NEWCOMB, second son of Josiah and Rebecca (Godfrey) Newcomb, was born April 12, 1797, at Norton, Massachusetts, and spent his entire life at that place, where his death occurred November 11, 1876. He received his education at the public schools of his native town, and there gained an excellent foundation upon which, by subsequent study and observation, he afterward added an unusually complete knowledge of practical affairs. He left school while still a lad, and at the age of seventeen years secured employment with his brother-in-law, Simeon Presbrey, who was the owner of a cotton mill at Stoughton, Massachusetts. Here he learned the business of cotton manufacture in all its detail and obtained a clear knowledge of business methods generally. His industry and intelligence were unusual and caused his employer to advance him rapidly with the result that he gained a practical experience in all the various branches of the cotton industry. As soon as it was possible for him to do so he withdrew from Mr. Presbrey's concern, and returning to Norton, founded an enterprise for the manufacture of cotton thread there. For a time he was successful, but was set back for a considerable period by a stroke of ill fortune in the burning down of his mill December 31, 1831.

About this time he came into contact with Mr. James Beaumont, who had invented and patented a device for the manufacture of cotton wadding, and he made an arrangement with him whereby he secured the rights to manufacture this commodity under Mr. Beaumont's patent. In this venture he met with great success and continued the same until his retirement, thirty years later, in 1861. His mill was one of the largest of its kind anywhere in that region, and produced large quantities of cotton wadding and batting, which found an extensive market. The profits of Mr. Newcomb's large business were used in its development with a result that its growth was unanimous and large and benefited not only Mr. Newcomb personally, but the entire community where it was located. He was a man of much public spirit, and it was often his expressed wish to bestow some token of his gratitude and consideration upon the town where he was born and which had viewed his business success. This wish was eventually carried out by his daughter, Miss Harriot A. Newcomb, who, in 1882, presented Norton with its present handsome Town Hall as a memorial of him. The great growth of his business was due entirely to his own efforts and the capable management which he exercised over its affairs. He and the concern enjoyed an enviable reputation for probity and stability, and he was regarded with esteem by all his business associates, as well as by his personal friends. He was a man of conservative mind, who took time to form his judgments, but once they were formed it was difficult to alter them, and it was said that he never expressed an opinion without pausing for reflec-



Engraved by Samuel Sarasin Phil^a

Nathl Newcomb

tion. His manner was genial and his heart warm, and he enjoyed greatly the informal society of his friends, by whom his companionship was highly prized. In politics he was a Democrat and supported the principles and policies of that party throughout his life, but he avoided office of all kinds, although his capacities well fitted him to occupy them, a fact which was realized by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Newcomb married, April 7, 1823, Betsy Lincoln, of Taunton, Massachusetts (see Lincoln V.), a daughter of General Thomas and Esther (Newland) Lincoln, of that town. Mrs. Newcomb was born February 10, 1795, and died August 16, 1878. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and there were gathered at their home on that occasion many representatives of the family, as well as a host of friends, some of whom had come from very remote localities. To Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb two children were born, as follows:

1. Betsy Thomas, born April 5, 1825, who became the wife of William A. Hayward, of Milford, Massachusetts, and died in New York City, June 2, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hayward were the parents of one daughter, Harriet B., who became the wife of Charles Minchew, of Taunton, deceased, and she now resides at Norton.

2. Harriot Augusta, born January 3, 1833, who at present makes her residence at Norton.

TISDALE

Tisdale is an old English name, and is represented in both that country and the United States, although in the latter the families bearing it are not very numerous.

The Tisdale family has been very prominent in the central part of New York State for many generations, and many of its members have been identified with the development of that region. The name has always held an honorable place in the annals of New York State. Still earlier it was associated with Connecticut, and we have records of such men as Elkanah Tisdale, a celebrated lawyer, and Nathan Tisdale, an equally prominent classical scholar and teacher of Lebanon in that State. The name is spelled in various ways in the early records, as Tisdall, Tisdell, Tisdell, and various other ways.

I. JOHN TISDALE, the founder of the branch of the family with which we are concerned at present in this country, was also the ancestor of very nearly all who bear the name here. He was born in England some time during the period between 1615 and 1620, and came to the American Colonies while a very young man, settling at Duxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1636. In the old records he was styled "yeoman" and his name also appears

on a list issued at that time of the planters and proprietors. He was evidently active immediately upon becoming a resident at Duxbury, for it is recorded that on June 7 of the year in which he settled there, he brought suit in court against one Stephen Hopkins for an assault and battery in which Tisdale was dangerously wounded. It is interesting to note that the suit was decided in his favor and Hopkins was fined five pounds and costs. John Tisdale was admitted as an inhabitant of Duxbury in 1638, and according to the list of 1643, was included among those able to bear arms. He removed to Taunton from Duxbury in the year 1645, but it is recorded that he bought land of William Brett, at Duxbury, on December 26, 1651. He evidently did not return to that place to live, however, for he held the post of constable at Taunton, in 1659, and was among the number who took part in what was known as the Taunton North Purchase, in 1668. He was selectman there in 1674, and deputy to the General Court, which held its meetings at Plymouth, in 1675. He lost his life on June 27, 1675, in an attack by Indians during the disturbances known as King Philip's War. He was married to Sarah Walker, who survived him a little more than one year, her death occurring in the month of December, 1676.

II. JOSEPH TISDALE, the fourth son of John and Sarah (Walker) Tisdale, was born in 1656 at Duxbury, Massachusetts. He inherited a large estate from his father, and afterward located in that part of the town of Taunton which became known as Norton, Massachusetts. His death occurred here in 1721-22. He married, in August, 1681, Mary Leonard, born August 2, 1663, a daughter of Major Thomas and Mary (Watson) Leonard, of Taunton.

III. JOSEPH (2) TISDALE, eldest child of Joseph (1) and Mary (Leonard) Tisdale, was born at Taunton, in the year 1682, and spent his entire life there. He was married at Taunton, March 13, 1707, to Ruth, the daughter of John and Bethiah (Frye) Reed, who was born 1685-86, and died in August, 1748. Mr. Tisdale's death occurred in 1739.

IV. SETH TISDALE, son of Joseph (2) and Ruth (Reed) Tisdale, was born about 1715, at Taunton, Massachusetts, and married there Rebecca Hodges, a daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Deane) Hodges.

V. REBECCA TISDALE, eldest child of Seth and Rebecca (Hodges) Tisdale, was born at Norton, Massachusetts, March 21, 1746. She was married on September 30, 1762, to Joseph Godfrey, of Easton, Massachusetts.

VI. REBECCA GODFREY, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Tisdale) Godfrey, was born September 27, 1765, at Easton, Massachusetts. She was married (intentions published October 27, 1782, in Norfolk) to Josiah Newcomb, of that town (see Newcomb, V.).

LINCOLN

The name of Lincoln, used as a patronymic, has a perfectly obvious origin, being derived from the city of Lincoln, the shire city of Lincolnshire, one of the ancient communities of England, the beginnings of which are lost in the obscurities of a remote past. It has always been a flourishing place since the dawn of history, and as far back as the early middle ages was noted for its mercers and drapers. It was from this place and the surrounding district that the famous Lincoln Green had its origin, which our childish memories associate with Robin Hood and his band, and all the sturdy yeomen of that vanished period. As the seat of Lincoln Cathedral and of the Earls of Lincoln, it reached a position of considerable power and eminence, and the entire region about was occupied by many of the most powerful families of the mid-countries. The family name, derived from this ancient seat, afterward spread broadcast throughout England and was subject to many variations of spelling in that time when spelling standards were practically unknown. Some of these forms, such as Linkhorn, Lincon, etc., almost suggest another derivation, but there seems to be no reason to refer them to anything other than these orthographical vagaries. The family was prominent in old Hingham, England, for more than a century before its members came from there and settled in Massachusetts, where they gave the name of their old home to the colony in the New World. It was from these adventurers that all the Colonial families of this name in America are descended, including that one which is represented by Abraham Lincoln, "The First American." To those who would seek for the original derivation of the word, as applied to the place, it may be interesting to know that there are several suggestions, all of which are, however, decidedly problematical. There are some who claim that it is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *Lin*, meaning brooklet or waterfall, and the Roman *Colonia*, a colony, and whether these be right or not, it seems unquestionable that it is Anglo-Saxon in character to any one familiar with philology.

There were eight colonists of the name of Lincoln among the first settlers of Hingham, Massachusetts, who came thither from Wymondham, Norfolkshire, England. Three of these were brothers, Daniel, Samuel and Thomas, who came with their mother, Joan. Thomas Lincoln seems to have been a family name, as there were no fewer than four Thomas Lincolns who were the heads of families in this period. They were distinguished on the records and in local speech by their trade, such as Thomas the Miller, Thomas the Cooper, Thomas the Husbandman, and Thomas the Weaver.

I. THOMAS LINCOLN, the miller, who was the progenitor of the line with which we are here concerned, was born in Norfolkshire, England, in the year 1603. He came to

Hingham, Massachusetts, when thirty-two years of age, and landed in the colonies in 1635. In the same year he became one of the proprietors of Hingham, and drew a house lot consisting of five acres on July 3, in the year following. This property was situated on what is now South street near Main. He later drew lots for planting, but before the year 1650 he removed to Taunton and there built a grist mill on Mill river at a point in the very heart of the present city near the street leading from the railroad station to City Square. It is said that King Philip and his chief once met the colonists in conference in this mill. Thomas Lincoln appears to have been prominent in the community's affairs and was the largest landowner there. He served on the jury at Taunton in 1650, and was also highway surveyor in the same year. He may be regarded as one of the first men to give an impetus to the great industrial development which that region has since seen, and was one of the stockholders in the famous Taunton Iron Works established as a stock company, in October, 1652. His associates in this historical enterprise were Richard Williams, Richard Stacy and George Watson. These works continued in operation for nearly two centuries and a half, and were only abandoned in 1883, while the dam and the foundation of the old plant still form one of the most interesting sights in the history of American industry. Upon moving to Taunton, Thomas Lincoln gave his land in Hingham to his son Thomas, who sold it, October 11, 1662.

Thomas Lincoln, the elder, was twice married, the first time in England, and the second on December 10, 1665, to Elizabeth (Harvey) Street, the widow of Francis Street. His children, all born of the first marriage, were as follows: 1. John, baptized February, 1639; married Edith Macomber. 2. *Samuel*, mentioned below. 3. Thomas, born February, 1638, at Hingham. 4. Mary, born October 6, 1642, at Hingham; married (first) William Hack, and (second) Richard Stevens. 5. Sarah, born December 1645; married Joseph Wills, of Taunton, and afterward settled with him at Scituate.

II. SAMUEL LINCOLN, second son of Thomas Lincoln, the miller, was born at Hingham, England, or the vicinity, and baptized at Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637. He settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he married a lady of whom we only know that her first name was Jane and that she was the mother of the following children: *Samuel*, mentioned below; Hannah, Tamson, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Rachel, John, Thomas, Daniel.

III. SAMUEL (2) LINCOLN, eldest child of Samuel (1) and Jane Lincoln, was born June 1, 1664, at Taunton, and there resided during his entire life. His death occurred in 1739, at the age of seventy-five years. He married Experience Briggs, a daughter of Jonathan and Experience Briggs, of Taunton, and they were the parents of the following children: *Ambrose*, mentioned below; Samuel, Ebenezer, Experience, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and Benjamin.



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Thos Lincoln

IV. AMBROSE LINCOLN, eldest child of Samuel (2) and Experience (Briggs) Lincoln, was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, and, like his father and grandfather, lived at that place during his entire life. He married, January 7, 1744, Hannah Clapp, of Walpole, Massachusetts, where she was born March 4, 1719, a daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Felch) Clapp, of that place. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Hepsibah, who became the wife of Samuel Witherell. 2. Rachel. 3. Ezekiel. 4. Ambrose. 5. *Thomas*, mentioned below. There seems reason to believe there were two other children, Hannah and Mary.

V. GENERAL THOMAS LINCOLN, third son of Ambrose and Hannah (Clapp) Lincoln, was born September 4, 1759, at Taunton, and afterward removed to Norton, Massachusetts, where his death eventually occurred, August 10, 1836. He was a man of great ability, and after completing his education as a youth, became interested in public affairs, and was soon a leader in the life of that region. The greater part of his life was spent on the old family farm at Taunton, and he was engaged in agricultural pursuits very consistently. For many years he was a justice of the peace at Taunton, and from 1812 to 1821 was a selectman of that town. However, he took part in the War of 1812 and proved himself a most efficient and capable soldier, gaining for himself promotion to the rank of general on account of his services in that struggle. In 1815 he was elected a representative to the General Court of the State, and was often a delegate to State conventions. When but eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in Captain Snow's company, and in that capacity took part in the Revolutionary War. His abilities as a soldier, however, were soon recognized and he received a rapid promotion. In 1791 he was captain of a militia company, and on September 3, 1795, was commissioned major of the State militia. From 1805 to 1809 he held successively the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and on May 18, 1809, was commissioned brigadier-general of the Bristol County Brigade. During the embargo in 1807 he was colonel in command of the Third Regiment of the Bristol County Brigade, although his actual rank was only lieutenant-colonel at the time. In 1814 he resigned from military service and received his honorable discharge, May 19, 1814. Both his associates in the army and the community at large recognized his ability as a soldier, and after his active service his retirement was surrounded and rendered honorable by the esteem and affection of his fellow citizens.

General Lincoln was united in marriage October 24, 1784, with Esther Newland, a native of Norton, born May 23, 1766, a daughter of Amos and Esther (Briggs) Newland, old and highly honored residents of that town. General Thomas Lincoln and his wife were the parents of the following children:

1. Thomas, born July 10, 1785, died at Sacketts Harbor, September 16, 1813.
2. Esther, born April 9, 1787.

3. Amos, born May 3, 1789.
4. Hepzibah, born April 5, 1791.
5. Rachel, born February 20, 1793.
6. Betsy, born February 10, 1795; became the wife of Nathaniel Newcomb, who is the subject of extended mention in this work.
7. Charlotte, born March 13, 1797.
8. Timothy, born March 7, 1799.
9. Theodore Leonard, born March 13, 1801.
10. George Morey, born September 8, 1803.
11. Hannah Clapp, born March 1, 1807.
12. Mary, born March 14, 1812.

CLAPP

The Clapp family had its origin in Devonshire, England, where it has resided as far back into the past as we have record at the town of Venn Ottery. There is some divergence of opinion as to the name of the progenitor of the family in this country, some authorities giving it as Nicholas, while a family genealogy states it as Richard. The balance of evidence, however, seems to be in favor of Nicholas, and he and his family, consisting of a wife, three sons, a daughter and two nephews, all immigrated to the American Colonies.

I. NICHOLAS CLAPP, progenitor of the family, lived at Venn Ottery, Devonshire, England. Three of his sons and one daughter, wife of his nephew, Edward Clapp, came to America. His brother, William Clapp, lived at Salcombe Regis, England, and besides his son Edward, another son, Roger Clapp, immigrated to America, and settled in Dorchester. Children: 1. *Thomas*, mentioned below. 2. Ambrose, lived and died in England. 3. Richard, remained in England. 4. Prudence, came to New England, married her cousin, Edward Clapp. 5. Nicholas, born in Dorchester, England, 1612; married Sarah, daughter of William Clapp. 6. John, came to Dorchester, as well as Nicholas.

II. THOMAS CLAPP, son of Nicholas Clapp, was born in England in 1597. He arrived from Weymouth, England, July 24, 1633, and in 1634 was at Dorchester, where Nicholas and John had settled. He was admitted a freeman at Dorchester in 1636, moved to Weymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1639, and lived on the farm later owned by Hon. Christopher Webb. In 1640 he removed to Scituate, Massachusetts, was deacon of the church there in 1647, and was admitted a freeman of Plymouth Colony, June 5, 1644. He was deputy to the General Court in 1649; overseer of the poor in 1667; a useful and eminent citizen. His farm was in the southwest part of the town near Stockbridge's mill pond,

later owned by Calvin Jenkins. He died April 20, 1684, aged eighty-seven years. His will was dated April 19, 1684, stating that he was in his eighty-seventh year, bequeathing to wife, Abigail; children: *Thomas*, of Dedham; Samuel, Increase, and four daughters. Children:

1. *Thomas*, mentioned below.
2. Increase, born May, 1640, probably.
3. Samuel.
4. Eleazer, moved to Barnstable; killed March 15, 1676, by Indians.
5. Elizabeth, married Captain Michael P. Pierce.
6. Prudence, unmarried.
7. John, born October 18, 1658, died 1671.
8. Abigail, born January 29, 1660.

III. THOMAS (2) CLAPP, eldest child of Thomas (1) and Abigail Clapp, was born March 15, 1639, in Weymouth, Massachusetts, settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, living in that part incorporated in 1724 as Walpole, and was a housewright. His will was dated December 14, 1688, and proved January 29, 1691. He married, September 10, 1662, Mary Fisher, daughter of Joshua and Mary Fisher. Children, born in Dedham:

1. *Thomas*, mentioned below.
2. John, born February 29, 1666.
3. Joshua, born 1667.
4. Mary, born December 13, 1669.
5. Eleazer, born November 4, 1671.
6. Abigail.
7. Hannah.
8. Samuel, born August 21, 1682.

IV. THOMAS (3) CLAPP, eldest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Fisher) Clapp, was born September 26, 1663, in Dedham, and was a farmer in his native town, residing in the house purchased by his father, which stood on his share of the paternal estate, as divided by will. He was also the owner of several other parcels in the town. He died January 28, 1704, and was survived by his wife, Mary, who married (second) a Mr. Jennery. Children:

1. *Thomas*, mentioned below.
2. Mary, born about 1689.
3. Deborah, born 1691.
4. Mehitable, born 1694.
5. Stephen, born 1700.
6. Hannah.
7. Elizabeth.

V. THOMAS (4) CLAPP, eldest son of Thomas (3) and Mary Clapp, was born about 1686 in Dedham, and was only seventeen years old when his father died. The respon-

sibility of the family devolved largely upon him, and he was made guardian of his brother and five sisters on coming of age. He was an industrious and enterprising man, and left at his death, February 18, 1741, an estate inventoried at £1,505 17s. 9d. He married, January 4, 1715, in Weston, Massachusetts, Hannah Felch, of that town. Two children are recorded in Dedham, but none in Walpole, where he lived.

1. Thomas, born November 5, 1715.
2. *Hannah*, mentioned below.

VI. HANNAH CLAPP, eldest daughter of Thomas (4) and Hannah (Felch) Clapp, was born March 4, 1719, in Dedham, and became the wife of Ambrose Lincoln, of Taunton (see Lincoln IV.).

NEWLAND

The early records of New England are very meagre regarding this name, and the burning of the Taunton records over fifty years ago makes it impossible to learn definitely of many things concerning the family. There was an Anthony Newland in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1650, but he disappeared from the records there and is supposed to have removed to Taunton. William Newland went from Lynn, where he must have remained a very short time, to Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1637, and was made a freeman of the colony there in 1641. He was representative to the General Court in 1642-43-44, but was disfranchised October 3, 1655, for kindness to Quakers. He married, May 19, 1648, Rose Hathaway, whose children of record were: Mary, John and Mercy. This was probably a second marriage, as he must have been an adult in 1637, when he was of record as a citizen. It is quite possible that the next mentioned was his son.

I. JEREMIAH NEWLAND was a resident of Taunton as early as 1657, had a wife, Katherine, and sons, *Anthony*, mentioned below, and Benjamin, born about 1675; no records of any other, but undoubtedly there were more children.

II. ANTHONY NEWLAND, son of Jeremiah and Katherine Newland, was born August 1, 1657, in Taunton, and lived in Norton, formerly a part of Taunton. He married, December 16, 1682, in Taunton, Esther, a daughter of Jonah (or Jonas) and Constance (Lincoln) Austin, of that town.

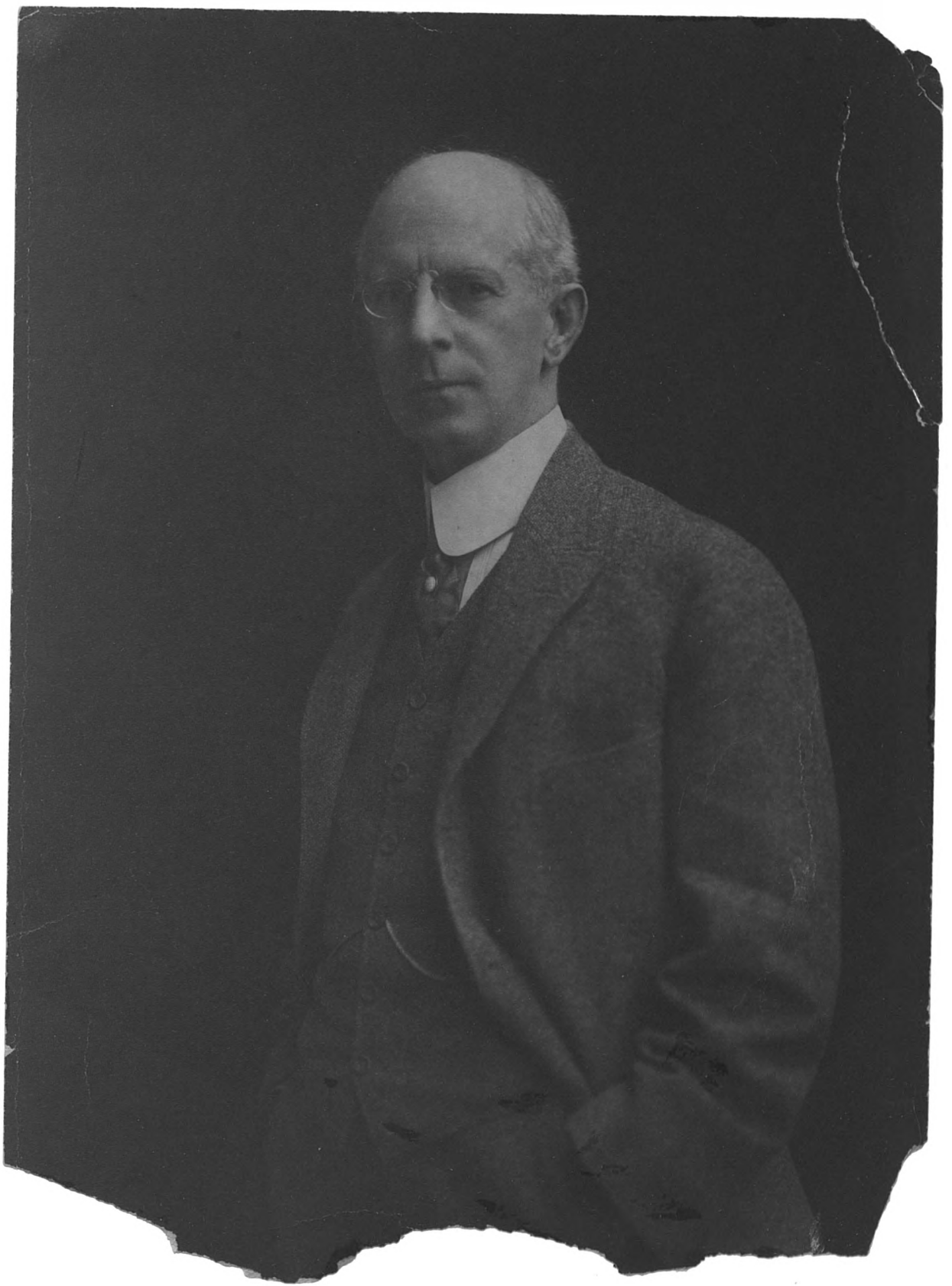
III. JOSIAH NEWLAND, son of Anthony and Esther (Austin) Newland, resided in



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Esther (Newland) Lincoln

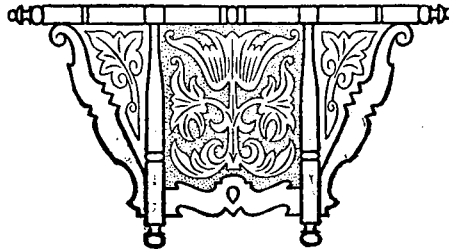


Norton, where he married, February 12, 1730, Abigail Grover, baptized December 12, 1714, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Grover, of that town. Children of Norton record:

1. Abigail, born November 12, 1730.
2. Josiah, born 1732, died young.
3. Jonathan, born January 30, 1734.
4. *Amos*, mentioned below.
5. Josiah, born December 27, 1740.
6. Sarah, born April 8, 1742.
7. David, born May 27, 1752.

IV. AMOS NEWLAND, third son of Josiah and Abigail (Grover) Newland, was born June 9, 1738, in Norton, and married there, May 2, 1765, Esther Briggs, born September 5, 1740, in Norton, daughter of Phineas and Esther (Finney) Briggs, of that town. Only one child of this marriage is recorded in Norton.

V. ESTHER NEWLAND, daughter of Amos and Esther (Briggs) Newland, was born May 13, 1766, in Norton, and was married October 24, 1784, to General Thomas Lincoln, of Taunton (see Lincoln V.).



Hall



THE Hall family of America in its numerous branches came mainly from England, where it was numerous spread. It is of Anglo-Saxon origin, anciently established; its lineage was noble, and in many cases branched into royal houses in the early centuries, relationship, in one instance, linking the Hall family to that headed by Cedric, King of the West Saxons, who died in 534.

The derivation of the name "Hall" may have come from any one of three sources: (1) From the Norse halle, or hals, which was of like meaning to the Anglo-Saxon hacle, hacletta, and signifies "a hero." (2) From the custom of medieval times to call the baronial halls of the English Lords of the Manor, "Alle," "Halle," "De Aula" and "Del Hall," and in some instances to identify the tenant or chief servitor of such aristocratic places of entertainment and hospitality by the surname De Aula, or Del Hall, which name was retained by his eldest son. (3) In the Celtic and Gaulic languages, from which races came the ancient Britons, the word Hall signifies "salt"; a worker in salt is haller, and a dwelling near salt works, or on low marshy ground near the sea is "halham," "halla," or "halle," hence the origin of the name of the ancient castle Halla, now City Halle, in Saxony, as extensive salt works are known to have been located there. And one authority assumes that the families of the name Hall established in Britain before the Conquest by William of Normandy, were from Halla, or Halle, and were in the vanguard of the successive Saxon invasions of Britain. They were called De la Halle, and the simplification of surnames in later generations converted the name into its present form.

William of Normandy, who conquered England, and his followers, "insulted dreadfully over the ancient Saxon nobility and spoiled their estates," and the descendants of these Saxons, four hundred years later, still groaning under oppression, were glad to embrace an opportunity to enjoy their ancient rights and love of liberty, and came in large numbers to America.

The Hall family of England probably stands well in the forefront of the early Colonial settlers in America. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, at least eighty pioneers

of that name reached American shores, and in most cases became the American progenitors of the Hall family lines now to be found in so many parts of the United States. One of the members of a New York family of Hall has collected more than one hundred specimens of various Hall coats-of-arms.

All of the American colonies had Halls as settlers, and the families of Maryland and Pennsylvania were closely connected. Thomas William Hall was captain of a company in the War of 1812. His son, Clayton Coleman Hall, joined the Society of the War of 1812 on the strength of that. The Halls were long established in Culpeper, Virginia, and had a long connection with the city of Baltimore. Culpeper county began its career on historical ground. Its territory originally embraced what is now Culpeper, Madison and Rappahannock, and was the subject of protracted controversy, involving the title to several million acres of land. The entire tract between the Rappahannock and Potomac and Chesapeake Bay was granted by King James to Lord Culpeper. The history of Culpeper county and of the parish of St. Mark's is in truth the history of the various families who were closely related and members of that parish. Most prominent among the families of that section were the Claytons, the Colemans, and the Hall families.

The first person of the Clayton name was the Rev. John Clayton, formerly rector of Crofton in Yorkshire. The next man of mark was the Rev. David Clayton, minister of Blissland Parish from 1704 to 1724. A third member of the family, John Clayton, was attorney-general at Williamsburg, and a friend of Spottswood. He accompanied Mr. Fontaine in his first trip to Germanna in 1714. The family tradition claims that Major Philip Clayton came to Culpeper from Kent through Essex. His name first appears on church records in 1741, when he became a vestryman of St. Mark's, and he placed the sundial before the door of the new parish church. He is recorded as the surveyor of a tract of land from Lord Fairfax, conveyed to John Brown.

Major Philip Clayton married Ann Coleman, sister of his neighbor, Robert Coleman, on whose land the courthouse of the county was built. Major Philip Clayton had one son, Samuel, who succeeded his father as vestryman in St. Mark's parish, and who married his cousin, Ann Coleman. Among the children of this marriage was Major Philip Clayton, the second, an officer of the Revolutionary army. Susan Clayton, another daughter of Major Philip Clayton, Sr., married Colonel James Slaughter, another near neighbor of the parish. Another daughter of Major Philip Clayton, Sr., married Nat Pendleton, a minuteman of Culpeper, and an aide to General Greene, who served as a second of Alexander Hamilton in his duel with Aaron Burr. The family continues through a long line of prominent people down to the present day.

Robert Coleman, first of the Coleman name in Culpeper, married Sarah Ann Saunders.

He gave fifty acres of his land on which the town of Fairfax, later called Culpeper, was founded.

Robert Coleman, a son of Robert and Sarah Ann (Saunders) Coleman, married Mrs. Thompson, a sister of their friend and neighbor, Major Philip Lightfoot. Gilly Coleman, a daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr. and his wife, married General Edward Stevens, the Revolutionary hero and the elector who cast the vote of the district for Washington. Ann Coleman, another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married Samuel Clayton, and their son Philip married his cousin, Ann Coleman. Another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married Colonel John Slaughter, a son of Francis Slaughter of Culpeper. Another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married Francis Slaughter, a brother of the above mentioned Colonel John Slaughter. Another daughter of Robert Coleman, Sr., married French Strother, for many years representative of Culpeper in the General Assembly and in the Convention of 1775-76. Their eldest daughter married Captain Philip Slaughter, son of Robert Slaughter and his wife, Susan (Clayton) Slaughter. Robert Coleman died prior to 1793, at Culpeper, but his name lives in a worthy number of descendants who live in the near vicinity of the parental home.

HALL

The homestead of this prominent Virginia family lies on the Brandy road, beyond the old Bell farm. During the battle of Culpeper, October 10-11, 1863, General Lee, with his forces, took up his position on high ground on the Brandy road midway between the estates of the Bell and the Hall family. Here also the well loved General Robert E. Lee reviewed his forces in that memorable military spectacle when the combined Confederate forces under Longstreet passed before him.

Many of the Hall family served during the War of 1861, and, at the battle of Cedar Run, Captain Hall commanded a battery which gave to General Lee valiant support.

Early marriage records mention several ceremonies performed at an early date, among the most noted of the family being: Jeremiah Hall, married Judy Allan, 1792; Thomas Hall, married Amy Nalle, 1803; Johanna Hall, married Joseph Thompson, 1793.

THOMAS HALL, first of the name in Culpeper, was born August 29, 1746, and died July 24, 1804, on the old farm that today bears his name. He married Elizabeth Knate, who was born February 20, 1747, and died February 2, 1817. He was a merchant in Cul-



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Very truly yours
Clayton K. Hall

Baltimore
December, 1904

The American Historical Society

peper and an upright citizen. He was a member of Fairfax Lodge, No. 43, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was well respected among his neighbors. He raised a large family of children who grew to maturity and married the sons and daughters of their immediate neighbors, the Colemans, the Claytons and the Slaughters.

JEREMIAH HALL was born August 29, 1769, and died September 24, 1840. He married, in 1792, Judy Allan, born July 5, 1765, and died March 14, 1849, daughter of William Allan, of Culpeper, Virginia. To this union were born a large family of sons and daughters whose children are largely represented in Culpeper and adjacent counties, and many of the family have gone to other States to make their homes and no doubt will there prove themselves worthy of their father's name.

JOHN HALL, a brother of Jeremiah Hall, served in the Revolution, rendering meritorious service. The census of 1841 mentions him as being then in his seventy-ninth year.

THOMAS WILLIAM HALL, father of Clayton Coleman Hall, regarding whom more follows, was of the old Virginia stock, and gave honorable military service in the War of 1812, attaining during that campaign the rank of captain. He had long connection with the city of Baltimore. He was one of the organizers in 1835 of the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, serving as acting president during the year's absence of its president in Europe. He was a member of the board of directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, and was an active member of the Masonic order. He married Elizabeth Stickney Ward, May 22, 1832. They resided in Baltimore, Maryland. Their children were:

1. Thomas William, born September 25, 1833; he made his home in Alabama.
2. Burgess Clayton, born December 11, 1836.
3. Elizabeth Ward, born January 17, 1837.
4. Mary Stickney, born March 6, 1838.
5. Annie Amelia, born July 13, 1843.
6. Bertha Ellen, born July 3, 1844.
7. *Clayton Coleman*, of whom further.

CLAYTON COLEMAN HALL, son of Thomas William and Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall, was born in Baltimore, August 24, 1847, and died May 21, 1916. He was a natural student, and although he began his business career at the early age of fifteen years, his study up to that time had been so thorough and his range of reading so wide that he was not at all handicapped, nor did he suffer in comparison with other youths of his age. His lack of early opportunity he immediately remedied by study in his leisure time, and he became the possessor of a splendid education through his assiduous application in the pursuit of his high ambitions.

His first employment was in the counting room of a mercantile house, and he afterward

became an insurance actuary, in 1868 becoming head of the actuarial department of the Maryland Life Insurance Company of Baltimore. This position, with its weighty responsibilities, he filled for thirty-three years, resigning to take up work as a legal practitioner and consulting actuary. In 1878 he became actuary for the Insurance Department of Maryland, and was one of the founders of the Actuarial Society of America, organized in New York in 1889, for several years serving as editor of its "Transactions." Mr. Hall took the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Maryland, and pursued post-graduate studies at the Johns Hopkins University, his subject the theory and practice of insurance. Mr. Hall's professional career was a busy and useful one, crowded full of activity and achievement, and would have been a very acceptable monument had not his interests led him into other fields where he labored as worthily.

Until 1892 Mr. Hall was active in the State military organization, at the time of his retirement serving as quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General Stewart Brown, and ranking as major. His support of the State Militia at that time showed a far-seeing judgment that time has amply vindicated in the use that has been made of State troops in America's part in the World War. Matters of public concern claimed his earnest interest and those of merit his hearty support. He was tireless in his efforts to cause the adoption in city council of a resolution calling for a commission to investigate the establishment of a complete sewerage system for Baltimore. The report of this commission started work upon what was probably the greatest engineering feat of its kind ever undertaken, in October, 1906, Calvin W. Kendrick in charge as chief engineer.

Mr. Hall found recreation in historical research and study, and he was particularly well informed on matters of Maryland provincial history. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society, a member of its committee on publications, and in 1885 delivered an address before that body on "The Great Seal of Maryland." It was as a result of his investigations that the beautiful design of the great seal in use in the Province of Maryland from 1648 was restored to the Great Seal of Maryland in 1876. In 1902 he delivered lectures at Johns Hopkins University on "The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate," and in 1910 edited "Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684." He contributed many articles to periodicals on professional subjects, and was a writer of excellent talent. His was an unusually active mind. Pursuits such as those just mentioned would have wearied many men to the breaking point, but to him, after a period of strenuous professional labor, it was a pleasurable relaxation. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Society of 1812. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian, serving for thirty-six years as a vestryman of St. Barnabas' Church, afterward merged with the Cathedral foundation, and for many years he was a member of the

Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland. It was a characteristic of his life that he chose wisely those things to which he would devote himself, and then gave the best of his time and labors to those things, whether they were in professional, civic, scholarly, or religious fields.

Clayton Coleman Hall married, June 29, 1895, Camilla Ridgely, daughter of Thomas Hollingsworth Morris, of Baltimore, and Mary (Johnson) Morris, and granddaughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson. They were the parents of two children:

1. Clayton Morris, born September 24, 1896.
2. Camilla Elizabeth Pemberton, born August 23, 1900.

STICKNEY

Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall was in the eighth American generation from William Stickney, progenitor in America. It is inferred from British records that he was William Stickney, who is mentioned as having been baptized in St. Mary's Church, Frampton, Lincolnshire, England, September 6, 1592, and the son of William Stickney, of Frampton, who was baptized December 30, 1558, and married, June 16, 1585, Margaret Pierson, and the grandson of Robert Stickney, of Frampton, who made his will October 3, and was buried October 18, 1582.

About 1609 the Stickney family is, by tradition and information, presumed to have removed from Frampton to Hull, or its vicinity, and to have occupied as their family residence "a beautiful place" at Ridgmont, about nine miles from Hull.

The "Genealogical Dictionary" by Savage is authority for the statement that William Stickney came from Hull, in Yorkshire, England, in 1637, and the records of the First Church in Boston, the Rev. John Wilson's, show that he was of the church in 1638, and an entry, "The 24th day of ye 9th Moneth 1639" reads: "Our brethren Mr. Henry Sandys; William Stickney, Richard Swanne and Michael Hopkinson by ye churches Silence were dismissed to ye gathering of a Church at Rowley if the Lord so please."

William Stickney, his wife Elizabeth, and three children, Samuel, Amos, and Mary (who were probably baptized in England) were among the original settlers of Rowley, Massachusetts, when the division of common land was made. In 1643 there was laid out "On Wethersfield Streete, to William Stickney, one lott containinge one acre and a halfe, bounded on the west side by James Barker's house lott and the highway, part of it lying on the north side of the streete, and part of it on the south side."

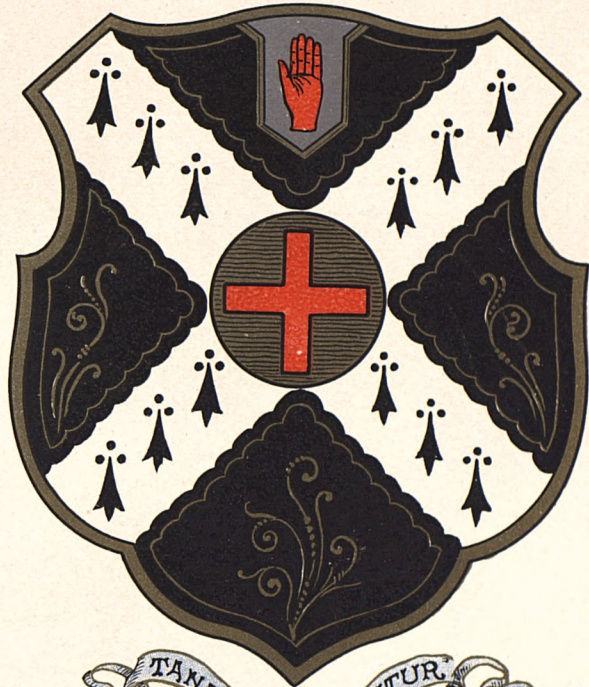
William Stickney was a worthy progenitor of a stalwart, upright American family; was "a godly man of good estate," and brought with him from his native land a quarto copy of King James' translation of the Bible, first edition, printed 1611. This Bible has descended from father to son, in the same line as the old homestead, to Josiah Stickney, and the Bible was used at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Rowley. The most ancient halfway covenant (as it used to be called) of any that could be found in the town, and various names and dates, are written in it (see Gage's "History of Rowley," page 458).

The Stickney family in the eight generations from that of William Stickney to that of Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall contributed many worthy members to the Nation. Lieutenant Benjamin Stickney, one of the notable scions, marched on the first alarm of the battle of Lexington, and in 1777 was at Cambridge, "to guard Burgoyne's captured army," as appears in the town records of Rowley. Amos Stickney, brother of Benjamin Stickney, was a signer of the "Whig Covenant" in 1710, and also a Revolutionary soldier; and scions of the Stickney family have capably administered public responsibilities in almost all phases of national life since the coming of William Stickney, the progenitor.

Elizabeth (Stickney) Ward was adopted by her uncle, Benjamin Ward, of Boston.

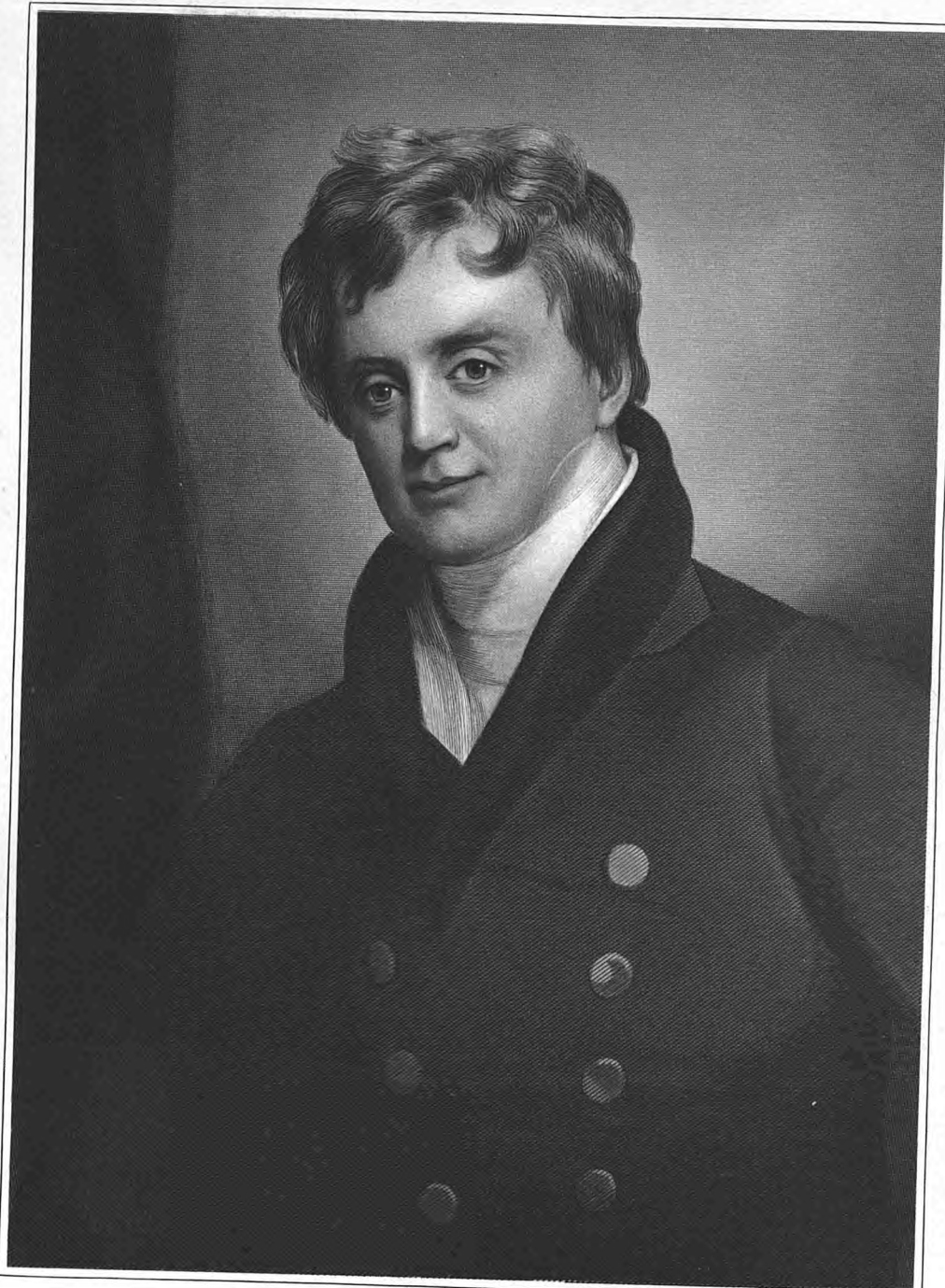
MORRIS

The different branches of the Morris family claim descent from Elystan Glodrydd, a powerful British chieftain, Prince of Ferlys, founder of the fourth royal tribe of Wales, born in 933, who derived his name Elystan (Athelstane) from the Saxon king Athelstane, who was his godfather. The appellation of Glodrydd (the illustrious) was bestowed upon him as indicative of his personal deeds as well as of his rank and extensive possessions, which comprised nearly all the lands between the Severn and the Wye. Athelstan Glodrydd sprang from the old prince of Powrys, who through his mother, Reingan, daughter and heiress of Grous ap Trevor, was eighth in a direct line from Caradoc Vrechfras, lord of Hereford, one of the knights of King Arthur's round table. Athelstan Glodrydd left by Groladys, daughter of Rheim ap Ednowain, Princess of Tegengh, a son, Cadogan ap Elystan, lord of Brulth and Radnar, who married Margaret, daughter of Brockwell ap Aeddán of Powrys. Sixteenth in descent from Cadogan was Morys ap Morgan, from whom the name is derived. The name occurs under various autographics: As Maurice, Morys, Morres, Morice, Moris, Morrice, Morris, and several others compounded with Fitz, Clan, Mount, De, and various initial expressions.



TANDEM VINCITUR

Morris



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It is stated to be, in part, a corruption from Mars, or Mavors, the old Roman God of War. It is of Welsh origin, its elements being, as given by one authority, Mawr-rwyce, or as given by another, Mawr-rhys. The first derivation is said to give the meaning "warlike," powerful in war. The second derivation gives this meaning more definitely. The word "rhys" denotes "a rushing," thus the compound word indicates "warlike."

In the Morris family, in its many English branches, are a great many coats-of-arms, explained by the fact that to the fundamental Morris insignia have been added, by different branches, the ensigns of other families which they have inherited, according to the laws of heraldry, in the different lines of descent. The device that belongs to the Morris name, however, is:

Arms—Sable, on a saltire engrailed ermine, a bezant charged with a cross coupé gules.

Crest—A lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a cross coupé gules, within a chain in the form of an arch gold.

Motto—*Tandem vincitur.*

Undoubtedly this coat-of-arms may be considered to legitimately belong to all American families of that name who are of Welsh descent.

Traditions and family records establish the Morris family of Maryland as having been of Welsh associations originally, and early settlers in Long Island and probably New Jersey. Whether it comes into the line of the Morris family of Morrisania, New York, is not clear, in authentic record, but presumably it does. Private records show that John Morris, father of the first Morris to settle in Maryland, was of New York, or New Jersey; that he had two sons, one of whom "was said to have gone to Maryland and married Miss Round." Other records show that this son was John, who was born about 1720, died in 1782; married Mary Round, about 1747. Another record shows that John Morris, of Long Island, New York, came to Maryland in 1745. The Manuscript Records of Maryland, from 1732 to 1748-49, which are among the State papers deposited with the Maryland Historical Society, show that John Morris was cornet of a troop of Colonial Militia in Maryland. His son,

JAMES ROUND MORRIS, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, about 1750, and died in 1795. He resided at Snow Hill; was clerk of Worcester County Court. About the year 1800 he married Leah Winder, sister of the Hon. Levin Winder, who was Governor of Maryland in 1812. She was born April 17, 1761, in Somerset county, Maryland, and died at Snow Hill, February 18, 1826.

HON. JOHN B. MORRIS, son of James Round and Leah (Winder) Morris, was born at Snow Hill, Maryland, October 5, 1785, and died in Baltimore, December 24, 1874. He was graduated from Princeton University, and entered upon the study of law with General

Winder, of Baltimore, who was at that time a law partner of Lloyd N. Rogers, proprietor of Druid Hill. During the War of 1812, he served on General Winder's staff, having the military rank of major. As such he participated in the defence of Baltimore. On March 20, 1817, he married Anna Maria, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Adams) Hollingsworth (see Hollingsworth). She was a woman of many accomplishments and much refinement.

Latterly, Mr. Morris devoted himself principally to real estate and financial interests. He acquired much unimproved property, which during his lifetime became very valuable. He was connected with the Old City Bank and was president of the Mechanics Bank from 1834 to 1858. He had no personal interest in the Bank of Maryland, the failure of which was such a grievous blot on the history of American banking, but his standing in the community was such that he was deputed to act as trustee of that institution for the purpose of liquidating its affairs to the best advantage of its creditors. Getting an indication that trouble was possible, he took the records of the bank into his own custody and safely transferred them to Belair, thus escaping the mob during the famous rioting of August, 1835, when the contents of his house were seized by the rioters and burned in the street, after which the house itself was fired and destroyed, other prominent residents of Baltimore, including Reverdy Johnson and John Glenn, suffering similar abuse to their property. An old negro who lived next door saved some of the family portraits by taking them over the fence into his own home. He also secreted a chest of silver in the barn. Thus these priceless heirlooms were preserved for posterity. The State, at a later date, reimbursed Mr. Morris, so far as it was financially possible, for his loss. The details of this historic episode form an interesting part of the records of those troublous days.

John B. Morris was active in promoting the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company. Corporate powers were secured by the projectors on April 24, 1827, and their efforts are especially noteworthy in that the railroad was the first in the United States to be incorporated. Mr. Morris was a member of the original board of directors of the Railroad Company. It was he who was deputed to present to the Legislature of Maryland the petition of the railroad organizers, praying for the incorporation of the road. He took an active part in business and financial affairs until some years prior to his death, and retained a remarkable mental and physical vigor to the end of his life.

He was a staunch Whig; at the time of General Lafayette's visit to Baltimore, John B. Morris was president of the first branch of the City Council, and as such received General Lafayette under General Washington's tent at Fort McHenry with an address of welcome. He became a warm personal friend of the French Marquis, from whom he received the gift of an umbrella, the stick of which is still treasured in the Morris family. Mr. Morris served as a member of the State Senate from 1832 to 1835.

He was one of the brilliant men of his day, took influential part in public affairs, winning honor and distinction by his kindness of heart and consideration for all, the great and humble alike, thus setting a noble public example. He was widely known and kept an open house in which he dispensed a hospitality consistent with those qualities that mark "a gentleman of the old school."

John B. Morris married Ann M., daughter of Thomas and Ann (Adams) Hollingsworth. She died in 1847. Their children were: James R., Thomas H., John B., Lydia H., who married Frank Key Howard; and Nancy, who married Henry Winter Davis, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work.

THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH MORRIS, son of John B. and Ann M. (Hollingsworth) Morris, married Mary, daughter of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Snow Hill, Maryland. He died in 1872. Among their children was Camilla Ridgely Morris, who married Clayton Coleman Hall, in 1895.

HOLLINGSWORTH

The name Hollingsworth, like most historic names, has long been spelled in various ways—Hollingsworth, Hollingsworth and Hollinsworth. It is of Saxon origin, and is derived from the holly tree (called in Cheshire, England, "hollyn" tree) and "worthe," meaning farm.

The American branch of the family is of Saxon descent. Hollingsworth Manor, in Cheshire, was purchased in 1022, before the Norman Conquest. Records dating from the conquest speak of the Hundred of Hamstan, and one of the manors situated on the edge of the great woods of Macclesfield is mentioned as that of Hollingsworth. The visitation of Cheshire by the official herald in 1580 includes among the gentry residing in the Hundred of Macclesfield, "John Hollinworth of Hollinworth gent.," and "Robert Hollinworth of Hollinworth." A further record speaks of Robert Hollingsworth, of Hollingsworth Hall, from whom the farm is descended, and who was magistrate for the counties of Chester and Lancaster. The church of the family and the hall, both many centuries old, are still standing, and upon both are blazoned the family coat-of-arms.

Arms—Azure, on a band, argent, three holly leaves slipped, vert.

Crest—A stag lodged, ppr.

Motto—*Disce ferenda pati.* (Learn to suffer what must be borne.)

The crest is a stag, recalling the Saxon earls of Cheshire and merry hunting scenes, and three glistening holly leaves suggest Christmas in Merry England. Was it the usurpation of that Saxon shire by the Norman Earl, Hugh Lupus, that suggested the motto, "Learn to suffer what must be borne"? The colors of the shield are azure, suggestive of the blue sky of the open country; argent, the silvery streams that flow rippling through those woodlands, and vert the green foliage of forest trees. The virtues these colors express are equally beautiful—loyalty, innocence and love.

VALENTINE HOLLINGSWORTH, S. F., a member of the Society of Friends, probably was born in Cheshire, England, about 1630 to 1640. By tradition he married Catherine, daughter of Henry Cornish, High Sheriff of London, whose son was executed (unjustly) during the reign of James II., October 23, 1685. Valentine Hollingsworth came to America with William Penn in 1682, with his family. He settled in New Castle county, now Delaware, and filled many prominent positions in the Colony. He was still living in 1710. No record of his death has been found. His wife Ann died August 17, 1697, and "was buried at New Ark Monthly Meeting." This is probably a wife by a second marriage, her maiden name being Ann Calvert.

Valentine Hollingsworth was buried in the Friends' burying ground at New Ark Meeting, near his residence, east side of the Brandywine, on the half acre of land given to the New Ark Monthly Meeting in 1687 for a burying place. The meetings were generally held at his house; from 1686 to 1710 he was the superintendent of the Monthly Meetings. He obtained a patent for 986 acres of land in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, in 1682; he gave it the name of New Wark. He was a member of the Assembly in 1683, also in 1687-88, in 1695 and 1700 from New Castle county, and was a justice of the peace in 1695. The children of Valentine and Catherine (Cornish) Hollingsworth were:

1. Thomas, died at Winchester, Virginia, 1732 or 1733.
2. *Henry*, of whom further.
3. Catherine, born 1663, died in 1746.
4. Mary.

Other children of Valentine Hollingsworth, presumably by his second wife, Ann (Calvert) Hollingsworth, who died in 1697, were: Samuel, Ann, Valentine (2), John, Joseph, Enoch (1) and Enoch (2).

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH, son of Valentine and Catherine (Cornish) Hollingsworth, came to America in 1682. He was a surveyor and large landowner in Chester county, and also in New Castle county, Delaware. He was coroner of Chester county and clerk of the Court from 1700 to 1708. He represented New Castle county in the Assembly in 1695.

In 1711 or 1712, he removed to the "Head of the Elk River" (now Elkton), Cecil county, Maryland, and was appointed surveyor of the county by Lord Baltimore, March 9, 1711. He died in Elkton, in 1721.

He married Elizabeth Atkinson, one record stating "in the Parish of Sligo, County Armagh, Ireland," August 22, 1688. Their children:

1. Ruth, who married George Simpson, December 24, 1706.
2. Stephen, who married Anne —, and removed to Virginia, obtaining a grant in 1734, of four hundred and seventy-two acres on the west side of the Shenandoah river, Orange county.
3. *Zebulon*, of whom further.
4. Catherine, who married — Dawson, of Kent county, Maryland.
5. Abigail, who married Richard Dobson, in 1720.
6. Mary.

The will of Henry Hollingsworth was dated February 23, 1721, and probated March 12, 1721.

ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Atkinson) Hollingsworth, was born in 1696, and died in Cecil county, Maryland, August 8, 1763, in his sixty-seventh year. He married, April 18, 1727, Ann Maulden, daughter of Colonel Francis Maulden, of Cecil county, Maryland. She died November, 1740. Zebulon Hollingsworth was a large landowner, also a magistrate and president of the county court. He was a prominent member of St. Ann's Church, one of the vestrymen in 1743. He extensively engaged in the manufacture of flour with his son Levi. He was twice married, and was buried in the old graveyard on the Elk, near his residence. The children by his first wife:

1. Elizabeth, born February 6, 1728, married — Veasey.
2. Stephen, born May 13, 1730.
3. Jesse, born May 17, 1735, in Cecil county, Maryland, and died March 24, 1812.
4. Henry, born September 17, 1737, in Cecil county, died September 29, 1803.
5. Levi, born November 29, 1739, died March 24, 1824.

The children of Zebulon Hollingsworth, by his second wife, Mary Jacobs, whom he married July 25, 1741, were:

6. Jacob, born July 30, 1742, died March 1, 1803.
7. Lydia, born March 14, 1744, died September 2, 1812.
8. *Thomas*, of whom further.
9. Stephen, born February 28, 1749, died December 10, 1822.
10. John, born May 12, 1752, died September 30, 1808.
11. David, born August 12, 1754, died July 18, 1775.
12. Samuel, born January 17, 1757, died May 9, 1830.

THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH, son of Zebulon and Mary (Jacobs) Hollingsworth, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, August 2, 1747, and died in Baltimore, September 5,

1815, in his sixty-ninth year. He was buried in St. Paul's churchyard. He married Ann Adams, of Christian, Delaware. The children were: Zebulon, Jacob, Thomas, Lydia, and Ann M. The last named married John B. Morris, of Baltimore. She died in 1847.

DAVIS

The name of Davis is one of great antiquity and we find it spelled in various ways. It is a baptismal name, meaning the "son of David."

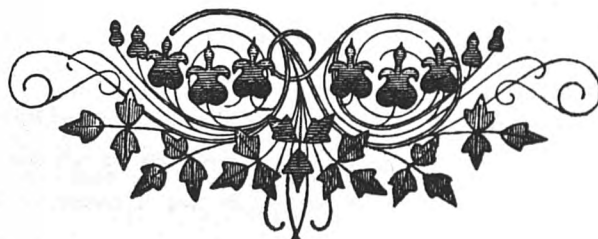
The capital of Maryland has given birth to many distinguished men, and foremost in rank is Henry Winter Davis. He was born in Annapolis, August 16, 1817. His father, Rev. Lyon Davis, was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, the rector of St. Ann's parish, and at one time president of St. John's College. His mother, Jane (Brown) Winter, was a woman of refinement and education. On account of differences in political opinions his father removed to Maryland and settled in Anne Arundel county in 1827.

While young, Henry Winter Davis went to live with his aunt, Elizabeth Brown Winter, in Alexandria, Virginia, and his education was begun under her supervision. After a brief training under his father's care, he entered Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1833. The students of Kenyon underwent severe training. Ohio at that time was largely a wilderness when Henry W. Davis began his course of study. Manual labor was the system employed, and young Davis was exempted from none of the trials or severe round of duties. Indeed, but for the strict economy practised by his aunt, following the death of his father, he would not have been able to afford even these advantages. No doubt these trials helped to develop the firmness of purpose which characterized his later life. He was graduated from Kenyon College, September 6, 1837, at the age of twenty years. We find him employed as tutor for two years. At the end of that time, in 1839, he entered the University of Virginia, where he studied law and also became familiar with French and German as well as the Greek and Latin tongues. He returned to Alexandria and began the practice of law. His scholarship and brilliant oratory brought him an extensive business. He was a sound thinker and supplied articles for the newspapers on political topics of current importance.

In 1845, he married (first) Constance Gardner, who died after a few years, and Mr. Davis left Alexandria, finally taking up his residence in Baltimore in 1850. He at once found himself among the leading lawyers of the day and took great interest in the Scott campaign of 1852. Mr. Davis married (second) Mrs. Nancy Davis, daughter of John B. Morris, of Baltimore. To this union were born two daughters.

Henry Winter Davis served in the House of Representatives from the Fourth District of Maryland in the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. He became famous as a debater. He commanded the attention of his opponents by his mastery of the subject in hand, by his logical reasoning, his knowledge of constitutional law and the fervent eloquence of his diction. When the political differences of 1861 arose, he stood for the "unconditional maintenance of the Union." All through this trying period Mr. Davis worked with untiring industry, addressing popular meetings, directing correspondence and writing leading articles for the newspapers. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, but his labors had worn upon his strength to such an extent that he was obliged to retire from public life. He was taken ill, in December, 1865, and died December 30, 1865, at the age of forty-eight years.

Although Mr. Davis lived at a time when men's passions were violently excited, all parties agree in according to him high and undaunted courage, great perseverance and energy, marked learning and cultivation.



McKim

Arms—Argent, a demi-lion rampant sable, on a chief azure a mullet argent between two fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest—An arm in bend couped at the elbow, habited gules, cuffed argent, holding a sword in bend sinister encircled by a laurel wreath vert.

Motto—*Viribus virtus.*



FOR many years the name of McKim has been associated with the history of Baltimore. For years the family were associated with the important business and social affairs of the city.

JOHN McKIM, the first member of the family, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, probably in the year 1670. He was married twice; and thus proceeded the two branches of the McKim family. The first branch comprised the brothers, John, Alexander and Robert McKim. The second branch, John McKim, Jr.

THOMAS McKIM, the son of John McKim, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1710, and about the year 1734 he came to America and resided in Philadelphia for nearly five years. In 1739 he married and removed to Brandywine, Delaware, where his sons, John, Alexander and Robert, were born. He was honored by all his townspeople as a man of character and excellent judgment, and although not a member of the legal profession he successfully filled the offices of justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions and judge of the County Court of Common Pleas.

JOHN McKIM, eldest son of Thomas McKim, was born in Brandywine, Delaware, in 1742, and while a young man came to Baltimore, where he engaged in mercantile business on Baltimore street near Gay street, on property owned by the McKim family at the present time. About the year 1777, after marrying Margaret Duncan, of Philadelphia, he removed to that city, where his sons, Isaac and William D., were born. In 1777, upon the death of his wife, he returned to Baltimore, where he engaged in the shipping and importing business, and in 1796 his son Isaac joined him in the mercantile business under the firm name

of John McKim & Son. After amassing a sufficient fortune he retired in 1801, and in 1807 took up his residence on the Yorktown pike road, where he died.

He was the first president of the Union Manufacturing Company, organized in 1808, which was a most successful factory as well as one of the first cotton industries in the United States. He was president of the Baltimore Water Company for many years. He was a man of precise and methodical habits, which undoubtedly account for the success of his business career. Although a Baptist in his youth, at the age of forty years he attached himself to the Society of Friends, and he was a prominent and consistent member of the Society. He was an upright man, unostentatious, with the simplicity of the truly noble character. He at one time rode from Baltimore to Ohio in search of a slave who had been sold and taken there, and becoming dissatisfied with the righteousness of his part in the sale he made a heroic effort to right the wrong and restored his former slave to her home. According to his strict instructions, no monument marks his resting place.

ISAAC McKIM, son of John and Margaret (Duncan) McKim, was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1775, and at the age of ten, with his father, removed to Baltimore. Under his father's guidance he early developed energy, firmness and business integrity which made him the successful merchant of later years. He took great pride in his vessels, and named one of his celebrated fast clipper ships for his wife, "Ann McKim." He built ships of great reputation as "fast sailers."

He served during the War of 1812 as aide-de-camp to General Samuel Smith, commander-in-chief of the forces that defended Baltimore. In 1822 he erected a large steam flour mill, the machinery of which he imported from England. A few years later he erected a mill for refining and rolling copper. He was a promoter of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and one of its first board of directors. He was a prominent Democrat of his time, and took an active interest in politics. He served as State Senator and was twice a member of Congress; he died during his second term, honored by a wide circle of friends.

WILLIAM D. McKIM, son of John and Margaret (Duncan) McKim, was born in Philadelphia, in 1779. When twenty years old he went to Europe and on his return engaged in business. He was a man of social tastes, and served as director of various banks, insurance companies, and public institutions of his city. In 1806 he married a Miss Haslett, of Caroline county, whose ancestors came from Londonderry, Ireland. To this marriage were born five sons and a daughter. He died November, 1834, at the age of fifty-five years.

WILLIAM McKIM, born in Baltimore, December 21, 1808, was the eldest son of William D. and — (Haslett) McKim. He received his early education in the best schools that Baltimore afforded, and later entered St. Mary's College. Ill health compelled him

to leave before he had finished his course, but after a year of rest he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Purviance, and was associated as a fellow student with William F. Giles, judge of United States District Court of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. In 1831 he went into business with his father. The same year he married a Miss Hollins, of Baltimore.

After the death of his uncle, Isaac McKim, William and his brother Haslett purchased the interest of the other heirs of the Copper Rolling Mills, and after a time this business was abandoned and the partnership of twenty years' standing was dissolved. On January 1, 1855, Mr. McKim established the banking house of McKim & Company, in which his sons are now engaged. Mr. McKim passed through many vicissitudes of business life, including the disastrous years of 1837 and 1857. He was ever a public-spirited business man, and devoted much attention and labor to duties of a public character. He served as director of Franklin Bank, the Bank of Baltimore; was president and director of the Baltimore Marine Insurance Company; was manager and president of the Maryland State Bible Society, and director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. He was one of the original trustees of the Peabody Institute, and later its vice-president; in 1835 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Major General John Spear Smith, commanding the third division of Maryland Militia, and served until 1848. He was a member of the old Whig party, and though actively interested he refused to accept any nominations or appointments to office. When discord and strife broke out in 1861, he firmly stood by the Union, though at all times he endeavored to secure mild measures toward the Southern people and his own fellow citizens who sympathized with them.



West



NOT often is found in the life of one man, talents, tastes, and interests so diversified in character as were evident in the affairs of the late Pehr Frederick West, of Bridgeport, Connecticut—sea captain, traveller, business man, linguist of a high order, and clubman, an unusually wide field in the life of one person. Pehr F. West died at his home in Bridgeport, on October 12, 1907, at the age of eighty-six years.

He was born at Kalmar, Sweden, in the year 1816, the son of a commander in the Swedish navy, a man of prominence socially and in the civic affairs of that day. Mr. West attended the public schools of his native land, receiving a liberal and thorough education which he continued at a college in Scranton, England, from which he graduated. He had studied the science of navigation, a subject holding the greatest of all interest for him, and, after leaving school, to satisfy that intense craving for adventure and travel which attacked him at that time, he took passage on a ship bound for western ports and began a voyage which he intended to carry him around the world. After touching many foreign ports and encountering numerous exciting adventures, he arrived at San Francisco, California, shortly after the discovery of gold in 1849. The country was in a furor of excitement. Cities and towns were springing up overnight, and every boat brought hundreds of new men into the camps. All sorts of necessary supplies brought enormous prices, and Mr. West was quick to realize that the cause of the inflation of price was the lack of adequate transportation facilities. He immediately organized a large freighting business in the shipping and trading lines, and built his first schooner, the "Captain Pehr West" in the bay at San Francisco (being the first man to build a boat of this kind on the Pacific coast), which, in cases of necessity, he took command of in person, being a duly licensed master mariner. He was immediately successful; he could command any price for his services, and his business grew to gigantic proportions.

Some time later he associated himself in business with Charles O. Swanberg, under the firm name of Swanberg & West, dealers in oysters, and they purchased one thousand

acres of land in the harbor at Bridgeport, Connecticut, for the purpose of planting and propagating their product. The firm also owned large beds in the waters of California, the rights to which had been purchased from the government some time before, and here the grown oysters were replanted for the purpose of fattening them before placing them on the market. They also carried on the business of canning their own product, a phase of the occupation usually controlled by a separate concern, and they shipped an average of seventy-five carloads across the continent yearly, building up a consistent and extensive demand for their goods in Europe. Their trade expanded and increased year by year, as the quality of their product became better known, until it reached well into the millions. A fleet of ten ships was in constant commission between San Francisco and Bridgeport, engaged in transporting the oysters used for planting from one ground to the other. They enjoyed a world-wide reputation as growers and dealers of oysters unusually high in quality, and their product was often preferred above any other among the better class of restaurants, hotels, and retail dealers in every country. The firm also owned and built all the houses in which their employees lived, usually collected in settlements in the larger cities, but sometimes making up a good sized town of their own.

In the year 1898, Mr. West disposed of his many interests in San Francisco, and, purchasing Mr. Swanberg's share of the oyster business, removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he carried on the many affairs of the firm until 1904, when he retired from active business life.

Mr. West married, July 4, 1884, at Omaha, Nebraska, Lucie Theresa Georgia, daughter of Ernest Cornelius Hohmann, a prominent merchant engaged in the dry-goods business, as were her nine brothers. They carried on an extensive trade in many seaports of the world, including Hamburg, Berlin, Altona, London, and Paris. Mrs. West was born in the latter city, which she made her home for many years. Her mother was a descendant of an ancient and highly honorable family of France, which had sent many notable representatives to court in the old days before the republic.

Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. West adopted a daughter, Bianca, who is now a distinguished actress. Miss West was educated in France, receiving the best instruction of the excellent schools there. She later studied at the public schools of Bridgeport and graduated from the seminary in the latter city, taking up the study of dramatic art in New York City. She had shown early evidence of talent in this direction, and, from her first appearance, was received with universal favor.

In the early days of California, Mr. West had been extensively and intimately associated in trade with the Indians who inhabited that region. He conversed with them in an Indian dialect, taking a great interest in their welfare, and teaching them the rudiments

of carpentry and the building of houses and stores. He gained their respect and honor in such a degree that they applied to him the name "The Father." He was always welcome among even the most warlike of the tribe, and was free to travel at will throughout the most remote parts of the country, assured of the protection of the Indian chiefs against any marauding band he might encounter. For many years he made his home in the city of San Francisco, and there became one of the most progressive of the leading business men. As a pioneer and one of the original inhabitants of the city, he naturally took a great interest in its life and government, although the great amount of time and attention his varied interests demanded forbade his entrance in an active form in political matters. He was a director of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco, and for many years its president, giving to this organization the best of his powers as an executive and a business man. He made frequent trips across the continent to Bridgeport on affairs connected with the oyster company, and was actively interested in the industrial conditions of the latter city. His long foreign journeys through Europe brought him in contact with many persons of prominence and interest, and inspired in him those wide and varied ideas to which he gave a practical application in his own business. He spoke nine languages perfectly, being unusually accomplished as a linguist.

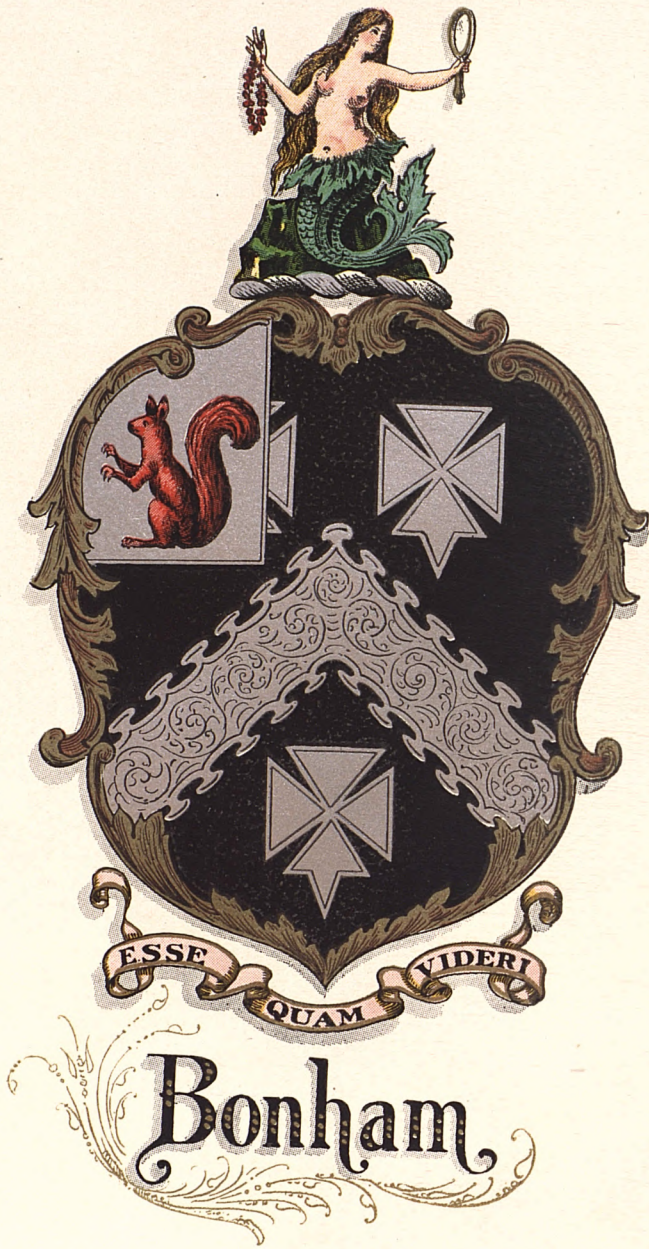
Mr. West attained high honor among Masonic organizations, in which he was always keenly interested. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, member of all the Masonic bodies, blue lodge, council, chapter, Hamilton Commandery, and passed through all the Scottish Rite bodies, and also the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He attended the different lodges not only in this country, but in Europe, and once sat in the lodge room in Sweden with King Oscar. He was a member of the Eastern Star, in which at one time or another he had held all the offices; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Daughters of Rebekah, and some twenty other lodges, of all of which he was a member at the time of his death. In religion he was a Congregationalist, and attended the South Congregational Church at Bridgeport, giving freely to the support of that institution and various others of a religious nature in Bridgeport and other cities in which he had an interest. His charities, though numerous and widespread, were quiet, so that very few persons had any idea of their extent. For many years he held the position of presiding officer of the Master Mariners' Association, and upon his resignation of that office, as a token of the esteem in which he was held in that organization, he was presented with a massive silver service of more than one hundred pieces, upon each of which his monogram was engraved.

Mr. West was a man loved and respected by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. He was a genial companion and an interesting conversationalist. His wide travels and many adventures gave him a fund of anecdotes which he was fond of relating. Coming

from a race noted for their perseverance and thoroughness, we find those elements intensified in his nature, as well as the qualities of honesty and integrity. He had the commanding advantages of an executive, softened by an innate love of human companionship and his fellow men. He chose his friends carefully and formed friendships slowly, and he was loyal to the last degree. He excelled in educational qualities, and took a great deal of interest in all things of a scientific nature. Fond of good literature, he could talk interestingly and authoritatively upon almost any subject of modern interest. Perhaps his greatest recreation he derived from traveling, and he was known in, and knew, every quarter of the globe. His ability as a business man is best evidenced by the success he attained in all of his various ventures, and particularly as head of his greatest work, the firm which bore his name for such a long period. He is buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery in California, beneath a beautiful marble statue made to his order in Italy.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. West supervises all the details of her business personally, and is very active in the development of her real estate, building many excellent houses for renting purposes.





Bonham



BONHAM is derived from a nickname, "le Bon Homme," that is, the "goodman," which was applied to the member of an order of friars that came into England in the thirteenth century. From that the name changed to Bonhom, signifying a religious man. Maurice le Bonham is of record in County Somerset as early as 1273, according to Bardsley.

Arms—Sable, a chevron nebuly between three crosses pattée fitchée at the foot argent, on a canton of the last a squirrel sejant, gules.

Crest—Upon a rock a mermaid, holding in the dexter hand a wreath of coral, and in the sinister a mirror, all proper.

Motto—*Esse quam videri.* (To be, rather than seem to be.)

I.

According to Burke, the family of Bonham was settled at Wiltshire as early as thirteen hundred. Sir John Bonham was then Knight of the Shire. He had a numerous family, but was succeeded by his son,

II.

NICHOLAS BONHAM, who became Knight of the Shire, and upheld the family traditions and name, during the years subsequent to 1356. Six members of the family are mentioned as members of Parliament and as high sheriffs down to the year 1605.

III.

THOMAS BONHAM, son of Nicholas Bonham, succeeded his father, and about the year 1480 a branch of the family from Wishford, Wilts, settled in Essex county. Thomas Bonham married Catherine, only daughter of Sir Henry Marney, and sister of John Lord Marney. He had a brother, John Bonham, of whom little is known.

IV.

WILLIAM BONHAM, son of Thomas and Catherine (Marney) Bonham, married Frances, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Tey Knight.

V.

THOMAS BONHAM, son of William and Frances (Knight) Bonham, was knight of Stanway Hall, and sheriff of Essex county and Herts in 1526. He married one of the sisters of Edmond Bocking, Esq., and had three sons and probably more, though but three names exist on old records. William Bonham succeeded his father and became a man of prominence in his part of the county, and in him the English line descended unbroken to the present time. George Bonham married — Bishopp, and he and his brother Nicholas are mentioned in the will of their brother which was made in the County of Essex in July, 1629. Thereafter no mention is made of them in the English history, but they are mentioned as having passed the port of London in June, 1635, on the ship "Philip," bound for Virginia.

VI.

WILLIAM BONHAM married Anne, daughter of — Babbington, and had a son *Thomas*, who succeeded him.

VII.

THOMAS BONHAM, of Valence, in the parish of Dagenham, County Essex, Gentleman, was a captain in the trained band there. His will is dated April 29, 1676, and proved in London in the year following. Thomas Bonham married Anne, daughter of Edward Manning, of St. Mary Cray, County Kent, who is mentioned and living in 1676. To them were born a large family including a son *Thomas*.

VIII.

THOMAS BONHAM, of Valence, who succeeded his father, was Knight of the Inner Temple, London, and his only son and heir was baptized at Dagenham, and Thomas was there buried. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Micklethwaite, of London.

IX.

A son and heir of Thomas Bonham, name unknown, succeeded his father, and had a son,

X.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL BONHAM, who built Orsett House, County Essex. He married Jane Pinson, February 9, 1713, and was buried at Orsett, January 25, 1821, leaving with other children three sons:

1. Pinson, of Great Warley Place, a general in the army, and for many years governor of Surinam. He was born 1762, and married Agnes, daughter of John Bathwaite Skeete, president of the Barbadoes. He died April 19, 1855, leaving issue.

2. Henry, was Lord of Titness Park, Berks, and of Portland Place, M.P. for Rye. He married, December 8, 1802, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. James Morrice, of Bethshanger, Kent. Henry Bonham died April 9, 1830. His wife died October 14, 1878, leaving issue.

3. *George*, of whom further.

XI.

GEORGE BONHAM, third son of Samuel Bonham, succeeded his father. He married (first) March 18, 1797, Paulina, daughter and co-heir of William Lushington. This marriage was dissolved by act of Parliament in 1802. He had by her a son, George William, Major H. E. C. S. He married (second) October 28, 1802, Isabella Baines, daughter of Robert Woodgate, of Dedham Essex, sister of Colonel William Woodgate, C. B. He perished in the typhoon which swept the China Sea in 1810, and was then commander of the "True Briton" of the East India Company. She died June 18, 1852, leaving issue:

1. *Samuel George*, of whom further.

2. Isabella Charlotte, who married Ferdinand, Count d'Oultremont, King of Belgium.

XII.

SIR SAMUEL GEORGE BONHAM, First Baronet, was born September 7, 1803. He was for ten years governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, and became in 1847 governor and commander-in-chief of Hong Kong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the British trade in China, and retired from this appointment in 1853. He was created a Baronet, November 27, 1852. He married, June 16, 1846, Ellen Emelia, eldest daughter of Thomas Barnard, some time in civil service of the East India Company, and by her, who died April 3, 1859, had issue:

1. Sir Samuel, who died October 8, 1863.

2. *George Francis*, of whom further.

XIII.

GEORGE FRANCIS BONHAM, Second Baronet, was born August 28, 1847. He was secretary of the Legation at Lisbon in 1885 and 1890, and was connected with The Hague from 1890 to 1893. He was secretary at the Embassy of Madrid from 1893 to 1897, and served at Rome from 1897 to 1899. He served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade from 1900 to 1903, and at Berne from 1905 to 1909. He married, August 23, 1871, Louisa, third daughter of the Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, First Baronet, G. C. B., and had issue: *George Lionel*, *Eric Henry*, and Cecil Maurice.

XIV.

GEORGE LIONEL BONHAM, eldest son of George Francis and Louisa Bonham, was Major of Grenadier Guards, Staff Officer of the Macedonian Gendarmerie from 1907 to 1909, and colonel of Turkish Gendarmerie, Smyrna, from 1909 to 1910. He was born August, 1873, and married, June 11, 1898, Amy, daughter of Captain Henry Brooks Gaskell, of Kiddington Hall, Woodstock. He died January 23, 1910. She died February, 1910.

XIV.

ERIC HENRY BONHAM, second son of George Francis and Louisa Bonham, M. V. O., captain of the Royal Scots Greys and Equerry in Waiting to H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught from 1909, and comptroller of the household of His Royal Highness from 1913, was formerly honorable attaché of the diplomatic service, and served in South Africa from 1900 to 1902 and during the European War from 1914. He has the order of St. Anne of Russia, the Rising Sun of Japan, the Crown of Italy, and St. Hubert of Bavaria, Chevalier. He is connected with the Legion of Honor and White's and the Cavalry clubs. He was born July 3, 1875, and married, May 23, 1910, Ethel, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. Seymour, and had issue: Elizabeth Mary, born July 10, 1914, and Anthony Lionel Thomas, born October 21, 1916.

AMERICAN BRANCH

The name of Bonham was brought to the English Colonies of North America by two brothers, George and Nicholas Bonham, who passed the port of London on June 30, 1635, on the ship "Philip," on their way to Virginia. Soon after George came to New England in 1644 and was a resident of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the other brother, Nicholas,

settled in New Jersey at about the same time. It is from the latter that the family with which we are here concerned is descended.

I.

The founder, NICHOLAS BONHAM, married, January 1, 1659, Hannah Fuller, daughter of Samuel II and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller, and a granddaughter of Edward Fuller, of the "Mayflower." With his wife he came to New Jersey, and it is recorded that he owned a farm there in 1666, which eventually became the center of a settlement, to which the name of Bonhamtown was given. It is situated in Middlesex, on the "Elizabethtown Grant," which extended from the Passaic river on the north to the Raritan river on the south, wherein are now located many of the most prosperous cities, towns and villages of New Jersey. The children of Nicholas Bonham were: Mary, born October 6, 1661; Sarah, born February 16, 1664; *Hezekiah*, of whom further. The Bonham farm, where Nicholas Bonham died, was situated in the beautiful region in the southern part of the district, bordering on the picturesque Raritan river, the settlement dating from about 1670.

II.

HEZEKIAH BONHAM, the only son of Nicholas and Hannah (Fuller) Bonham, removed from his father's settlement on the Raritan to Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was a man of very strong religious feelings, and organized a large congregation of Seventh Day Baptists who settled in that region. He was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Dunn, born 1671, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Dunn, and had the following children: May, born 1691; Samuel, born 1693; Hannah, born 1695; *Malachi*, of whom further; Sarah, born 1699.

III.

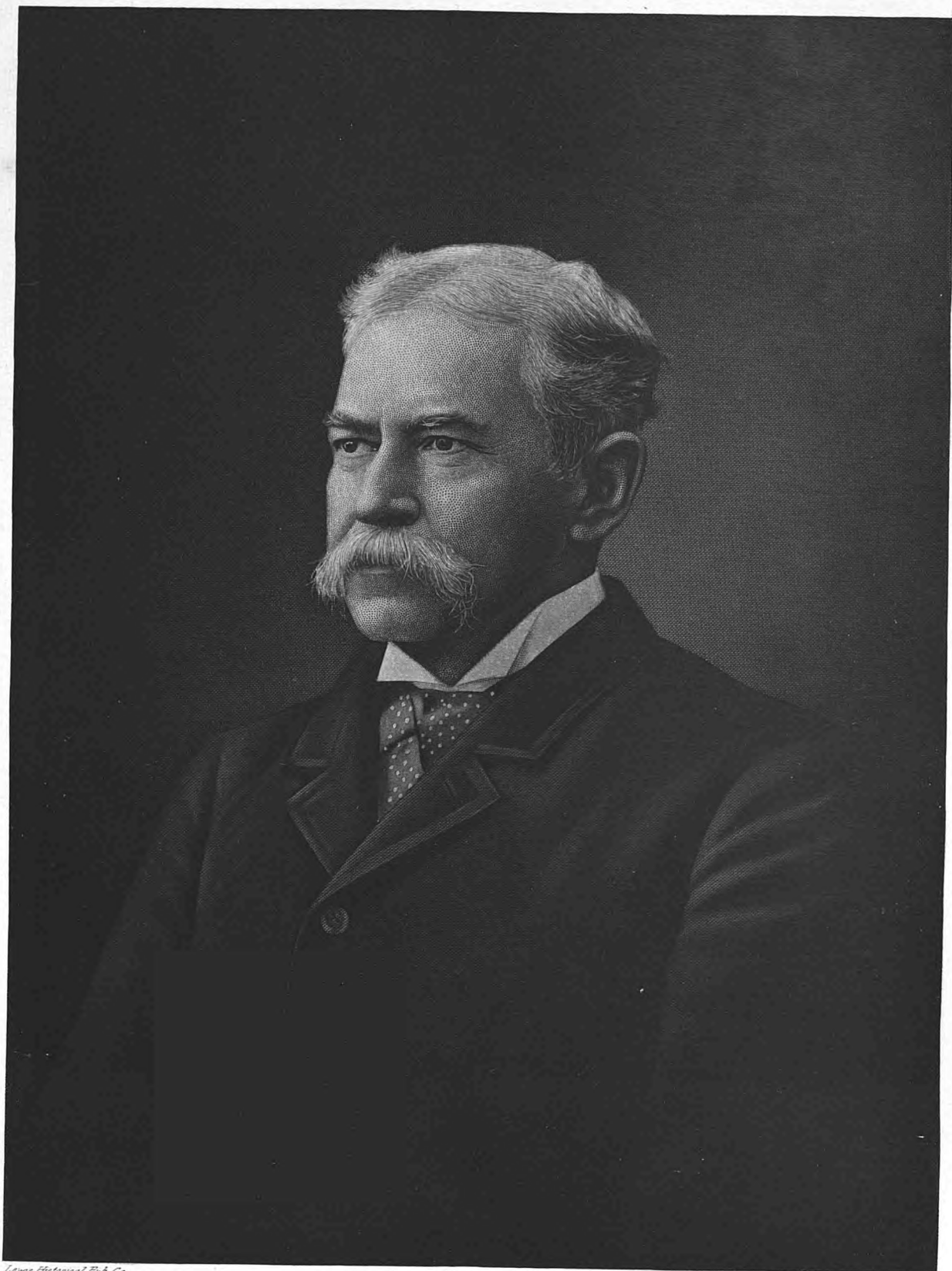
REV. MALACHI BONHAM, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Dunn) Bonham. Not a great deal is known of him other than the fact that he inherited his father's religious feelings and lived in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He married, in 1724, and had children, among them two sons: Malachi, who later removed to Frederick, Maryland, and *Absalom*, of whom further.

IV.

ABSALOM BONHAM, son of Rev. Malachi Bonham, removed in early life from the paternal home in New Jersey to a place near Frederick, Maryland, where he was living in the year 1776, with his brother Malachi. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the Colonies and the mother country, Absalom Bonham was visiting in New Jersey. His brother Malachi, however, enlisted from Maryland, and had Absalom's name enrolled as a member of the company of which he was a lieutenant. Upon his return, however, Absalom refused to serve under the captain who commanded this company, removed his name from the list and returned to New Jersey, enlisting from that State instead. He served throughout the entire war and proved himself an excellent soldier, being gradually promoted through the successive ranks of ensign, lieutenant and captain, until at the close he was mustered out of the service with the brevet rank of major. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and belonged to the New Jersey Chapter thereof. After the declaration of peace, Major Bonham removed to Lincolnton, North Carolina, where his death occurred in 1794. His military talents, as well as abilities of other kinds, appeared to have descended to his children and grandchildren, many of whom took a prominent part in the communities where they respectively dwelt, and more than one of whom made a name for himself as a soldier. Among his grandchildren should be mentioned General Milledge Luke Bonham, forty-second Governor of South Carolina, Congressman, and a brigadier-general in the Confederate army; James Butler Bonham, who was one of the heroes of the Alamo, where he fought with Colonel Bowie in that terrible struggle, where every man of the Americans was killed, but not until they had accounted for more than one thousand Mexicans. Major Absalom Bonham married (first) Jemima Harker, by whom he had two sons, Malachi and James. He married (second) Rebecca Morris, of New Jersey, by whom he had one son, *Samuel Cox*, of whom further.

V.

SAMUEL COX BONHAM, son of Major Absalom and Rebecca (Morris) Bonham, was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, but while still a young man came to Pennsylvania, and after residing for a short time at Washington, Lancaster county, settled in West Manchester township, York county, in this State, where he was living in 1820. He followed the occupation of farming during practically his entire life, and was very well known in his adopted community, where he took an active part in public affairs. He was elected associate judge of the county, and was a well known Democrat in that day. He was also



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Horace Bonham

a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in Lancaster county soon after coming to the State, and in which he continued in membership until the time of his death in May, 1856.

Judge Bonham married (first) Mary Dritt, a daughter of General Jacob Dritt, a Revolutionary officer, and they were the parents of two sons:

1. De Witt Clinton, who settled in Mississippi, served as a colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the Confederate Army, and died early in the war of a fever.
2. Jacob, who went West, and died there as a young man.

Judge Bonham married (second) Elizabeth Stayman. The second Mrs. Bonham died in November, 1867, after having borne her husband five children, as follows:

- 1-2. *Horace and John Milton* (twins), both of whom are of further mention.
3. Rebecca, who became the wife of T. Addison Denny, of Maryland.
4. Sarah, who died in 1891.
5. Emily, who died in August, 1868, when but twenty-five years of age.

VI.

HORACE BONHAM, son of Judge Samuel Cox Bonham and his wife, Elizabeth Bonham, was born November 26, 1835, on his father's farm in West Manchester township, York county, Pennsylvania. His early education was received in the private school conducted by the well known teacher, Ann Love, a Quakeress, where he remained until he was eligible to enter York County Academy, and at fourteen matriculated at Dickinson Seminary. He did not continue in the last named institution very long, however, but was shortly afterwards sent with his brother, John Milton, to the Wesleyan Institute at Middletown, New York. Here they were prepared for college, and it was Mr. Bonham's purpose to enter Yale University, when a severe attack of illness compelled him to give up his studies for a considerable period. When at last his health was entirely regained, he entered Lafayette College and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1856.

He had been obliged to return home shortly before his graduation, by the death of his father, and sometime afterwards took up the study of law. This he did wholly to comply with the wish he had often heard uttered by his father, and with the desire of other relatives, and not at all of his own choice. Indeed he was strongly opposed to the idea, his tastes leading in a quite different direction, but he dutifully pursued his studies and that to so good a purpose that on April 29, 1859, he was admitted to practise at the bar of York county. His studies had been conducted under the direction of Thomas E. Cochran, an eminent attorney of York county, and who gave him an excellent grounding in his subject. But

though he had been willing to follow the wishes of others to this point, Mr. Bonham very wisely decided that his duties ended there, and that he was in no wise called upon to run counter to his tastes and inclinations and possibly sacrifice his success in life in the choice of a profession. From an early age his whole inclination had been toward literary pursuits, and he now found himself in a position to indulge these in the direction of newspaper work. He purchased the "York Republican" and edited this paper as a weekly for a few years. In 1861 he also started the "York Recorder," a small daily, but found that there was no public for such a journal and after three months' trial was obliged to discontinue it. About this time he was appointed United States assessor for the York Congressional District, and continued to serve in this capacity during the first and second terms of President Lincoln's administration. He retired, however, when President Johnson seceded to the office in favor of the latter's appointee.

While Mr. Bonham had felt considerable pleasure in his newspaper work, it was not the kind of writing to which he felt impelled. As a matter of fact his tastes were almost purely æsthetic, and it was only the highest forms of literature as of other art which directly appealed to him. Another of his tastes was in the direction of the art of painting, and he now decided definitely to make a study of these. For the first time in his life circumstances were such as to render this possible, and he very wisely decided to devote himself to those activities which he felt himself best able to perform. Accordingly, he went abroad and there took up the study of art at the great European centers, working in turn at Rome, Florence, Munich and Paris. He remained at the latter city for a considerable period and while there studied under Léon Bonnat. Here he was able to give full rein to his devotion for art, and rapidly developed a distinctive and individual style of his own and produced many able canvases. In Paris also he tried a number of interesting experiments in his other art and there came from his pen at this time a series of interesting articles on foreign travel which appeared in the "Philadelphia Press." These articles bore the unmistakable stamp of a high literary ability, and indeed were the first products of his pen which established for him a reputation as a writer in his native land.

In the fall of 1869 he returned to York, and from that time on, during his entire active life, gave himself up wholly to his chosen activities of painting, poetry and journalism. Mr. Bonham's art has enjoyed a very considerable popularity, and he exhibited frequently in Boston and Philadelphia. His canvases now hang in various private and public galleries, one of his masterpieces, entitled "Nearing the Issue," hangs in the Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D. C. It deals with the closing moments of a cock fight, or rather more properly with the men gathered around the fight, its chief object being the delineation of the emotions expressed in their faces. In this effort he has accomplished his purpose in a masterly manner,

and has produced an ensemble in which the series of faces, all depicting more or less base emotions, are grouped into one harmonious whole. Another well known and highly prized painting is that of Center Square, York, on a day in the Revolutionary period, which, with many others of his works, has received the highest praise from critics and connoisseurs. Indeed he has met with a far greater degree of appreciation than most of his contemporaries in the American schools during the past forty years.

But, while his paintings have been preserved to us, his poetry has to a great extent been lost, as it was published from time to time in periodicals, and never, unfortunately, collected in book form. His style in this department of literature was a distinctive one, and gave evidence of a complete mastery of the technical side of his art, being at once free and elegant and possessing the richness of subject matter of the modern school while steering clear of the many pitfalls and weaknesses of the more recent poetic manner. Mr. Bonham was very liberal in his religious views, and although commencing life as a communicant of the Episcopal church, he afterwards freed himself from the restraining limits of orthodoxy of any kind. He was one of the charter members of the York Club, and a member of the Masonic Order, being affiliated with York Lodge, No. 266.

Horace Bonham was united in marriage, January 27, 1870, with Rebekah F. Lewis, a daughter of Eli and Rebecca (Forney) Lewis, of Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Eli Lewis, the Quaker patriot, who as major led a battalion of Colonial troops in the fights at Germantown and Brandywine. Major Lewis was a son of Ellis Lewis, one of the first settlers of the northern part of York county, then known as the Red Land Valley, near Lewisberry. An older Ellis Lewis, father of the pioneer of York county, was the founder of the family in this country. He was a Welshman by birth and came by way of Ireland to America, settling in the State of Pennsylvania (see Lewis).

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bonham made their home in York, Pennsylvania, and it was there that their four children were born, as follows: Mary L., who died in infancy; Elizabeth S., Amy L. and Eleanor M. Mrs. Bonham and her daughters survive Mr. Bonham (whose death occurred on March 7, 1892), and continue to make their home in York. It is interesting to note the fact that the old Lewis homestead is still intact, and the original house built there by Ellis Lewis in 1727, near Kennett Square, is still standing. Another interesting fact concerning the old mansion is that Bayard Taylor, who was a second cousin of Horace Bonham, laid the scene of his story, "The Story of Kennett," in the old Lewis home, a picture of which appears on the cover of the volume.

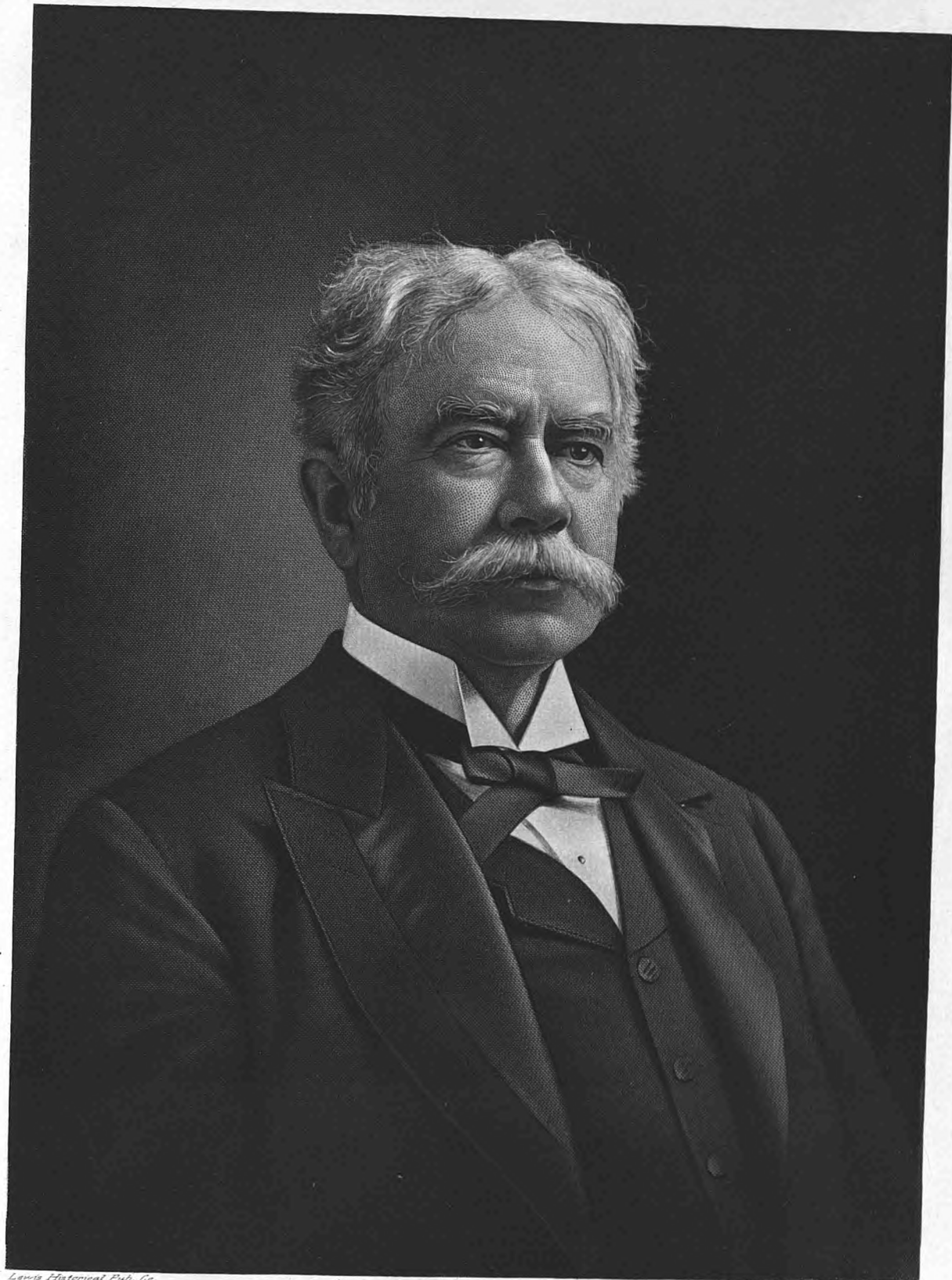
The progressive city of York, Pennsylvania, has very good reason to feel proud of the group of capable and brilliant business men, organizers and inventors in the industrial field, which have appeared as members of her community during the last and present generations,

and whose united efforts have been responsible in a large measure for the phenomenal development which she has enjoyed. If a list of these men should be prepared, the names of several members of the Bonham family would stand high therein, and indeed the whole family for a number of years has been most closely and intimately associated with the community's life.

VI.

JOHN MILTON BONHAM, son of Samuel Cox Bonham, was born November 26, 1835, at his father's home in West Manchester township, York county, Pennsylvania. He spent his childhood and early youth there. Even as a child he displayed marked talents, and among these a remarkable memory which assisted him greatly during his school years, and was one of the elements of an unusually brilliant career. He secured his education, or rather the elementary portion thereof, at the York County Academy, and was prepared for college at the Wesleyan Institute. He then attended Princeton University. He had in the meantime decided to make the practice of law his career in life, and with this end in view studied that profession to such good purpose that on February 23, 1857, he was admitted to the bar of York county. He did not, however, take up the practice of his profession in his native town at once, but went to Mississippi, where an elder half-brother, De Witt Clinton Bonham, was a man of prominence in his community, and with him he resided until the outbreak of the Civil War. The opinions of the two were not harmonious on the question of this great struggle, and John Milton Bonham returned to the North, once more to make his home in his native county. De Witt Clinton Bonham, on the contrary, entered the Confederate army and won the rank of colonel shortly after, but did not live to see much service, as he died of fever at Camp Beauregard, early in the war.

Upon his return to York county, Mr. Bonham took up his home in the city of that name, remaining until the year 1865, and then removed to Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, being drawn there in common with many others by the discovery of rich oil deposits in the region. For ten years he remained in Franklin, practising his profession, but in 1875 gave this up to enter a firm of oil operators. This firm was known as Brough & McKelvey, and he was sent by them to Pittsburgh to take the management of the business in that city. The firm became very prosperous and later, in association with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Conduit Company, established a continuous line of transportation for petroleum all the way from the oil region to the Atlantic seaboard. Up to this time oil had been transported in cars, but it had become apparent that it could be shipped far more rapidly through a continuous pipe line, and also at a far less expense. This was the first continuous pipe line used in the oil business, and was the prototype of an immense number



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Geo. M. Bonham



PATRIAE FIDUS

Lewis

of others which now run from the oil fields in Pennsylvania all over the eastern portion of the Continent. Mr. Bonham remained in Pittsburgh, as the head of the business there, until the year 1878, when he retired from business altogether, and during the remaining nineteen years of his life devoted himself almost exclusively to literature and literary pursuits.

From his early youth he possessed a marked talent as a writer, and his taste had always impelled him in this direction. As early as the first years of his residence in York county, he had spent a considerable period about the office of the "Democratic Press," with which he was associated in a sort of unofficial manner, writing frequent articles for its columns, which were readily published by the paper, his marked talent being even then obvious. Indeed, he never gave up his association with York, and would often visit that place, though his home and business were elsewhere, and thus kept fresh the friendships and associations which had been established in early youth. He was a warm personal friend of the editor of the "Press," and this friendship was referred to by Mr. Bonham in a letter written by him to "The Age" during his illness. Mr. Bonham's writings covered a wide range of subjects, and disclosed not only the ability of the author but showed him to be possessed of a strong and original mind. He speculated deeply in many departments of philosophical thought, but perhaps his chief interests were to be found in the subjects of religion and economics. The titles of some of his works which were published by the New York house of G. P. Putnam's Sons indicate these interests, and his books entitled "Secularism," "Industrial Liberty," and "Railway Secrecy and Trusts," were particularly well received.

John Milton Bonham was united in marriage, in the month of August, 1879, with Elizabeth Nimick, a daughter of William Nimick, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bonham died in 1886, seven years later, leaving a daughter, whose death occurred in September, 1894.

LEWIS ANCESTRY

I. Cadwaladr the Blessed, last King of the ancient Britons, after a long struggle with the invading Saxons, died in the latter part of the seventh century. (His lineage through the British Kings and their mythological ancestors up to God the Father, is thus given by the Welsh bards: The said Cadwaladr King; ap Cadwallan, King; a Cadfan, King; ap Iago, ap Beli, ap Rhun, ap MacIgwyn Gwynedd King; ap Casswallan Lawhir, ap Eineon irth, ap Cynedda Weledig; ap Edeirn, which wedded Gwawl, verch Coel God eboc, King; which Edeirn was son to Padarn Peisrydd, ap Tegid, ap Iago, ap Genedawe, ap Cain, ap Gwrgain, ap Doli, ap Gwrtholi, ap Dufu, ap Gorddufu, ap Amwreid, ap Omwedd, ap Duve Brichwain,

ap Owen, ap Affallach, ap Affech, ap Beli mawr, King of Britain, ap Monnogon, King; ap King Kaxor, ap King Pyr, ap King Sawl Bennssel, ap Rytherch, King; ap Rydon, King; ap Eidol, King; ap Arthafel, King; ap Seissilt, King; ap Owen, King; ap Cascho, King; ap Bleuddyd, King; ap Merion, King; ap Gwrgust, King; ap Elydno, King; ap Clydawc, King; ap Ithel, King; ap Wrien, King; ap Andrew, King; ap Kereni, King; ap Porrex, King; ap Coel, King; ap Cadell, King; ap Geraint, King; ap Elidr, King; ap Morydd, King; ap Dan, King; ap Seissilt, King; ap Cyhelyn, King; ap Gwrgan, King; [alias Farsdrwch]; ap Beli, King; ap Dyfnwal, King; ap Dyfufarth Prydain, ap Aedd mawr, ap Antonius, ap Seissilt, King; ap Rhegaw, daughter and heir of King Lyr, and wife of Henwing, Prince of Cornwall. This Lyr was son of Bleuddyd ap Rhunbaladr bras, ap Lleon, ap Brutus darian las ap Effroc Cadarn, ap Mymbyr, ap Madoc, ap Locrine, ap Brutus, which inherited first this land, and after his name (it) was called Briton. This Brutus was the son of Silvius, ap Ascanius, ap Aeneas (the Trojan), ap Anchises, ap Capius, ap Assaracus, ap Tros, ap Ericthonius, ap Dardan, ap Jupiter, ap Saturnus, and Coelus, ap Ciprius, ap Chetira, ap Javan, ap Japheth, ap Noahen, ap Lamech, ap Methusalem, ap Enos, ap Seth, ap Adda, ap Duw.) Cadwaladr left a son:

II. Edwal (crowned 690-720), King of Wales. He had by his wife Agatha, daughter of Alan, Count of Brittany, a son:

III. Roderick Malwinnoe, King of Wales (720-755), who had by his wife Margaret, daughter of Duptory, King of Ireland:

IV. Conan, King of Wales (755-818), who, marrying Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Klint, had a daughter and sole heir named:

V. Eisylyt, Queen of Wales, who, marrying Mervyn, King of Manaw, he ruled Wales in her right (818-843). This Mervyn was son to Gwryiad, King of Manaw, ap Elidure, King and son to Belinus the Great (Belimawr), the direct ancestor also of Eisylyt, as shown by his pedigree. From this marriage came:

VI. Roderick the Great, King of Wales (843-887), who, reigning over thirty years, successfully opposed the invading Danes and English until slain in battle with the latter. His wife was Angharad, daughter of Meyric, Prince of Cardigan and heiress of South Wales, of the line of Cynnedda Weledig, descended from the said Belinus. By this princess Roderick had three sons, namely: Anarawd, heir to Gwynedd (North Wales); *Cadel*, heir to Deheubarth (South Wales), and Mervyn, heir to Powys. The line is followed through the second son:

VII. Cadel, Prince of Deheubarth (877-907). This ambitious man took Powys from his brother, and was succeeded by his son Howel in the government of Deheubarth and Powys. Upon the death of the latter's cousin, Edwal ap Anarawd, Prince of Gwynedd, in

940, Howel was, on account of his abilities and virtues, called to the rule of the whole land, which he governed in peace and justice until the day of his death in 948.

VIII. Howel Dha (the Good), King of Wales. The rule of Gwynedd having been restored to the line of Anarawd, South Wales remained to Howel's son:

IX. Owen, Prince of Deheubarth (948-987), who married the Princess Angharad, heiress of Powys, as being the daughter of Llewelyn ap Mervyn, Prince of Powys, son of Roderick the Great. The issue of this union was:

X. Meredith, King of Wales (987-993), who left an only daughter and heiress, Angharad, Princess of Powys. She married (first) Llewelyn ap Sitsylt, Prince of Gwynedd and King of Wales, and (second) Prince Cynfyn, of Cardigan (descended from the Royal British line as follows: The said Cynfyn, ap Gweristan, ap Gwalthfold, Prince of Cardigan and Ghent, ap Gwynnan, ap Gwnnawc Farf Sych, ap Keidic, ap Corf, ap Cadnawe, ap Tegenwy, ap Jeon, ap Gwinaf Dufreuddwyd, ap Powyr Iew, ap Bywdec, ap Rhum rudd baladr, ap Llary, ap Cassar wledic, ap Lludd, ap Beli mawr, King of Britain, and so on to Adam, through the same line of ancestors as that accredited by the bards to King Cadwaladr, above). This daughter of Meredith, Angharad, had by her second husband the said Cynfyn, who became Prince of Powys in her right, a son:

XI. Bleddyn, Prince of Powys and King of Wales (1046-1073), "a prince able, just, liberal, and munificent," the founder of the Third Royal Tribe. He had sons, of whom the first (Meredith) ruled Powys, as well as the second, named:

XII. Cadwgan, Prince of Powys and Lord of Nannau, in Merioneth. This prince took such distinguished part in the events of the day that Camden calls him "the renowned Briton." He was treacherously slain at Welsh Pool in 1109. By his first wife, Gwellian, daughter of Griffith ap Conan, Prince of Gwynedd, 1079, and the Founder of the First Royal Tribe, descending from Anarawd, the eldest son of Rhodri, King of Wales, called Mawr the Great, who reigned, as already shown, in the ninth century. Cadwgan, the Renowned, had:

XIII. Madoc, Lord of Nannau, who had:

XIV. Meuric, Lord of Nannau, who had:

XV. Ynyr, Lord of Nannau, who had:

XVI. Ynyr ap Ynyr alias Ynyr Vychan, Lord of Nannau, who married Gwenhafar, daughter of Griffith Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys-Wenwynwyn (Higher Powys), derived from Meredith, eldest son of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, King, etc., as above. The offspring of this union was:

XVII. Meuric Vychan, Lord of Nannau, whose wife was Angharad, daughter of Bleddyn ap Owen Brogynton, also of the house of Powys. Meuric had, by the said Angharad, a son named:

XVIII. Meuric Lloyd, Lord of Nannau, who, marrying Mary, daughter of Howel Pickhill, had:

XIX. Howel Sele, Lord of Nannau, slain by his cousin, Owen Glendower, for opposing his insurrection against King Henry IV. Howel's wife was Mary, daughter of Einion ap Griffith, of Cors-Y-Gedol, who bore him:

XX. Meuric, Lord of Nannau, who, marrying Angharad, daughter of David ap Cadwallader, had:

XXI. David, Lord of Nannau, who, marrying Elen, daughter of Howel, ap Richard, ap David, ap Howel, had:

XXII. Howel Nannau, of Nannau, Esquire, who, marrying Ellen, daughter of Robert Salisbury, had:

XXIII. Griffith Nannau, of Nannau, Esquire, who married Jane, daughter of Humphrey ap Howell, of Ynys-Ymaen, and had Hugh Nanney, of Nannau, Esquire, eldest son and heir and a second son:

XXIV. John ap Griffith. This gentleman (who besides being through his father a descendant of the Royal Race of Britain, as shown by his ancestry, was, through his mother, the said Jane, verch Humphrey, descended from the Royal and Imperial Houses of the Continent) married Elizabeth, daughter of David Lloyd, of Draw Suynydd (derived from Gevan ap Jorwerth, a descendant of Sandde Hardd, Lord of Morton, in Denbigh-land) and had:

XXV. Lewis ap John, who married Ellin, verch Howell Gruffydd, and had (besides Rees of Bryn Mawr, living thereat in county Merioneth, near Dolgelly, Wales, in 1617, who had Ellis, the father of Rowland Ellis, who died at Gwynedd in Pennsylvania, A.D. 1729) a son named:

XXVI. Owen ap Lewis, who married Mary, verch Judwr Vaughan ap David Llwyd, ap Tyddwr Vaughan, ap Gruffydd, ap Howell, ap Gruffydd Derwas (Esquire of the Body to King Henry VI. and a second son of Meuric Lloyd, Lord of Nannau, whose tomb, bearing the following inscription, is in Dolgelly Church: "Hic jacet Mauric filius Ynyr Vychan." On this monument rests his effigy in armor, with shield bearing a lion passant guardant) and had:

XXVII. Robert ap Owen, who married Margaret, verch Sion (John), ap Lewis, ap Twyddwr, ap Ednyved, ap Howell, ap Mrhedydd, ap Gruffydd Derwas, and had (besides a daughter Margaret, the second wife of the above-mentioned Rowland Ellis) a son called:

XXVIII. Lewis ap Robert, who had by his wife Mary (who married secondly Owen Robert and settled with him in Gwynedd, Pennsylvania, where he died, his will being proved at Philadelphia, April 16, 1722) a son:

XXIX. Ellis ap Lewis, or Ellis Lewis, as he was called in America, was one of the earliest

Quakers of his line and apparently the person from whom the name Lewis became the established surname of his family. He was born in Wales in or about the year 1680, and, his father dying when he was quite young, his mother remarried, as stated above. In or about the year 1698 the family were prepared to embark for America, but were prevented by illness, their household goods, however, going on, and this explains Ellis Lewis's declaration in his certificate that he had "substance" in Pennsylvania as well as "relations" (Rowland Ellis's family, for instance). Later they went to Ireland and thence to Pennsylvania, Ellis Lewis's certificate of removal being dated at Mount Mellick, Ireland, the 25th of the 5th month, 1708. Upon his arrival in Pennsylvania, Ellis Lewis went first to Haverford, in the neighborhood of his cousins, the Ellises, Rowland and his family not yet having moved into Gwynedd. Subsequently Ellis Lewis settled in Kennett township, Chester county, said province, where he was highly esteemed, being "a man of good understanding," and long an elder of Friends.

He married (first) in 1713, at Concord Meeting, in the said county, Elizabeth Newlin, the mother of his children as stated below; (second) at Falls Meeting, Bucks county, 1st month, 11th, 1723, to Mary Baldwin, a widow, who survived him. He died at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31st of the 6th month, 1750, and was buried at Voennett. In his will, made on the 25th of the 12th month (February) 1747-48, and proved on the 29th of October, 1750, he mentions "his loving cousins Elizabeth and Catherine Ellis," and leaves them legacies. His first wife, Elizabeth, was born the 3rd of the 1st month, 1687-88, daughter of Nathaniel Newlin, the owner and settler of Newlin township in the county of Chester, member of the Provincial Assembly in 1698 and afterwards, in 1700, one of the committee on the revision of the Laws and Government of Pennsylvania, subsequently a justice of the county courts (1702 and following) and one of the Proprietary's commissioners of property. From 1722 until his death in 1729 he was one of the trustees of the General Loan Office of the Province. His first wife, the mother of Elizabeth, was Mary Mendenhall or Mildenhall, of Mildenhall, County Wilts, England, whom he married April 17, 1685; his second, Mary Fincher, survived him a short time, dying childless. His father, Nicholas Newlin, an Englishman by birth, came from Mount Mellick, Queen's county, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, in 1683, settling in Concord township, Chester county. In 1684 he was commissioned by Governor Penn one of the justices of the courts of the said county, while in the following year he was called to the Council of the Governor and Proprietary, the founder of Pennsylvania. Nicholas Newlin died in May, 1699, his wife, Elizabeth (Paggot) Newlin, in 1717.

Ellis Lewis had by his wife, Elizabeth (Newlin) Lewis, four children:

1. Robert, born the 21st of the 1st month, 1714, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age; married Mary, daughter of William Pyle, of Thornbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

he platted out a village named Lewisberry. At this time Major Eli Lewis had ten children, among them:

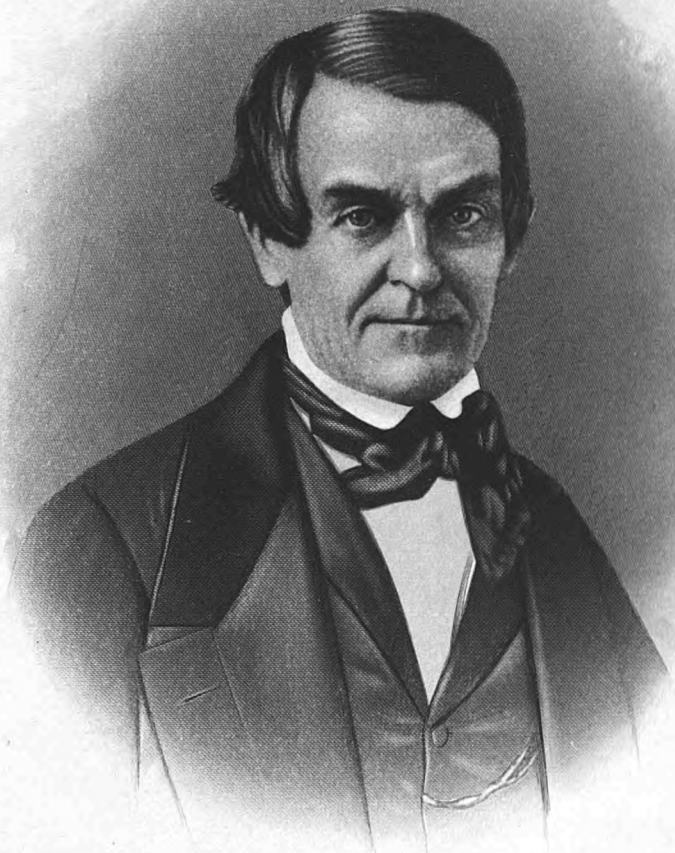
1. Dr. Webster Lewis, who was a physician of considerable reputation.
2. James, a successful lawyer.
3. Eliza, married Robert Hamersly.
4. Phoebe.
5. Pamela.
6. *Eli, Jr.*, of whom further.
7. Juliet.
8. *Ellis*, of whom further.

It was no doubt the result, in a large part, of the grief that such a highly sensitive, poetic nature as his must have felt that led him, about two years after his disownment, to appear before the meeting that cast him off for the part he had taken in the war and the test oath of loyalty to the Constitution of 1776, and to offer acknowledgment for his "former misconduct" to secure reinstatement as an orthodox Quaker. Indeed, it must have broken his physical forces to a still greater degree, for he died on February 1, 1807, at Lewisberry, York county, Pennsylvania.

XXXII. ELI LEWIS, Jr., son of Major Eli and Pamela (Webster) Lewis, was born at Lewisberry, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1789, died at York, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1867. His early education was acquired at a Quaker School in Lewisberry. He removed to York at an early age, and at the age of nineteen became editor of the "York Recorder." Later in life he went to Baltimore and was assistant editor of the "Baltimore Patriot," a very important paper of that city. Subsequently he became assistant postmaster of the Baltimore post office. In 1846 he returned to York, Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the position of president of the First National Bank in that city.

Mr. Lewis married (first) Anna Mary Lanman, who bore him one child, who died in infancy. He married (second) October, 1824, Rebecca Forney, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, daughter of Adam Forney. Their children were: Mary J., Sarah, James, Alfred E. and Rebekah Forney.

XXXII. ELLIS LEWIS, son of Major Eli and Pamela (Webster) Lewis, was born at Lewisberry, York county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1798. He obtained his early education in a school in his native town taught by Isaac Kirk. This study he supplemented by reading the ancient classics under the direction of a private tutor in Harrisburg, and subsequently learned the printer's trade. He was a young man when he began to make his own way in the world, and was but eighteen years of age when he went to Williamsport and for two years was assistant editor on one of the local papers. At this time he took up the study of law, and in 1822 was admitted to practise at the bar of Lycoming county. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and from the very beginning of his legal activity



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Ellis Lewis

he was successful to a marked degree. In 1824 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lycoming county, an office he filled for three years.

He supported the Democratic party in politics, and in 1832 he was elected on the ticket of that party to a seat in the State Legislature. In that body his ease and grace in speaking won him distinction as an orator, and even at this early period of his career his speeches were noted for their clearness of expression and profundity of thought. His ability as a lawyer attracted the attention of Governor George Wolf, who in 1833 appointed him Attorney-General for the State of Pennsylvania. He filled this position for a period of one year, when, in response to a petition from almost the entire bar, Governor Wolf appointed him President Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Lycoming and several other counties. For ten years he was the incumbent of this place, and in 1843 he was appointed President Judge of the Second Judicial District, comprising Lancaster county. When he assumed the duties of this office he made his home in Lancaster. In 1851 Mr. Lewis was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, resigning his president judgeship in the Second District after the election, which was held in October of that year, and in December, 1854, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. (See "Life of Chief Justice Lewis, 1798-1871," by Burton Alva Konkle, Campion & Company, Philadelphia, 1907.) In 1857 he declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic State Convention for re-election to the Supreme Court and retired to private life, residing in Philadelphia.

In 1858 Judge Lewis was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained for him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He also received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Transylvania University and from Jefferson College. Judge Lewis's legal opinions on important and difficult cases are frequently cited with approval by the most eminent writers of his profession. He was the author of "An Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States." He was a man of great force and character, of fine intellectual attainments, and in the legal profession of Pennsylvania was recognized as a talented jurist. Judge Lewis devoted much of his time to the study of literature and was a frequent correspondent to the leading periodicals of the country. In early life he frequently came to York, Pennsylvania, and on several occasions he appeared in the trial of cases before the York county courts. A fine portrait of Judge Lewis was presented to the Historical Society of York County in 1906 by his only surviving daughter, Josephine Lewis, of Philadelphia. The death of Judge Lewis occurred on March 9, 1871.

He married, November 21, 1822, Josephine, born January 2, 1804, died January 29, 1879, daughter of Joseph J. and Elizabeth Wallis, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Carlisle

Arms—Or, a cross flory gules.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed, in armor or, garnished gules, the hand in a gauntlet holding a baton or.

Motto—*Tous temps prist.*



THE County of Cumberland was called, by ancient historians, Caerleyschire or Caerliellshire from its chief city, Caerlelyl or Carlisle. Some of the northern counties of England were early in the hands of the Scottish Kings who, as far back as feudal customs can be traced, held their possessions of the Kings of England. Nor was this contrary to the dignity of the Scottish sovereigns, for by feudal law, though a man were free and un beholden in many places and extremities, still he might be under vassalage to another king, who in turn paid feudal tribute to a neighboring sovereign. Cumberland, after being under the dominion of the Kings of Scotland and again under the Kings of England, was in the year 1237 annexed by King Henry III to the British Crown.

The surname of Carlisle, which is of great antiquity, is evidently local, and was unquestionably assumed by the city of Carlisle, which communicated the name also to the county of Cumberland itself. Prior to the Conquest, the Barony of Carlisle and the Manor of Combquinton and other lands belonging to Hildred, Knight, were confirmed to him by Randolph de Meschines, Earl of Carlisle and Cumberland, in 1210.

I.

ALEXANDER CARLISLE, citizen and vintner of London, by his will dated September 28, 1561, directs his goods and chattels, after his funeral expenses and debts are paid, to be divided into three parts "according unto the laudable custom of the Citie of London in that behalfe provided"; one-third to Anne, his wife, the second third to Alice and Christofer Carlisle, his children, and the third division to his executors for the payment of his legacies and bequests. He further mentions his brother, William Carlisle, then living in the

city of Carlisle, and his children, Alexander, who lately dwelt with him, Cicele Asshingdon, his sister, now the wife of Steven Asshingdon, haberdasher of London, and John Carlisle, son of his brother William, now dwelling with him. He further directs his body to be buried in the north aisle, next to the chancel of the Parish Church of St. Michael Pater Noster in London beside the bodies of his three children.

Prior to the conflagration of London in 1666 there was a monument to the memory of Alexander Carlisle, citizen and vintner, in the Church of St. Michael Pater Noster and Old Royal. Alexander Carlisle ranked among the principal merchants of London at that period. Anne, his wife, was the daughter of Sir George Barne, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1552. Alexander Carlisle died February 8, 1610. Ursula, their daughter, married Sir John Leigh, Knight, of Stoneleigh.

II.

CHRISTOFER CARLISLE, the brave and experienced officer, both on land and sea, entered the University of Cambridge and there obtained a thorough knowledge of many languages and mathematics, in which he was marvelously proficient. When he was but twenty-two years old he entered military service. He was ever diligent in the protection and service of his King and country. He was noted for his contempt of private interest, and for those lofty thoughts of the public good which he held to be paramount to all other considerations, according to the indisputable word of the noted biographical historian, Granger. His military skill was marvelous and he served with distinction in the Prince of Orange's fleet in the Low Countries. He won distinction in the fleet of the Protestants in France under the command of the Prince of Condé in 1577.

In an original letter dated Nettley, March 17, 1581, Henry Ughtred wrote to the Earl of Leicester recommending Mr. Hawkins for command of an enterprise, and warmly proposing Christofer Carlisle to be joined with him in the undertaking. His energy and the activity of his genius were particularly commended in this manuscript, which is much burnt, and the terms in which he is commended leave no doubt as to the worth of this noble man. We later find him in the employ of the Great Duke of Muscovy, by whom he was appointed admiral of his fleet which was destined to act against the King of Denmark in 1582. By interest of Sir Francis Walsingham, father-in-law of Christofer Carlisle, and others, Captain Carlisle raised £1000 by subscription at Bristol for an attempt to settle in America, and proposed to the Russian merchants to raise £3000 more in London, which £4000 they "deemed sufficient to settle one hundred men in the intended plantation."

In 1585 Queen Elizabeth sent Sir Francis Drake, then an admiral, to the West Indies

with a fleet of twenty-one vessels, having above twenty-three hundred troops on board under the chief command of Christofer Carlisle, with the rank of lieutenant-general, his own ship being the "Tyger." The fleet set out and landed at Cape de Verde Islands, took them in the name of the Queen, landed in Jago, and, surprising the chief town there, sacked it and carried off considerable booty, thence proceeded to Hispaniola, made themselves master of the town of St. Domingo, and received 25,000 ducats as exemption from pillage and burning. The fleet then proceeded to Carthagena, which was taken by storm and ransomed for 110,000 ducats, which money was shared by the seamen and soldiers. Stow, the historian, says "that the success of this campaign was in a great measure owing to the Lieutenant-General's (Christofer Carlisle) good conduct," and again states "the chief service in this conquest consisted most in the valor of the Land Soldiers."

On the return journey the fleet touched the shore of Virginia to leave a ship of supplies for the colony there, but adverse weather caused the loss of the ship and the cargo intended for the colonists, and there being no other available supply and the colonists being in dire distress, they were again taken to England. With them Sir Walter Raleigh returned, and brought the first tobacco that was ever seen in England and which came into such favor among the English gentlemen.

Christofer Carlisle died in London, and even in his death there is a touch of romance, which breathes a warmth and sincerity of friendship which can have but few parallels, for Stow says that he died, as it was supposed, "for griefe of his friend's death." He was a quick-witted and affable, valiant man, fortunate in war, well read in mathematics, and of good experience in navigation. Holland, in his eulogium, adds: "Hic vir vere nobilis, valde fortis et ad miraculum diligens et industrius, in omni re gerenda felicissimus, et quod eum non minime, commendabat imprimis probus et honestus, Londini undecimo die Novembris 1593, vitam cum morte commutavit." A small portrait exists of him in Holland's *Heroologia*, and a small half-sheet portrait of him engraved by Robert Boissard, which belongs to a set of English Admirals by the same engraver.

He left by will to his wife Margaret a third of his estate, to his children a third, and the last third to his wife for her own use. He mentions Anthony Burbage as his father-in-law, and makes his wife executrix, and appoints his loving friends and his cousin, Robert Jenkenson, James Berry and Edward Wheeley, of Fleet street, as overseers of his will, praying them to aid his wife in anything they can. Robert Jenkenson, the loving cousin mentioned, is the immediate ancestor of the noble family of Liverpool, which came originally from Wales, and Anthony Jenkenson, the noted traveler and skilful navigator, originated the branch of the family which settled at Walcot near Charlbury in the County of Oxford during the reign of Elizabeth.



J. Martine

III.

THOMAS CARLISLE, son and heir of Christofer Carlisle, was aged sixteen years and three months at the date of his father's death. He received a message in Grinsdale in the County of Cumberland. Edward Carlisle, another son, married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Nicolson, of Orton (sister of Bishop Nicolson, the learned author of "The English Historical Library"). Elizabeth, wife of Edward Carlisle, was born in 1666, and married (first) Rev. Mr. Spooner, and (second) Edward Carlisle, gentleman, by whom she had one son and two daughters. Edward Carlisle received appointment at the Castle of Carlisle, and there it is believed served as barrack master.

It is thought that Lawrence Carlisle then assumed control of the estate left by his father, Edward Carlisle, though documentary proof of this fact is missing. At this time in the history of England and Scotland, religious persecution became rampant, and many of the sons of the noble families came secretly to America, and for a short time lived in strict seclusion in the new home to avoid the trials which befell many of their neighbors on account of their religious and political opinions. Such is the cause of the lapse in the records of the Carlisle family. Shortly, however, the family again came into prominence in the Colonies, and thereafter the history is of such a character of service as few families can lay claim to.

Christofer Carlisle came at an early age from his native city in Virginia to make Alexandria his home. He married Anne Mandeville, and they built up their home in Alexandria and there, May 22, 1814, their only son, James Mandeville Carlisle, was born. When but eleven years of age he moved with his widowed mother to the city of Washington. He was educated at the Catholic Seminary, which occupied the old capitol building, and was for a time at the military school of Major Partridge.

IV.

JAMES MANDEVILLE CARLISLE was a faithful and earnest student, having a special fondness for languages, ancient and modern, becoming proficient in French and Spanish at school, and successfully teaching the latter while he was a law student, as substitute for and assistant to his old professor. He early developed the decision of character and steadiness of purpose which brought him his success. Soon after his mother's removal to Washington, in her straitened circumstances, she could not pay cash at her grocer's for her supplies, and the latter was unwilling to extend credit to her; her son, discovering the situation, went from school to the grocer's, asked for credit for his mother, and declared

that he would be responsible. The earnestness and manliness of the little fellow so pleased the tradesman that he offered the credit to the mother and all went well.

He studied law under William Wirt in Baltimore, and completed his studies with Richard S. Coxe in Washington. In the first case that he tried he was associated with Mr. Coxe, but he fell so far below his own standard that he locked himself in his own room, refusing to see his mother, to whom he was very devoted, or to take any food until late in the evening, when Mr. Coxe came in to pay his own compliments to the mother, and to rehearse what he had heard said in commendation of her son's first effort by the judge and the older members of the bar. His disappointment in his first effort was thus assuaged to some degree. The high standard which he set for himself was undoubtedly a valuable spur to effort and assured his rise in the profession which he had chosen. He soon commanded a place in the front rank of the Washington bar, then as now one of the ablest in the country. He never held any office except that of corporation lawyer, which he accepted several times. The cases at the local bar which caused him to be most widely known outside of the district were the two Gardiner trials and the Sickles trial, all three of which excited interest throughout the country. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and early argued several cases of importance as junior to Mr. Coxe and Mr. Bradley. His knowledge of French and Spanish brought him cases involving Spanish and French titles, and he was the legal adviser of nearly all the Spanish-speaking legations. In 1852 he was regularly appointed "assessor," or legal adviser, of the Spanish Legation, and about the same time legal adviser of the British Legation. Both these positions he held until his death, which occurred in 1877.

He was counsel for Great Britain before the Commission which sat in Washington under the XII article of the Treaty of May 8, 1871, and also advocate for Spain before the Mixed Commission under the agreement of February 12, 1871. In the meantime he had been advocate before mixed commissions sitting in Washington, for Paraguay, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Venezuela, Nicaragua, New Granada, and had large and important cases before the Mexican and other commissions.

About 1863 he formed a partnership with Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, for practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and afterwards in the Court of Claims. This practice, as well as that at the local bar, increased until the old Circuit Court was replaced by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the ironclad oath was required for admission to the new court. He would not take the oath, and in consequence abandoned his local practice, though he still had a very large office business as counsel.

Mr. Carlisle, who had been a Clay Whig from his youth up, had in common with many of his friends and associates become a Democrat in 1856. He was an intimate friend of



Alden Carls

James Buchanan, and was offered a place in his cabinet towards the end of his administration, but, as it was not that of Attorney-General, and he was steadfastly purposed not to turn aside from his profession, he declined. From 1863 to 1873 he had the largest docket in the Supreme Court of the United States, and a large and lucrative practice in the Court of Claims, and this in spite of a paralysis of the optic nerve which deprived him of his sight in the summer of 1866, so that he was never able thereafter to read a printed book, though the appearance of the eye was unchanged, and he was able to read very large writing with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass, suggested by the celebrated oculist, Von Graefe, of Berlin. In the Supreme Court of the United States, besides a great number of cases of vast importance, may be mentioned the prize cases in the Black and the de Haro case, involving a large portion of the city of San Francisco. Two of his best arguments were in the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court on the effect of pardon and general amnesty in the Klein and Carlisle cases.

James M. Carlisle was rather below the average height, but his dignified bearing and his magnetic manners made him at once an attractive and commanding personality, whether before the masses, whom he delighted in his youth by his political speeches, with the courts and juries, or in the ordinary intercourse of life. His natural gifts he sedulously cultivated, and his memory, always remarkable, he developed to an almost incredible extent after losing his sight. He was a ripe scholar, a learned and accomplished lawyer, and, like most persons of high spirit and quick sympathies, he had a keen sense of humor. He indulged this when he first came to the bar by making humorous reports of local cases, real and imaginary, in the style of the Year Books, and in the Supreme Court of the United States he wrote many a squib which delighted not only the bar but every member of the bench, including Chief Justice Taney, among whose papers were found some of these *bons mots*.

V.

CALDERON CARLISLE, son of James Mandeville and Emmeline (McLeod) Carlisle, was born in the city of Washington, February 27, 1852. He attended St. John's College at Annapolis, Maryland, and was graduated from that institution in 1871. Samuel Maddox, a classmate of Calderon Carlisle, says of him:

Within a week after entering school, he had endeared himself to his immediate classmates, and it was not long before he came to be considered the brightest and most promising boy in the school. Though given to boyish pranks and not unresponsive to the ecstasies of mischief, he was yet singularly high-toned, and was never known to do an unworthy thing. His standard of excellence was high. Whatever made for the good of the college, for the reputation of the students and their standing, had his most ardent support. His bearing and deportment were a model for

his less gifted associates who had not enjoyed the advantages which had come to him in his home training and environment. . . . He was a great reader and read with great discrimination of the author and his thought; and he read with good purpose, for his capacious and retentive memory was a veritable storehouse in which there was no rubbish, and from which, at his will, then, as in later years, came forth jewels of rare beauty to adorn and enrich his essays and speeches in the literary societies and his ordinary every-day conversations with his fellows. To the solid qualities of the student he added gifts that made him a delightful companion. He was fond of music and possessed an unusually good voice. . . . But his most pronounced characteristic after all was his affectionate sympathy with the little trials and tribulations of his associates. Unerring in his instinct of right, he could easily unravel the complications of his less fortunate fellows and took the keenest delight in so doing.

Calderon Carlisle subsequently studied law with his father, and at the law school of the Columbian University. About this time one of the most impressive sights in the Supreme Court of the United States was to see this boy, sitting by his father, then almost blind, and reading from time to time, as occasion might require, extracts from the law books to illustrate and fortify the arguments the father was making in that august tribunal. After gaining his admission to the bar, Calderon Carlisle was given a place as junior partner in his father's firm; but soon after James Mandeville Carlisle died and the young lawyer was at once confronted with intricate problems such as do not ordinarily fall to the lot of a lawyer until he has grown up to them after years of arduous labor. As one who knew him intimately aptly said, "He grappled the situation with becoming modesty, but with undaunted courage, and succeeded in retaining the business and distinguished clientele of his illustrious father." Among the distinguished clients of his father were ministers and ambassadors from foreign countries. He won their confidence, and in 1877 succeeded his father as the legal adviser of the British Legation. He was eminently fitted for the practice of international law, for he equipped himself for it not merely by learning and mastering the classics and achieving a wide-embracing university culture, but he also absorbed the principles of the law from its foundations. In 1878 Calderon Carlisle was appointed one of the counsel for Spain before the Mixed Commission formed under the agreement of February 12, 1871, between Spain and the United States, and so continued until the commission was closed in 1883, when he was decorated by the King of Spain in recognition of his services.

Mr. Carlisle was distinguished for a choice and abundant vocabulary. There were a quality in his voice, a charm in his manner, and an elegance in his diction that were peculiar to him. His facility in modern languages was unique, if not phenomenal. For literary purposes he had a practical mastery of French, Spanish and Italian, and he could converse fluently and well in any of the three. He was an earnest student of the literature, history and science of international law. He was thoroughly versed in diplomatic precedents and history. Some of the briefs he wrote in causes committed to his care are models of learning,

philosophical discussion, and elegant diction. His brief in the "Wharf" case, decided some years ago by the Supreme Court of the United States, is a monument of industry and learning. In October, 1890, he devised and recommended the application for a writ of prohibition in the case of the British sealer, "W. P. Sayward," which obtained national prominence as the Behring Sea Case. As counsel for the Dominion of Canada, in company with Joseph H. Choate, of the New York bar, who was retained by his advice, he argued before the Supreme Court of the United States the motion for leave of file, which was granted at the October term, 1890 (138 U. S. 404), and also argued the case at the final hearing during the October term, 1891 (143 U. S. 472). From time to time Mr. Carlisle advised the Danish, Belgian, Swiss and Italian Legations.

Mr. Carlisle had a larger acquaintance, perhaps, than any other member of the Washington bar with the distinguished men of the day. High officials in all branches of the Government, men prominent in science and art and letters, judges of courts, ambassadors and representatives from foreign Powers, were associated with him in a delightful legal and social intercourse and he was ever a much-sought and highly-honored guest. The gentleness and sweetness of his nature made personal intercourse with him a charm and delight. He had an unusual capacity for winning confidence and affection. This was due to his deep human sympathy. An excellent mimic, a ready wit, possessing a fund of choice anecdote, a keen and delicate sense of humor, and an acquaintance with a vast range of subjects, he was a rare conversationalist and a charming companion.



Rutherford

Arms—Argent, an orle gules and in chief three martlets sable, beaked of the second.

Crest—A martlet sable.

Motto—*Nec sorte, nec fato.* (Neither by chance, nor destiny.)



THE Rutherford family have, for generations, held prominent place in the affairs of Virginia. As far back as 1061 members of the family were foremost in the history of Scotland. In 1140 Robertus Doniums de Rodyeford was witness to a Royal Charter. In 1261 Sir Nichol de Rutherford held a charter of lands of Capehope. In 1296 Sir Nicholas de Rutherford was one of the first Scotch Barons who joined Sir William Wallace, a near kinsman of his wife, Marjorie. His father's sister Catharine married James Stewart, of Traquair, of the Royal House of Scotland. Robert Rutherford was a noble patriot and gallant supporter of King Robert Bruce. The later history of the family gives the names of many of the blood distinguished in war both at home and abroad. Pre-eminent among the gifted members of the family was Sir Walter Scott, whose mother was Anne (Rutherford) Scott.

The origin of the name is a matter of dispute, some contending that an early member of the family conducted the King of Scots safely across the River Tweed and received a grant of land in recognition of the deed, which became known as Ruther's foord, and the family became identified by the same name. They have always been looked upon as amongst the most ancient and powerful families on the borders, and were brave and gallant men, who signalized themselves on many occasions and fought gallantly in defence of their country.

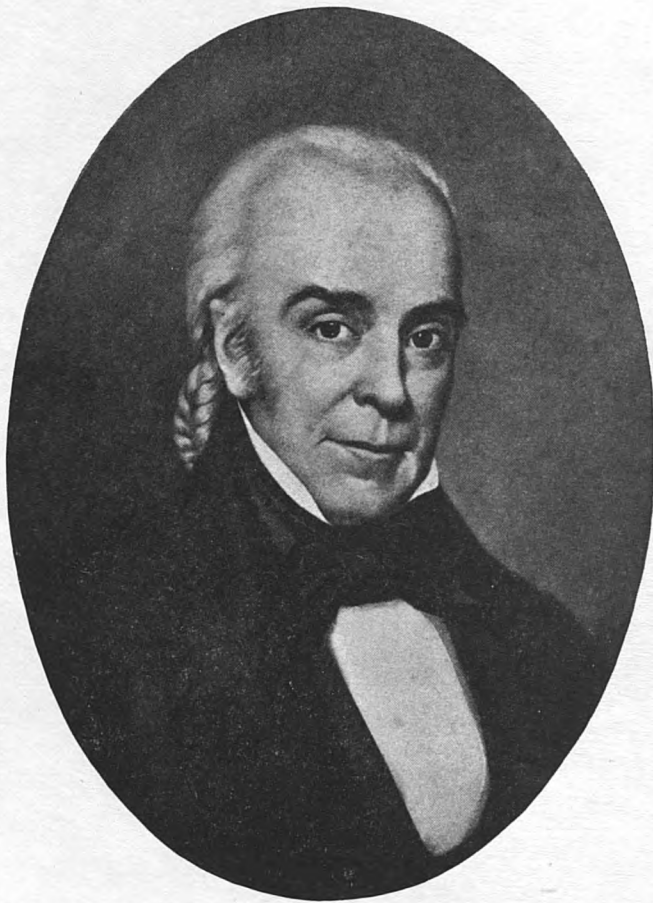
For generations the family has been noted in local and State positions in Virginia, and the name has become representative of the traits and characteristics of those who through years have honorably upheld the traditions of the family of Rutherford.

I.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD, grandfather of Thomas M. Rutherford, was the son of James Rutherford, a respected man, and like his father, Thomas Rutherford, bore an



Rutherford



Thomas Hutchinson

irreproachable reputation. He was active in church affairs and in matters of political moment, and held office in his county worthily and to the entire satisfaction of his neighbors and friends. Thomas Rutherfoord was a very religious man. Many notes of considerable interest pertaining to his voyage from Scotland are in the possession of Miss Jane Rutherfoord, of Richmond. He was invited to the first St. Patrick's dinner given in Virginia which was attended by the Governor and many prominent people.

II.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD, son of Thomas and Janet M. (Meldrum) Rutherfoord, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 9, 1776. His parents were both natives of Kirkcaldy, Scotland. Shortly after the birth of Thomas, his mother, Janet M. Rutherfoord, suffered a paralytic stroke and from that time was an invalid. She died very young and her husband passed from earth in 1770, leaving the care of the young children of the family to an elder son, Robert Rutherfoord.

Thomas Rutherfoord received a thorough elementary education and then entered the College of Glasgow. After two years' study in that institution, Thomas Rutherfoord entered the firm of Hawkesley & Rutherfoord, of Dublin, Ireland. The junior member of this firm was an elder brother of young Thomas. Hawkesley & Rutherfoord was a large importing and exporting house, which had branch establishments in London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bordeaux and Rotterdam.

When Thomas Rutherfoord attained his eighteenth year, on account of his prudence, sagacity and trustworthiness, a cargo valued at £10,000 sterling, bound for Virginia, was entrusted to his care. With a letter of introduction to General George Washington from Sir Edward Neversham, this young merchant reached Hampton Roads, Virginia, December 21, 1784. Responsibilities of great weight rested upon the young man, and he proved his worth by the skill and judgment with which he handled the problems which beset him in the Colonies. After four years of successful management of the company's affairs, Thomas Rutherfoord returned to Dublin, in the "Ulysses," and after a long and stormy voyage reached his destination. About this time he became a partner in the firm of Hawkesley & Rutherfoord, receiving one-third interest in the Virginia business of the firm.

II.

ROBERT RUTHERFOORD, brother of Thomas Rutherfoord, was born in Scotland. Thomas and Robert were trustees of Bath and Berkeley Springs in 1786. The original trustees of the Academy in Charles Town were Thomas Rutherfoord, Sr., Robert R., Thomas

R., Jr., and Van Rutherford. Robert Rutherford came to Virginia when very young, took an active part in establishing American independence, and was a very brilliant man. He was surveyor with George Washington and was familiarly addressed by General Washington as Robin. Robert Rutherford married Mary Howe, widow of Hon. George Augustus Howe.

In 1775, Robert Rutherford was one of the delegates to the convention held in Richmond in the Colony of Virginia. He was one of the seven delegates chosen by the convention to answer Lord Dunmore's proclamation declaring martial law to be enforced throughout the colony. Robert Rutherford was a powerful and convincing statesman and never appeared to greater advantage than in his glowing patriotic speeches. He was the first United States Congressman from beyond the Blue Ridge. He was a man of high character, of education and great kindness of heart. He owned a handsome estate near Charles Town, known as "Flowing Spring," situated in the Shenandoah Valley, and there passed from earth in 1803. His descendants are today among the most noted families of Virginia.

III.

SAMUEL JORDAN RUTHERFOORD, son of Thomas Rutherford, was born in Virginia, and received his education in the schools of his native State. He was prominent in social circles and owned large tracts of land in Richmond. He was a man of commanding presence and his genial manner won many friends.

IV.

THOMAS M. RUTHERFOORD, son of Samuel J. Rutherford, was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 5, 1848, and there spent the greater portion of his life. He received his education at the Virginia Military Institute, and when fourteen years old, as a cadet, engaged in the memorable battle of New Market. He served with Company G, 3rd Regiment, for some time and won commendation for meritorious and faithful service. Toward the close of the war he served as courier on the staff of General Gordon. Thomas M. Rutherford was forceful and industrious, and possessed marked financial acumen. He interested himself in various commercial enterprises, and through careful and judicious management became a power in financial circles. He was connected with the R. A. Patterson Tobacco Company, a firm of standing in Richmond, and for years held a directorship in the First National Bank of Richmond. Mr. Rutherford was an enthusiastic golfer and was affiliated with the most widely known golf clubs in the country. He was the first



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Thos. M. Reutherford

president of the Hermitage Golf Club, served as president of the Westmoreland Club, and was an active and honored member of the Country Club of Virginia. Mr. Rutherford took active interest in church affairs and was a vestryman of St. Paul's Church for many years. From a mission Sunday school, St. Andrew's Church was developed, and largely through the efforts of Mr. Rutherford was this thriving church founded and developed.

In April, 1871, Mr. Rutherford married Laura T. Thomas, daughter of James Thomas, Jr., one of Richmond's most influential citizens. To this union four children were born:

1. James, a successful business man of Rock Castle, Virginia.
2. Laura, wife of George Mayo, of Richmond.
3. Gwendolyn, also a resident of Richmond.
4. Meldrum, who died very young.

Few men combine in their every-day life the qualities of Mr. Rutherford. He was forceful without being narrow, a keen business manager, but withal a just and honorable financier, religious, but a man of tolerant view, whose humane principles and charitable disposition were his most noteworthy characteristics. When the public-spirited men of Virginia are discussed, Mr. Rutherford will be remembered and commended as a true citizen, a reputation which he richly deserved after the years spent in unselfish service in Richmond, Virginia.

THOMAS

The name of Thomas, Thomason, Thomasson, Thomeson, is a baptismal name, meaning the son of Thomas. This name was a universal favorite and very ancient surname. Sir Phys ap Thomas, K. G., during the reign of Henry VII., was the earliest forebear of the name. He was descended from Urien, a prince of the North Britons in Cumbria. The ancient men of Wales were famous warriors and many attained places of great distinction and were lords of broad lands in Wales.

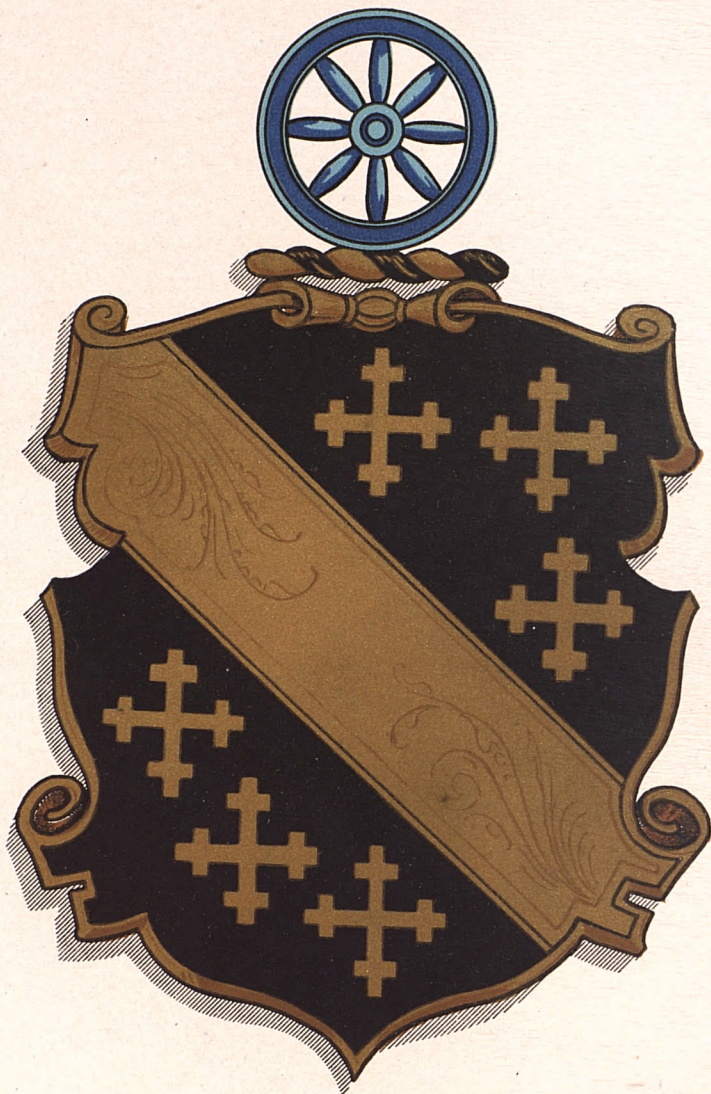
PHILIP THOMAS, son of Even Thomas, of Swansea, Glamorganshire, Wales, is the early progenitor of our branch of this noted house. Before 1650, Philip Thomas, the emigrant, formed a business partnership at Bristol with a man named Devonshire, and eleven years later came to Maryland shores. He brought with him his wife and three children. Many of the families of Maryland and Virginia have become widely and favorably known, but none enjoyed more favorable name than did the Thomas family. Among the statesmen of note many of the name have become powerful, and the professional men of the State bear the

honored name in several instances. Among men of letters the Thomases are well known, and the fields of commerce have many of the name in the foremost and most prosperous ranks.

MAHLON or MELLEN THOMAS, of Culpeper county, Virginia, descended from the emigrant, was a volunteer in the War of 1812, and served with distinction under General William Henry Harrison, and also was detailed to serve on Commodore Perry's flotilla in the battle of Lake Erie. Of the same family, no doubt, was Thomas Thomas, of Culpeper, who married Mildred Taylor, and had a son James.

Laura T. Thomas, daughter of James Thomas, became the wife of Thomas M. Rutherford.





Forney

Forney



ACOB FORNEY, capitalist, philanthropist, was one of the most active business men of Hanover, Pennsylvania, founder of its first national bank, active in railroad matters, and in every way a useful and exemplary citizen.

The family of Forney is of French origin, and the name is found under a multitude of spellings, such as Forneaux, Fourny, Fornich, Forny, Farney, Ffarney, Furney, Forne, or Forné, Faurney and Farny. It is not uncommon in France and French Switzerland.

A family tradition says that the Forneys were originally Huguenot refugees from France, who sought an asylum in Germany from religious persecution.

Arms—Sable, a bend, between six crosses crosslet or.

Crest—A wheel azure.

I.

CHRISTIAN FORNEY, the first of the name of whom we have definite information, was a citizen of Wachenheim-in-the-Haardt, a small town ten miles west of Mannheim. The Haardt is a splendid tract of country, a mountainous wine-growing district of the Rhenish Palatinate, beautifully described by J. Fenimore Cooper in his novel, "The Heidenmauer."

II.

JOHANN ADAM FORNEY, son of Christian Forney, was a tailor, residing in Wachenheim, and upon his arrival in America he received from the magistrates, burgomasters and council of that city a very flattering certificate as to his character and standing in the community. In 1721 he set sail for the New World, accompanied by his wife, Elizabetha Lowisa (Farnisin) Forney, and four children, and arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 16, 1721. There is evidence that they resided for a time in Philadelphia county, but removed to what is now Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, in 1734. The district

was then known as the "Conewago Settlements," or "Digges' Choice." He had previously purchased land there from John Digges, who had a large grant under a Maryland warrant, which was many years under dispute as to its limits and extent, as well as to jurisdiction, being outside of the colony of Maryland. These disputes extended over a long period, and led to many abuses, of which Johann Adam Forney was an especial victim. Developments showed that his purchase was outside of Digges' grant, but he had considerable difficulty in perfecting his title. Protests and petitions from him to the Pennsylvania authorities are on record. He compelled the emissaries of Digges to release one of his neighbors, who had been seized without warrant or authority, and was being transported to Maryland for some trespass alleged by Digges. Subsequently Mr. Forney was seized by disreputable emissaries of the latter, and carried forcibly from his home, without proper clothing, on a bitter night, and his wife and daughter were beaten with clubs. He was carried a prisoner to Baltimore, Maryland, where he obtained his liberty by giving a bond. In the summer of 1748 an Indian came to the home of Mr. Forney and demanded rum, of which he gave him a little. On his refusal to furnish more, the Indian shot him in the breast, and for a long time he was ill from this wound. He died probably in the early part of 1752, the family tradition says, from the consequences of the wound inflicted by the Indian. His wife was living on July 20, 1753, when she filed her account as administratrix of her husband's estate, then appraised at £1021 13s. 9d. They were the parents of six children.

III.

PHILIP FORNEY, youngest son of Johann Adam Forney, was the first of the family born in this country. His birth probably occurred in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and he inherited the homestead farm in Conewago, in accordance with the German custom of the "Minorat," prevalent in the Palatinate. He also owned land in the vicinity of Reisterstown, Maryland, adjoining that of his nephew, Daniel Forney. His will provided that this land should furnish dowries of £50 for each of his daughters who were single at the time of his death. He married Elizabeth Sherz (or Sharretts), who probably belongs to the family which for several generations owned "Sharretts Mill," south of Hanover. They were the parents of twelve children. Mr. and Mrs. Forney were buried in the old Reformed Graveyard at Hanover.

IV.

ADAM FORNEY, eldest child of Philip Forney, followed the occupation of tanning, from which he derived a comfortable livelihood, was of strict integrity, genial manner and

hospitable disposition. He joined the patriot forces at Brandywine, but was not sufficiently robust to endure the hardships of a soldier's life, was not mustered into the service, and was carried home in a one-horse cart on account of disability. He married Rachel Shriver, daughter of David and Rebecca (Ferree) Shriver, a member of a family which was next after the Forneys to settle in the neighborhood of what is now Hanover. According to tradition, when the Forney family settled at Conewago they did not suppose there were any white people in the vicinity, but one day they discovered a pig in the woods and were thus informed that they had cultivated neighbors, which they found to consist of the Shriver family. Rachel Shriver was a woman of strong character, inclined to be what is now termed "strong-minded," but was in every respect a conscientious and good woman. Mr. and Mrs. Forney were the parents of ten children.

V.

JACOB FORNEY, who filled so large a place, while living, in the esteem of the people of Hanover, where his life's work was principally done, was a man of superior mind, spotless character, and distinguished for his practical sense and unaffected piety. He was the third son of Adam and Rachel (Shriver) Forney, and was born on the old Forney homestead near Hanover, York county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1797. He was a direct descendant from John Adam Forney, who with his wife and four children came to Philadelphia in 1721 from Wachenheim near the Hartz Mountains in the Palatinate, Germany. Jacob Forney learned the trade of tanner with his father, with whom he remained until the death of the latter. He then turned his attention to the cultivation of land and was so successful as to make it very valuable in a few years. In the meantime, in the march of material progress, came the steam railway, and Mr. Forney was one of the first to perceive the importance, convenience and value of a railroad in the southern part of the county. With him to think was to act, and in 1849 he immediately undertook the matter with his accustomed energy, securing the right of way and obtaining subscriptions of stock for the Hanover Branch Railroad. This company he served as president in 1852, and during the remainder of his life was ever ready and active in its support in any emergency or time of difficulty. He was a man of excellent mind and superior business qualifications, and by his great energy carried through many important undertakings and attained a handsome competence.

When the Civil War came and swept out of existence the old State banking system, Mr. Forney was one of the first to comprehend clearly the changed financial conditions of the country, and moved quickly in the interest of Hanover when provisions were made for the

present National banking system. He, in connection with Mr. F. E. Metzger and Mr. H. M. Shmuch, secured the establishment of the First National Bank, which was organized November 20, 1863, and is one of the oldest National banks in the United States. Mr. Forney was its first president and served in that capacity until 1875. Mainly instrumental in securing to Hanover its railway and banking facilities, he was likewise foremost and active in all other movements for the benefit or progress of the borough. He rounded out a long and useful life with deeds of kindness and acts of public benefit.

On June 25, 1829, Mr. Forney married Elizabeth Winebrenner, born January 4, 1803, died November 17, 1861, who was a daughter of Peter Winebrenner, and a woman of high character. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Ann Maria, born March 24, 1831, died February 18, 1834.
2. Adam, born June 7, 1833, died March 6, 1834.
3. Sara, born January 31, 1835, died November 29, 1872, unmarried.
4. David, born February 6, 1837, died March 12, 1843.
5. *Mary*, of further mention.
6. Amelia, born July 14, 1841, married, June 29, 1870 (as his second wife), William Sholl Young, of Baltimore, and she died at Baltimore, May 20, 1917, interred in the family burying ground at Hanover, Pennsylvania.
7. Jacob, born March 3, 1844, died July 21, 1844.
8. Elizabeth Rebecca, born October 6, 1846, married, March 5, 1882, George Young, a son of William S. Young, aforementioned, by his first marriage.

Jacob Forney was a Whig and Republican in politics, and a member, for years, of the Reformed church. While active in business interests and the moral and religious growth of the borough and county, he was no politician or office seeker. He was a man of great force of character, splendid executive ability and excellent judgment. He was a gentleman in the best and truest sense of the word, gentle but manly, the enemy of everything that was wrong and the friend of everything noble, true and right. He was a representative business man and noble-spirited citizen, who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He possessed a strong love for home and for the domestic circle, and preferred the society and endearments of his family and devoted friends more than the honor of political life, or the need of popular applause. Earnest, noble and faithful in life, he passed calmly and trustingly into the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and his spirit left its earth clay casket on January 4, 1882. His remains were interred with appropriate ceremonies in a beautiful spot in Mount Olivet Cemetery. No man's death, for many years, in the southwestern part of York county, was more generally felt or called forth such outspoken expressions of sorrow, for he was deeply loved by his family and wide circle of friends and singularly fortunate in the possession of the esteem of the community.

VI.

MARY FORNEY, third daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Winebrenner) Forney, was born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1839, and still resides on the paternal homestead. She has ever been active in forwarding benevolent works of the neighborhood, being especially kind to the people of the town. Recently she contributed one thousand dollars to the completion of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association of Hanover. She was greatly devoted to her parents, especially to her father, whose chief stay and comfort she was in the nearly twenty-one years that he survived his wife. She is tenderly devoted to his memory, and has been at considerable pains in caring for the family books and archives and the preservation of its honorable history.



Casey



THE name of Casey is one of great antiquity. By tradition we have the story that the forefather of this family was, as a child, bereft of his parents and all his next of kin and saved by his nurse from the "Irish Massacre," the sole survivor of that terrible historical event. Perhaps his own wrongs and sufferings taught him the understanding of the wrongs of others, for from earliest times the Caseys have been defenders of the oppressed, soldiers of threatened governments, commanders and saviors of causes all but hopeless. How be it, there is no name of history more brilliant for military achievement and constancy than the name of Casey. On land and sea they stand in the forefront of gallant defenders of right and democracy. A friend of Rear Admiral Silas Casey says of him:

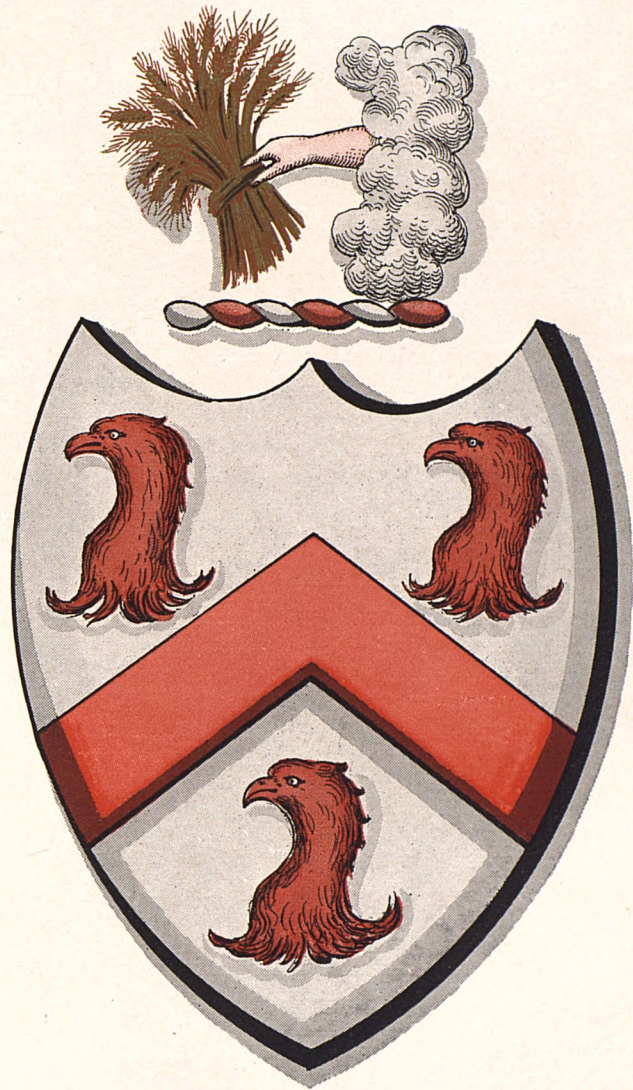
In the passing from this earth of Rear Admiral Casey the Naval service has lost a faithful and distinguished officer and Christian gentleman of highest standing.

After a fine record in command of the flagship, "New York," he showed conspicuous ability as a commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Squadron he earned and received the hearty commendation of the Secretary of State, the Honorable John Hay, and the Navy Department for the eminent ability and tact shown by him in bringing the revolutionists and Colombian authorities together in the cabin of his flagship, the "Wisconsin," and inducing them to sign a peaceable agreement and end the revolution of 1902, thus making possible the digging of the Panama Canal.

The following extract taken from a letter from Charles H. Darling, acting Secretary of the Navy, shows the respect and honor in which he was held by the Government he so gallantly served. "Your course of action during your stay at Panama has met the entire approval of the Department as being able, thorough, and appropriate to existing conditions, reflecting credit not only upon yourself, but also on the entire service."

I.

THOMAS CASEY, the emigrant ancestor of the Casey family in America, born about 1637, came from Plymouth, England, and was a resident of Newport as early as 1658. He



Casey

died about 1711. He married Sarah —, and had three sons born and very probably daughters whose names we have been unable to discover.

II.

ADAM CASEY, son of Thomas and Sarah Casey, was born in 1675, in Newport, Rhode Island, and married, March 8, 1706, Mary, daughter of Edward and Mary Greenman, of Newport, Rhode Island. Two of his five children were born here, and about the year 1709 he moved with his family to Warwick. He is mentioned in several land transfers of the time. He was made a freeman of the Colony, May 4, 1714. He was styled "Lieutenant" and records show that he took the oath in Warwick against bribery and corruption. After his wife's death he moved to Scituate, Rhode Island, where his son lived, and their names are recorded in several land transfers. About 1760 he and his son Edward moved to Coventry, where he died in April, 1765.

III.

THOMAS CASEY, son of Adam and Mary (Greenman) Casey, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, November 18, 1706. He was made a freeman of Warwick, April 30, 1728. On November 22, 1728, he married Comfort, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Langford, of East Greenwich, and in the spring of 1729 he took up his residence there. In 1730 he was elected a freeman of that colony. Governor John Wanton commissioned him "Ensign of the First Train Band of East Greenwich," on December 14, 1738. He was a deputy to the General Assembly from that town in 1756 and 1767. Was a member of the Committee of War of the Colony during the French and Indian War, 1761 and 1762, and supervised the recruiting equipment of the soldiers. He was justice of the peace for eight years, and member of the Town Council for seven years. He was a merchant and engaged in shipping during his later business life. His wife died in 1784, leaving him five children, among them his son,

IV.

SILAS CASEY, born June 5, 1734. He married, June 7, 1759, Abigail Coggeshall, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Wanton) Coggeshall, of North Kingstown. She was born February 14, 1737, and died September 14, 1821. He was a successful merchant and engaged in the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and importation of fine goods from France.

The prime characteristic of the family was shown in the patriotic record of Silas Casey.

At his own expense he fitted out privateers for service in the War of Independence. During the Revolution, while running the English blockade, several of his fine vessels were captured and his private fortune was much impaired. On May 7, 1766, he was elected to the General Assembly from Warwick. He petitioned the General Assembly for a lottery to build the first school house in East Greenwich, and after this petition he secured the second school building in the same manner. For a time he lived in Boston Neck, North Kingstown, where he had a good estate, but in his declining years he made his home in East Greenwich, where he died September 27, 1814.

V.

WANTON CASEY, son of Silas and Abigail (Coggeshall) Casey, was born February 24, 1760, and died December 17, 1842. In 1774, when but fourteen years of age, he was one of the incorporators named in the "Kentish Guards," and at the beginning of the war served with his company in the field. He studied in Paris, having gone there with one of his father's ships, and there acquired a sound mercantile education in the business house of Jonathan Williams, agent for the struggling Colonies in Paris. He married, at Marietta, October 25, 1789, Elizabeth Goodale, daughter of Major Nathan and Elizabeth (Phelps) Goodale, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. She was born October 7, 1772, and died August 2, 1830, in East Greenwich. He was commissioned lieutenant of the militia of the territory of Ohio by Governor St. Claire, while he remained in the West. He was overseer of the poor, justice of the peace and a member of the first vestry of St. Luke's Church in East Greenwich. He was cashier of Rhode Island Central Bank from 1815 to 1835, when on account of his years he resigned. He was a man of great financial ability, and one of his townsmen says of him: "During the years of his cashiership the Rhode Island Bank was the very embodiment of solvency and good management." He was the father of ten children:

1. Thomas Goodale, born in Ohio, December 29, 1790, died March 12, 1791.
2. Elizabeth, born in Ohio, April 18, 1792, died November 13, 1862.
3. Abby Sophia, born in North Kingstown, March 5, 1794, died January 1, 1838.
4. Thomas Goodale, born in North Kingstown, May 6, 1796, died May 22, 1855; he served with the troops in the defense of Brooklyn; was a merchant of Augusta, Georgia, and later of New York City, where he represented several mercantile houses of the South.
5. Mary, born September 16, 1798, died December 5, 1869.
6. Louisa, born March 23, 1801, died May 6, 1859.
7. John Wanton, born June 19, 1803; he was a retail merchant and later became a large operator in the purchase and sale of grain, pork, flour, and other western products in the City of Peoria, Illinois; he was fond of literature and his pen aided in many articles for the advancement of his community.

8. William Lincoln, born December 13, 1805, died October 19, 1845; was a highly respected merchant of Columbus, Ohio.

9. *Silas*, mentioned below.

10. Edwin Augustus, born February 20, 1811; he was graduated from Brown University, Rhode Island, and the Jefferson Medical School of Philadelphia; he was assistant surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry, and served as assistant surgeon in the United States Army in Hospital duty at Memphis, St. Louis and Keokuk, from 1863 to 1865; he married, in St. Louis, Missouri, Jennie Leonard, daughter of Jeremiah and Jane (McKisson) Leonard, of Zanesville, Ohio, and had two children: Charles Edwin, born August 25, 1854, and Lincoln Goodale, born November 14, 1858, died May 17, 1868. Edwin Casey had an extensive practice in Jerseyville, Illinois, where he was a prominent member of the Odd-Fellows' Order.

VI.

SILAS CASEY, son of Wanton and Elizabeth (Goodale) Casey, was born in East Greenwich, July 12, 1807, and died January 22, 1882, in Brooklyn, New York. He entered the West Point Military Academy, July, 1822, and was graduated from there, July 1, 1826, receiving a second lieutenancy in the Seventh United States Infantry. In 1826 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in July, 1839, to captain. He served in numerous conflicts with the Indians on the western frontier; through the Seminole War in Florida; the Mexican War; the War of 1861; and through two campaigns against the Indians on the Pacific coast. At the storming of Chapultepec, Mexico, he was severely wounded. He was brevetted major, August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. After the battle of Chapultepec he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service.

In the War for the Union (1861-65), at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, in the face of overwhelming numbers and until reinforcements could be brought up to save the left wing of the army from utter rout, he defended the position of his division and prevented complete overthrow of his division. In this engagement he was severely wounded, and in recognition of his valuable service he was promoted to brigadier-general, May 31, 1862. He became major-general on March 13, 1865. He twice received a vote of thanks from the Legislature of his State for valuable military services. He was the author of "Infantry Tactics," used by both armies in the War of 1861. He was retired, July 8, 1868.

He married (first) Abby Perry Pearce, daughter of Hon. Dutee Jerauld and Abigail Coggeshall (Perry) Pearce, of Newport, Rhode Island. She was born July 12, 1813, and died in Washington, D. C., March 10, 1862. To this union were born seven children.

1. Thomas Lincoln.
2. Frederick Cummings.

3. Infant son.
4. Abby Pearce, married General Lewis Cass Hunt, of the United States Army.
5. *Silas*, mentioned below.
6. Elizabeth Goodale, married Lieutenant Colonel Robert Nicholson Scott, of the United States Artillery.
7. Edward Wanton, a graduate of West Point, distinguished in service against Cheyenne Indians in 1877; he was instructor in tactics at Military Academy, 1880-1884; he was killed while reconnoitering a camp of hostile Sioux Indians on White river, South Dakota, January 7, 1891.

Silas Casey married (second) July 12, 1864, Florida Gordon, daughter of Charles and Julia (Crawford) Gordon, of Washington. She was born September 8, 1831, and had two children.

1. Julia Clifford, married Hildredth Kennedy Bloodgood, of New York.
2. Frederick Gordon, who died in infancy.

VII.

SILAS CASEY, Rear Admiral of the United States Navy, was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, September 11, 1841. He received his early education in the schools of East Greenwich, and on September 25, 1856, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the Naval Academy, graduating from that institution four years later. The next year he was promoted to master, and on July 16, 1862, he became a lieutenant.

Like all his ancestors, his rise in the military profession was steady. His service was of such a character that promotion followed promotion in regular sequence. During the Civil War he served on board the "Niagara," on the "Unadilla," on the "Wissahickon," the "Quaker City" and the "Winosoki" until the close of the war. He saw service on board ship the whole length of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. He participated in engagements with batteries at Pensacola, braved the dangers of the blockade, and served during the engagement with Fort McAllister, the first attack on Charleston, and the attack on Fort Fisher. He had command of the State Training Ship "Portsmouth" on the Pacific coast, and was inspector of the Twelfth Light House district at California. He was soon promoted to commander and served in the Navy Yard at Philadelphia for a time. He assumed command of the "Wyoming," February 25, 1880. The next three years he gave unstinted service at the Washington Navy Yard. He was Light House District Inspector and given command of the "Dale," and the following year served as Light House District Inspector for the second time. On February 12, 1889, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He served in connection with the "Newark" for one year. This service was interrupted for a few months, while he was a member of the Naval Examining Board at Washington. On



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Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Philip Kearney

April 24, 1894, he took command of the "Vermont" and later the "New York." From 1898 to 1901 he was commandant of the Navy Yard, League Island (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania. On May 11, 1898, he received the deserved promotion to the rank of commodore, and the following year he was named rear-admiral. He served as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet from January 28, 1901, to February 4, 1903, this being his last active duty. At the age of sixty-two years he was retired.

At the close of the bitter strife of 1861-1865, he married Sophia Gray Heberton, daughter of Henry Foxhall and Sophia Gray (White) Heberton, of Philadelphia. She was born March 1, 1842. They had two children:

1. Sophia Pearce, born May 5, 1868.
2. Elizabeth Gray, born January 20, 1870, who married Rev. Clarence Wyatt Pispham, of New Orleans, and has two children: Sophia Heberton and Margerette Wyatt Pispham.

Rear-Admiral Casey was a member of the Loyal Legion and the Aztec Club, inheriting the latter membership from his father. He was associated with the Metropolitan Club, the Army and Navy Club, the University Club of New York, the University Club of San Francisco, and the Union League of Philadelphia. The death of Rear-Admiral Casey occurred August 14, 1913, at Warm Springs, Bath county, Virginia.

WANTON

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable; in the dexter chief point an annulet of the second.

Crest—A plume of seven ostrich feathers, three argent, two sable and two vert.

Conspicuous among the ancient names of Great Britain is that of Wanton, also written Warrton, Warrlton and Walton. The ancient seat of this family was located at Huntingdonshire, England.

I. VALENTINE WANTON was a captain in the Parliamentary forces in 1642, and a colonel in 1644. He was elected in 1640 to the Long Parliament from Huntingdonshire, and served more in Parliament and in prominent civil offices than with the Army, residing a large part of his time in London. Being a strong Republican, he was offended at Cromwell's assuming the protectorate, and during his government lived in retirement upon his estates unmolested by the Protector. When Richard Cromwell was dethroned, he was appointed in February, 1660, with General Monk and three others, a commission for governing the forces. Discovering the designs of General Monk, he retired in 1660 to the Continent, where he died in 1661 in Flanders. Valentine Wanton married (first), June 20, 1617, Margaret

Cromwell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Steward) Cromwell, of Huntingdon, a sister of the Protector. He is said by Noble to have married (second) a widow by the name of Austin, *nee* Pym, of Brill in the County of Bucks. She died in Oxford, November 14, 1662.

II. EDWARD WANTON, according to tradition of the family, born about 1628, and died December 16, 1716, was the son of Colonel Valentine Wanton, one of the regicide judges. He probably came to this country from London between 1654 and 1657, when he settled in Boston. "He was Sheriff in Boston when Mary Dyre was executed March 31, 1660, and was convinced while under the gallows and after became a minister of Friends," according to Quaker records. He purchased land in Scituate and built himself a house, but did not make it a permanent home until the birth of his son Joseph, which occurred May 1, 1664. In 1673 he was the proprietor of a wharf in Boston Harbor, having an opening of thirty feet and situated between the wharves of Captain Samuel Scarlet and Edward Winslow. He was engaged in shipbuilding as early as 1670 and continued in the business until 1707. The names of seven vessels built by him between 1692 and 1700 have been preserved, varying in size from a sloop of twenty tons to a ship of one hundred tons. Many of the vessels he built between the years of 1700 and 1707, were used as privateers during the French War. He also owned large tracts of land in Pennsylvania. From the time of his conversion to the belief of the Quakers, he was an earnest member of their sect, a generous supporter and eloquent preacher of this faith, and came in for his share of the persecutions these people suffered in those times. In 1678 he helped to erect a meeting house for Friends in Scituate, upon a piece of land bought of Henry Ewell, and later another house of worship was erected by him on his own estate. He was twice married; his second wife came from England to wed him. His will mentions his son Joseph and gave to him all the lands in Pennsylvania and what moneys shall be in the hands of Edward Shipin.

III. JOSEPH WANTON, son of Edward and Elizabeth Wanton, was born in Boston, May 1, 1664, and died in Tiverton, March 3, 1754. He went to Pocasset in 1688 and established a shipyard at a place now called Bridgeton. He was enrolled among the first inhabitants of Tiverton when that town was created by the Act of General Court, March 2, 1692. He and his wife were both public speakers in the Society of Friends and prominent members of the Society. He married, January 29, 1690, Sarah Freeborn, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. She was born January 14, 1667, and died July 10, 1737. His will was dated August 14, 1749, and proved April 1, 1754. All of his children were mentioned in the will but Joseph. His children were: Elizabeth, Joseph, *Edward*, Gideon, Sarah, Joseph.

IV. EDWARD WANTON, son of Joseph and Sarah (Freeborn) Wanton, was born April 20, 1694, and died before 1774. He resided in Tiverton and became a freeman of

Rhode Island, May, 1747. He was a deputy from Tiverton, 1749, 1752, 1753. He was married in Portsmouth, December 19, 1743, to Mary Coggeshall, who died in Newport, July 25, 1785, in her eighty-fourth year.

COPELAND

Arms—Or, two bars gules, in chief three trefoils slipped vert, on a bend over all, azure, as many boars' heads erased argent.

Crest—A nag's head erased argent, charged on the neck with a trefoil vert, between two holly branches fructed proper.

Motto—*Benigno numine.*

Copeland is an old English house of London. William Copeland is with but little doubt a younger son of the ancient British line, as he is known to have been of London at the time when the family enjoyed the full extent of its power in point of numbers of the name.

According to Bardsley, Copeland is a local name often written Coupland, Cowpland, Caupland, or Capeland, taken from the township of Coupland, in the Parish of Kirk, County Newton. He is authority for the statement that there is a large tract of country in Cumberland which also bore the name. It may be the name originally was derived from Cop, a summit, a mound, a bank, which makes the present form easily accounted for. The Ulverston register gives many names of this family and they are said to represent the Cumberland locality to quite an extent in point of numbers.

According to the "Granite Monthly," published in Concord, New Hampshire, volume II, for October, 1878, the Copeland family trace their ancestry to Sir John Copeland, who fought at the battle of Neville's Cross, October 17, 1346, under Edward III. of England, and with his own hand captured King David of Scotland, whom he bore from the field with a company of attendants and proceeding to Calais delivered him into the hands of his royal master then in France. For this service he was created a banneret by the king and given a pension of £500 per annum. He was also made warden of Berwick, sheriff of Northumberland, and keeper of Roxburgh castle. Lawrence Copeland, a lineal descendant of Sir John Copeland, from whom sprang all the Copelands in America, came to Massachusetts and settled at Mount Holliston, where he died on December 30, 1699, aged one hundred and ten years.

I. CALEB COWPLAND was born in England, November 17, 1691, and died in Philadelphia, November 12, 1758. He was a son of William, son of Lawrence Cowpland, and

a brother of David Cowpland, mentioned later. The "Certificate of Removal" from Old England in the Sedberg Monthly Meeting in Yorkshire was recorded as follows:

To our well beloved friends in the Province of Pennsylvania in America. Dear friends, with Dear and Brotherly love in our Lord Jesus we salute you and do hereby acquaint you that the bearer hereof, our friend Caleb Cowpland signifies to us att this our Monthly Meeting that he intended to remove as far as way might be made from hence into your country in order to settle there. . . . From our monthly meeting held at Briggsflats near Sedbergh in Yorkshire in Great Britain, This 23 day of the twelfth Month 1713. Signed by order and in behalf of the Said meeting by William and Agnes Copeland Parents.

In 1750 his brother Joshua brought a certificate from the same meeting, and later the parents and their other children also came to America and made their home. Caleb Cowpland took an active part in meeting affairs, and being a good writer he was appointed to write all the certificates of his town. He married (first) Mary Tidmarsh, who died August, 1719, leaving one son William, born October 26, 1717, who died eleven years later. He married (second) Sarah Edge, of Providence, widow of Jacob Edge, and daughter of Rees and Hannah Jones, from Wales, and they had the following children: David, *Jonathan*, Agnes, Caleb, Grace. Sarah, wife of Caleb Cowpland, died March 28, 1758, aged sixty-eight years. Caleb's brother David was also a man of influence. All the town meetings were held at his house. He married, October 31, 1730, Isabella Bell, and his sister Mary married William Pancoast. He was a member of the committee chosen "To carry into execution the Association of late Continental Congress." During the Revolution David Cowpland was taken from his bed in the middle of the night and carried on board a British man of War called "The Vulture." From the rough treatment and exposure to which he was subjected he contracted ship fever and was put on shore and abandoned there in a dying condition. He was a personal friend of General Lafayette and a firm supporter of Independence. Like his brother he served in many public positions. Caleb Cowpland served as collector of excise in 1731 and 1733. He was a justice of the Peace Court, 1733, 1738, 1741, 1745, and again in 1749. He was then appointed justice of the Supreme Provincial Court of Pennsylvania.

II. JONATHAN COWPLAND was born November 17, 1724, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Nicholas, November 23, 1758. In 1776 he was captain of the armed boat, "Fame," and in 1777 captain of the "Hawk." He was taken prisoner in 1779 and paroled some time later. Up to this time this branch of the family still adhered to the old English form of spelling the name, although the collateral branch of the family, Jonathan, son of Ruth Alden Bass Copeland, had spelled the name Copeland for some years. He had one daughter:

III. MARY COPELAND, who married Joseph Gray. To this union was born a daughter:

IV. ELIZABETH GRAY WHITE, who married Brittain White. To this marriage was born a daughter:

V. SOPHIA GRAY WHITE, who married Henry Foxhall Heberton, a prominent man of Pennsylvania, and had a daughter:

VI. SOPHIA GRAY HEBERTON, who was born March 1, 1842, in Philadelphia, and married Admiral Silas Casey (see Casey).



Knox



THE name Knox is of "local" origin, written often Knock (at the oak), from the family residence beside some specially prominent oak tree. The surname was at first "Noke of Nock" and by imitation it became Knock and finally Knox, which spelling is used universally today. The meaning of "at the knock" is given by Bardsley as at the hill or knoll.

It is a name that is of Scotch origin and is thought to be allied to the family of the Great Reformer, though the exact line is not traceable at the present time. It is an accepted fact, however, that many of the Scotch members of the family spread throughout England, and it is to England we owe the birth of the emigrant ancestor of William Salisbury Knox.

WILLIAM SALISBURY KNOX was born in Tinmouth, Vermont, November 16, 1862. He received his early education in the schools of his vicinity, and later was graduated from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. He married Cora L. Hamilton, October 14, 1886, and has four children:

1. Georgia Katherine, born in Washington, married Colonel H. S. Berry, of Tennessee, and has two children: Katherine Knocks Berry, born December 17, 1910, and Nancy Berry, born January 1, 1915.
2. Donald William, died in infancy.
3. George William, died young.
4. William Hamilton, born September 22, 1897.

The progenitor of the Knox family in America settled in Dover very early.

I.

THOMAS NOCK came probably from Scotland or England, though we have no absolute proof of this statement. His posterity have spelled their name in various ways, such as Nocke, Knock, Nox, Noax, and Knox. Young Knox found when he reached Dover a



W. J. Keuff

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family of the name of Tibbetts. One of the members of this family, Rebecca Tibbetts, became his wife, and in 1662 there was recorded a statement of his tax. Records show that he received a grant of land in 1652. He died through an accident and left a widow with five small children, the youngest but eight months old.

II.

SYLVANUS KNOX was a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Tibbetts) Knox, though the date of his birth is in doubt. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of James Emery, of Kittery, and removed early to Berwick. He was mentioned in old records as acting as "grandjury man at a Court Holden at York, February 24, 1690." His wife died June 6, 1704, and he married (second) Esther (Philbrook) Beard, widow of Joseph Beard, of Dover. His name is mentioned in tax records of Dover, New Hampshire, in 1677. The date of his death is unknown.

III.

ZACHARIAH KNOX, son of Sylvanus and Esther (Philbrook-Beard) Knox, was very likely born at Dover. He married Sarah —, and lived in Berwick, where he followed the trade of a house carpenter. He left nine children, among them,

IV.

JOSEPH KNOX, who lived in Berwick, and some time previous to 1766 married Mary, widow of John Fall, and it is thought the daughter of William Jones, of Somersworth. They were land-owners there and records of land sales conveyed by them remain in old records of that locality. They had six children, among whom was,

V.

WILLIAM KNOX, born December 28, 1748, and lived and died at Berwick, May 13, 1851, at the advanced age of one hundred and two years, four months, and fifteen days. On October 19, 1775, he married Sarah Alley, of Somerset, who was born May 15, 1748, and died January 28, 1838, at a great age.

VI.

ELEAZER KNOX was a farmer of intrepid character. He fought in the War of 1812, and was engaged in several battles around Lake Champlain. He married Tanson, daughter of Ephraim and Rachel (Jones) Tibbetts, of Berwick, and removed to Belgrade, Maine. Later with his family of six children he went to Mercer, where he died.

VII.

JESSE KNOX, son of Eleazer and Tanson (Tibbetts) Knox, was born in Berwick, December 19, 1805. He married Sarah M., daughter of John and Rebecca (Shepperd) Sherburne, who died July 6, 1864. Jesse Knox was the father of nine children, and died in 1879 in Belgrade.

VIII.

GEORGE WILLIAM KNOX was born in Belgrade, Maine, July 4, 1829, and until seventeen years old lived with his parents. In 1846 we find him on board the old steamer "Huntress," bound for Boston. He employed himself at various tasks for a time, being one of those worthy characters who never turn away work that would pay. After a time he returned to Maine, but again after a time entered the railroad business, being engaged as conductor on a train running between Wilmington, Delaware, and the Peninsula. In 1856 he met great financial reverses while engaged in lumber business in Iowa. He returned to Washington and was again employed by the railroad as conductor on the sleeping car running between Philadelphia and Washington. President-elect Lincoln made his famous trip to Washington to assume the duties of his office in the spring of 1861 on Mr. Knox's train. After three years of railroad work he embarked in the express business, then in its infancy. With remarkable foresight Mr. Knox saw the future possibility of the business. He handled many Government contracts and transported all the granite used in completing the Washington Monument. He has had the contracts for handling almost all of the statues and monumental materials in Washington. He built up a business of great size and financial stability. By his honesty and business acumen he left to his son a business of large proportions and deserved reputation.

He married, at Indiantown, Iowa, December 25, 1857, Belary Ann, daughter of Judge William C. and Belary (Wilder) Salisbury, who was born in Freeport, Illinois. They had the following children:

1. Mary Ellen, born November 25, 1858, at Indiantown, Iowa, married, April 5, 1888, Charles E. Van Arsdale, and has one child, Nina Van Arsdale, born September 24, 1890.
2. *William Salisbury*, of further mention.

IX.

WILLIAM SALISBURY KNOX entered his father's business house in 1883, in 1892 was promoted to general manager, and after 1894 was president of the company. In addition to his connection with the Knox Express Company, he was prominently identified with a number of other business enterprises in Washington. He was a prominent Mason, master of Lodge of Mystic Shrine, president and organizer of Business Men's Association, member of the Board of Trade, director of National Metropolitan Bank, chairman of the Peace Jubilee. During President McKinley's time he ran for commissioner. He is a public-spirited man of strong personality, a member of several fraternal societies, and by reason of his ancestry is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars. William S. Knox was a man of keen business foresight; he was first of all an American, secondly a resident of Washington, D. C. In all things that looked to the betterment of Washington, he was engaged earnestly, striving to effect the advancement of the city. In an article in "The Capital," a publication dealing with the commercial possibilities of the District of Columbia, Mr. Knox says:

While the District of Columbia is not a manufacturing center, yet to-day it has a most advantageous position, geographically, to control a large tonnage of commerce which is now devoted to other ports. . . . Let us then encourage grand projects of elimination of grade crossings, of consolidation of terminals, . . . increase our wharfage facilities, encourage manufacturing. . . . We have gotten beyond our swaddling clothes. It used to be Washington, the Capital; why not now Washington, the legislative, financial, commercial, manufacturing, and educational city of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Knox has enjoyed an active participation in local affairs, and his career has been marked as a useful one in administrative and executive capacities. His article, therefore, will merit, as it justly deserves, a careful reading.

 SHERBURNE

Arms—A lion rampant vert (sometimes charged on the shoulder with a cross potent).

Crest—A unicorn's head argent crined and armed or.

William S. Knox's grandmother was a member of the Sherburne family of New Hampshire, and one of the most noted lines in the State. They are prominent in war, politics, business and social life of New Hampshire. Many of the gallant defenders of this section during the Indian Wars bore this name, and were also prominent soldiers in the War for Independence. They originated from the noted family in England, from one Richard

Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, who fought under the Duke of Somerset against the Scotch in 1543 and was knighted on May 11, 1544, when but twenty-two years old. He married Sir Richard Bold's daughter during the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Richard died and was succeeded by his son, also Sir Richard, who died childless. His estate and title passed to Sir Nicholas Sherburne, Baronet, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir Edward Charlton. From this family proceeded the emigrant ancestor,

I. HENRY SHERBURNE, who settled in Portsmouth in 1631, married Rebecca, daughter of Ambrose Gibbins, who died in 1667. Henry Sherburne died in 1680.

II. SAMUEL SHERBURNE, son of Henry and Rebecca Sherburne, married Love, daughter of John Hutchins, December 15, 1668. He lived in New Hampshire. He was captain in King William's War and was killed by Indians. He left ten children. His widow died in 1739, aged ninety-two years.

III. JOHN SHERBURNE was born February 2, 1678. He was a lieutenant. He married Jane Drake, daughter of Abraham Drake. She was born in 1691, and had nine children, among whom was,

IV. JOHN SHERBURNE, born February 2, 1723. He early removed to Epping, and married Mariam ——. They had three children and probably others, but record does not exist.

V. JOB SHERBURNE lived at Northwood. He married Hannah Elliott. He served out four enlistments in the War of Independence. He was a member of Colonel Starck's regiment, Colonel Gilman's in 1776, Colonel Wyman's and Colonel Peabody's regiments. After the war, with his family, Job Sherburne came to Maine and settled at Readfield. To this union were born ten children.

VI. JOHN SHERBURNE, son of Job and Hannah Sherburne, was born December 29, 1782, at Readfield. Like many of his forbears he was a farmer. He married Rebecca Shepperd, who was born July 7, 1783, and died September 14, 1832. He died January 16, 1857. They were the parents of eight children, among whom was Sarah M., born February 28, 1805, who married Jesse Knox (see Knox).

SALISBURY

Arms—Gules a lion rampant. Argent ducally crowned or between three crescents of the last.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant coupé argent crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a crescent of the last.

This family, variously written, Salisbury, Salesbury, Salusbury, also Salsbury, which last is probably the oldest form of the name in Great Britain, is one of great antiquity. Genealogists do not agree on the origin of the name. Colonel Chester, the late eminent genealogist, thinks it is derived from a progenitor born at Salisburg, County Wilts, who took his name from the city of his birth, while other authorities, among them Playfair, thinks the family name is derived from Adam de Salisbury (Salsburg), a younger son of the Duke of Bavaria, who came into Wales and was captain of the garrison of Denbigh, whereby he became possessed of land there. This theory is most generally accepted by the family of Salisbury.

Several members of the Welsh family of Salisbury emigrated to America between 1630 and 1680. Thomas Salisbury, of Llanrust, in Denbighshire, emigrated in 1645. Thomas Salisbury, of Llanrhiadu, went to Pennsylvania in 1665. Henry Salisbury, of Nant in Flintshire, emigrated about 1680. A Thomas Cotton Salisbury came to Virginia about 1757, who belonged to the Nant family in Flintshire. Several members of the family came to America as adventurers, but some came through religious and political difficulties in the old homeland. A son of Sir Henry Salisbury, Bart., of Lleuoni, named Edward, left his native land through religious reasons, and on account of persecution dropped his initial name, Robert Edward, and was known in America as Edward Salisbury only. Here he lived very quietly and did not mingle in public affairs, but preserved his incognito, and thus direct trace of many of his brethren, who under the same political circumstances followed his example and lived known to but a few, was lost to their relatives. As is the case in many families of prominence, certain names prevail among the posterity of the Salisbury name, conspicuous among them, John, Thomas, Stephen, Henry and William. These names are identical with the family of Salisbury on both sides of the Atlantic.

I. JOHN SALISBURY or Salsbury, of Boston, married (first) Annabel —, by whom he had three sons:

1. John, born January 1, 1690, died December 15, 1704.
- 2 and 3. Twins, Nicholas and James, born August 20, 1694.

He married (second) Bridget Williams, September 25, 1695. He died 1702, leaving his widow administratrix of an estate of several hundred pounds. She bore him two sons:

1. *Nicholas*, of whom further.
2. Benjamin, born November 7, 1699, died March 15, 1770. He married Deborah Stearns.

II. NICHOLAS SALISBURY was born October 28, 1697, and died December 11, 1748. His father died when he was but three years of age, and the second marriage of his mother, with other causes, brought about the loss of many details of interest concerning his father

and grandfather. He married Martha Saunders, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca Saunders, of Boston, October 1, 1724. He died 1726. Their children were: John, Martha, John Elbridge, Rebecca, Nicholas, Josiah, Benjamin, *Samuel*, Elizabeth, Sarah, *Stephen*.

III. SAMUEL SALISBURY, son of Nicholas and Martha (Saunders) Salisbury, was born November 18, 1739. He married Elizabeth Sewall, September 29, 1768. To this union were born ten children, among them *Samuel*, of whom further.

III. STEPHEN SALISBURY, son of Nicholas and Martha (Saunders) Salisbury, born September 25, 1746, married (first) Elizabeth Tuckerman, January 31, 1797, and died May 11, 1829. They had two sons and one daughter: *Stephen*, Elizabeth, Edward. He married (second) Nancy (Hoard) Lincoln. He married (third) Mary (Grosvenor) Bangs.

IV. STEPHEN SALISBURY, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Tuckerman) Salisbury, was born March 31, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856, and was a man of active devotion to science and public duties.

IV. SAMUEL SALISBURY, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sewall) Salisbury, born August 10, 1769, married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Benjamin Greene, May 10, 1802, by whom he had one son, *Samuel*, of whom further.

V. SAMUEL SALISBURY, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Greene) Salisbury, born March 5, 1803, married Maria, daughter of Major Morgan, a Revolutionary soldier. He made his home in the West, as records show, and there raised a family. It is very probable that Judge William C. Salisbury, the father of Belary Ann Salisbury, wife of George William Knox, is the son of Samuel Salisbury, as he is known to have gone West and established a home for his children there and became an influential citizen of Iowa.





Arthur Paine

Paine

Arms—Gules, an imperial eagle displayed argent, on a chief or a rose gules between two martlets sable.

Crest—An eagle rising argent, wings displayed and inverted, holding in its beak a rose proper.

Motto—*Deus protector noster* (God our protector).



THE family surname Paine is variously spelled. In this country the principal variations are Payne, Paine and Payn, of which Paine appears to predominate in the North, while Payne is generally affected in the South, as in England, whence the line came. All these variations are traceable to the Latin "paganus," derived from "pagus," a village. The inhabitants of villages were called "pagani." In Italy the name still flourishes as Pagani, Pagni or Paganini. In France, especially in Normandy, where families of this name rose to honorable distinction, still other modifications of the form are observed, as Payen or Paien. From Normandy the name passed over to England, where it underwent still further changes, corresponding with the present usage.

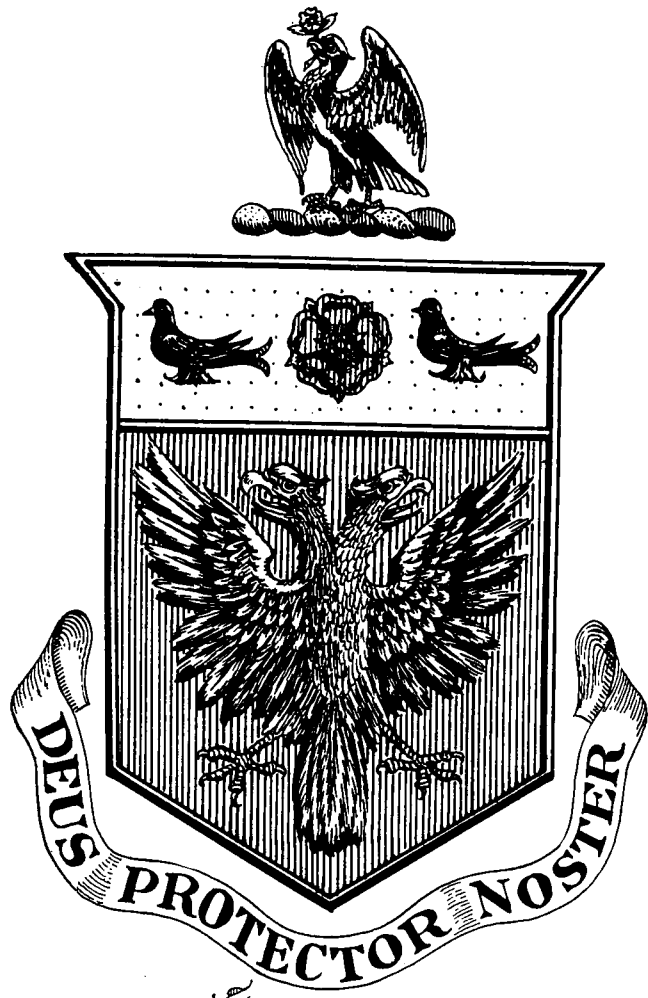
CLINTON PAXTON PAINE, of this record, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 8, 1847, son of Allen and Margaret (Paxton) Paine. He obtained his classical education at the old University of Maryland, conducted by the Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, and began his business career in the firm of which his father was the head, Allen Paine & Son, wholesale dealers in carriage hardware. Upon the death of the elder Paine, in 1872, Clinton Paxton Paine became sole owner of the business, which he continued until his retirement from business in 1886. Mr. Paine spent the following four years in travel, and at the end of that time yielded to his strong desire to once more become active in affairs, and joined with several other gentlemen of Baltimore in the organization of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of which he became the first president in 1890. For three years he retained the presidency of this successfully prosperous institution, upon his resignation remaining a director of the company and a member of the executive committee. He was

chairman of the committee to which was intrusted the erection of the fine home of the company at the corner of Charles and Lexington streets, an edifice that is an ornament to the city.

Not long after resigning from the presidency of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, Mr. Paine organized the banking and brokerage firm of Clinton P. Paine & Company, and until his death he was a conspicuous figure in the financial circles of Baltimore. His services were claimed by several financial institutions in the capacity of director, among them the Union Trust Company and the Maryland Savings Bank, of which latter he was president for several years prior to his death. His position as a financier was all the more creditable because he had entered the field of finance after he had become known as an able man in commercial dealings, and after he had thought to lay aside the cares and responsibilities of business. The firm bearing his name was of unsurpassed reputation and enjoyed the confidence of a most desirable clientèle. His business tenets were few, but all-sufficient, placing him high in the regard of his fellows and gaining him a generous competence.

Mr. Paine was a loyal Democrat in political belief, and when called to public service gave willing response, though the places that he held were never taken with the thought of emolument, being, on the contrary, those offices requiring a high grade of ability that only too often salary cannot procure. He was president of the Board of Supervisors of Elections under Governor Lloyd, and was appointed to the staff of that Governor with the rank of General, being reappointed to that position by Governors Jackson and Brown. He was a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, filling the place in the board of directors of that company reserved for a representative of the State of Maryland. The city of Baltimore called him to membership in the Water Board of the city. He served first under Mayor Hodges and then held office under three succeeding administrations, an eloquent tribute to the value of the work he was able to perform in that capacity. On the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, at the celebration held in Philadelphia, Mr. Paine was chosen by Governor Lloyd as a commissioner to represent Maryland. Serving in this capacity he was made a member of the executive committee and placed at the head of the committee having in charge the military parade. This parade was one of the most enjoyable features of the entire celebration. Soldiers and sailors of the regular forces and troops from the National Guard of almost all of the States of the Union were in line, and almost twenty-four thousand men passed in review before General Sheridan, commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States.

So, in brief, ran the record of the life and work of Clinton Paxton Paine. He died while traveling abroad, March 14, 1902, in Naples, Italy, and was buried in Baltimore. His career is in its mere recital a worthy eulogy, for in many positions, under conditions not always easy, he attained to a lofty stature in manhood and citizenship. His name is worthily borne in



PAINE

Baltimore by his son, Gordon Paxton Paine, formerly a civil engineer, later his father's associate in the firm of Clinton P. Paine & Company, later a banker and broker in Baltimore under the name of Gordon P. Paine & Company. He is interested in several leading financial enterprises in Baltimore, and is vice-president of the Birmingham & Southeastern Railway Company. Mr. Paine is a member of the leading clubs of the vicinity, and occupies a prominent social position in Baltimore.

Clinton Paxton Paine married (first) in 1872, Kate, daughter of Charles F. Pitt, a well-known merchant of Baltimore. The only child of this marriage who grew up was Gordon Paxton Paine, previously mentioned. Clinton Paxton Paine married (second), April 14, 1880, Alice, daughter of John and Rachael (Deardorff) McCreary, mentioned later. Two of their children survived:

1. Mabel Richard, born August 21, 1881, married, May 27, 1911, Freiherr Hartmann-Ernst von Schlotheim, a German nobleman.

2. Dorothy McCreary, born May 21, 1889, married, November 1, 1912, Tilghman G. Pitts, of Baltimore. They have two sons, Tilghman Goldsborough, Jr., born August 12, 1913, and Clinton Paine, born September 6, 1914.

GORDON PAXTON PAINE, son of Clinton Paxton and Kate (Pitt) Paine, was born August 20, 1873. He received his early education in the schools of Baltimore, and a few years later attended St. John's College at Annapolis. For three years he practised his profession of a Civil Engineer in his native city and also in Tennessee and Texas. He then became interested in the business carried on by his father in Baltimore. For a year after the death of his father, Mr. Paine carried on the banking and brokerage business, and then accepted as his partner J. Sawyer Wilson, Jr. After five years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Paine continued the business under the name of Gordon P. Paine & Company.

Mr. Gordon Paine married Emma Vaughn, daughter of Joseph Hamilton and Ella (Vaughn) Thompson, of Nashville, Tennessee, on May 5, 1897. To this union were born two children: Gordon Paxton, Jr., born March 4, 1903, and Joseph Hamilton Thompson, born April 15, 1906.

Mr. Gordon Paine was a Democrat of note. He was a member of the Maryland Merchants', Elkridge Fox Hunting, the Baltimore and Green Spring Valley Hunt clubs. From 1896 to 1906 he was a member of the Baltimore Stock Exchange and a member of its board of governors. He served as director and vice-president of the Birmingham and Southeastern Railway Company. He was well known among the members of the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, where he regularly attended services. He proved to be one of the most progressive of Baltimore business men, and his firm was noted for its strength and prosperity.

He died February 7, 1918, and with him Baltimore lost one of her staunchest sons and most advanced financiers.

McCREARY

The surname of McCreary has been traced to a remote period in Scotland and England, and has extended to every part of the United States, beginning with the earliest settlement of the New England Colonies. The name is distinguished in law and letters, in divinity and war, in politics and business; every college and university has graduated sons of the family, and in all walks of life the name is an honored one.

John Baxter McCreary's father was a member of the Scotch-Irish family which emigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland. In 1848 John Baxter McCreary with his family moved to Tremont, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the pioneer coal operators. The business possibilities opened up by these early coal men are beyond calculation and the difficulties encountered by them would have daunted less determined men. About 1856 the family removed to Tamaqua, where they were located for years, then removed to Mauch Chunk, remaining for four or five years, finally in 1864 removed to Philadelphia, where John B. McCreary established his permanent home. He had among other children, George Deardorff McCreary, born in 1846. He early took an active interest in the mining propositions in which his father was interested. He was connected with the Honey Brook Coal Company, of which his father was president. His mother, Rachel (Deardorff) McCreary, was a descendant of a Dutch family who came to this country to avoid religious persecution in the year 1729 and temporarily located in Germantown, Pennsylvania, with other Dunker Baptists. Her son, George Deardorff McCreary, and daughter, Alice, widow of Clinton Paxton Paine, survive her.



Grimes

Arms—Or, on three bars gules as many martlets of the first, on a chief of the second two bars nebulée argent.

Crest—A martlet vert.



THE name of Grimes is one of those the origin of which we can determine without definitely knowing when it originated. It belongs to the great group of surnames which have taken their rise from earlier given names, and was undoubtedly originally "the son of Grim or Grimson." Grim was a name very common among the Scandinavians and Danes, who, when they came upon their voyages of settlement to England, transplanted it in that country, where we find it very frequently in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, particularly in those parts of the Midland counties where the Norsemen settled. Several celebrated leaders among these wild warriors are known to have borne the name, and it was probably from such a one that the names of a number of places in England have arisen, such as Grimoldby, Grimbert, Grimshaw, Grimkettle and others, which have also come into use as surnames, at times directly and at times indirectly from the original name. We find it in well-nigh every form possible during those early years, but Grimes appears to have been a popular spelling, and the family bearing this name has been and is very numerous. In the United States, particularly in New England, we find the name frequently, that branch of it with which we are concerned having made its home in Rhode Island for a great number of years.

JOSEPH W. GRIMES, whose life and career form the subject matter of this sketch, is a son of John and Mary (Rogers) Grimes, and was born March 5, 1890, on the famous Governor Brown place at Pawtuxet, Rhode Island. He spent much of his childhood and early youth in his native place, and received his education, or rather the elementary portion thereof, at the public schools of Providence. He later entered LaSalle Academy, from which he was graduated in 1907. Upon completing his studies at this institution, he went to Washington, where he took a special course at the Maryland Agricultural College, devoting

his particular attention to the study of the chemistry of milk. Although he became very much of an authority on this interesting and practical subject, Mr. Grimes nevertheless determined to take up the law, which he felt would be a very congenial department for his labors. With this end in view he entered the law department of Georgetown University at Georgetown. Here he graduated with the class of 1914 and received the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Immediately thereafter he returned to the North and entering the law office of Comstock & Canning, eminent attorneys of Providence, he there completed his study of the subject. On January 16, 1915, he was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, and on March 5 of the same year he opened his office in Providence and began the general practice of his profession. From that time to this Mr. Grimes met with unqualified success, and is now developing a large and high class clientèle and is rapidly making his way to a position as leader at the county bar. In spite of his youth he now has a wide reputation for ability and the maintenance of the highest standards of his profession and handles much important litigation in that part of the State. He is a man, however, of great energy and versatility, and does not confine himself to any one particular department of activity. He is undoubtedly equally well known in the business world as in the legal, and is associated with a large number of important industrial concerns. He is a director and the chief counsel of the Rhode Island Milk Dealers' Association, the Rhode Island Milk Package Exchange, the Providence Milk Car Association, the Grimes Company of New York, and secretary and director of the R. E. Thornton Manufacturing Company of Cranston, Rhode Island.

Mr. Grimes' political career is perhaps even better known to the community-at-large than either his legal or business achievements, and although it may truly be said in view of his youth to have but just begun, it has been notable enough up to the present. He has been very prominently connected with the Democratic party of Rhode Island and his voice carries great weight in the councils. He was nominated by his party as candidate for representative from Warwick county to the General Assembly of the State. What confidence his colleagues felt in him and in his popularity may well be judged from the fact that he was chosen as the opponent of the strongest possible Republican candidate of that year. This was Richard S. Aldrich, son of United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, one of the best known and most influential figures in the Republican party anywhere in the country. Two years later, in 1916, he was nominated for Senator, and once more found himself opposed to the candidacy of Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Grimes is a very prominent and conspicuous figure in the social and club world of Providence, and has taken an active part in social life from his early youth onward. While at Georgetown University he became a member of the Clover Club, the Ashley M. Gould Law Club and the Morris Law Club, and since coming to Providence

he has become a member of the Catholic Club of Providence, Rhode Island Bar Association, the Rotary Club of Providence, the Carroll Council of Washington, D. C., of the Knights of Columbus, the Bishop Carroll Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, and the Georgetown Club of New England. In his religious belief, Mr. Grimes is a Catholic and attends the Church of St. Paul at Edgewood. He finds his chief recreation in study and research of all kinds, but he makes a specialty of historical manuscripts, especially in connection with the early history of New England.

The rapid rise into prominence of some of our successful men is such that we are often tempted to imagine that such achievement is the result of powers scarcely normal, as we are acquainted with the normal in the average man, but that it smacks rather of the miraculous, so easily, apparently, are obstacles overcome, and so completely does every factor seem to bend itself and contribute to the foreordained result. In the great majority of cases, however, such appearance is entirely deceptive and the brilliant outcome is the result of events as logical and orderly as any in our most common experience, and of effort as unremitting and arduous as any accomplished by the average man. Often the most startling coup has been planned and pondered through long and dark preliminaries, like the meteor which only bursts into spectacular display after a protracted and chilly journey through outer space. Though such is the case and though a large proportion of the success won by every man must be thus explained, yet there is still a margin left which must be referred to unusual talents or powers on the part of specially able men. This is particularly true where the achievement is in many different lines and reflects a remarkable versatility, and when it is of so complete a character that even the great difference existing between the various departments of his accomplishment are no obstacle to him. It is thus the case with Mr. Grimes, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, and whose success is of such a varied character that he might well stand as a type of Carlyle's dictum that great ability expresses itself almost equally well in any direction that it attempts. Although his rise to influence is doubtless the result of consistent effort and labor, although there are doubtless times when he feels discouragement and grief from his limitations, for how else can we explain the kindly tolerance, the broad human sympathy and understanding which he exhibits in all his checkered intercourse with his fellow men, and which can only rise in tasting of their trials and difficulties, yet in spite of this we must still grant that he is endowed with exceptional talents and a nature sufficiently strong to exert them to their fullest and always in the direction of good.



Roberts

Arms—First and fourth, azure on a chief or, three estoiles; second and third, argent, a lion rampant or.

Crest—Demi-lion rampant holding a flaming sword erect ppr., pommel and hilt of the first. Supporters on either side a goat, ducally gorged and charged with an estoile azure.

Motto—*Quae supra.*

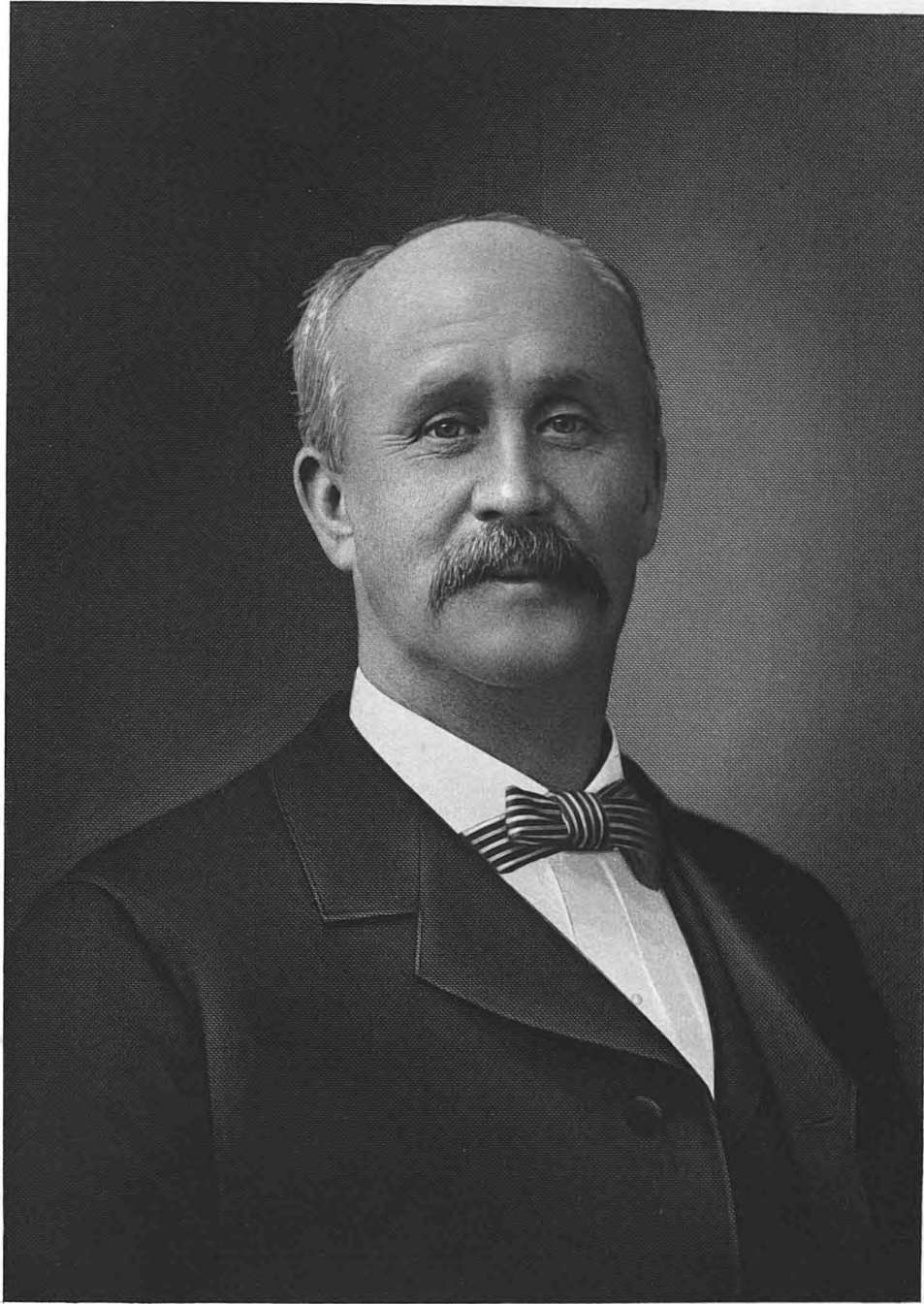


ALEXANDER ROBERTS (Robartes) was created Earl of Truro by Queen Elizabeth upon his marriage to a near cousin of the Queen. John Roberts, a direct descendant of Alexander Roberts, was erected Earl of Radnor by Charles II. Christian names of common occurrence in the earlier generation of the family were John, Jonathan, Charles and Francis, and many of the American branches of the family were active participants in the Revolutionary War. Matthew Roberts, one of the early settlers in the colonies, was in Colonel Byrd's First Virginia regiment. Morris Roberts was in Colonel Fox's command; Francis Roberts was in the French and Indian wars; John Roberts served in Lord Dunne's company; and Hugh Roberts was a member of the First County Militia.

FRANCIS ROBERTS, a Virginia representative of the family of the latter part of the eighteenth century, married Virginia Herndon. One of his sons was *George J. Roberts*, born April 12, 1803, died July 24, 1851.

GEORGE J. ROBERTS was a farmer of Charlotte county, Virginia, where, besides being one of the leading planters of the district, he entered into public life and rendered long and active service as a public official, serving as sheriff of the county and representing his district in the State Legislature. He was a business man of energy and wisdom, and a statesman of no small talents, but his reputation as a host, generous and hospitable, equalled his renown in both business and politics. He married Martha Smith, of Charlotte county, Virginia, and among their children was *Robert R.*, of whom further.

ROBERT R. ROBERTS, son of George J. and Martha (Smith) Roberts, was born near Randolph, Charlotte county, Virginia, April 26, 1843, and died at his home in Rich-



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R. R. Roberts



Roberts.

mond, March 13, 1909. He was but eight years of age when his father died, and seventeen years old when the War between the States broke out, and although he had obtained an excellent general education, his plans for a career in the medical profession were thwarted by the failure of the family fortune in the war. He enlisted in the Third Company of Virginia Howitzers, serving throughout the war with an unblemished record, and in 1869 established in business in Randolph, Virginia. Five years later he became a wholesale shoe merchant of Richmond, Virginia, and at the time of his death was president of the Roberts & Hoge Shoe Company. Mr. Roberts had been at the head of this concern for many years, and had been a potent force in the founding of a business of wide dimensions, the firm generally and favorably known as a progressive and responsible house. Those qualities that had led him to success in his private enterprise were sought by his personal and business friends when knotty business problems were to be solved, and Mr. Roberts was ever ready with advice that was always thoughtfully and carefully given and that rarely failed of its purpose. An attractive personality and a friendliness of heart made him an enjoyable member of any social gathering, and the pleasure of his friends was sure to be enhanced by his presence. Mr. Roberts was a communicant of the Presbyterian church, belonged to the Masonic order, and was a supporter of Democratic policies. His club was the Westmoreland, and he was a member of Robert Lee Camp, United Confederate Veterans, a detail from which attended his funeral. Mr. Roberts was ill for about a year and a half before his death, which brought a real loss to those accustomed to the inspiration of his friendship, to the blessing of his love. His fellow members of the Richmond Wholesale Shoe Association passed the following resolution:

The Richmond Wholesale Shoe Association desire to unite with our community in expressing the loss sustained by the death of its member, Mr. Robert R. Roberts. His modest demeanor, unvarying courtesy, and strict integrity endeared him to all his associates. We shall miss him in our daily intercourse and at our meetings. Be it resolved,

First,—That we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our departed colleague and we pray our Heavenly Father may send unto them his balm of consolation in their great affliction.

Second,—That these expressions be recorded in our minutes and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family and also published in the *Times-Dispatch*.

L. J. MORRIS,
BERKLEY GOODE,
A. H. FELTHOUS,
Committee.

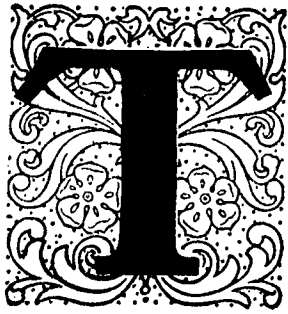
T. PEYTON GILES, President.
HAMILTON FIELD, Secretary.

Robert R. Roberts married Constance Spotts, of Richmond, and they were the parents of Martha and Robert R. Roberts.

Weaver

Arms—Barry of four, argent and sable; on a chief of the last a garb or.

Crest—A ram's head erased argent, armed or.



THE Weaver family of Rhode Island, which ranks among the leading families of Colonial origin in the State, was founded in Newport, Rhode Island, about the year 1655, when the name of Clement Weaver, the founder and immigrant ancestor, first appears on the records of the early settlement. The Weavers of Rhode Island, who for several generations have been active and prominent in the life and affairs of the Colony and Commonwealth, are without exception the descendants of Clement Weaver, who in 1655 became a freeman in Newport. He purchased land there and settled about three miles from Newport, in what is now Middletown. On June 7, 1671, he served as juryman. In the period intervening between his arrival, about 1655, and 1678, it is evident that he rose to a position of prominence in the community, for in the latter year he was elected to the office of deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. On August 28, 1680, he deeded to his son, Clement Weaver, of East Greenwich, ninety acres there, at his decease to go to William Weaver, son of Clement. On February 13, 1682, he sold to George Vaughan, of Newport, ten acres in East Greenwich. He died in 1683; and under date of October 20, 1683, Samuel Hubbard, of Newport, wrote to William Gibson, of New London, "Old Weaver is dead, near an hundred years old." His will was dated November 4, 1680. Clement Weaver married Mary Freeborn, daughter of William and Mary Freeborn. Their sons, Clement and William, settled in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and were the founders of the Weaver families of that vicinity.

I.

JAMES WEAVER, descendant of Clement Weaver, and grandfather of Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (Weaver) Forsyth, widow of the late Robert Forsyth, of Quidneck, Rhode Island, was born April 28, 1750. He was a farmer and prominent citizen of Warwick, Rhode Island. He married Mehitable Greene, daughter of James Greene, the founder of the family in

America, who was one of three brothers who emigrated from England in the eighteenth century. Mehitable (Greene) Weaver was born November 2, 1754. James and Mehitable (Greene) Weaver were the parents of the following children:

1. Anstrous, born May 8, 1777.
2. Mary.
3. Deborah, born August 12, 1779.
4. Warren, born May 3, 1782.
5. Isaac, born January 18, 1786.
6. Harris, born April 30, 1789.
7. *Rufus*, mentioned below.
8. Sarah, born April 30, 1797.

II.

RUFUS WEAVER, son of James and Mehitable (Greene) Weaver, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, July 18, 1792. He resided all his life on the Weaver homestead in Coventry, Rhode Island, where he engaged in farming on a large scale, until an accident caused him to retire from active affairs. He was prominent in the life and affairs of Coventry for many years, and was highly respected in the town. Rufus Weaver married Mehitable Greene, daughter of James and Eunice (Hopkins) Greene. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Lewis, born May 29, 1823.
2. Alvina, born December 3, 1824.
3. Lucretia, born December 6, 1826.
4. Eunice, born December 2, 1828.
5. Albert, born August 29, 1832.
6. James, born June 4, 1835.
7. Mary, born November 22, 1837.
8. Edwin, born February 15, 1839.
9. Sarah, born April 24, 1841.
10. *Ann Elizabeth*, mentioned below.
11. George, born January 12, 1847.
12. *Mary Amelia*, who became the wife of the late Christopher Cushing (q.v.), and now resides at Quidneck, Rhode Island.
13. Charles, born September 18, 1851.

Rufus Weaver died at his home in Coventry, Rhode Island, September 19, 1868. All of the above children, with the exception of Mrs. Cushing and Mrs. Forsyth, are deceased.

III.

ANN ELIZABETH WEAVER, daughter of Rufus and Mehitable (Greene) Weaver, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, July 1, 1843. She was educated in the schools of her

native town. She married (first) February 14, 1866, Rowland H. Gavitt, of North Kingstown, Rhode Island.

ROWLAND H. GAVITT was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, and was educated in the public schools of the town, at an early age learning the machinist trade. He became an expert and was employed in this capacity in the mills of Anthony, Rhode Island, until shortly before his death, when sickness made necessary his retirement. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Gavitt enlisted in the Rhode Island Cavalry, going immediately to the fighting line with his regiment. He participated in some of the most stirring actions of the early days of the conflict, and in 1863 was honorably discharged. Returning to the North he once again took up mechanical pursuits. For many years prior to his death he was a resident of Quidneck, and was well known in the village. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was prominent in social and fraternal circles. Mr. Gavitt died April 29, 1899.

Mrs. Ann Elizabeth (Weaver) Gavitt married (second) Robert Forsyth, whom she survives. Mrs. Forsyth resides at Quidneck, Rhode Island, with her sister, Mrs. Cushing.

FORSYTH

Arms—Argent a chevron engrailed between three griffins segreant vert, armed and ducally crowned or.

Crest—A demi-griffin vert.

Motto—*Instaurator ruinæ.*

ROBERT FORSYTH, for many years a well known and prosperous coal, wood and grain merchant of Centerville, Rhode Island, was a native of Ireland, born in 1833. At the age of seventeen years he came to America, settling in Rhode Island, where for several years he worked at mercantile occupations. He succeeded eventually in amassing a small capital, and established a coal, wood, hay, and grain business at Centerville, Rhode Island, on a small scale. This business he developed gradually into one of the largest of its kind in the county. Mr. Forsyth became active in public affairs in Centerville and, although he remained outside political life, was deeply interested in the welfare and advancement of the town, and a supporter of all movements toward this end. He was a member of the Centerville Protestant Episcopal Church, and a liberal donor to its charities and benevolences.

Robert Forsyth married (first) —————. George R. Forsyth, the son of this marriage, died in 1903. He married (second) September 18, 1902, Ann Elizabeth (Weaver)

Gavitt. Mrs. Forsyth is active in social life in Coventry, and for twenty-seven years has been a member of the Coventry Woman's Club. She is a member of Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She has supported the cause of suffrage ardently for many years, and has been active in war work.

III.

MARY AMELIA WEAVER, daughter of Rufus and Mehitable (Greene) Weaver, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, May 6, 1849. She was educated in Coventry, Rhode Island, and on October 22, 1895, became the wife of the late Christopher Cushing. Mrs. Cushing, who survives her husband, resides at the Cushing home in Quidneck, which was built by her husband in 1895. She is a member of the Quidneck Baptist Church, and is well known in social circles in the town.

CUSHING

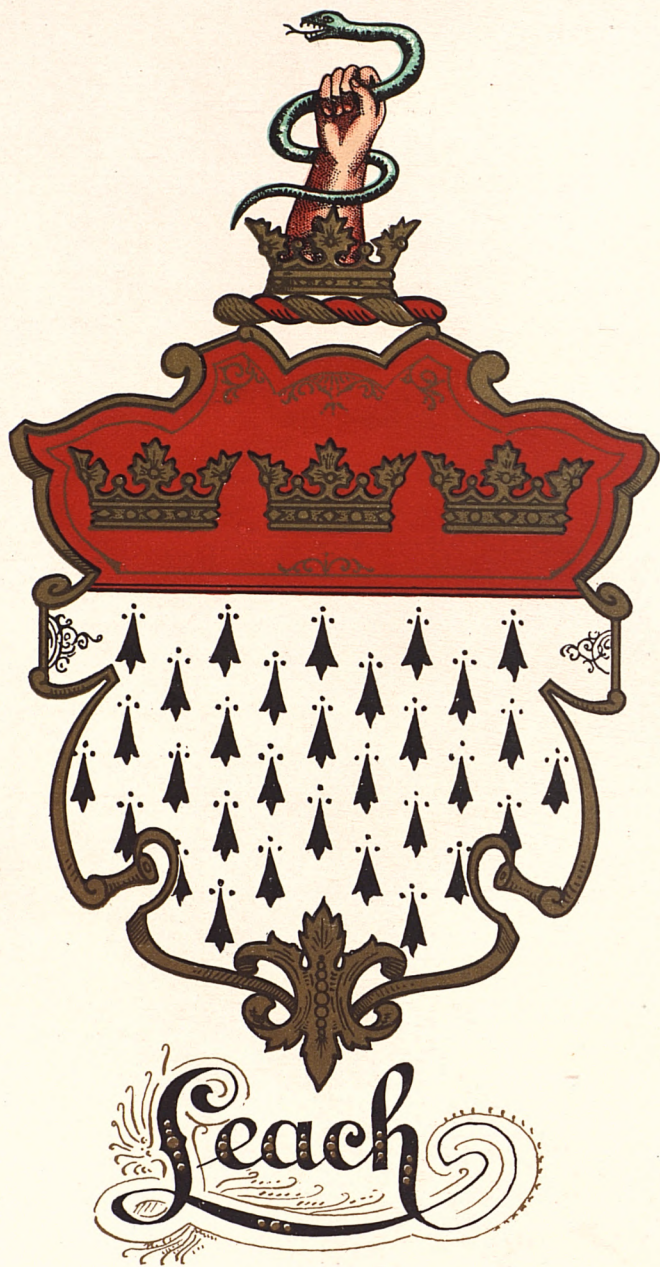
The surname Cushing had its origin in the baptismal name Custance, one of the most popular of girl-names of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and was derived directly from the nickname Cuss, to which was added the diminutive "in"; the g in the name is excrescent. The first mention of the name in early English registers is found in the poll tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in 1379, under the entry Johannes Cussyng. The Cushing families in the vicinity of Providence, Rhode Island, are the progeny of Benjamin Cushing, who settled in Providence in the early part of the eighteenth century, and Matthew and Josiah Cushing, who were of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, at a somewhat earlier date. These men were descendants in the fourth generation of the founder of the family in America, Matthew Cushing, who was of Boston in 1638, and later became one of the founders of Hingham, Massachusetts. He was the progenitor of the New England Cushings, who have been rendered famous in American history as the "family of judges."

The late Christopher Cushing, member of the Rhode Island branch of the early Massachusetts family, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, January 9, 1845, the son of Chauncey and Clarissa (Congdon) Cushing, who were natives of Swansea, Massachusetts, and later residents of Anthony, Rhode Island. They were the parents of six children, of whom only one, Mrs. Philip Matteson, survives. Christopher Cushing was educated in the schools of Coventry, and on completing his education learned the trade of machinist, in Anthony, Rhode Island. Within a short period he became an expert mechanic, and removed to Prov-

idence, where he followed his trade successfully until about 1900. In the latter year he removed to Quidneck, Rhode Island, where he became connected with his brother, the late J. Henry Cushing, in the grocery business. In 1902, on the retirement of the latter from business life, Mr. Cushing purchased the business which he conducted very successfully until his death in 1903, when the business was sold to his brother-in-law, Philip Matteson. Mr. Cushing was for many years a well known figure in the business and public affairs of the town of Quidneck. He was at one time a member of the Town Council. He was a Democrat in political affiliation. Mr. Cushing was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attended the Central Baptist Church of Coventry, and was a generous donor to its charitable efforts. He was universally respected, and his death on October 26, 1903, was sincerely mourned.

On October 22, 1895, Christopher Cushing married Mary Amelia Weaver, daughter of Rufus and Mehitable (Greene) Weaver (see Weaver). Mrs. Cushing resides in Quidneck.





Leach



ANTIQUARIANS trace the origin of the Leach family of to-day in England and America to John LeLeche, surgeon to King Edward III. of England, a figure of prominence in court circles in the reign of that monarch. An interesting tradition attaches to the history of the early progenitor and to the origin of the arms of the family. It is said that when the Kings of France and Scotland were prisoners of Edward, the three were dined together at the home of John LeLeche. On leaving King Edward presented to his host three crowns, and later, when as a further mark of the royal esteem a large estate was granted LeLeche, these emblems (three crowns) were embodied in his arms. Extended mention of John LeLeche is made in the "Memorials of London," by Riley.

The term leech, as an old English synonym for physician, is derived from a Teutonic root meaning "to heal." When the adoption of surnames spread throughout England, Leech and Leach sprang into common use, so large was the class which followed the calling from which the name was taken. The name appears in the Hundred Rolls with frequency under the form LeLeche. At a later date the French particle "Le" was dropped and the name assumed the form in use to-day in England and America. The Leach coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Ermine on a chief indented gules three ducal coronets or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter forearm grasping a serpent, all proper.

The family in America dates from the first decade of New England Colonial history, from the year 1629, when Lawrence Leach, founder of the family, settled in Salem, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was an Englishman of parts, from every evidence a man of family and standing in his English home, well fitted to assume the position of prominence in the early settlement of Bridgewater, which he later held. Well authenticated tradition states that he was a descendant from John LeLeche, head of the English house. Lawrence Leach became the founder in New England of a family which since the middle of the seventeenth century has been prominent in American life and affairs.

I.

LAWRENCE LEACH, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in England, in the year 1589. He came from England as one of the "planters" with the Rev. Francis Higginson, in 1629, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1630 he was proposed as freeman, and from that time until his death figured prominently in official life in the town. In 1636 he was a member of the first church of Salem, and in the same year received a grant of a hundred acres from the town. This plantation he developed to capacity, later establishing in connection with it mills which drew patronage from all the adjacent towns. These mills were located in what is now the town of Beverly, and were of such importance in the early life of the colony that surrounding settlements caused public roads to be opened to them. Lawrence Leach was active in public affairs, and held several important offices in Salem. In 1630 he was one of the twelve jurymen who at Boston served on the trial of the first capital offence case that was heard in Massachusetts. For many years he represented Salem in the Massachusetts General Court. It is said that more than ten thousand of his descendants are now living in America, although no definite genealogical effort has been made to trace them. When he came to New England he was accompanied by his wife Elizabeth and their sons, John, Richard, and Robert, Clement remaining in England. Their son Giles was born in Salem. Robert Leach became one of the founders of Manchester, Massachusetts, and one of its largest landed proprietors.

II.

GILES LEACH, son of Lawrence and Elizabeth Leach, was born in Salem, Massachusetts. He became one of the founders of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and was one of the fifty-six proprietors of the town. He settled at Weymouth in 1656, but before 1665 was in Bridgewater, where he became a leader in public affairs, and the owner of a considerable landed property. From Giles Leach descended one of the foremost of Bridgewater's distinguished sons, the late Rev. Daniel Leach, D.D., who was graduated from Brown University in 1830, later preparing for the divine ministry at Andover, and also under Bishop Griswold; he later became prominently identified with educational affairs both in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and for nearly a quarter century was superintendent of the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island.

From Lawrence Giles, the founder, descended the journalist, Hon. De Witt Clinton Leach, who in 1850 was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Michigan, and

appeared before it urging the granting of the right of suffrage to the colored race. Other notable descendants of the progenitor were the late Rev. Joseph S. Leach, of New Jersey, clergyman and editor, and his sons, Hon. Josiah G. Leach and Frank W. Leach, Esqs., who also attained prominence. Descending from Lawrence Leach through a distinguished line of forebears who had figured largely in the history of Bridgewater and Southeastern Massachusetts was the late Hon. James Cushing Leach, business leader, financier, and public man of note, whose death occurred in Bridgewater, October 3, 1895.

III.

JOHN LEACH, son of Giles and Ann (Nokes) Leach, was born probably in Bridgewater or Weymouth, Massachusetts. He married Alice —, and they were the parents of several children among whom was *Nehemiah*, mentioned below. John Leach died in 1744.

IV.

NEHEMIAH LEACH, son of John and Alice Leach, was born in 1709. He married (first) Mercy Staples; (second) — Bryant, of Plympton, Massachusetts, who died in 1775. He died in 1769.

V.

JAMES LEACH, son of Nehemiah and — (Bryant) Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, 1737, and was a lifelong resident and prominent citizen of the town. He married, in 1765, Hazadiah Keith, daughter of Robert Keith.

VI.

ALPHEUS LEACH, son of James and Hazadiah (Keith) Leach, was born August 2, 1765, in Bridgewater, and was a prosperous farmer and landowner there throughout his life. He married, in 1787, Cassandra Keith, who was born January 21, 1767, daughter of William Keith. Among their children was *Alpheus*, mentioned below.

VII.

ALPHEUS (2) LEACH, son of Alpheus (1) and Cassandra (Keith) Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 3, 1796. He married Elizabeth Cushing Mitchell, daughter of Bradford and Meriba (Keen) Mitchell. Their children were:

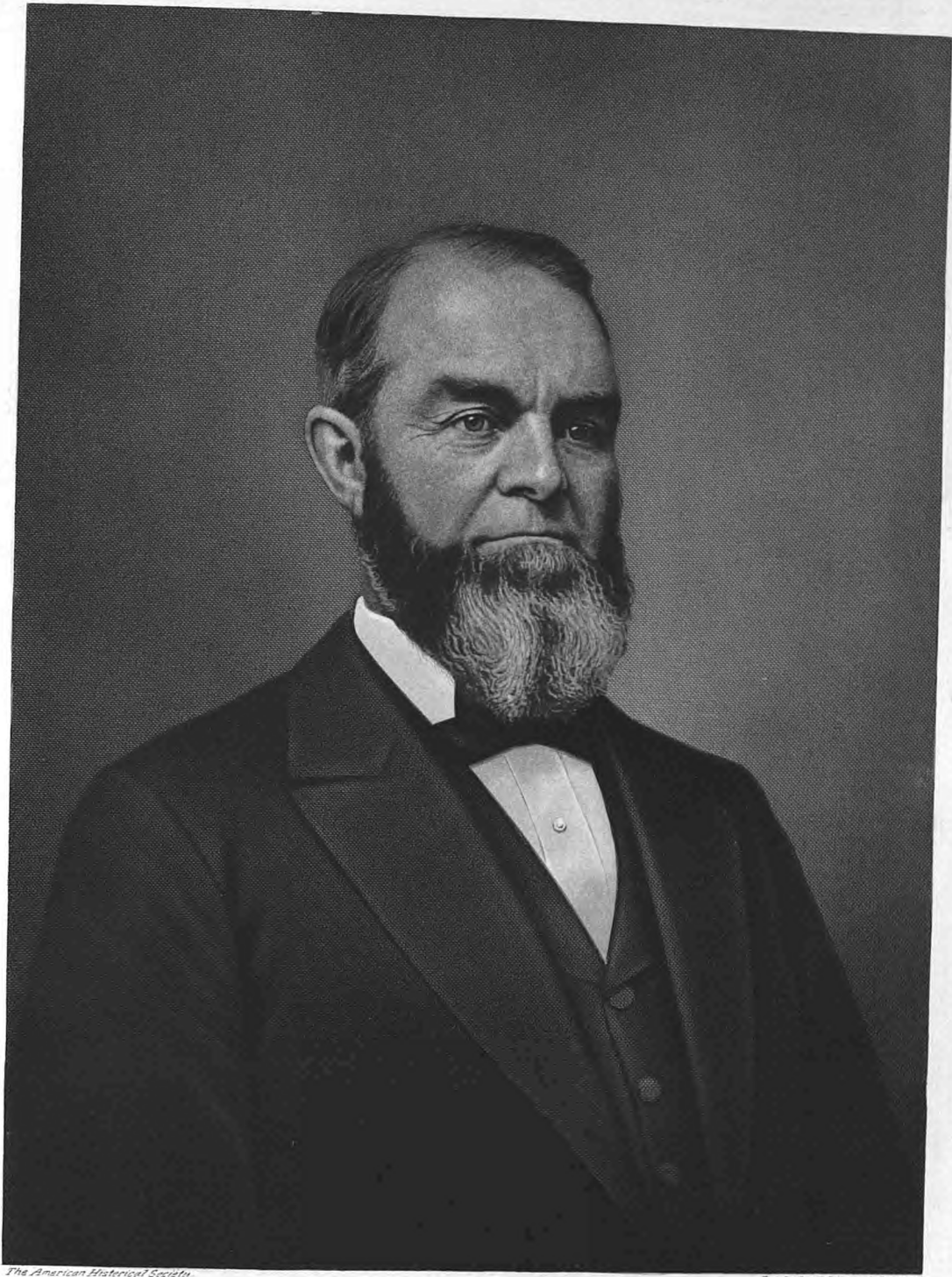
1. Lucretia Mitchell, who became the wife of Miller S. Oldham, of Pembroke, Massachusetts.
2. *James Cushing*, mentioned below.
3. Alice, who married Linus Snow.
4. Warren S., who resided in Raynham, Massachusetts.

VIII.

JAMES CUSHING LEACH, son of Alpheus (2) and Elizabeth Cushing (Mitchell) Leach, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, July 11, 1831. He spent his early youth and manhood on his father's farm, following the custom of the youth of New England of that period, attending the local schools during the winter months and helping with the work of the farm during the summer. A lover of nature always, he developed in early life a passionate regard for rural scenes and traditions which he carried through his life, and which kept him in Bridgewater, although he was well fitted to have gained notable success in larger centers. At the age of seventeen years he apprenticed himself to Ambrose Keith, a prominent builder of Bridgewater, under whom he worked as a journeyman for several years. He subsequently entered the employ of Joseph E. Carver, a cotton-gin manufacturer of Bridgewater, with whom he remained until he had amassed sufficient capital to establish himself independently in business. In 1870 began business as a manufacturer of oil-proof paper for use in shoes and boots, and in addition dealt in various kinds of shoe findings. The venture proved highly successful from the very outset, and in the course of his lifetime Mr. Leach developed it from an enterprise of comparative unimportance to one of the largest of its kind in Massachusetts.

Mr. Leach rose gradually into a place of prominence in the business and financial world of Southwestern Massachusetts. Widely recognized through the success of the enterprises with which he was connected, as a business genius, and above all a Christian gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, he was sought for responsible executive posts. For many years he was trustee and member of the investment committee of the Bridgewater Savings Bank. He was also a director of the Brockton National Bank, and member of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society for a long period. The welfare and advancement of Bridgewater, the home of his ancestors for seven generations, were always at his heart, and he was the earnest advocate of every movement instituted to advance this end. He was a generous patron of educational institutions, and for many years was a trustee of the Bridgewater Academy.

Mr. Leach was a Republican in political affiliation, and in 1892 was elected to represent Bridgewater in the General Assembly of Massachusetts. He was re-elected in the following year. In 1894, so ably had he served, he was nominated for the office of State



The American Historical Society.

Eng. by S. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

James C. Leach



Phebe Conant Leach

The American Historical Society

Senator, served one year and was renominated, but died before the election. Political intrigue was foreign to his nature, and public office not in accord with his inclination, yet he served ably and well through three terms of the Legislature. He was a member of several important legislative committees, among them that on banking. In 1877 he was commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Rice and continued to hold the office until his death. Mr. Leach was also a well-known figure in social and fraternal circles in Bridgewater. He was a member of Fellowship Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Harmony Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Bridgewater; of Bay State Commandery, Knights Templars, of Brockton. He was a liberal donor to charitable and philanthropic causes, and was deeply interested in religious societies and church organizations. He was a member of the Central Square Congregational Church of Bridgewater, and gave freely to its support. Mr. Leach was a well-known and eminently respected figure in practically every department of the life of Bridgewater, one of its first citizens, honored and loved by the entire community. He was not only the successful business man, but the kind and thoughtful friend, the generous benefactor. He occupied a place in the hearts and minds of all Bridgewater which his death, on October 3, 1895, left sadly vacant.

On April 29, 1860, Mr. Leach married Phebe Conant, daughter of Marcus and Hannah (Leach) Conant, of Bridgewater, descendant of several of the foremost families of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Mrs. Leach was born in Bridgewater, where she was educated and grew to young womanhood. She was graduated from the Bridgewater Normal School, and on completing her studies taught in the schools of Bridgewater, Taunton and Raynham, Massachusetts, until her marriage. She presided at the handsome Leach residence on Pleasant street in Bridgewater as hostess at the leading social functions of the town, and was an active figure in social life until the death of her husband, since which time she has retired largely to private life. Mrs. Leach still makes her home at the Leach residence, which was built by Mr. Leach in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Leach were the parents of three children, all of whom died in infancy: Harriet Allen, Jason, Albert Marcus.

CONANT

The surname Conant was primarily of Celtic origin, taking its rise from the name Conan or Conon, which is found at a very early period among the various races of Celtic origin, including the Britons, Welsh, Irish, Gaels and Bretons. The name in very nearly its present form has existed in England for more than six hundred years, and no fewer than thirty-two forms of spelling it have been found in ancient and modern records. It is derived from

the Celtic Conan, meaning chief or leader; this later became a personal name and as such lingered until near the close of the fifteenth century. The surname, which took its form from the baptismal name, came into use shortly after the custom of using surnames was introduced into England. The Conant coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, ten billets or; four, three, two and one.

Crest—On a mount vert a stag proper sustaining with his dexter foot an escutcheon of the arms.

Motto—*Conanti dabitur.*

The Conant family in America dates from the early years of the Colonial period, and in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the family has attained a high degree of prominence and distinction.

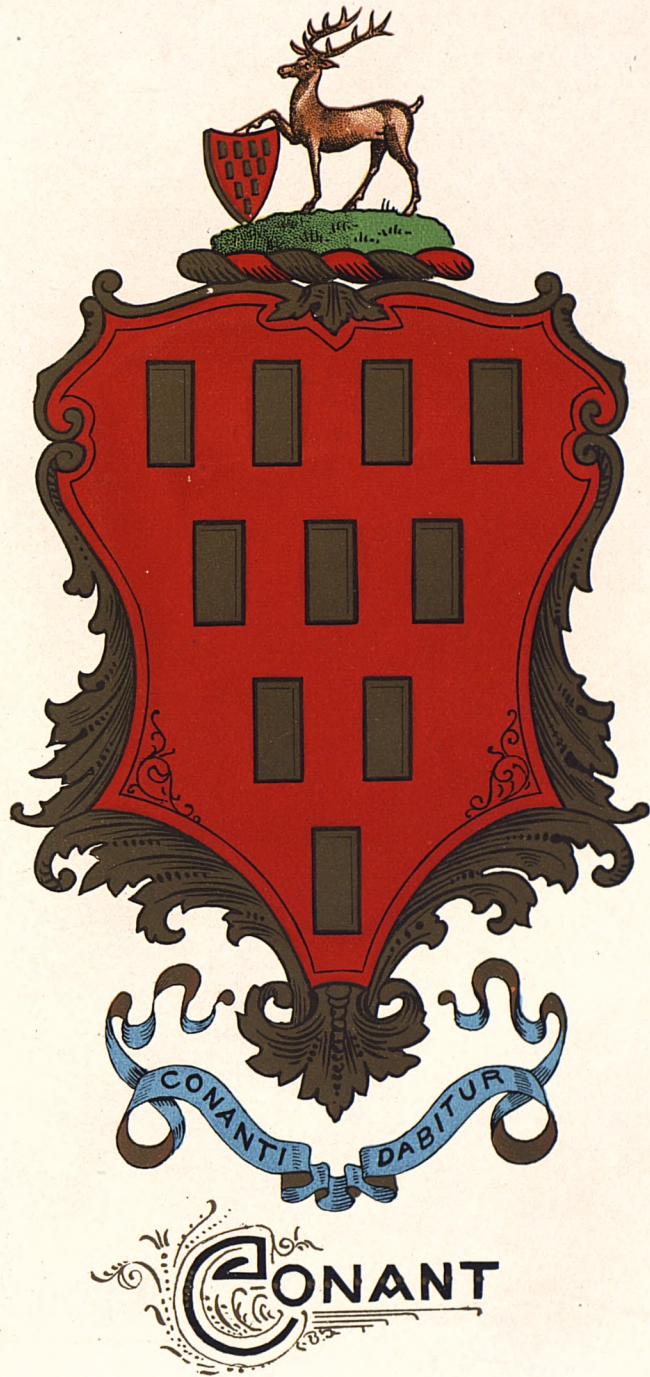
I. JOHN CONANT, with whom the authentic genealogy of the family begins, lived in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England, but was probably born about 1520 at Gittisham, the adjoining town. He was a taxpayer at East Budleigh in 1571. In 1577 he was warden of the church there. On March 30, 1596, he was buried in East Budleigh. John Conant is thought to have been a son of John Conant, who died at Gittisham, in September, 1559.

II. RICHARD CONANT, son of John Conant, was born in the parish of East Budleigh, about 1548. In 1588 he was assessed for lands there and he was churchwarden in 1606-16. He married, February 4, 1578, Agnes Clarke, daughter of John Clarke, Sr., of Collyton. Richard and Agnes his wife were buried on the same day, September 22, 1630. Both are spoken of in the "Life of John Conant," as "persons of exemplary piety." His will was proved at Exeter, October 13, 1631. Of their eight children, two came to America, namely:

1. *Roger*, mentioned below.

2. Christopher, who was baptized June 13, 1588; he was a grocer in London, where he married, September 14, 1619, Anne Wilton; he came to Plymouth, New England, in 1623, in the ship "Anne," but no records of him exist after the date 1630.

III. ROGER CONANT, son of Richard and Agnes (Clarke) Conant, was baptized April 9, 1592, at All Saints' Church in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England. He was the immigrant ancestor of the family in America. One of his brothers was educated at Oxford University, and he too received an excellent education. On January 20, 1619-20, Christopher Conant, grocer, and Roger Conant, salter, both of the parish of St. Lawrence, Jewry, London, signed the composition bond of their brother, John, for the "first fruits" of the rectory of Lymington. He married, November, 1618, and had prob-



ably been seven years an apprentice salter in London, living there until he came to America in 1623. He was first at Plymouth, but, owing to differences in religious belief, he followed Rev. John Lyford and others to Nantasket (Hull). It was probably while at Nantasket that he made use of Governors Island, which for some time was called Conant's Island. In 1632 it was granted to Governor John Winthrop, however. In 1624-25 Conant was chosen by the Dorchester Company to govern their colony at Cape Ann, and Lyford was chosen minister at the same time. After a year at the Cape, he removed with those colonists who did not return to England, and settled in Naumkeag, later called Salem. Conant's house was the first built in Salem. It was removed from Cape Ann and became the parsonage, then an inn, and the frame, which is said to have been brought from England originally, is still in use, forming a part of the stable on the north side of the church near Washington street, Salem. The exact location of Roger Conant's house, which was first built in Salem, cannot be ascertained. After the patent for the territory had been received John Endicott, one of the patentees, was sent over with fifty colonists and superseded Conant as governor, after he had held that office for three years. Although he is not universally recognized as the first governor of Massachusetts, Roger Conant is fairly entitled to that honor, for the colony of which he was head was the first permanent settlement in the Massachusetts Bay Territory. After some friction, Conant and the old settlers made their peace with Endicott and the newcomers. Roger Conant became a freeman, May 18, 1631, having previously supported the Established Church under Lyford. He was frequently called to places of honor and trust. He was justice of the quarterly court at Salem for three years, was selectman, 1637-41, and 1651-54 inclusive, also 1657-58. In 1667 he was one of the original members of the Beverly church. He had large grants of land and bought and sold extensively in Salem, Beverly and the vicinity. He died November 10, 1679. His will is dated March 1, 1677, and proved November 25, 1679. He married, November 11, 1618, in the parish of Blackfriars, London, Sarah Horton.

IV. LOT CONANT, son of Roger and Sarah (Horton) Conant, was born about 1624, in Nantasket, or at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, and settled as early as 1657, at Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was a selectman in 1662, and a householder in 1674. His father gave him a farm and homestead at Beverly, November 20, 1666, and about this time he moved there and built a house near the dwelling of his father. He was one of those dismissed from the church at Salem to form the Beverly church, July 4, 1667. Many of his deeds are on record. He died September 29, 1674, and his will is dated September 24 of that year. He married Elizabeth Walton, daughter of Rev. William Walton, who took degrees at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was settled over the parish of Seton, Devonshire, England, where

his daughter was baptized, October 27, 1629. He was pastor of the church at Marblehead until his death in 1668. Elizabeth, widow of Lot Conant, married (second) on January 10, 1681-82, Andrew Mansfield, of Lynn, son of Robert and Elizabeth Mansfield.

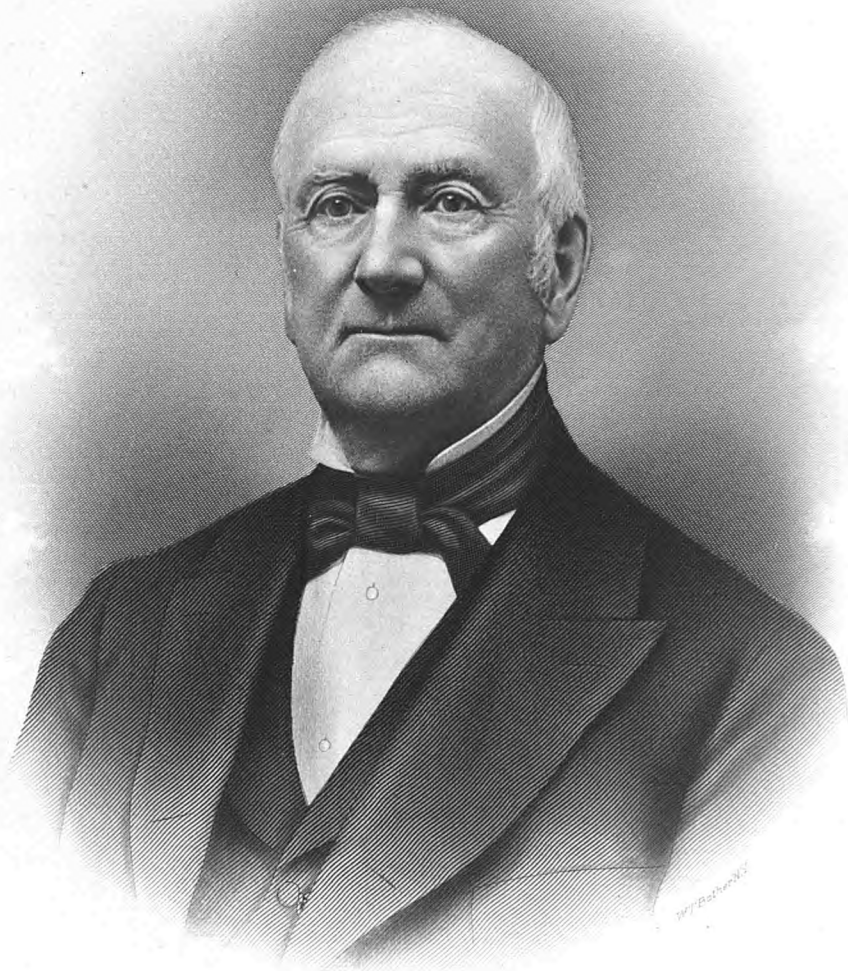
V. WILLIAM CONANT, son of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, February 19, 1666-67, and baptized July 30, of that year. He married Mary Woodbury, daughter of John Woodbury, of Beverly, and both were admitted to the church there, September 5, 1703. They were dismissed to the church at Bridgewater, January 12, 1706-07. In 1706 William Conant purchased land of Nathaniel Allen on the north bank of the Satucket river, in East Bridgewater. On this he built a house the same year, which he occupied until his death, and which stood until 1811, when it was taken down. His will was proved in 1754.

VI. DAVID CONANT, son of William and Mary (Woodbury) Conant, was born in Beverly, December 11, 1698, and removed to Bridgewater with his parents while yet a child. He occupied the house built by his father until 1780, when it passed into the Whitman family, and he removed to Lyme, New Hampshire, where he died April 3, 1789. David Conant married Sarah Hayward, who was born in 1705, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Aldrich) Hayward, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Hayward, who came from England and settled at Duxbury, later becoming one of the original settlers and proprietors of Bridgewater.

VII. DAVID (2) CONANT, son of David (1) and Sarah (Hayward) Conant, was born April 6, 1726, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was a lifelong resident of the town, living in a house which he built near his father's in South Bridgewater. He died in 1760. David (2) Conant married, in 1748, Rhoda Latham, daughter of Thomas and Deborah (Harden) Latham.

VIII. ELIAS CONANT, son of David (2) and Rhoda (Latham) Conant, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1749, and was a resident of the town throughout his life, a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen. He served for a short period during the American Revolution, as a member of Captain Allen's company, Colonel Cary's regiment. Elias Conant married, in 1774, Joanna, who was born in 1755, daughter of Phineas Conant.

IX. MARTIN CONANT, son of Elias and Joanna (Conant) Conant, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 26, 1787. He married, in 1805, in Bridgewater, Lucy Mehurin, who was born there July 9, 1785. Mr. Conant removed to Lyme, New Hampshire, where he was a farmer and shoemaker, and where he died April 8, 1877. His wife died June 1, 1873, in Lyme. Among their children was *Marcus*, mentioned below.

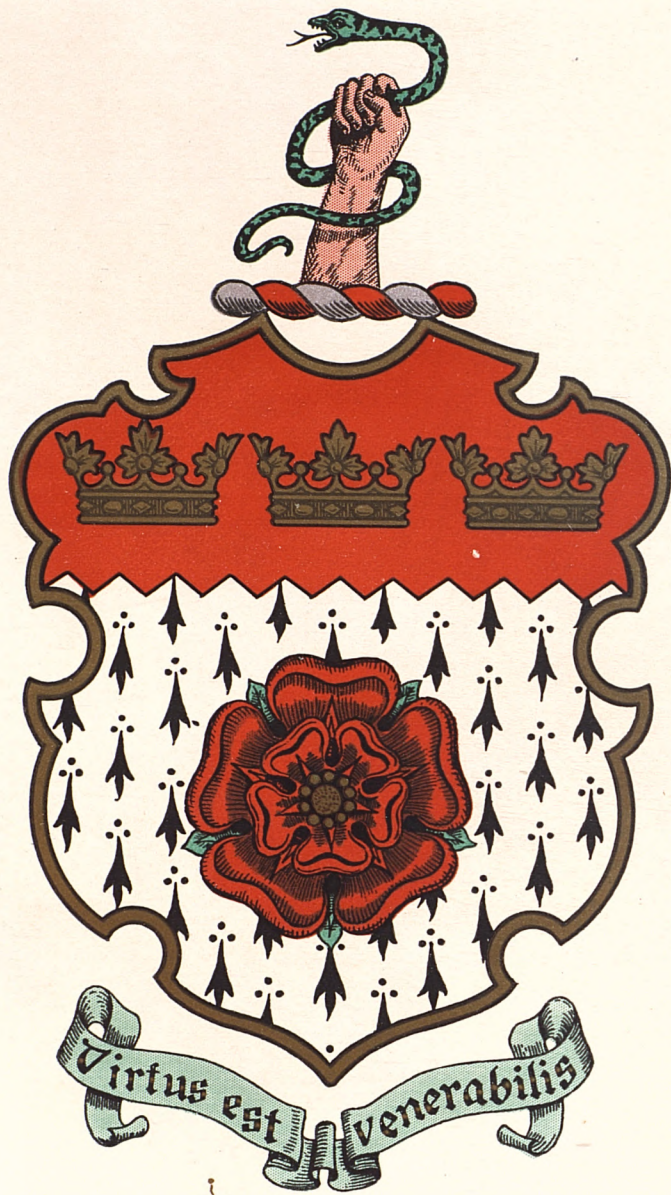


Marcus Conant.



Hannah Leach Conant.

The American Historical Society



Leach

X. MARCUS CONANT, son of Martin and Lucy (Mehurin) Conant, was born in the town of Lyme, New Hampshire, September 12, 1806. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and on completing his studies learned the trade of wheelwright. Completing his apprenticeship at the age of twenty-one years, he went to Bridgewater, the home of his ancestors for so many generations, and here he followed the carpenter's and millwright's trades. He subsequently became interested in cotton-gin manufacturing, and for a period of years was connected with the firm of Carver, Washburn & Company, and later with Bates, Hyde & Company, and Joseph Carver. He was well known and highly respected throughout the community.

On May 18, 1835, Mr. Conant married Hannah Leach, who was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, daughter of Hosea and Hannah (Keith) Leach, and a descendant of the founder, Lawrence Leach, through Giles (II), John (III), Jesse (IV), Giles (V), and Hosea (VI).

Leach Arms—Ermine, a rose gules, on a chief indented of the last three crowns or.

Crest—On a wreath of the colors an arm erect proper, grasping a snake vert.

Motto—*Virtus est venerabilis.* (Virtue is venerable.)

Mr. and Mrs. Conant were the parents of two children:

1. Phebe, who married James Cushing Leach, of Bridgewater. (See Leach, VIII.)
2. Joanna, who married Alfred Hall, deceased, of Raynham, Massachusetts, and now resides in Bridgewater; their children are: William Morton and Francis Marcus; both are well known lawyers of New York City.

Mr. Conant spent the last years of his life with his daughter, Mrs. Leach, in Bridgewater, where he died at the age of ninety-five years, and was buried in Mount Prospect Cemetery, in that town.



Delano



THE descendants of the Pilgrim ancestor, Philip Delano, of Plymouth, have the satisfaction of tracing their ancestry in the old country for a dozen centuries. They have established the full right to bear the arms of the Delano family, which could be of no better stock and which embraces a host of distinguished men in its numbers. The name is derived from the town of Lannoy, a few miles from Isla, now Lille, France. Away back in A.D. 863 this town was called Alnetum, later L'Annois and Lannoy. The meaning of the word is unknown. It has been spelled L'Annois, L'Annoe, L'Aulmais, L'Aulnoy, but more often Alnetum. Today Lannoy is a small manufacturing town, seven miles from Lille, with a population at the last census of one thousand, nine hundred and four. The first lord of Lannoy, progenitor of the family, was Hugues de Lannoy, mentioned as a knight of Tournai d'Auclin in 1096. On the same list was Simon de Alneto. A chartre des Chanoines (canons) de St. Pierre at Lille mentions Gilbert de Lannoy in 1171, and Hugues de Lannoy is mentioned in 1186. It is impossible to present in this place an extended history of the family in its early days in France. That has been done with remarkable care and apparent accuracy in the genealogy, which is authority for all said here about the origin and early history of the family. There seems to be no flaw in the following pedigree in the direct male line of the American emigrant, Philip Delano or Delanoy:

1. Arnulphe de Franchmont. 2. Conrad de Franchmont. 3. Hellin, Marquis de Franchmont, married Agnes, daughter of Othon, Duke of Bavaria. 4. Hellin de Franchmont, married Agnes de Duras. 5. Jean de Franchmont, married Mahienne de Lannoy. 6. Hugues de Lannoy. 7. Hugues de Lannoy. 8. Guillebert de Lannoy. 9. Baudoin "Le Begue." 10. Vaudoin. 11. Philippe. 12. Jean, born about 1511, died May 25, 1560; was made Chevalier de la Roison d'Or in 1546; Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V. from 1519 to 1556; Gouverneur de Haymont and Captain-general of same province of Flanders in 1559; married Jeanne de Ligne de Barbancon, daughter of Louis de Ligne, Seigneur de Barbancon, and his wife Marie de Berghes. 13. Gysbert de Lannoy, born at Tourcoing, 1545, of Roman Catholic parents, but became a Protestant and was disinherited by his father. 14. Jean of Leyden, was born 1570, died at Leyden, 1604. He married at the Walloon Church (Tornai), January 13, 1596, Marie la Mahieu, of Brabant family. 15. Philip, the American emigrant (see forward).

It is shown that the Delanoy family for all these centuries remained pure Norman and Flemish blood, never intermarrying with the French race.

The following lines of descent show some of the royal ancestors of Philip Delano:

1. Huolf, first Duke of the Normans, a Viking, A.D. 860.
2. William Longsword, Duke of the Normans.
3. Richard, the Fearless.
4. Richard, the Good.
5. Robert I., the Devil.
6. William the Conqueror, King of England, Duke of Normandy.
7. Henry I., "Beauclerc."
8. Matilda, married Geoffrey Plantagenet.
9. Henry II., King of England, 1154 to 1189.
10. Matilda, married Henry V., Duke of Saxony and Bavaria.
11. Henry VI., married Agnes, daughter of Conrad, son of Frederick I., a descendant of Alfred the Great (849), Cedric (495), and other ancient English noble and royal personages.
12. Agnes, married Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
13. Agnes, married Hellin de Franchmont.
14. Hellin (2).
15. Jean de Franchmont, born about 1300.
16. Hugues de Lannoy, born 1311, died 1349, previously mentioned.

The line of Philip Delano is traced to Charlemagne and his ancestors to the year A.D. 1611, viz.:

1. St. Arnoul (611).
2. Ansegise, A.D. 679.
3. Pepin Le Gros, 714.
4. Charles Martel, Duke of the Franks, 741.
5. Pepin, "the Short," King of France, 768.
6. Emperor Charlemagne, 800.
7. Pepin, King of Italy.
8. Bernard, King of Italy.
9. Pepin (2).
10. Pepin, Comte de Vermandois.
11. Beatrix, married Robert, Duke of France.
12. Hugues the Great.
13. Hugues Capet, King of France.
14. Robert, the Saint, King of France.
15. Alix de France, married Boudouin, fifth Count of Flanders.
16. Judith, married Guelph, Duke of Bavaria.
17. Henry III.
18. Henry IV.
19. Henry V.
20. Henry VI., where the line connects with the one previous.

Another pedigree connects Philip Delano with Priam, King of France, in 382, and still another with Guelph, Prince of the Scyrri, A.D. 476. Of course, the royal ancestors of any family are legion in case any connection is established, for the constant intermarriages connect the ruling families of all nations to some extent. The royal and some of the noble family genealogies are available, of course. The name appeared at Plymouth as de la Noye, but the English-speaking and English-writing people of the colony very quickly consolidated the three syllables and dropped the last two letters, this making the present form of the name Delano. In the early records of New England it appears as Dillanoe, Dillnoe, Dilnow, Dillno and Delanoy. At the present date people are found in Vermont who pronounce it Dilnow.

PHILIP DELANO was born in Leyden, Holland, 1602, and baptized there 1603. The Delano family went to Leyden to escape persecution in France, where the Catholic party was in power and the Inquisition active. They were French Protestants, or Huguenots. Philip grew up under the teachings of the Separatists of the Established Church of England who fled to Holland in 1608 to abide in Leyden. Thus he became affiliated with the Pilgrims, who came over on the "Mayflower," and it is believed that he started in the first

company that came to Plymouth in that vessel. He is supposed to have been in the companion ship, the "Speedwell," which sailed from Southampton for America, but had to put into Dartmouth on account of a leak. She sailed again August 31, after repairs were made, but sprung a leak once more and returned to Plymouth, England, where the voyage was abandoned and eighteen of the passengers who could not be accommodated on the "Mayflower," including Robert Cushman, remained in England until the "Fortune" sailed next summer. At any rate, Philip Delano came to America on the ship "Fortune" in 1621, then aged nineteen years. In 1624 he had an acre of land granted him at Plymouth, but gave it up as he settled in Duxbury. The arms of the family:

Argent—A chevron between three boars' heads, sable.

I.

PHILIP DELANO was admitted a freeman, January 1, 1632-33. His farm at Duxbury, granted October 2, 1637, was north and northwest of Alden's, on the north side of Stony or Mill brook, below the site of the late tack factory. It was bounded by lands of Morse Pumpas and Alden, and comprised forty acres. He was often employed in the early days as surveyor of lands, and frequently served on the grand jury, and was a volunteer in the Pequot War, June 7, 1637. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1681, aged seventy-nine years. The probate court was not established until 1686, and his estate was settled according to the records in the registry of deeds, July 5, 1682. He died intestate, but left a memorandum expressing his wishes and intent, and this nuncupative will was allowed July 7, 1682. He married (first) at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbery, of Duxbury. He married (second) at Duxbury, 1657, Mary (Pontus) Glass, widow of James Glass, daughter of William Pontus. The children of Philip and Hester Delano:

1. Mary, born 1635; married Jonathan Dunham.
2. Esther, born 1638.
3. Philip, Jr., born about 1640; married Elizabeth Clark.
4. Thomas (Doctor), March 21, 1642; married Mary Alden.
5. John, born about 1644.
6. James, died unmarried.
7. *Lieutenant Jonathan*, of whom further.
8. Rebecca, born about 1651; married John Churchill.

The only child of Philip and Mary was:

9. Samuel, born 1659, married Elizabeth Standish.

II.

JONATHAN DELANO, fifth son of Philip and Hester (Dewsbery) Delano, was born 1647, in Duxbury, and was one of the original proprietors of Dartmouth, residing in that

portion which is now Fairhaven, where he died December 23, 1720. By deed of confirmation from Governor Bradford, November 13, 1694, in the right of his father in the township he became possessed of about eight hundred acres, and resided near the brook of Tuskett Hill, or Wasquatucket, where he built a mill. He served as constable, surveyor, commissioner, selectman, and was deputy from Dartmouth, in 1689. He was commissioned lieutenant, December 25, 1689, by Governor Hinkley, who had previously served as a soldier in King Philip's War, and was with Captain Benjamin Church at Mount Hope, when Philip's men were destroyed or captured.

He married, in Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Mercy, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, and granddaughter of Richard Warren of the Mayflower colony. His first child, a daughter, died at the age of three days; others were:

1. Jonathan, born January 30, 1680.
2. Jabez, November 8, 1682.
3. Sarah, born January 9, 1684.
4. Mary, born October 27, 1686.
5. Nathan, born October 29, 1688.
6. Bethiah, born November 29, 1690.
7. Susanna, born September 3, 1693.
8. A son died at birth.
9. Nathaniel, born October 29, 1695.
10. Esther, born April 4, 1698.
11. Jethro, born July 31, 1701.
12. *Thomas*, mentioned below.

III.

THOMAS DELANO, youngest child of Jonathan and Mercy (Warren) Delano, was born May 10, 1704, in Dartmouth, where he passed his life. He married there, November 4, 1727, Jean Peckham, also born and died in Dartmouth. Children:

1. Thomas, born August 12, 1729.
2. Abisha, born July 9, 1731.
3. *Ephraim*, mentioned below.
4. Jabez, born February 4, 1734.
5. Gideon, born September 25, 1736.
6. Deborah, born June 14, 1739.
7. Jean, born December 3, 1743.

IV.

CAPTAIN EPHRAIM DELANO, third son of Thomas and Jean (Peckham) Delano, was born August 25, 1733, in Dartmouth, where he made his home, and died November 24, 1809, in Fairhaven, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Cushman. Children:

1. Thomas, born October 16, 1761; was seized by a British fleet while fishing and died on the Jersey prison ship in New York harbor in February, 1782.
2. Jabez, born April 27, 1763.
3. Hannah, born April 12, 1766.
4. Allerton, born December 2, 1767.
5. A son, died unnamed.
- 6, 7. Ephraim and Elizabeth (twins), born March 1, 1771.
8. Deborah, born July 26, 1773.
9. Sarah, born May 4, 1776.
10. *Warren*, mentioned below.
11. Temperance, born May 27, 1781.

V.

CAPTAIN WARREN DELANO, youngest son of Captain Ephraim and Elizabeth (Cushman) Delano, was born October 28, 1779, in Dartmouth, and died in Fairhaven, September 25, 1866. He married (first) in Fairhaven, November 6, 1808, Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Perry) Church, born March 21, 1783, in Dartmouth, died there August 7, 1827. He married (second) in Dartmouth, April 2, 1828, Eliza Adams, widow of Captain Parker, of the United States navy. Children:

1. *Warren*, mentioned below.
2. Frederic, born April 11, 1811.
3. Franklin Hughes, born July 27, 1813; married Laura, daughter of William B. and granddaughter of John Jacob Astor, of New York.
4. Louise Church, born October 29, 1816.
5. Edward, born July 11, 1818.
6. Deborah Perry, born August 15, 1820.
7. Sarah Alvey, born August 15, 1822.
8. Susan Maria, born August 17, 1823.
9. A daughter, died on day of birth.

VI.

WARREN (2) DELANO, eldest child of Captain Warren (1) and Deborah (Church) Delano, was born July 13, 1809, in Fairhaven, and died January 17, 1898, at Newburgh, New York, at his residence called the "Algonac." He married, November 1, 1843, at Northampton, Massachusetts, Catherine Robbins, born January 10, 1825, died February 10, 1896, at Newburgh, daughter of Judge Joseph Lyman and Anne Jean (Robbins) Robbins, the last named a daughter of Hon. Edward Hutchinson Robbins, who was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Speaker of the House in 1793. Children:

1. Susan Maria, born October 13, 1844, in Macao, China.
2. Louise Church, born June 4, 1846, in the same place.

3. Deborah Perry, born August 29, 1847, in Northampton; became the wife of William Howell Forbes, of Hong Kong, China.
4. Annie Lyman, born January 8, 1849, in New York City; married Frederic Delano Hitch, of Shanghai, China.
5. Warren, died in infancy, at Newburgh.
6. Warren, born July 11, 1852.
7. *Sara*, mentioned below.
8. Philippe de Lannoy, born February 3, 1857.
9. Catherine Robbins, born May 24, 1860.
10. Frederic Adrian, born September 10, 1863, in Hong Kong.
11. Laura Franklin, born December 23, 1864, in Hong Kong.

VII.

SARA DELANO, fifth daughter of Warren (2) and Catherine (Robbins) Delano, was born September 21, 1854, and was educated in this country and in Europe. She married, October 7, 1880, James Roosevelt, of New York.

HITCH.

FREDERIC DELANO HITCH was born in Fairhaven, Bristol county, Massachusetts, in 1833, son of Captain George and Abby (Church) Hitch.

After completing his education, he began his business career in the State of Maryland, where he was successfully engaged until 1860, in which year he went to China and entered the service of Russell & Company, merchants and bankers, the leading American firm in their line in that country. For a number of years Mr. Hitch served in the capacity of manager of a fleet of fourteen steamers which plied the Yangtse river from Shanghai, the most important maritime city of China, situated on the left bank of the Hwangpoo river, under the name of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company. The company sold out to the Chinese in the late seventies, the line then becoming known as the China Merchants Company.

With the exception of two visits to his native country, Mr. Hitch remained in China until his resignation as a partner from the firm of Russell & Company in 1884, whereupon he returned to the United States, taking up his residence in Algonac, Newburgh, New York, where he became a prominent and influential citizen, identifying himself, as does also his wife, with various phases of social work, not alone in the city of Newburgh, but throughout the State of New York, having been especially active in the Associated Charities of New-

burgh, St. Luke's Hospital, the Newburgh Agency for Dependent Children, the State Charities Aid Association, and the Church of Our Father at Newburgh. Mr. Hitch also served as a trustee of the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, in New York City, and for nearly twenty-four years acted as its treasurer. Mr. Hitch was scrupulously honorable in all his dealings with mankind, and therefore won a reputation for public and private integrity, and his career is well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Hitch married, October 16, 1877, Annie Lyman, daughter of Warren and Catherine (Robbins) Delano, of Algonac, Newburgh, New York. Mr. Hitch died at Algonac, March 21, 1911.





JUDSON

Judson



THE surname Judson in its present form occurs in medieval English registers as early as the year 1379, when we find the entry "Ricardus Judson," on page 71 of the poll tax records of the West Riding of Yorkshire. The name is of the baptismal class, signifying literally "the son of Jordan," a personal name of great popularity in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The present surname in use in England and America is derived directly from the nickname Jud, possibly from a still earlier form Jude. The family in England has never been a large one, but several of its members in successive centuries have gained prominence in public affairs. The Judson coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, a chevron purple between three dragons' heads erased, vert.

The Judsons of New England, and more particularly the branch known as the Stratford, Connecticut, Judsons, have ranked among the foremost of American Colonial families from the middle of the seventeenth century. The founder, William Judson, was the first settler of the town of Stratford, a leader in its early civic life, and the head of the family which has since resided there; the Judsons in every generation have produced men who have played prominent parts in the life and affairs of Stratford. The history of the family is inseparably bound up with that of the town.

I.

WILLIAM JUDSON, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, in Yorkshire, according to tradition, and came to America in 1634, settling first in the town of Concord, Massachusetts, where he remained for four years. In 1638 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and a year later settled at Stratford, Connecticut, the first white settler in the town, preceding the other settlers by a year. William Judson built his home in Stratford on Watch Hill, more recently known as Academy Hill. Later in life he became

interested in the iron works at East Haven, Connecticut, and removed to New Haven to be nearer his interests. He died July 29, 1662, in New Haven. His will was dated December 21, 1661, and the inventory of his estate was taken in December, 1662. He married (first) Grace —, who died at New Haven, September 29, 1659. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Wilmot; her will was dated January or February, 1685, and the inventory of her estate was taken, November 10, 1685. William and Grace Judson were the parents of three children who were born in England, and accompanied their parents to America in 1634.

II.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH JUDSON, son of William and Grace Judson, was born in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1619. He accompanied his father to Stratford, Connecticut, in 1639, at which time he was nineteen years of age. He subsequently became a figure of prominence in the public affairs of Stratford, and for thirteen years represented the town in the General Assembly. Prior to his coming to Stratford he resided for a time in Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he became a freeman in May, 1638. He was the owner of a large tract of land in Stratford, and lived in what was known as the "Stone House," or "Fortified House," on Guard Hill. Joseph Judson served in King Philip's War, receiving a commission as lieutenant, in 1676. He also held the rank of lieutenant in the Stratford train-band, in June, 1672. He subsequently held the office of commissioner of the town. On October 24, 1644, Joseph Judson married Sarah Porter, daughter of John Porter, of Windsor, Connecticut. She died March 16, 1697, at the age of seventy years.

III.

CAPTAIN JAMES JUDSON, son of Lieutenant Joseph and Sarah (Porter) Judson, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 24, 1650. Like his father he was a leader in the affairs of Stratford, and in its military activities, bearing the rank of captain in the Colonial militia. In 1691 he was elected to represent Stratford in the General Assembly of Connecticut, and filled this office continuously from the above date until 1719, a period of twenty-eight years. During part of this period the Legislature held two sessions a year, in May and October, and Captain James Judson sat in all in thirty sessions of the body. He was a man of excellent mental attainments, an able leader. He was the owner of extensive tracts of lands in Stratford, and one of the wealthiest men of the town. He married (first) August 18, 1680, Rebecca Wells, who was born in 1655, and died November 13, 1717, the

daughter of Thomas Wells, of Hartford, Connecticut. James Judson married (second) November 20, 1718, Ann (Wells) Steel, daughter of Samuel Wells, and widow of James Steel, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He died February 25, 1721, and his widow died in 1739, at Wethersfield.

IV.

DAVID JUDSON, son of Captain James and Rebecca (Wells) Judson, was born in the town of Stratford, Connecticut, August 7, 1693. Throughout his entire life he was active and prominent in public affairs in the town. In 1731 he was elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut, and filled the office again in 1735 and 1746. He was also prominent in military affairs, and was captain of the local body of militia. Captain David Judson married, October 29, 1713, Phebe Stiles, daughter of Ephraim Stiles; she died May 29, 1765, aged seventy years.

V.

CAPTAIN DANIEL JUDSON, son of Captain David and Phebe (Stiles) Judson, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, April 26, 1728. In May, 1762, he held the rank of ensign in the King's army, and in May, 1768, was commissioned captain. He was elected and served as representative of Stratford in the Legislature in 1774-75-76-77-78-81-82-85. The General Assembly met during this period in May and October, in New Haven and Hartford, the two State capitals. Captain Judson was a member of the General Assembly which in August, 1777, took the oath of fidelity under Governor Trumbull. In 1776 and 1777 he was inspector of all firearms and firelocks in the Connecticut colony. He was a prominent figure in affairs in the State during the period of the Revolution. Captain Daniel Judson married (first) January 1, 1751, Sarah, daughter of Captain Stiles Curtis; she was born May 17, 1731, and died May 30, 1808. He married (second) February 2, 1809, Mercy Burritt.

VI.

STILES JUDSON, son of Captain Daniel and Sarah (Curtis) Judson, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, November 18, 1752, and died March 10, 1834. He was in the Revolutionary Army in New York when the city was taken by the British forces, served in the battle of Long Island, was appointed captain of the Fifth Company of the Fourth Regiment, in 1777; was one of the patrol of the seacoast at the burning of Fairfield, at

Milford Hill, the day previous, and in 1779 commanded a company of militia which turned out to repel the invasion under Tryon. He served as a member of the Legislature, representing the town of Stratford, and was a prominent public man and military leader. Captain Stiles Judson married, July 17, 1777, Naomi Lewis, daughter of George Lewis.

VII.

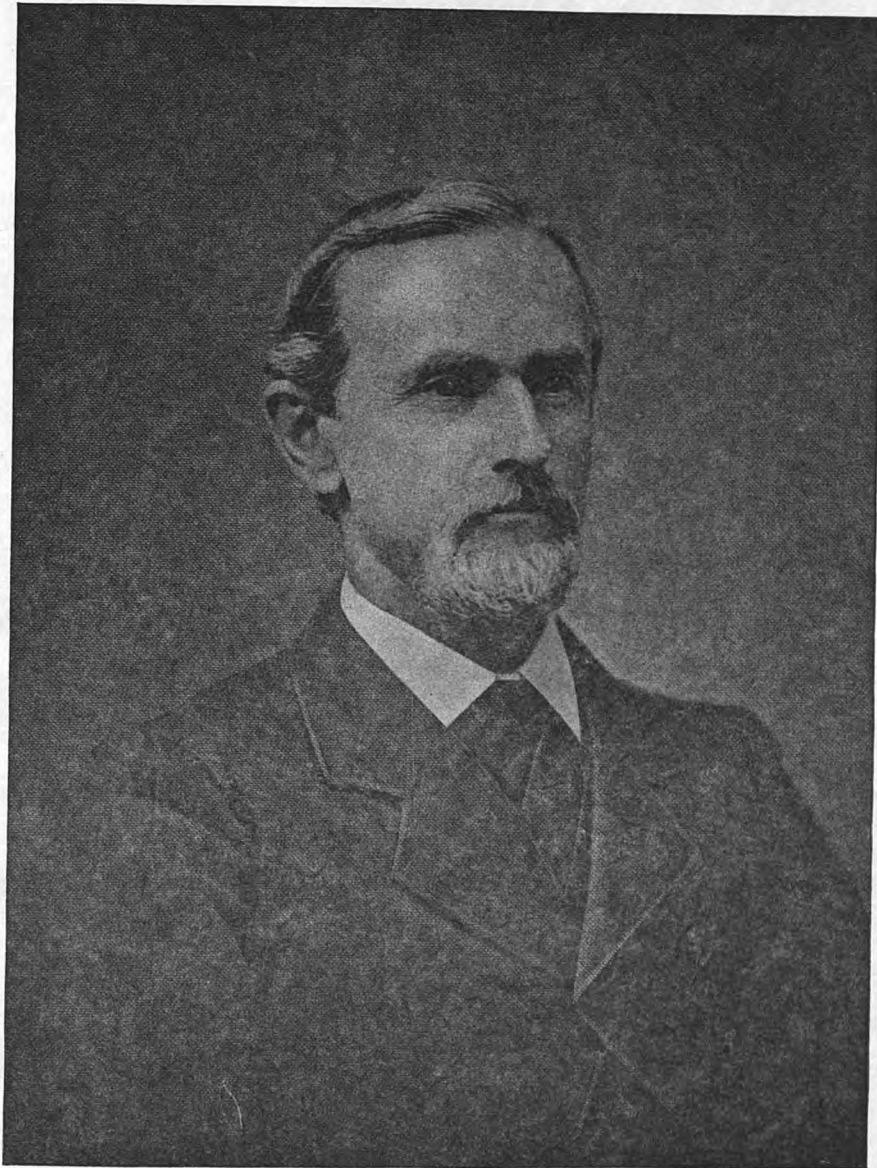
STILES JUDSON, son of Stiles and Naomi (Lewis) Judson, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, July 27, 1792. He served as lieutenant in Elijah Booth's company, called to the "Tongue" in September and again in October of the year 1814, when British war vessels anchored about a mile from the coast. Elijah Booth's company was one of the several which assisted in repelling invasion by the enemy. Stiles Judson was well known and prominent in the affairs of Stratford at the early age of twenty-three years, when he held his first town office. He was a large landowner, and a prosperous farmer, highly respected in the town. He married, January 1, 1812, Charity Wells, who was born December 13, 1789, and died January 12, 1866.

VIII.

STILES JUDSON, son of Stiles and Charity (Wells) Judson, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, December 27, 1826. He grew to young manhood on his father's estate in Stratford, and at an early age became a sailor, shipping before the mast under such famous captains as "Bob" Waterman, John Schulz and others, in the East India trade. In 1849 he sailed around the Horn in the ship "Balance," joining the trend of migration to California in search of gold. After a short period in the West he returned to Stratford, where he established himself in a mercantile enterprise. This he conducted successfully for several years, eventually retiring to devote his entire time to farming. Stiles Judson was, like his ancestors, a leader in public and political affairs in Stratford, and for many years was first selectman of the town. He represented Stratford in the General Assembly from 1881 to 1884. He was also interested in several business enterprises, among them the Stratford Oyster Company.

Stiles Judson married Caroline E. Peck, daughter of Samuel Peck; she died in 1886. He died February 21, 1905. Mr. and Mrs. Judson were the parents of the following children:

1. Alice C., resides on the old Dunbar homestead bought by her father, Stiles Judson, Sr., in Stratford. In 1910 she took a trip around the world in the ship "Cleveland," attending the



Stiles Judson Jr

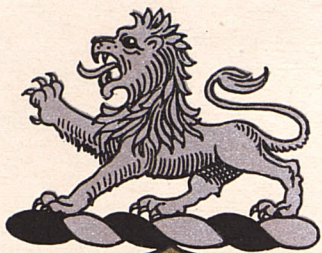
and in 1905 he was elected senator from the twenty-fifth senatorial district, composed of nine towns of which Stratford is one. Two years later he was re-elected to the office, and during his second term served as president pro tem. of the Senate. In 1908 he was appointed State's attorney for Fairfield county to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Fessenden, and at the end of the term was elected to the office. In 1910 he again received the nomination for state senator from the Republican party, and at the convention of the Democratic party received the nomination of this party also, a tribute to his ability and sterling worth which cannot be overestimated. During the session of 1911 he served as senate chairman of the judiciary committee and Republican floor leader.

Mr. Judson was for many years prominent in the National Guard of Connecticut, commanding Company K of the Fourth Regiment. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Bridgeport; Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templars, of Bridgeport, and of the Algonquin and Brooklawn clubs of Bridgeport. Mr. Judson ranks among the leading lawyers of Connecticut. Since his entry into politics in the campaign of 1888, he has ranked among the finest public speakers of the State, and from that time to the present has been heard on public platforms in nearly every campaign. As a lineal descendant of William Judson, the first settler of Stratford, he was selected as president of the day, and presided on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town in 1899. Senator Judson, like a member of the family from the first ancestor, has taken an active interest in all the affairs of Stratford tending toward the development of the town.

Mr. Judson married, December 5, 1889, Minnie L. Miles, of Milford, Connecticut, daughter of George Wellington Miles, now deceased, who was a manufacturer of Milford. Mrs. Judson is a graduate of the Art School of Yale University and has since devoted considerable attention to art as a painter of landscapes.

BOOTH

The Booth family has figured prominently in English history since the middle of the thirteenth century. The name, which is of local origin and has become strongly ramified in South Lancashire, in England, is first of record in the ancient rolls of the county palatine of Lancaster, in the year 1275. All families of the name in various parts of England, and those American branches which claim descent from the founder, Richard Booth, are believed



BOOTH



to be derived from one parent stock, of which William de Boothe of Lancaster county was the progenitor.

Booth Arms—Argent three boars' heads erect and erased sable langued gules.

Crest—A lion passant argent.

Motto—*Quod ero spero.*

The New England Booths, prominent from the beginning of Colonial history to the present day, descend from four progenitors. Robert Booth settled at Exeter, Massachusetts, in 1645, whither he removed to Saco, Maine, in 1653. John Boothe was of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1656, and probably of Southhold, Long Island. Humphrey Boothe, merchant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, married a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Symmes about 1656. Richard Boothe, of Stratford, founder of the family in Stratford, was one of the original proprietors of the town and a leading figure in its early life. His descendants have ranked among the foremost families in Connecticut for two hundred and fifty years, and have never relinquished the prestige of early generations.

The pedigree of the English house of which the American Booths are an offshoot is herewith appended:

I. WILLIAM de BOOTHE, son of Adam de Boothe, of Lancaster county, in 1275, married Sybil, daughter of Ralph de Brereton, of the county palatine of Chester, of an ancient English family.

II. THOMAS de BOOTH, son and heir of William de Boothe, married and was the father of Robert, mentioned below.

III. ROBERT BOOTH, son of Thomas de Booth, married into the Barton family of Lancashire, but evidence is not clear whether his wife was Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir William de Barton, or her daughter and heir Loretta.

IV. THOMAS BOOTH, knight (styled Thomalin of the Booths), was living at the time of Edward III., 1327-1377. His seal (as appears by an ancient document in possession of Lord Delamere, in 1680) was, in 1372, "a chevron engrailed in a canton, a mullet, and for crest a fox and a St. Catherine wheel," with the motto "*Sigillum Thomæ.*" He married Ellen, daughter of Thomas de Workesley, near Booths, in Lancashire.

V. JOHN BOOTH, son of Sir Thomas Booth and his heir, was living at the time of Richard II. and Henry IV. (1377-1413). He is styled John of Barton. He married (first) Joan, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford in Lancashire, knight, an ancient English family seated in Lancashire before the Conquest. After her death he married Maude, daughter of Sir Clifton Savage, of Clifton in Cheshire, knight.

VI. SIR ROBERT BOOTH, son of John Booth and his wife Joan, was the first of the Booths who settled at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire. He died September, 1450, and is buried in the parish church of Wilmerton, in Cheshire. He married Dulcis, daughter and heir of Sir William Venables, of Bollen, knight. She died September, 1453. Sir Robert Booth and William, his son, had a grant of the sheriffalty of Cheshire for both their lives.

VII. SIR WILLIAM BOOTH, son and heir of Sir Robert Booth, of Dunham Massey, knight, married Maude, daughter of J. Dutton, Esq., of Dutton, in Cheshire, who survived him and married again. Sir William Booth received of Henry VI. an annuity for services to the Crown.

VIII. SIR GEORGE BOOTH, or Bothe, married Catherine, daughter and heir of R. Mountfort, of Bescote, in County Stafford. The Mountforts were of noble connection, bearing relationship to David, King of Scotland, and to the great family of Clinton. This marriage brought to Sir George Booth an "ample estate of manors and lands in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Hereford, Wilts, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. He died in 1483.

IX. SIR WILLIAM BOTHE, son of Sir George Bothe, of Dunham Massey, married (first) Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Ashton, of Lancashire, "by whom a large inheritance in Lancashire and Cheshire came to the family of Bothe"; she died before 1504. He then married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Montgomery, of Kewby, in Staffordshire. Sir William Bothe or Booth possessed various manors in Cheshire, Yorkshire and Cornwall. He died November 19, 1519, and was buried at Bowden.

X. SIR GEORGE BOOTH, son and heir of Sir William Bothe, married Elizabeth Butler, of Beausay, near Warrington, in Lancashire, whose progenitors had been summoned to Parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II.

XI. SIR GEORGE BOTHE, eldest son and heir of Sir George Booth, was born about 1515-16, and died in 1544, aged twenty-eight years. He married, in 1531, Margaret, daughter of Rowland Bulkley, of Benmorris (Anglesea). He married, after her death, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Trafford, in Lancashire, knight. To him, as head of one of the families of rank, came an official letter, October 12, 1529, announcing, by command of Queen Jane Seymour, the birth of her son, afterward Edward VI. It is dated on the day of his birth. This letter was preserved by Mary, Countess Dowager of Stamford (1771), as was also another from Henry VIII. to Sir George Bothe, dated February 10, 1543, concerning forces to be raised against the Scots. Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Bothe, died in 1582. Both are buried at Trentham Church, Staffordshire.

XII. WILLIAM BOTHE, or Bouthe, son of Sir George Bothe, was but three years old when his father died, and therefore was in ward to the King. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton, of Airely in Cheshire, knight. He became Sheriff in Chester, 1571, and was knighted, 1579. He died September, 1579, in his thirty-ninth year, and was buried at Bowden. His wife died in December, 1628.

XIII. RICHARD BOOTHE, son of William Bothe, married a Massie, of Coghill, in Cheshire, and died in 1628. Through him the connection of the Stratford Booths with the family in England is established.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I. RICHARD BOOTHE, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Stratford Booths, was born in 1607. The exact date of his coming to New England is unknown. He is first of actual record in Stratford, Connecticut, in a list dated about 1651. The list of the seventeen original proprietors of the town has been lost, but considerable evidence leads to the belief that Richard Boothe's name was among them. The birth of a daughter to him is noted

in 1641. Another curious incidental testimony in favor of his original proprietorship is a protest in 1724 (vol. of "Town Acts," p. 102), by Ambrose Tompson, son of John, then aged seventy-two, and by Ebenezer Boothe, son of Richard, also aged seventy-two; they complain of injustice in the distribution of lands, and say, "Our parents, we suppose, were either actually or virtually among some of the very first settlers in the town of Stratford, which was settled with very great difficulty and charge, as we have been informed. The expense of one of our parents for watching and warding and other charges cost more than £40 money." Richard Boothe's name appears often in the town records of his day, as "townsman," or selectman, and in other commissions of office and trust. The prefix "Mr." before his name, is indisputable evidence that he was a man of influence and high position in the community. The title in the usage of the day was only applied to gentlemen of recognized social standing. Richard Boothe became the owner, through grant and purchase, of a large landed property, which he divided in his lifetime among his children. His home lot was located on Maine street, on the west side, the fifth in order below the Bridgeport road. Like other proprietors his lands were spread over a considerable area, and were disconnected, a fact which seems to be more generally characteristic of Stratford than of the majority of New England towns. His name last appears on the records in March, 1688-9, in his eighty-second year.

Mr. Boothe seems to have been twice married, for in 1689 he speaks of "my now wife," a phrase commonly indicative, as then used, of a second marriage. His first wife was Elizabeth, sister of Joseph Hawley, founder of the family in Stratford, and the first recorder or town clerk. This is another incidental proof of his being among the original proprietors of the town.

II. JOSEPH BOOTHE (or Booth), ancestor of all of the name now living in the present town of Stratford, was born there in March, 1656. He became a landed proprietor in Stratford, and was one of the leading men of the town in his day. His estate was among the largest in the town. Part of the front wall of the cellar of his home still remains. Other relics are in possession of his descendants. An account-book in which his business transactions are entered is in the possession of Mr. David B. Booth, of Putney. Several leaves at the beginning of this interesting old ledger are lost. The remaining entries extend from 1681 to 1703. Two or three generations of the descendants of Joseph Booth used the volume for a like purpose. Numerous debts of long standing were discharged by deeds of land, which greatly increased his property, and enabled him to confer valuable farms on his children and their families. Joseph Booth occupied a position of prominence in the life and affairs of early Stratford. He married (first) Mary Wells, daughter of John Wells; (second) Hannah, daughter of John Willcoxson, about 1685; she died in 1701. In 1702 he married

(third) Elizabeth —, who after his death gave bonds for the management of the estate. He died in Stratford, September 1, 1703, aged forty-six years.

III. JAMES BOOTH, son of Joseph and Hannah (Willcoxson) Booth, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1688. He married Martha Boothe, daughter of John Boothe, in January, 1715-16. After her death he married (second) in 1733, Widow Martha Peck, who was a Clark of Oyster River, Milford. She died in 1747. James Booth died August 20, 1776, aged seventy-eight years. His gravestone and that of his second wife are in the northeast quarter of the burial-ground in Stratford.

IV. JAMES (2) BOOTH, son of James (1) and Martha Clark (Peck) Booth, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1734, and died after a life-long residence in the town, on March 19, 1809, aged seventy-five years. He was a prosperous farmer and well known citizen. In March, 1757, he married Abigail Ann Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, and granddaughter of Andrew Patterson, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family, who came from Scotland, in 1685. James Booth died in 1809, and his wife in 1817, in her seventy-ninth year.

V. SILAS BOOTH, son of James (2) and Abigail Ann (Patterson) Booth, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1763. He married, May 24, 1795, Ruth (Curtis) Jones, daughter of Robert and Amy Curtis, and widow of Isaac Jones. She was born August 3, 1764. They were the parents of six children, among them *Eliza*, mentioned below.

VI. ELIZA BOOTH, daughter of Silas and Ruth (Curtis-Jones) Booth, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, August 19, 1797. She married Samuel Peck, and became the mother of Caroline E. Peck, who married Stiles Judson, of Stratford. (See Judson, VIII.)



Shaw

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three fusils, ermines.

Crest—Six arrows interlaced saltier-wise or, flighted headed, tied together by a belt gule, buckle and pendant, gold.

Motto—*Vincit qui patitur.*



THE record of the family of Shaw in America dates far back into Colonial days, beginning in Pennsylvania with John Shaw, of English descent. Early in its American history alliance was formed with the family of Brown, founded in this country by Thomas Brown, of Barking, Essex county, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with William Penn. Thomas Brown was a noted preacher of that time. Through a later marriage the line of Shaw became identified with that of Michelet, a family of proud record, dating to the reign of the Frankish King Choldwig, A.D. 536, when a Michelet was custodian of the funds of that monarch. A Michelet, who was major domo to Charles the Bold, was a descendant of the royal treasurer, and married Beatrice d'Anjou, princess of the royal blood and sister of the King of France. Later descendants of distinction have been Carl Ludwlg Michelet, professor of philosophy in the University of Berlin, and Jules de Michelet, well known as a French historian. An American member of the family was John Jacob Michelet (Mickley) to whom is given credit for saving the Liberty Bell from the British.

I.

JOHN SHAW is the member of the family with whom this chronicle begins. By deed dated July 7, 1697, he acquired from William Buckman, of Newtown, Pennsylvania, title to three hundred acres of land in what is now the lower part of Northampton, then in Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. In 1709 he is of record among the residents of Southampton. His name and that of his son, James, are among petitioners, December 11, 1722, for the separation of the township of Northampton, while James, in 1725, signed for the erec-

tion of the township of Plumstead. John Shaw and his wife, Susanna, were members of the Middletown Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. They were the parents of:

1. *James*, of whom further.
2. Eliza, born July 2, 1697.
3. Susanna, born February 2, 1699.
4. John, born October 29, 1700.
5. Joseph, born December 9, 1702, married Mary Clough.
6. George, born September 17, 1704.
7. Sarah, born April 4, 1706, married George Brown, brother of the wife of her brother, James.

II.

JAMES SHAW, son of John and Susanna Shaw, was born January 9, 1694, died December 3, 1761. He married, September 24, 1718, at Abington Meeting House, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Mary, who died June 9, 1764, daughter of Thomas and Mary Brown. Thomas Brown, the preacher, was born in 1666, coming to America from Barking, Essex county, England, and after living for some time in Philadelphia and Abington located near Dyerstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. This was probably as early as 1712. Thomas Brown conveyed by deed dated June 18, 1724, to James Shaw, two hundred acres of land in Plumstead. Children of James and Mary (Brown) Shaw:

1. Elizabeth, born October 6, 1719.
2. Joseph, born October 29, 1721, died March 2, 1799.
3. *James*, of whom further.
4. John, born March 6, 1728, died November 11, 1748.
5. Jonathan, born June 15, 1730, died May 24, 1790; married Sarah Good.
6. Alexander, born November 24, 1734, died January 11, 1790; married Sarah Brown.

III.

JAMES SHAW, son of James and Mary (Brown) Shaw, married (first) Rachel Bancroft, (second) Elizabeth Smith. Children of his first marriage: John, Eleazor and *Jonathan*.

IV.

JONATHAN SHAW, son of James and Rachel (Bancroft) Shaw, married (first) Elizabeth Tyson, (second) Elizabeth Woolman, (third) Catherine Hagerman. Children of his first marriage:

1. Charlotte, married Stephen Shaw.
2. *James*, of whom further.
3. John, married Mary Hallowell.

Children of his second marriage:

4. Hannah.
5. Rachel, married Jacob Danenhower.
6. Mary, married John Danenhower.

Children of his third marriage:

7. Woolman, died young.
8. Elizabeth, married Nathan Thomas.

V.

JAMES SHAW, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Tyson) Shaw, married Catherine Snyder. She was a woman of strong mental qualities, possessed of considerable inventive genius, which doubtless had a strong influence upon the career of her son *Thomas*, the record of whose life follows.

VI.

THOMAS SHAW, son of James and Catherine (Snyder) Shaw, was born in Philadelphia, May 5, 1838, died January 19, 1901. There was much in his early life that gave promise of his later achievements, but his start was made under circumstances decidedly adverse. His father had invested heavily in coal lands, which proved unproductive, and from boyhood he felt the responsibility of helping his mother. Nor did he lay aside this duty in the years of his manhood, but realized the keenest pleasure in tenderly providing for her until her death in 1876.

Thomas Shaw's school record was not a brilliant one. Frequently he was punished for staying away from classes, his reason being that he found it impossible to study when and in the manner his teacher wished, but it was no uncommon thing to find him poring at midnight over books that he had refused to use during the day and attempting to reason out problems in higher mathematics in his own way. So well did his mother appreciate the manly qualities of her son and the complete absence of vicious or irresponsible tendencies, that she was his earnest sympathizer and gave him the guidance and assistance that was needed for such a wonderful intellect properly to mature. Later years proved the success of the scheme, and it was because of his personal experience that Mr. Shaw was ever afterward opposed to the public school system that treated children in the mass rather than individually. Undirected play, simply to fill time, played no part in his daily program as a boy. Playthings did not appeal to him, and his greatest pleasure was in creating something with tools that men used. When only eight years of age he constructed several models,

complete in design and executed with the skill of a craftsman. At the age of ten, aided by his mother, he built a retort in the cellar of their home for melting old glass bottles, using the molten glass to manufacture many useful and ornamental articles. He found the task of holding hanks of yarn while his mother rolled the yarn into a ball particularly irksome, and at the age of twelve he completed his first invention, a machine operated by a treadle to hold and unwind hanks of wool, so constructed that it measured off each yard as it was used. Mr. Shaw said that the supreme moment of his life was when he peeped in the window and saw his mother contentedly seated before the machine which was reeling off the yarn with perfect regularity. A mechanical paper of that period published an article on bridge construction that he wrote when he was fifteen years old. In after life he made the statement that he knew no way of improving upon that plan of building bridges. Because of his mental capacity it was natural that he should prefer the society of older persons to that of children, and his company was always welcome among those of more advanced years, first because he was often their superior in wit and agility of thought, and secondly because he was always willing to assist in repairing machinery that had become disordered. He completed his first invention when a youth of seventeen years, but it was not until two years later that he obtained his patent, owing to his inexperience and his lack of funds. This patent was on a gas meter. Early in life Mr. Shaw suffered from the false friendship of a neighbor, who discouraged him from securing a patent on rotary shears and then stole the idea and realized a substantial profit thereon. After several similar attempts had been made to profit from his ingenuity, Mr. Shaw refused to have any of the work in connection with his inventions done by any one outside of his own family, his wife first working with him and then his daughter, Cora S., wife of Joseph Robert Wilson.

Mr. Shaw became superintendent of the Butcher Steel Works when this plant was founded in 1867, and continued in this capacity, associated with J. Howard Mitchell and Philip S. Justice, when reorganization was effected as the Midvale Steel Works. Since 1860 he had been engaged in business on his own behalf, manufacturing his own inventions, including tools, machinery, engineers' special appliances, steam and hydraulic machinery, United States standard mercury pressure gauges, noise quieting nozzles, steam mufflers for locomotives, etc., hydraulic and friction buffers, and governors for pumping machines. He is on record as having been granted one hundred and eighty-six patents by the United States government, and death came upon him when he was about to complete work on several other inventions. His work was wonderful in its scope, for there is not a shop, steamship, or railroad in the world today that does not in some way use one of his inventions or improvements, a most remarkable statement to be able to make. His daughter, whose privilege it was to relieve him of much of the detail work in the completion of his

inventions and the preparation of specifications for the Patent Office and who thus greatly increased his working capacity, is authority for the statement that when he had an idea to work out he would lock himself in his laboratory at his home, there to sit motionless for perhaps hours at a time. Then, as if inspired by a vision of his completed work, he would rapidly sketch out his plan. So clear were his mental processes, so certain his knowledge, that there were very few instances where he found it necessary to make any mechanical changes after the first draught. Were he to be interrupted while thus concentrated upon his work he would leave it in great anger. Petitions for assistance from inventors who had an idea almost brought down to practicality came to him in great number, and during the period of his greatest work he found it necessary to make a professional charge of five hundred dollars an hour to any one who came to him upon business. Even then he kept his office door locked and admission was exceedingly difficult to gain. But when he came into touch with a man of merit and ability, his assistance to better things was always ready, and men trained by him were always able to find responsible places open to them.

Mr. Shaw's inventions cannot of course be described here or even named, but mention of several of them will be found interesting, for they cover almost every phase of applied mechanics and include labor and life-saving devices that have come into general use. One of the simplest of these, yet one of the most useful, was the Verona lock nut washer, known ordinarily as the spring pawl washer, in use on railroads, which goes between the nut and the fish plate for holding the rails in place. "Safety first" in railroad travel has no single appliance which contributes more than this simple invention. He was the inventor of gunpowder test gauges that tested up to fifty thousand pounds pressure to the square inch, used widely at this time by gun and powder manufacturing concerns. Another invention that went far from the beaten path was the gunpowder pile driver, the first device for harnessing gunpowder to do peaceful and constructive work for man. This invention aroused great interest among engineers and met with instant and pronounced success, working with great economy and high efficiency. By the aid of this pile driver a pile forty feet in length and fourteen inches in diameter was forced its entire length into the firm ground in one minute, without any injury to the timber and without banding the head of the pile before driving. Crowds of engineers and men interested in public work came to see this marvelous invention, with which Mr. Shaw did most of the Government pile-driving work at the United States Naval Station at League Island. A committee of eminent engineers, duly appointed for the purpose of making a report on the Shaw gunpowder pile-driver, pronounced this novel application of gunpowder to be an unequalled success for its purpose. This report was signed by W. W. Woods, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy. The pile-driver was exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute in New York in November,

1870, and as an invention new to science and mechanics was awarded a medal of honor. The Franklin Institute of the City of Philadelphia awarded the Scott Legacy Medal for this invention, and at the International Centennial Exposition of 1876 a medal was also awarded. The Shaw Compound Propeller Pump, pumping twelve thousand gallons per minute, was a most valuable addition to pumping machinery which up to that time had been of low order, and was pressed into service in St. Louis during a heavy flood, gaining high reputation by the rapid manner in which it pumped out shafts, etc. The committee on Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute made a report on February 21, 1877, on "Shaw's Spiral Exhaust Nozzle," stating in part, "in our opinion Mr. Shaw has done a great service to the country, and particularly to the transportation interests, in overcoming the obnoxious and dangerous feature in the use of steam," and they recommended the award to Mr. Shaw of the Scott Legacy Premium and Medal for his "Spiral Exhaust Nozzle." This nozzle was endorsed and its use recommended by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, by owners and captains of boats, engineers in the Navy and the boats of the American Line of Steamships.

Mr. Shaw regarded his method of lowering boats at sea and releasing them as among the most valuable of his life-saving devices, of which he marketed several. Another remarkable invention of Mr. Shaw was his device for detecting the presence of noxious gases in mines. In 1890 the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers invited Mr. Shaw to present to them this system of detecting, measuring and removing dangerous and poisonous gases in mines, for examination, as it was the first of its kind in the history of mining engineering to subject gases to instrumental control. A delegation of the United Mine Workers of America who were present and heard Mr. Shaw's lecture on his wholly new and practical method of preventing explosions in mines assembled the following day in convention and passed resolutions endorsing the appliance and recommended its introduction and use in all mines. Mr. Shaw was the first man in the world to conceive and construct a machine that reveals the line of demarcation between the ignitable line and the non-ignitable line of gases, and he determined this to within the one-thousandth part of one per cent. A new difficulty arose here in the construction of the gas guns, for the bore had to be accurately constructed, and, no machine for that purpose being in existence, it became necessary for Mr. Shaw to construct these gas-testing devices, so that every machine would measure as exactly as another. The scales of the percentage of gases were marked upon a graduated scale beam or bar, and Mr. Shaw was the first man to create such a graduated scale for explosive gases. The device was adopted as the official standard of the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and Mr. Shaw was awarded the two highest medals granted by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, one an Elliott Crescent Gold Medal and two Scott Legacy Medals.

It was this invention of Mr. Shaw that was the prime cause of his nervous breakdown, for the lay mind cannot comprehend its enormous expense and complexity. Mr. Shaw's Hydraulic Pipe Machine, with a capacity of sixty tons in twenty-four hours, was said to be the largest clay-pipe-making machinery in the world. In 1865 he invented a machine for grinding faucets, the first of its kind, and he was the first man to do away with the slotting in semi-elliptic car springs, which are in universal use today. His mode of slotting metals, applicable to molten ore for the purpose of subdivision to enable proper mixtures of steel, was of such importance that it was kept as far as possible a secret. This he perfected while superintendent of the Butcher Steel Works. His cast chain of 1867 was the first of this class of inventions.

Mr. Shaw was a member of the United States Congress of Inventors and Manufacturers, and was a recognized authority on patent law. He held strong convictions on the injustice of the patent regulations of the United States Government, and worked diligently for a law to lengthen the life of a patent. His statements were that the least cost at which an invention of any magnitude can be brought out and introduced was ten thousand dollars, and he frequently spent in experiments and the development of an invention from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in point of time he stated that ten years at least is required to bring an invention before the public to a point where it becomes remunerative and thereafter remains only seven years to regain what has been spent in developments and to enjoy a profit. The writer of a novel is protected by the Government for forty years, but the inventor of a life-saving device or a machine of inestimable commercial value to the world at large is allowed only seventeen years in which to reimburse himself for moneys expended and to reap a profit from hard labor. The one invention, his spiral exhaust nozzle, should have been worth vast sums to Mr. Shaw, but at his death, after spending the greater portion of his life in giving to the world devices that immeasurably added to the safety and comfort of the public, he was a poor man, having spent fortunes on his work. His ill health of his later days was largely contributed to by the keen disappointment he felt in the failure of his efforts to lighten the load that inventors who should follow him would have to bear, and his shame that the very source of the Nation's commercial supremacy, its inventors, should receive so little consideration.

Some of the honors that Mr. Shaw received during his lifetime have been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Philadelphia honored him by naming one of its suburbs Shawmont, as well as one of its avenues, while appreciations of his genius from abroad were many. In 1870 Napoleon III. of France offered him high office in connection with Government engineering work. Later in life, through Captain Schymetzkin, of the Russian Navy, he was offered the position of Minister of Railways to the Russian Government if he would

become a citizen of Russia. Similar offers were tendered him by Japan and England, while through a representative of the King of Sweden an official effort was made to secure his services. A duly appointed committee offered him a handsome fee if he would solve the problem of the black fogs of London and abate the nuisance. But despite his conviction that the United States Government was most delinquent in its duty toward its inventors, and despite the fact that the profits of one invention were nearly always consumed by the costs of another, his high order of patriotism held him to his native land and he never could bring himself to renounce his citizenship for material gain.

Thomas Shaw married Matilda Miller Garber, a descendant of Benedict Garber, one of the earliest settlers of Collegeville, Pennsylvania. His three children were girls, one of them, Cora S. (Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson) now living. It was Mrs. Wilson who took her mother's place as Mr. Shaw's assistant, and for years she shared with him secrets concerning his work that no one else could be entrusted with.





Stowell

Stowell

Arms—Gules, a cross masculy argent.

Crest—A dove, wings expanded argent, holding in the beak an olive branch proper.



HERE is no more vital factor in community life than that of public education. The training of the youthful mind in the formulative stage along those lines which will prove most beneficial to it in later life is a task which to the community is a large and life-size problem. The more progressive the community, the greater the care and attention given to education. The more intelligent and capable the men into whose hands the direction of education is given, the greater the value to themselves and the world are the recipients of the training. It is admitted that a sound education is the best basis on which to begin a career in any walk of life. This fact is especially true in the business world. The sending of a youth into the battle of life equipped poorly or without the tools necessary for combat is no less criminal than the sending of an ocean liner on a voyage unequipped with life-savers sufficient for its passengers. The element of chance that the ship will sink is no less great than that the man will fail. The improvement in the quality of business education and preliminary training has increased a hundredfold within the past few decades, due to an awakening on the part of the people to the absolute necessity of a good foundation on which to begin a career, and due also in a large degree to the demand for specially trained experts. Specialization along one particular line of effort has characterized the industrial world for a considerable period, and has been the cause of the existence of schools wherein men can be especially trained for work. In every city throughout the entire country are to be found schools devoted solely to education along sound business lines, and at the head of these schools are to be found educators of the highest order, men of keen business perceptions, the highest intellectual ability, able students of the times and the demands of the times in the world of commerce, finance, the industries, etc. It is becoming more and more impossible for the unskilled and untrained worker to find a place in the business world, which now demands the trained and efficient specialist in one line of work. The business schools

and special schools of the country are fulfilling a well-defined need in preparing those who come to them to better cope with the existing industrial conditions. The higher grade of these schools are of the greatest importance in the fields to which they minister, and the men who direct and manage them are of a recognized and high status in the ranks of educator.

The late Professor Theodore Barrows Stowell, well-known educator, and principal of the Bryant and Stratton Business College, of Providence, Rhode Island, was one of the most prominent educators in the field of business of the past few decades. His prominence in Providence, however, extended beyond this field, for he was a well-known figure in the public life of the city and also in its club and social life.

PROFESSOR STOWELL was a native of the State of Connecticut, and a member of the prominent old Stowell family of New England. Immigrants of the name were among the earliest in the New World, and their names are found on the early Colonial register of most of the colonies of New England. Professor Stowell was a descendant of the Connecticut branch of the family, and was the son of Stephen Sumner and Cornelia Williams (Stebens) Stowell, old and highly respected residents of the town of Mansfield Center, Tolland county, Connecticut, where he was born on July 8, 1847. Stephen Sumner Stowell was the owner of large property holdings in Mansfield Center, and a farmer on a large scale there. Here young Stowell grew up amid the healthful surroundings of the country life. He early evinced a strong taste for study, and was unusually proficient in his school training. He found a deep interest in literature, but with all his scholarly inclinations had in his nature the thrift and practical ability of the true New-Englander, a keen business sense. Both of these elements were strong in his nature, and his life-work proved to be a harmonious combination of the two. He received the elementary portion of his education at the Woodstock Academy, in the town of Woodstock, Connecticut. His was a nature which never ceased to strive after learning, and though he completed his formal schooling early in life, he continued an eager scholar to the time of his death. After his graduation from the Woodstock Academy, he entered the Connecticut State Normal School at New Britain, Connecticut, with the intention of preparing himself for the profession of teaching. The Connecticut State Normal College, at that time the best institution of its kind in New England, offered an exceptional course in the line which he intended to pursue for his life's work. Upon completing a course there, during which he showed himself to be a student of more than ordinary ability, Professor Stowell went to Bridgeport, Connecticut. Here he became a teacher in the Toilsome Hill District. His ability in handling pupils of a school soon brought him to the notice of educational authorities in the city, and he came to have the reputation of being unusually qualified in the teaching profession. He gradually as-



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sumed a place of greater importance in the ranks of the educators of prominence in the city. In 1870 he received an offer from the Bristol Ferry School of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. This offered him greater opportunities for advancement and he accepted it, remaining at the above-mentioned institution for two years.

The demand for an institution which would offer an adequate course for preparation for the business world was gradually increasing and assuming the proportions of a necessity in Rhode Island, and more especially in the City of Providence, and in 1863 the Bryant and Stratton Business College was established in Providence by H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton of that city. The college filled a well-felt need in the community, and was successful from the very beginning, gradually increasing its teaching staff and broadening the scope of its curriculum. This period of gradual development covered nine years. In 1872 Professor Stowell received an offer from the Bryant and Stratton Business College to become a member of its staff of teachers, and in this year he began his connection, which continued until the time of his death, a period of forty-four years. For six years Professor Stowell remained one of the teaching staff of the institution, and in 1878 was chosen its president, which office he filled until 1916. Under the direction and management of Professor Stowell, the school was brought to a higher standard of efficiency than any other of its kind in the city of Providence and assumed a very high status among the schools of its kind in the country. With the gradual change in business conditions during the several decades in which he was at the head of this institution, he added to its curriculum many different branches of work for which a demand had heretofore not existed, but which the development of industrial, commercial, and financial organizations now made necessary. The unwillingness on the part of the employers to accept unskilled and untrained workers and to spend time and money in the process of fitting them for their places in their establishments, and the gradually increasing demand for specialized labor and technically trained workmen, brought to the school a vast number of pupils.

As has already been stated, Professor Stowell was a man of keen business instinct, thoroughly well acquainted with the happenings in the business world, and able to perceive the change of conditions which later proved the cause of financial success for the institution. From the very beginning of his connection with it, it prospered financially. In 1878 he bought out the interests of Mr. Bryant and Mr. Stratton and became sole owner of the college, which still continued to be known, however, as the Bryant and Stratton Business College. Six months before his death, Professor Stowell's health began to fail, and during the term of 1915 and 1916 he was able only occasionally to leave his home and attend the school. It was then that negotiations were entered into with the Rhode Island Commercial School for the consolidation of the former institution with the Bryant and Stratton Business

College. Negotiations were completed in the latter part of April, 1916, and the two became one. Professor Stowell was chosen the president emeritus of the college, but he held this honorary title for only one month.

The position which he occupied in the educational circles in the City of Providence was the highest. He was recognized by Brown University in the month of June, 1915, when he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In addition to his interests in the world of education and literature, Professor Stowell was also a well known figure in public life in the City of Providence. He was for several years a member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and in this capacity brought about many needed reforms. He was also prominent in many societies and clubs, among which were the Barnard Club, the Eastern Commercial Teachers Association, the Congregational Club of Rhode Island, the Town Criers and the Rhode Island Rotary Club. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational church and both he and Mrs. Stowell attended the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence.

On January 1, 1871, Theodore Barrows Stowell was married to Florence A. Taylor, a daughter of Charles L. and Ruth E. (Dailey) Taylor, of Plymouth, Connecticut. Mrs. Stowell survives her husband and resides at No. 13 Pallas street, Providence, Rhode Island.

TAYLOR.

Arms—Ermine on a chief dancettée sable a ducal coronet or, between two escallops argent.
Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable holding between the paws a ducal coronet or.

The Taylor family of the State of Connecticut, of which Mrs. Stowell is a member, is one of the oldest and most distinguished in that region, and ranks among its members, in present and former generations, men who have brought honor on the family name in the field of public affairs, in the professions and in business life. The family was established in America in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Taylor is an English surname of the occupative class, and signifies "the taylor," a cutter-out of clothes, a maker of clothes. The medieval English form of the word is tailor or taylor; the old French form, tailleur, a cutter, and it is from this latter form that the English took its origin. The trade-name now uses the English form tailor, while the surname is universally spelled Taylor and Tayler. The name enjoyed a great popularity during the earlier centuries following the adoption of surnames throughout England, and is found often in the early rolls, the Hundred Rolls of 1273 having fifteen different spellings



Taylor

of the name. In England to-day Taylor is the fourth commonest patronymic, preceded only by Smith, Jones and Williams.

CHARLES TAYLOR was born in Warren, Connecticut, the scion of an old and well-known family of that place. Left an orphan by the death of both his parents in his early childhood, he was thrown absolutely on his own resources, and in early youth left Warren and went to Plymouth, Connecticut. Here he served a term of apprenticeship as a mechanic, shortly afterward qualifying as an expert mechanic. He became superintendent of one of the largest lock factories at Plymouth, Connecticut. He possessed mechanical and inventive genius in a large degree, and rendered services of a nature which made him one of the most valued men in his line of work in the establishment. Charles Taylor died at the early age of forty-one years. He married Ruth E. Dailey, of Connecticut. They were the parents of two children:

1. *Florence A.*, mentioned below.
2. Lillian, who married Ferdinand Lotus, of Bristol, Connecticut, and died aged fifty-one.

Florence A. Taylor, daughter of Charles and Ruth E. (Dailey) Taylor, married January 1, 1871, Theodore Barrows Stowell, of Providence, Rhode Island.



Cutler

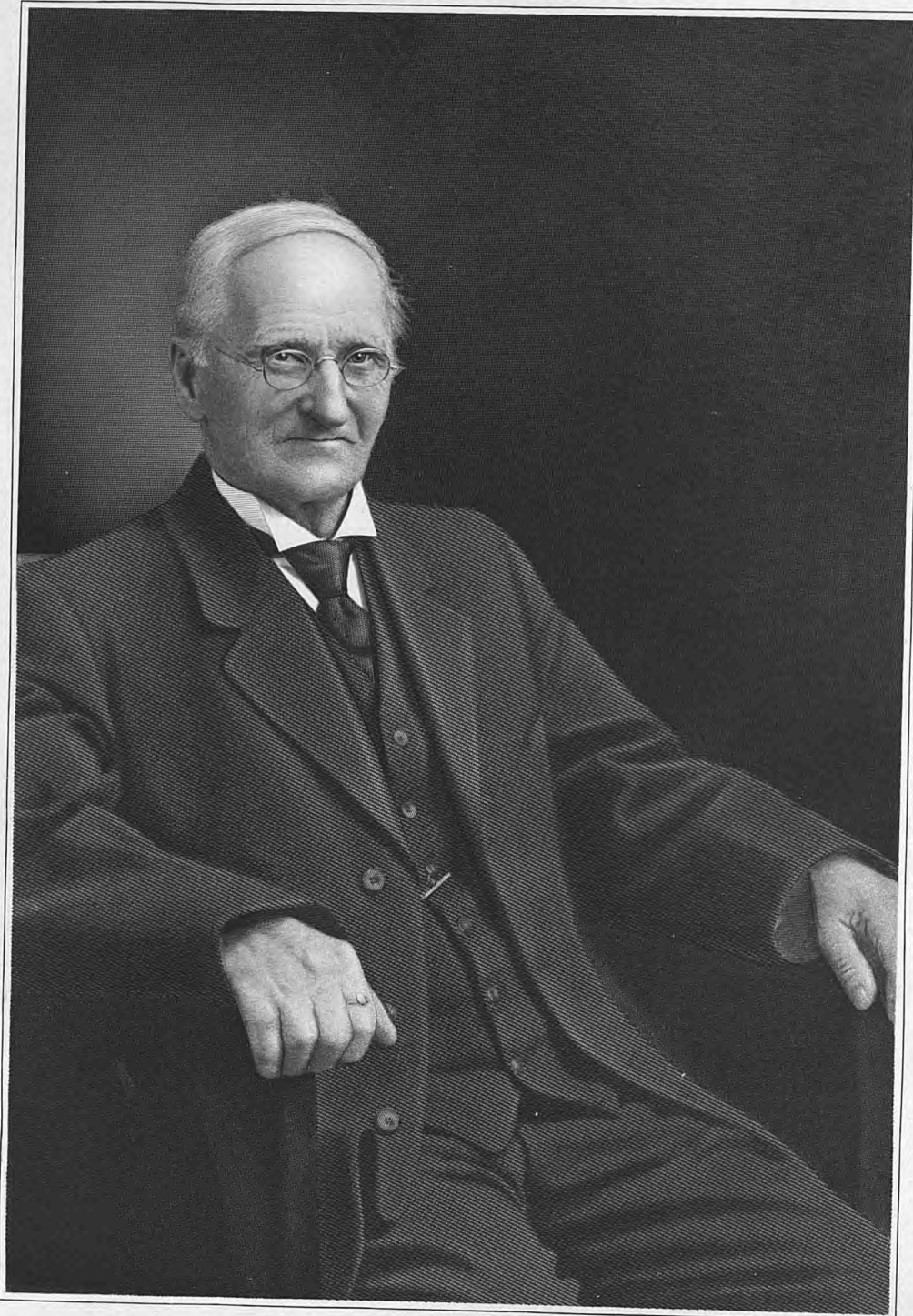


THE surname Cutler is of that large class of English family names which had their origin in the trades or occupations of their early bearers. When the adoption of surnames became a well-established custom among the middle and working classes, trade names were almost universally adopted as surnames, and we have of the same class as Cutler the well-known names of Mason, Carpenter, Cooper, Taylor, Smith, Baker, Potter, Chandler, Miller, and numerous others which as family names have since become notable in history. For several centuries the name has carried with it a large distinction and prestige in England, and for a period of two hundred and eighty years has played a prominent part in American affairs. Several immigrants of the name settled in the New England Colonies in the early decades of their history, and were the progenitors of large families, branches of which are to be found in every State in the Union today. These American emigrants, according to Rev. Abner Morse, were natives of Sprawston, a suburb of Norwich, England, near County Suffolk, where Cutlers have resided for many centuries. Various English families of the name bear arms, and one of the most ancient of the houses traces its lineage from John Cutler, standard bearer in the War of the Roses between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the time of Henry VI. His arms, borne by his descendants, the Cutlers of Stainborough Hall, County York, were: Azure, three dragons or wiverns' heads erased, within a bordure or. Crest: A unicorn's head erased or ducally collared azure. The coat-of-arms of the Cutler family here under consideration is as follows:

Arms—Or, three bends sable, over all a lion rampant gules.

Crest—A demi-lion gules holding a battle-axe, handle argent.

JOHN CUTLER, the immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family herein considered, was a native of the town of Sprowston, now called Sprawston, England, situated two miles north of Norwich and eight miles south of Hingham, which gave so many sturdy pioneers to the founding of New England. He settled in the town of Hingham, in the Mas-



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George E. Cutter

sachusetts Bay Colony. He doubtless came on the ship "Rose" from Yarmouth, William Andrews, master, which sailed April 18, 1637. His home lot in Hingham was assigned to him on June 10, 1637; it consisted of five acres on the south side of Town street. His wife, Mary, seven children, and a servant came with him to America, and he died about a year after his coming. His younger sons are thought to have been cared for by Deacon Robert Cutler, of Charlestown, doubtless a relative. His widow married Thomas Hewett, of Hingham. A descendant of John Cutler, above mentioned, was the late

GEORGE EDWARD CUTLER, for many years one of the foremost figures in the business and financial circles of Massachusetts. George Edward Cutler was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, of the eighth generation in descent from John Cutler, the son of Simeon Newton and Mary F. (Fitts) Cutler. On the maternal side, Mr. Cutler was a lineal descendant of Robert Fitts, a native of Fittsford, Devonshire, England, who was the founder of the Fitts family in America. His paternal grandfather, Elihu Cutler, was a notable figure in the industrial development of that section of Massachusetts in which Holliston is located, the owner of a water-power mill in which were manufactured shoe pegs for the shoe trade throughout the State. His son, Simeon Newton Cutler, father of the late George Edward Cutler, was born September 28, 1799, and removed with his parents in early childhood to the old Simeon Newton homestead where he grew to manhood.

He received his education in the district school, and later attended the Leicester Academy, completing his studies at home under Samuel Bullard, Esquire, of Holliston, who instructed him in advanced mathematics. On completing his studies he spent many years in assisting his father in the latter's industrial enterprises, and in 1832, in partnership with the older man, built a saw and grist mill, near the house of Mr. Eames, on Cold Spring brook in Hopkinton. He was one of the pioneers in the use of iron machinery in water-power mills, and it was in this mill that he succeeded with the innovation after much delay and discouragement. The success of this venture brought him great prominence throughout Southeastern Massachusetts, and was influential in greatly increasing his business as a millwright. In 1839 he exchanged his place in Holliston for the old mill of Ebenezer Marshall, which was built by the latter in 1747 and was at the time owned by William Greenwood. From 1839 until 1876 he conducted one of the most successful milling enterprises in the State, and attained a wide reputation as an able business man. In 1876 he retired from business; in this year the Sudbury river, which furnished the power for the plant, was taken by the State for an additional supply to the Boston Water Works. Simeon Newton Cutler was a man of wide culture and broad sympathies, keenly interested in the trend of the times. He was an abolitionist and admirer of William Lloyd Garrison, and a subscriber

to the famous "Liberator." His political affiliation was with the Democratic party, and he belonged to the old school of Jeffersonian Democrats. He married Mary Fitts, of Seekonk, a descendant of Robert Fitts, as has already been stated. They were the parents of George Edward Cutler, mentioned below.

Mr. Cutler spent his early years in Holliston, where he attended the public schools until he reached his fifteenth year. Evincing practical rather than scholarly gifts, he entered business life early as an employee in the grist mill of his father. Working his way gradually through minor posts to those of more importance, and familiarizing himself thoroughly with every phase of the business of the mill, he became one of the leading factors in its management, and later formed a partnership with his father. Within a few years he assumed larger control of the business, until, after the death of his father, he succeeded to the presidency of the firm. He was an executive and organizer of rare ability, and under his direction the business of the firm grew to great proportions, becoming one of the largest enterprises of its kind in southeastern Massachusetts. Mr. Cutler rose to great prominence in the industrial world of Massachusetts, and for many years was one of the most prominent figures in this field of endeavor in New England. His interest in other enterprises was large. For twenty-four years he was treasurer of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, his service covering the period from the time of the organization of the institution until a year before his death. During this time he was the close friend and associate of Willard Howe, the president of the institution. Until his death he remained a director of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and was a member of the board of trustees.

Through his close connection with industrial and financial affairs, Mr. Cutler was early drawn into public life. For several years he represented the town of Framingham, Massachusetts, whither he had moved in 1839, in the Massachusetts State Legislature. He also held several important municipal offices, and was selectman for many years. In 1878 Mr. Cutler became interested in the region of Aroostook county, in the northern part of the State of Maine, and there eventually purchased a large estate. Here he spent a period in the spring and autumn of each year, fishing and hunting. He owned a farm of more than two hundred acres, which he developed to a high state of efficiency, making it one of the show places of the vicinity; he managed this property until very near the close of his life, finally surrendering its care to his grandson, George E. Bradley.

Throughout the length of his business career, Mr. Cutler maintained a position of honor and respect in the eyes of the business world of Framingham. He was universally recognized as a man of the highest ethical principles, upright and just in all things. Of kindly, sympathetic nature, broad in his view and tolerant, he had seated himself firmly in the

hearts of the older generation of the city's inhabitants, and his death came as a deep blow; every effort was made to honor his memory, and on the occasion of his funeral all activity in Framingham ceased. He died at the age of ninety-one years, a venerable patriarch, loved, honored and respected by a community in which he had lived for many decades, and in whose development and upbuilding he had played a vital part.

Mr. Cutler married (first) November 4, 1847, Cornelia Eveline Eames, daughter of John Eames, of Framingham, Massachusetts. He married (second) June 20, 1892, Anna J. Wood, of Framingham, Massachusetts. Children by first marriage:

1. Ellen Maria, born April 20, 1851, died May, 1892.
2. Eva Ophelia, born February 27, 1853, died March 25, 1879.
3. Delia L., born January 21, 1857, died May 4, 1857.

Mr. Cutler was a liberal contributor to many charitable enterprises. Mrs. Cutler survives her husband and resides at the homestead in Framingham.

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. Cutler was embodied in the resolutions passed at the time of his death by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, and may be taken as an example of numerous others which appeared in the public press and local publications:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, held August 5, 1915, it was resolved that whereas George E. Cutler, one of the Trustees of said Bank, passed away at his home in Island Falls, Maine, on the third of August, 1915, and we wish to place on record some expressions of our feelings in view of this great loss;

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Cutler the Bank has lost one of its earliest and most valued members. He was Treasurer of the Bank for twenty-four years, served as a member of the Board of Investment from the day of election of the first board of investment until the day of his death, and from the date of the first movement made toward application for a charter of the Bank until his death he used every means in his power to promote the prosperity of the Bank.

Resolved, That a good man has passed away, therefore we should cherish his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions shall be placed upon our records and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

George Edward Cutler died at his home in Island Falls, Maine, August 3, 1915.

WOOD

The surname Wood is of very ancient origin, and is said to have originated with a clan living near the woods. There are many forms of the same name—Atwood, Bywood and others. The mediæval spelling of the name was Atte Wode, afterwards Atwood. In the Domesday Book the name is found in the Latin form, De Silva, in County Suffolk. In

the Hundred Rolls the forms De la Wode, In le Wode and Ate Wode are found. Many famous men, both in England and America, have borne the name of Wood. In England and Scotland there are at least one hundred different coats-of-arms; the similarity of design in many of them would seem to indicate a common ancestry at some remote period; an oak tree appears upon several of them. The Wood family have always been numerous in Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Kent and Middlesex. The family had seats in Fife and Forfarshire as early as the sixteenth century.

I. THOMAS WOOD, the pioneer ancestor, was born in England about 1633, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, as early as 1654. His birthplace is not known, but there is a possibility that he belonged to the Wood family of Norwich, Norfolk county, England. His brother, Obadiah Wood (mentioned in his will), was one of the early settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and had a share in Plum Island in 1664. The seal upon his will was a coat-of-arms, which signified that the family had given faithful service to the crown. Another possibility is that he was the son of William Wood, who came from Matlock, Derbyshire, England, in 1638 and settled in Concord, Massachusetts. His name first appears upon the Rowley records, where his marriage was recorded, April 7, 1654. The Christian name of his wife was Ann. No surname was recorded, but there is good evidence from old wills that her name previous to her marriage was Ann Hunt. At a meeting of the selectmen of Rowley in 1667, Thomas Wood was appointed as a committee to "see to it that the Sabbath is duly observed in town"; and in 1680 "he was one of the nine tithingmen appointed for the town, and two for the village, each of whom was to have the inspection of certain families allotted to him." Ten families fell to the share of Thomas Wood. Thomas Wood was by trade a carpenter, as Judge Sewell gives the following entry in his diary, under date of July 31, 1674: "At midnight, Thom. Wood, carpenter, of Rowley, had his house and goods burnt, and *vae malum*, a daughter of about ten years of age, who directed her brother so that he got out, was herself consumed to ashes." She was probably Elizabeth, twin sister of Josiah. Many tools used by a carpenter are mentioned in his will. The will is dated July 21, 1687, and the estate was valued at about \$3,000. Much of the property was bequeathed to his beloved wife, Ann, "Provideth That Shee marrye not againe." Ann Wood died December 29, 1714. Children:

1. Mary, born March 15, 1655, in Rowley; married James Choate, Jr.
2. John, born November 2, 1656; married, January 15, 1680, Isabel Hazen, of Rowley, daughter of Edward Hazen, and lived in that part of Rowley that later was set off as Bradford; they had eleven children.
3. Thomas, born August 10, 1658; married, June 26, 1683, Mary Hunt; he was buried December 1, 1702.

4. Ann, born August 8, 1660; married, January 15, 1678-79, Benjamin Plummer; resided in Rowley.
5. Ruth, born July 21, 1662, died November 29, 1704; married (first), January 16, 1680-81, Captain Joseph Jewett (second), October 26, 1696, John Hunt or Lunt.
6. Josiah, born September 5, 1664, died December 10, 1728; married (first) Sarah Elithorpe, (second) Mary Felt; he and his wife Mary were dismissed from the church in Rowley, January 15, 1711, and removed to Concord, where they remained five years; in 1715 they removed to Mendon, Massachusetts, and from there to Enfield, Connecticut, where they died.
7. Elizabeth, twin of Josiah, born September 5, 1664, died September, 1674.
8. Samuel, born December 26, 1666, died November 25, 1690; married, January 21, 1689, Margaret Elthorp, by whom he had one son, Thomas.
9. Solomon, born May 17, 1669; married, October 15, 1690, Mary Hazeltine.
10. *Ebenezer*, mentioned below.
11. James, born June 22, 1674, died October 8, 1694.

II. EBENEZER WOOD, son of Thomas and Ann Wood, was born December 29, 1671, in Rowley, and died in Mendon, 1736. One clause in the will of Thomas Wood states that his two youngest sons, Ebenezer and James, when they reach the age of twenty-one, are to be given certain parcels of land owned by the mother, and that they were to "mainteyne their mother as long as shee doth Live my widdow." James died in 1694, at the age of twenty, and it appears that Ebenezer cared for his mother until her death, in 1714. Three years later he disposed of his Rowley property and removed to Mendon, which was originally a plantation belonging to the Nipmuck tribe of Indians, and was first called Quinshipang, signifying Pickerel Pond; then Mendham, and was incorporated as a township May 15, 1667. During King Philip's War, in 1676, the first meeting-house and all their buildings were destroyed by the Indians, and the pioneer settlers who survived fled to the coast towns, but after the overthrow of King Philip about half of them returned and were joined by men adventurers. Ebenezer Wood must have been a large landowner, as upon the old Mendon records are found many entries giving dates when land was laid out to him; also sales of land by him. Upon the muster rolls in the Massachusetts Archives the name of Ebenezer Wood, of Mendon, appears in a muster roll of a company in his Majesty's service under the command of Major John Chaneller. He entered service August 22 as a trooper, and served until October 31 with a detachment of scouts, under Sergeant Benjamin Flagg. Upon the back of the paper the date 1722 is endorsed.

Ebenezer Wood married (first), April 5, 1695, Rachel Nichols; (second), August 11, 1718, Joanna Gage, born December 23, 1689, daughter of Thomas Gage and Sarah, his wife. The Gage family came from England to Rowley, thence to Mendon. The exact date of the death of Ebenezer Wood is not known, but it was probably between September and December, 1736, as his will is dated September 22, and the inventory of his estate December 15, 1736. Children of Ebenezer and Rachel (Nichols) Wood:

1. *James*, mentioned below.
2. Ebenezer, born December 6, 1698.
3. Jonathan, born November 2, 1701; married (first), Margaret Thayer. The Thayer family of Mendon trace their ancestry back to Thomas Thayer, the immigrant ancestor, who came from England, probably Braintree, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, about 1630.
4. Daniel, born May 30, 1704; married, August 9, 1727, Elizabeth Haywood, of Mendon.
5. Samuel, born May 21, 1706; married Rachel Ranson.
6. Jane, born March 2, 1708; married John Haseltin.
7. Moses, born April 3, 1712; married, February 5, 1738, Presilato Taft. All the Tafts of Mendon and Upton descended from either Robert and wife, Sarah Taft, who came from England and settled in Mendon, near Nipmuck Pond, in 1679-80, or from his brother Matthew and Anna (Quintain) Taft, who came from Scotland and settled in the easterly part of Upton in 1728. They were of ancient Scotch lineage. William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States, traces his ancestry back to Robert Taft, of Mendon.
8. Eliphalet, born August 15, 1714.
9. Elizabeth, under eighteen years in 1736.

III. JAMES WOOD, son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Nichols) Wood, was born April 29, 1696, in Rowley, and died in Mendon, 1777-78. He was by trade a carpenter. He came with his father from Rowley and settled in Mendon in 1717. In 1720 his father, Ebenezer Wood, gave him twenty-six acres of the homestead land; also "a piece of Meadow and Upland on School Brook, to quietly and peaceably have, hold, use, possess and enjoy forever after." Other lands in Mendon were also laid out to him at various times. His home farm, where he died, was on the Northbridge road, near Misco Hill. His will was dated September 19, 1777; inventory of estate, April 24, 1778. His son, Grindal Wood, was the sole executor.

One authority states that James Wood married (first), October 18, 1723, Grace Thayer, of Mendon, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (French) Thayer, born December 20, 1684. Of the six children, none bore the name of the grandparents, as was the custom at that period. Another authority gives what is probably the correct date of the first marriage of James Wood. Upon the vital records of Upton, Massachusetts, appears the name of another Grace Thayer, who married James Wood. She was born May 6, 1684, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Thayer, and as one of the children of James Wood was named Benjamin, his first wife was no doubt the Grace Thayer of Upton. He married (second), March 8, 1738, Elizabeth (Rawson) Haseltin, widow of Abner Haseltin, born April 21, 1710, daughter of Rev. Grindal and Susannah (Wilson) Rawson. Susannah Wilson was the daughter of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, and granddaughter of Rev. John Wilson, the first minister of Boston, who, in the spring of 1630, sailed from Cowes with Governor Winthrop, Dudley and others in the good ship "Arabella," first landing at Salem, thence Charlestown. He must have returned to England a year later, as Thomas

Dudley sent a letter to the Countess of Lincoln in care of Mr. Wilson, pastor of the First Church. Both Mr. Wilson and Cotton were hostile against the Quakers, so much so that Sir Richard Saltonstall, who had returned to England, fearing that their intolerance would work harm to the colonists, sent them a letter of remonstrance. It was this same John Wilson of whom Hawthorne gives such a pleasing pen picture in his story of the "Scarlet Letter." The will of James Wood, cooper, is dated September 19, 1777.

Children of James and Grace (Thayer) Wood:

1. Hezekiah, born February 21, 1725, died in 1749.
2. Susanna, born February 25, 1726, married a Pratt.
3. James, born June 25, 1728, married Unity, surname unknown.
4. Benjamin, born July 6, 1730.
5. Sarah, born September 6, 1732, married a Whitney.
6. Amos, born October 28, 1734.

Children of James and Elizabeth (Rawson-Haseltin) Wood:

1. Edward, born December 22, 1738; married Ruth, surname unknown.
2. Thomas, born September 12, 1740.
3. Elizabeth, born November 13, 1742, died unmarried.
4. Grindal, born February 3, 1745; married, December 5, 1771, Mary Nelson, of Upton, daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Nelson.
5. *Hezekiah*, mentioned below.
6. Stephen, born April 11, 1751; married Jemima Taft.

IV. HEZEKIAH WOOD, son of James and Elizabeth (Rawson-Haseltin) Wood, was born September 1, 1749, in Mendon, died in Upton, May 26, 1811, and is buried in the old graveyard in South Upton. His will is dated May 18, 1811. Hezekiah Wood moved with his family from Mendon to Upton prior to 1785. He was by occupation a farmer.

He married in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, 1773, Lucy Treadway, born June 10, 1751, died September 20, 1844, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Haydon) Treadway, of Hopkinton, and traced her ancestry back to Nathaniel Treadway, the pioneer ancestor, who settled in Watertown, and died there in 1689, and his wife, Sufferena (How) Treadway, daughter of Elder Edward and Margaret How. Elder How was one of the original proprietors of a large cloth mill and a ruling elder of the first settlers of Watertown in 1630. Lucy (Treadway) Wood was a bright, industrious woman, fond of recalling past events, and had a great reputation for spinning yarn and weaving linen and woolen cloth. She managed her farm until past eighty, when it was given over to two of her grandsons. Even then she kept house by herself, and her treasures made her rooms the most interesting in the house. In 1835 the farm was sold to Alanson Stearns. The names of her ancestors

are to be found upon the records of Sudbury, Framingham, Medfield, Southbridge and Westboro. Children of Hezekiah and Lucy (Treadway) Wood:

1. Lucy, born 1776.
2. *Joseph*, mentioned below.
3. Lucy, born June 20, 1781; married, November 26, 1801, Francis Pierce, Jr., of Westboro.
4. Lyman, born 1784; married, November 29, 1804, Lois Wood, daughter of Samuel Wood, of Upton.
5. Holloway (Holley), born 1786, died February 27, 1820; married, July 20, 1804, Lydia Wood, daughter of Samuel and twin sister of Lois, wife of Lyman Wood.
6. Nancy, born April 26, 1788; married Samuel Wood, of Hopkinton, April 27, 1808.
7. Polly, born March 27, 1790; married, May 12, 1814, Samuel Taft, of Upton; they settled in Woodville, Massachusetts.

V. JOSEPH WOOD, son of Hezekiah and Lucy (Treadway) Wood, was born 1778, in Mendon, and died in Upton, August 16, 1812. He died when only thirty-four years of age, leaving a second wife and five young children by his first wife. His brother Holloway was appointed their guardian, followed by Martin Bullard, who filed an inventory of the property, which was dated Westboro, June 4, 1819.

Joseph Wood married (first), Miletiah (Mille) Bullard, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, born 1779, died in Upton, April 1, 1808, daughter of Elijah Bullard, of Holliston, and Milcah (Pond) Bullard, who was a daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Jones) Pond. Aaron Pond, the father, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army. She was a direct descendant of Benjamin Bullard, the pioneer ancestor, who was among the first settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630. Benjamin Bullard, Jr., was one of the signers of the petition to have the plantation of Bogiston set off as a township; also of a second petition in 1675, which was granted by the General Court and the plantation was called Sherborn. Later generations moved to Holliston and became influential citizens of the town.

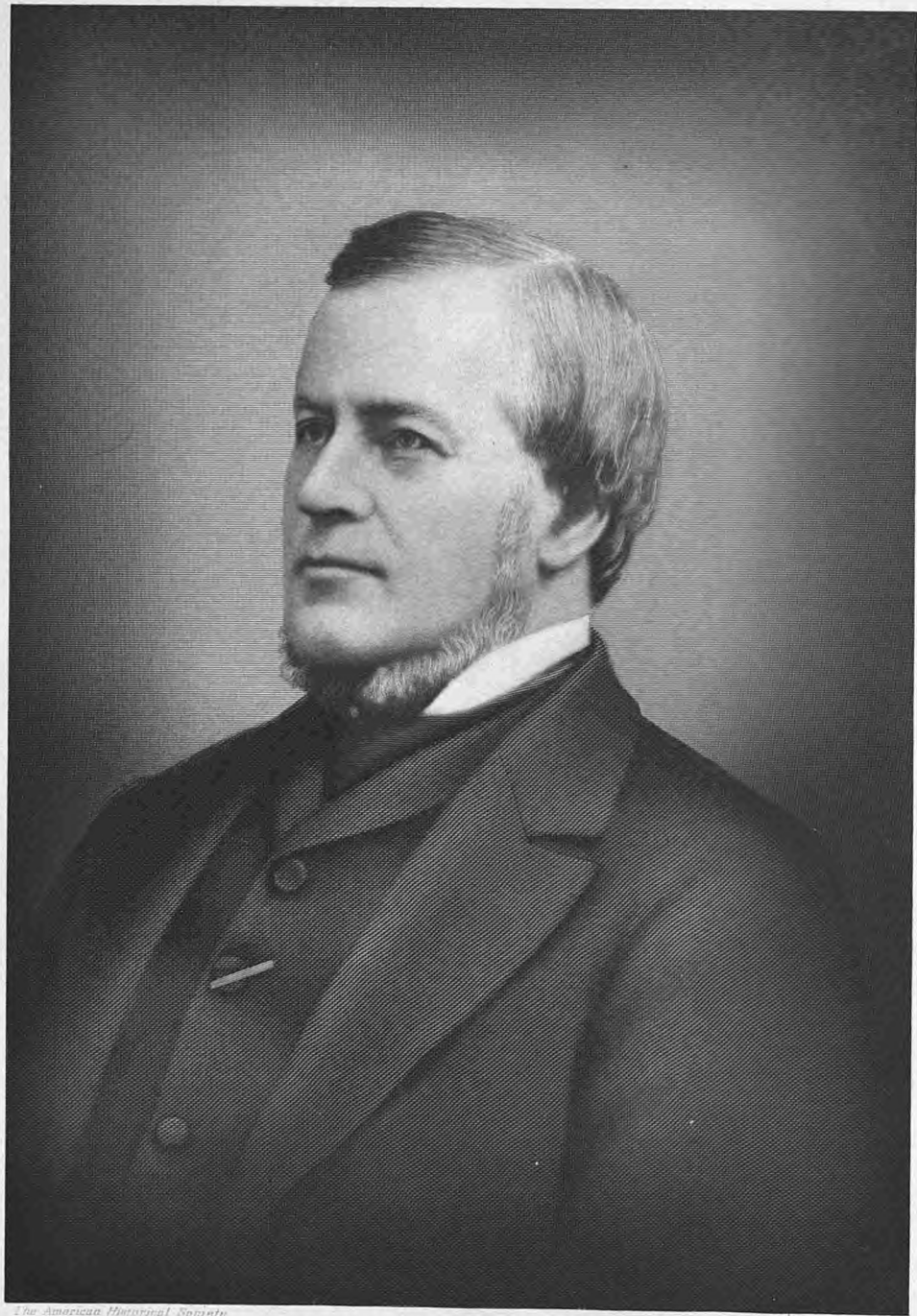
Joseph Wood married (second), June 22, 1812, Edie Bullard, sister of Miletiah Bullard. Children of Joseph and Miletiah (Bullard) Wood:

1. *Elijah*, mentioned below.
2. Emery, born March 1, 1804; married Susan Roper and settled in Brattleboro, Vermont.
3. Dexter, born March 1, 1804; married, December 24, 1845, Amy S. Bosworth and settled in Millbury.
4. Miletiah, born 1808; married William Sherman, of Northboro.

Child of second wife:

Betsey, born 1813, married William Sherman, deceased sister's husband.

VI. ELIJAH WOOD, son of Joseph and Miletiah (Bullard) Wood, was born October 23, 1799, in Upton, and died there October 10, 1872. Elijah Wood was left an



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Arba Thayer Wood

orphan at the age of thirteen, and went to live with a farmer in Hopkinton, Arba Thayer, and probably lived with him until he became of age. He then learned the trade of boot-making, and worked at it for several years. After his marriage he bought a small farm in Upton. His house was known as the "Little Red House." In 1826 he sold the place and went to live on Bear Hill, Hopkinton. After the death of Arba Thayer, Elijah Wood and his wife went to live with Mrs. Thayer, and managed her farm until her death. Mrs. Wood had lived with the Thayers in her girlhood, and was married from their home, so the arrangement was almost like returning home, as Mrs. Thayer had always treated her as her own child. Upon the death of Mrs. Thayer the homestead came to Elijah Wood by will; also quite a sum of money. He eventually sold this farm to Alanson Stearns, and purchased the farm which once belonged to his grandfather, Hezekiah Wood. In 1860-61 they returned to West Upton, where the remainder of their days were spent with their children.

Elijah Wood married, in Hopkinton, June 10, 1822, Eliza Morse, born October 17, 1797, died August 17, 1886, daughter of Samuel and Thankful (Wheeler) Morse, of Sherborn. Samuel Morse served in the capacity of a private soldier for three years in the Continental army. He was a descendant of Samuel Morse, of Dedham and Medfield, Massachusetts, who was born in Dedham, England, 1585, and came to America in 1635 in the ship "Increase" and, with his wife, Elizabeth, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. The Morse family is an old English family, probably coming from Normandy. The coat-of-arms bears the inscription "*In Deo Non Armis Fide.*" Children of Elijah and Eliza (Morse) Wood:

1. *Arba Thayer*, mentioned below.
2. Elijah, born May 24, 1828, died January 20, 1829.
3. Eliza Ann, born June 20, 1830, died February 21, 1887; married Wesley Lewis Fiske, lived in East Upton.

VII. ARBA THAYER WOOD, son of Elijah and Eliza (Morse) Wood, was born March 16, 1823, in Upton, in the "Little Red House," and died in Upton, April 7, 1872. He was named for Arba Thayer, the benefactor of his father and mother. He attended the public district school, where he excelled in mathematics, which, no doubt, was a great factor in the attainment of his business success of later years.

Like many of the boys and girls of the early part of the nineteenth century, he devoted some of his time to braiding straw. This was at that period one of the great home industries—so great, in fact, that a whole chapter could well be devoted to the subject in all historical works. The money Arba Thayer Wood earned in this manner was used to defray

his expenses at dancing school, one of the popular diversions of the time. He was also fond of athletics, in which he excelled, and all forms of outdoor sports. When Arba Thayer Wood was three years old his father sold the Arba Thayer farm and moved to a much smaller one in Hopkinton, which he greatly enlarged and improved. Arba Thayer Wood, like most of the young men, remained on the farm with his father until he became of age, when he left home and learned the "boot-treeing" business, which was one of the best paying, as well as the hardest, in the line of boot-making. After two years of this labor he returned to his father's farm. Quite a paying revenue of the farm was netting pigeons during the migrating season. These were dressed and sold at the large hotel at Hopkinton Springs. This hotel was once a popular summer resort for noted people of New York and Boston. Among the Boston patrons were the well-known families of Holmes, Cushing, Hoar, Appleton and others. During the "great blow" of 1815 that swept over New England the sawmill of Joel Norcross was destroyed, and in preparing to rebuild a magnetic spring was discovered; later, one of iron and one of sulphur were located. This led to the new enterprise, and a hotel one hundred feet in length and five stories high, a large establishment for those days, was erected. There were stone fountains for the mineral waters to pass through, bowling alleys, an attractive grove, fitted with swings, and other attractions. The servants were experienced colored people from New York. During the administration of Governor Marcus Morton he, with his staff and a part of the Massachusetts militia, including the Boston Cadets, spent a week at the then famous hostelry. A four-horse stage made three trips a week to and from Hopkinton Springs until the Boston & Worcester Railroad was extended to Westboro, in 1835; the coach then met all trains at that station. The famous hotel was burned in 1860 and was never rebuilt.

In 1846 Arba Thayer Wood began his real business career by hiring an old sawmill, with water and logs enough to keep the mill running five or six months in the year. In 1848 he purchased the property; the house he soon sold, retaining the mill and water privilege. In 1852 he hired a large saw, grist and box mill in West Upton, and moved there January 1, 1853. In 1855 he purchased a tract of land of twenty-one acres of Captain William Legg, and built a large two-story house for his own use; it was built upon a knoll, overlooking the mill pond, and has a charming view. It is now occupied by his granddaughter, Harriet Anna (Baldwin) Bradley, daughter of Rosa Arabella Wood and her husband, Ellery Albee Baldwin, who married, August 1, 1906, George Edward Cutler Bradley, grandson of George Edward Cutler and son of Charles E. and Ellen Maria (Cutler) Bradley (see Cutler).

Arba Thayer Wood was energetic and industrious, and by his close application to business became a successful business man, respected by all men and referred to regarding



Eng by W.T. Bather N.Y.

The American Historical Society

Ann Maria Wood

many town affairs. In 1861 he was able to purchase the mill property of William Knowlton, bought additional land and wood lots, from which the trees were cut and the logs hauled to his mill, where they were sawed into boards. This enabled him to establish a wood business in connection with his grist and sawmill. In the meantime he was improving his farm and raising more produce for his increasing stock; also acquiring more real estate for his additional number of workmen. With all his prosperity he remained the same high-minded Christian citizen; was a member of the First Congregational Church and was always a generous contributor to its charities. When the Civil War broke out he was rejected for army service, but proved his patriotism by his endeavors to raise recruits, and through his efforts the little town of Upton was able to send her full quota of soldiers to the front. He was also chosen to pay the bounty and hire substitutes when President Lincoln called for more troops; he also paid the State aid to the soldiers' wives and mothers. He was honored in many ways by the town, serving as a member of the Board of Selectmen for many years; also on the School Board; was for ten years tax assessor, and was the moderator at many of the town meetings, and in 1866 was elected as representative to the General Court. When he died, April 7, 1872, from typhoid pneumonia, every possible honor was paid to his memory.

He married, June 10, 1847, Ann Maria Stearns, born March 10, 1827, daughter of Alanson and Maria (Gibson) Stearns. The Stearns family is one of the oldest of the Bay State. Isaac, Charles, and Nathaniel Stearns are probably the immigrant ancestors of all the Stearns in the United States. Isaac Stearns and family embarked from Yarmouth, England, April 8, 1630, on the good ship "Arabella," rechristened from the "Eagle," in honor of Lady Arabella Johnson, wife of the richest immigrant bound for America. Sir Richard Saltonstall, Governor Winthrop and Rev. George Phillips were on the same ship, and there is every reason to believe that Charles Stearns was also one of the number. Isaac and Charles Stearns settled in Watertown; Nathaniel Stearns in Dedham. Ann Maria (Stearns) Wood traces her ancestry in a direct line to Charles and Rebecca (Gibson) Stearns, daughter of John and Rebecca Gibson, of Cambridge, married June 22, 1654. Dr. Bond, the eminent historian, states that the original name was Sterne, which still prevails in England, and that their coat-of-arms is the same as that borne by families of the name of Sterne in the counties of Cambridge, Hertford and Norfolk, England; the same also as that borne by Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York, who was descended from the Sternes of Nottinghamshire. Her father, Alanson Stearns, was born May 12, 1803, in Hopkinton, and married, April 6, 1826, Maria, daughter of Cornelius and Patience (Aldrich) Gibson. The Gibson family descended from John Gibson, the Scottish immigrant, who came to Boston and settled in Hopkinton about 1719. They originally dwelt in the west of Scotland; as early as

1616 the Highlanders shared largely in the persecution of the Protestants and were driven to the north of Ireland, where they remained for one hundred years.

An interesting incident in the life of Mr. and Mrs. Wood is the fact that both were born in the same house—the “Little Red House” of Elijah Wood, which was purchased by Alanson Stearns and which is still standing, in a good state of preservation, although they were unknown to each other during their childhood days, not becoming acquainted with each other until sixteen years of age. Mrs. Wood’s life was one of service, but she enjoyed to the fullest extent her well-earned rest. Much of her time during the last years of her life was spent with her daughter, Mrs. Anna J. Cutler, in Framingham, Massachusetts. She was a woman of sterling worth and a beautiful and lovable Christian character, one of nature’s true gentlewomen, who could take the down grade of life with a smiling face. Almost her last work was the compiling of the Wood genealogy, which was published, and of the Stearns family, which is still in manuscript form. Much of this memorial history is compiled from her manuscripts. The work was done, as she herself stated, when she felt that her days of usefulness were over. But she accomplished that which will endure and give an added luster to her name, and left, indeed, a valuable legacy to her children. Children of Arba Thayer and Ann Maria (Stearns) Wood:

1. Anna Jane, born September 13, 1849, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts; was fitted for a teacher at the Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Massachusetts, and at the State Normal School, Framingham, class of 1868, advanced course, 1869. She afterwards taught in Sutton, Blackstone, Ashland and Upton. In 1872 she gave up teaching and entered the millinery and fancy goods business in Framingham, Massachusetts, doing a prosperous business until her marriage, in 1892, when she sold out to her brother, Alfred Thayer Wood. She married, June 20, 1892, George Edward Cutler, of Framingham, one of the prominent men of the town (see Cutler family). Mrs. Cutler is prominent in all affairs of the town which tend to its uplift. She has served for many years as a trustee of the Framingham Hospital and officer of the training school for nurses; is a past president of the auxiliary to the Young Men’s Christian Association. She is a member of the Framingham Woman’s Club; has been one of its officers and served on important committees; is a member of Orient Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; an active member of Grace Congregational Church; also a member of Framingham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and at present (1917) is its vice-regent. She is eligible to membership in the organization through the military service of Ichabod Thayer, born and died in Milford, who served in Captain Gershom Nelson’s company, July 19, 1776, and as captain in the Fifth Company, Third Worcester County Regiment, commissioned December 31, 1779, and of Jonathan Stearns, who served six months in the Continental army, receipt dated Hopkinton, July 6, 1778, and through the service of John Gibson, who served in Captain Nathaniel Belcher’s company, Major-General Hancock’s regiment, at Castle Island, service two months, one day, raised in Suffolk county by order of council, August 6, 1779; also enrolled as minute man, April 19, 1776, in Captain Holmes’ company; also in Joseph Aldrich’s company; private in Captain Edward Sparrow’s company, Colonel Nathan Tyler’s regiment, enlisted July 11, 1779, discharged December 1, 1779, service performed in Rhode Island by resolve, June 8, 1779. She was accepted by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, upon the service of Samuel

Morse, of Sherborn, who acted in the capacity of private soldier in the Continental army for three years. Mrs. Cutler is a woman of pleasing personality, with a strong character, ever ready to do her part in any organization with which she is connected. She resides in Framingham.

2. Rosa Arabella, born January 13, 1852; married, July 11, 1876, Ellery Albee Baldwin, born at Newport, Vermont, November 17, 1845, died in Upton, March 17, 1907, son of John and Emeline (Thrasher) Baldwin, one of the pioneer settlers of Vermont. He was a graduate from Amherst College. Mrs. Baldwin received her education in the public schools of Upton, Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, 1868, and at the Oread Institute, Worcester, 1869-71; was a teacher previous to her marriage; later was engaged in the millinery business in Upton.

3. George Arba, born January 8, 1854, was educated in the public schools of Upton, East Greenwich (Rhode Island) Academy and a New York business college. After the death of his father he continued with the business for a while and lived in Upton. He married Susan Austin Ball, born July 26, 1852, died August 27, 1901, daughter of Rev. George Sumner and Hannah (Nourse) Ball; was educated at Dr. How's school in Westboro.

4. Henry Austin, born October 9, 1855, was educated in the Upton public schools, Phillips' Exeter Academy, 1874; Harvard University, A.B., 1878, A.M., M.D., 1883; Boston City Hospital, 1883. He is now one of the leading physicians of Waltham, Massachusetts, and has been the city physician and instructor in the Waltham Training School for Nurses and Surgeons of the Waltham Hospital for many years; also practised medicine in Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Wood married, June 3, 1898, Anna Wharton Smith, born January 24, 1864, daughter of Benjamin R. and Esther Fisher (Wharton) Smith, of Germantown, Philadelphia. She was educated in the Germantown Friends' School and was for several years connected with the college settlement work. She compiled a genealogy of the descendants of John Fisher, an ancestor, one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania. She also traces her ancestry back to Thomas Richardson, general treasurer of the Colony of Rhode Island from 1748 to 1761.

5. Lewis N., born April 16, 1857, was educated in the public schools of Upton, Ashland High School and Amherst Agricultural College; later he learned the hardware business in Ashland, which he followed for several years in Windom and St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo and Hope, N. D. Since 1898 he has been doing extensive farming in Hope; has been clerk of schools, assessor, treasurer and supervisor in Hope. He married, August 2, 1889, Nettie Belle Van Dusen, born May 28, 1874, daughter of John H. and Sarah Ann (Jones) Van Dusen, of Hope, North Dakota. The Van Dusen family was originally from Prussia, removed to Holland for a few years. Two brothers came to America on the same ship with Lafayette on his first trip. They settled in Albany, New York, during the Revolutionary war; the family was driven to Canada on account of their loyalty to King George. In 1881 some of the descendants moved to Hope, North Dakota, and took up land.

6. Wilbur, born January 10, 1860, was educated in the Upton High School and at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. In 1882 he moved to Hope and took up land; engaged in the hardware business with his brother, Lewis N., also did extensive farming. In 1906 he removed to Spokane, Washington; from there he went to North Yakima, Washington, where he owned a fruit ranch, returning to Spokane in 1908. He married, August 10, 1887, Nellie Alice Van Dusen, in Ionta, Michigan, born September 1, 1868, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Jones) Van Dusen, of Hope. Ancestry same as Nettie B. Van Dusen.

7. Lottie May, born March 31, 1864, was graduated from the Upton High School, class of 1881; married, March 24, 1882, Eugene Marshall Wilson, born October 5, 1861, son of Charles William and Lucy Maria (Bacon) Wilson, of Killingly, Connecticut. He was connected with the telephone company and had been manager of several exchanges. He died December 4, 1916; she is now living in Arlington, Massachusetts.

8. Alfred Thayer, born April 3, 1866, was graduated from the Upton High School, class of

1884. In 1889 he went into the dry goods business with his sister, Anna J., in Framingham, Massachusetts. In 1891 he became proprietor of A. T. Wood & Company, dry goods. He married, October 26, 1891, Annie Louisa McKenzie, born September 21, 1868, in Northbridge, daughter of John and Louisa (Sherman) McKenzie, of Grafton, died June 17, 1914. She was graduated from the Grafton High School in 1888. She traced her ancestry back to Moses Sherman, a Revolutionary soldier.

9. Nettie Eliza, born July 6, 1869, was a graduate of the Upton High School, class of 1887; learned the milliner's trade in Framingham, which she followed until her marriage. She married, May 19, 1891, Martin Lincoln Saunders, of South Kingston, Rhode Island, where he was educated in the public schools and at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Massachusetts, class of 1886. He was born November 15, 1866, son of David and Alzada Saunders, of Saunderstown, Rhode Island. His grandfather, John Saunders, established the boat-building business in Saunderstown, and his great-grandfather, John Saunders, was the inventor of the center board now used in sailing craft.

10. Elijah Stearns, born April 10, 1871, was graduated from the Upton High School, 1889; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, mechanical engineering, 1894; was a draughtsman in the Rhode Island Locomotive Works at Providence, Rhode Island; General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, students' course, 1895-96. In October, 1896, he entered the engineering department of the Philadelphia office, where he is now assistant engineer. He married, June 7, 1899, Elizabeth Hyland Trimble, born October 29, 1870, daughter of William Trimble, of Watervliet, New York, a veteran of the Civil War, and his wife, M. Elizabeth (Irvine) Trimble. Elizabeth H. Trimble was educated at a private school in Albany, New York, finishing at Stark Normal College in Albany. She has always been active in church work.



Cunningham



It is in accordance with the dictates of human nature no less than of enlightened social policy to honor those whose lives have contributed in any way to the good of their fellow men—a commendable custom of all ages and of all peoples. In contemplating the noteworthy career and many estimable personal qualities of the late Samuel A. Cunningham, his name and character stand revealed as one eminently worthy of such honor.

When Samuel A. Cunningham passed away March 28, 1918, New York lost one of her finest type of citizens and the banking business one of its ablest officials. A sound financier, he was considered conservative but unusually broad in his outlook and liberal where liberality was justified. Possessing what might be termed an instinct for finance, he was able to read the true value of an investment and could go to the heart of a business proposition quickly and unerringly. As president of the Bankers Safe Deposit Company, Mr. Cunningham adhered to the traditions that brought him in close contact with the patrons of the institution, and so lovable was his character and genial his disposition that all who came in contact with the man were at once attracted to him, many frequently coming to him for counsel, advice and help. Always of an extremely helpful nature, he was a man of ready sympathy blended with the ability to say "no" if necessary, but in a way that left no sting. A man of education and culture, he was one who in signal degree united the refinements of life with the sterling qualities of manhood and integrity. Depending upon himself from boyhood, he early learned the lesson of self-reliance, and his strong moral fiber preserved him from the perils of over-ambition and enabled him through years of keen practical activity to maintain his ideals and to adhere unflinchingly to right methods and to duty in the highest acceptance of the term. Himself a gentleman by birth and instinct, he treated all others with courtesy. Personally Mr. Cunningham was the kindest-hearted of men and of warm social instincts. Of great nobility of character and of tender sensibilities, his was indeed a rich and rare but charming personality, uniting the

rugged strength and practical qualities of the master man of affairs. He held a warm place in the hearts of all his associates, was unobtrusive in all the relations of life, and was esteemed and appreciated as a man of sterling worth, while those who were favored with intimate association with the man felt for him an affection akin to brotherly love.

SAMUEL ALFRED CUNNINGHAM was born in Madison, Indiana, April 9, 1860. He received a thorough classical education in private schools of Madison, the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania, and Heidelberg University, where he studied chemistry under the famous Professor Benson and where he became acquainted with Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain). Mr. Cunningham's early business career was identified with scientific agriculture, forestry, experimental fruit growing and kindred subjects, and at one time he owned and operated one of the largest and most successful orange groves in Florida, and became famous for his discoveries in improved orange growing. He subsequently entered the banking business, first at Madison, Indiana, and twenty years ago he came to New York and became connected with the Bankers Safe Deposit Company at No. 2 Wall street, of which he later became president, a position he filled with signal ability and credit to himself and to the eminent satisfaction of both the officials and patrons of the bank until his death. As the executive head of the institution, Mr. Cunningham adhered to the sterling traditions of conservatism that ever characterized the methods and upon which the high standing and unlimited credit enjoyed by the institution were erected. He was also first vice-president of the New York State Safe Deposit Association, president (1910-1915) and afterwards chairman of the executive committee. The entire foundation of Mr. Cunningham's successful career as a banker might tersely be described in the single word character. Uprightness and high personal honor were rigidly adhered to in every aspect of his life. Mr. Cunningham had other invested interests in public utilities. In 1898 he became interested in the East Jersey Water Company, which relation continued until his death. He was also treasurer of the Norman Sales and Garage Company and treasurer of the Gryphon Rubber and Tire Company.

Of high social standing, Mr. Cunningham was a popular member of several clubs. He was governor of the Englewood (New Jersey) Country Club from 1908 until his death, and was a member of the Lotus Club, chairman of the Greens Committee of St. Andrew's Golf Club, and had been a member of the Anglo-American Club of Heidelberg in 1877.

Mr. Cunningham was twice married. His first wife, Elizabeth (Shippen) Cunningham, deceased, was a member of the famous Shippen family of Philadelphia, and they had one daughter, Ruth Letitia, born November 19, 1885. She was educated at Miss Hagen's School in Pelham Manor, New York, and later studied vocal and dramatic art in Paris,

France, with Jean de Reszké and Madame Weinsbanck. She was married in June, 1917, to Charles Bowes, of New York City, New York, where she now resides. Mr. Cunningham married for his second wife Eleanore C. Thomas, a daughter of James Hurd and Sarah Rivington (Rossiter) Thomas. Mrs. Cunningham is connected with the Betts and other noted families of New York.

Admired for his inviolable honesty, ability and success in the business world, Mr. Cunningham was beloved in the relations of home, society and friendship, and the recollections which linger about his name are the fragrant memories of an upright, true-hearted man and citizen.



Grinnell



SINCE the early settlement of Newport and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, shortly after 1638, the Grinnell family has been identified with Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the earlier generations living largely in the towns of Newport county; for the past century and a half branches of the southern Rhode Island family have been prominent in civic, business and public life, in Providence, and those cities of Massachusetts which border closely on Rhode Island. One of the most notable branches of the family is that which produced the late Frederick Grinnell, who so long was at the head of the Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company and the General Fire Extinguisher Company, a man of genius in mechanical lines, whose inventions gave him world-wide distinction. Well known in the business world of Providence in the closing decades of the nineteenth century was the firm of Peter Grinnell & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in paints, oil, and hardware. The late William Taylor Grinnell, whose death occurred in Providence, July 9, 1865, was for many years a member of the firm of Peter Grinnell & Son, and one of the prime factors in its management and growth. William Taylor Grinnell, as all of the name who claim Colonial ancestry, was a lineal descendant of Matthew Grinnell, founder of the family in America.

The surname Grinnell is of French origin, and was originally spelled Grennelle. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules a lion rampant of the first crowned or.

Crest—A serpent entwined round a pheon shafted all proper.

The family in America has adhered consistently to the form Grinnell. Matthew Grinnell, immigrant ancestor, was of Huguenot ancestry; he came to America some time prior to the year 1638. On May 20th of that year his name appears on a list of inhabitants of Newport. He made his home in Newport, and survived only a short time after his coming, dying before 1643, in which year his widow Rose married Anthony Paine. She married (third) James Weeden. The descendants of Matthew and Rose Grinnell are not numerous,



and the family divides itself easily into well-defined branches. Peter Grinnell, grandfather of William Taylor Grinnell, Jr., attained high rank in the Masonic order.

WILLIAM TAYLOR GRINNELL, Sr., was a member of the Providence branch of the family, and was born in Providence, Rhode Island. He was a prominent business man of his day, and a man of considerable property and wealth. He died in Edinburgh, Scotland. His wife was Lydia Coleman Nantucket. They were the parents of William Taylor Grinnell, mentioned below.

WILLIAM TAYLOR GRINNELL, son of William Taylor and Lydia Coleman (Nantucket) Grinnell, was born in the Grinnell home in Providence, Rhode Island, May 25, 1815. He was given excellent educational advantages, and was graduated from the Friends' School, now the Moses Brown School. On completing his studies here he determined on a business rather than a professional career, and immediately entered business life. He secured his first employment with the firm of Peter Grinnell & Son, in a minor capacity, but applying himself earnestly to the task of learning the paint, oil and hardware business from the very beginning, he rose rapidly to a position of importance in the firm, and later was admitted to partnership. He was one of the leading figures in the affairs of the firm prior to the Civil War. Mr. Grinnell was a business man of keen judgment, sagacious and far-sighted, and he had a free hand in dictating the policies of Peter Grinnell & Son. He was well known in business and financial circles, and eminently respected for the fairness and integrity of all his dealings. He was a member of Grace Episcopal Church. He was a trustee of the Swan Point Cemetery, of which he was one of the incorporators. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Town Council at one time. His death in 1897 was deeply mourned.

William Taylor Grinnell married Abby Whitman, who died, aged about thirty-three years, daughter of Jared and Abigail (Barrell) Whitman, a member of a prominent and long established family of Whitman, Massachusetts. They were the parents of the following children:

1. *Mary*.
2. Julia, died aged seventy-one.
3. Abby, died aged sixty.
4. William Taylor, who was employed in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C., died aged fifty-five; he married Lelia Freeman, deceased, of Massachusetts, and had one son, William Taylor, deceased, and a daughter, Julia, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who married Henry L. Stewart.

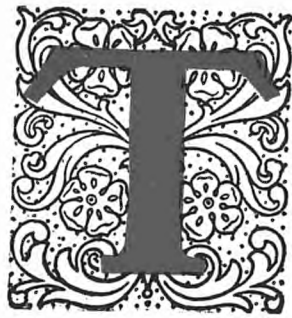
MISS MARY GRINNELL resides at No. 61 Keene street, Providence. Mr. Grinnell was a man of quiet tastes, essentially a home lover, who found his greatest enjoyment at his own hearth. His friends were numerous, and his home was the center of a refined society.

Arnold

Arms—Purple, azure and sable, three fleurs-de-lis or, for Ynir; gules a chevron ermine, between three pheons or, for Arnold.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding between its paws a lozenge or fire ball.

Motto—*Mihi gloria cessum.*



THE family of Arnold had its beginning among the ancient Princes of Wales, tracing according to the records in the College of Arms to Ynir, King of Gwentland, 1100, a lineal descendant of Ynir, second son of Cadwalader, King of the Britons. In the twelfth generation a descendant of Ynir, Roger, adopted the surname of Arnold. From Roger Arnold came William and Thomas Arnold, the American ancestors of the distinguished Arnold family of Rhode Island. The descent of William and Thomas Arnold from Ynir, King of Gwentland, covers sixteen generations, and extends over a period of more than four and a half centuries. In point of honorable antiquity and prominence in English history, the Arnold family ranks among the most important of the kingdom. The American family of the name occupies a place in American life and affairs no less influential than that of the early English house.

- I. Ynir, King of Gwentland, married Nesta, daughter of Justin, King of Glamorgan.
- II. Meiric, King of Gwentland, married Eleanor, of the house of Trevor.
- III. Ynir Vichan, King of Gwentland, married Gladice, daughter of the Lord of Ystradyr.
- IV. Carador, King of Gwent, married Nesta, daughter of Sir Rydereck le Gros.
- V. Dyenwall, Lord of Gwent, married Joyes, daughter of Hamlet, son of Sir Druce, Duke of Balladon, of France.
- VI. Systal, Lord of Upper Gwent, married Annest, daughter of Sir Peter Russell, Lord of Kentchinch, in Hereford.
- VII. Arthur, married Jane, daughter of Lein, Lord of Cantrosblyn.
- VIII. Meiric, married Annest, daughter of Craddock.
- IX. Gwillim, married Jane, daughter of Ivon, Lord of Lighs-Tabyvont.
- X. Arnholt, Esq., married Janet, daughter of Philip Fleming, Esq.
- XI. Arnholt (2) Esq., married Sibyl, daughter of Madoc.
- XII. Roger Arnold, of Llanthony, in Monmouthshire, England, was the first of the family to adopt a surname. Arnold as a personal name is now practically forgotten in English-speaking



Arnold

countries. Nevertheless, it was widely popular in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, at the time when fontal names were being universally adopted as surnames. Arnold, with its many variations and diminutives, became a great favorite. Roger Arnold, in adopting the surname which has served the family to the present day, chose the fontal name of his father and grandfather, namely, Arnholt, or Arnold. He married Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage.

XIII. Thomas Arnold, son of Roger Arnold, and successor to the estates in Monmouthshire, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Warnstead.

XIV. Richard Arnold, son of Thomas and Agnes (Warnstead) Arnold, married Emmate, a daughter of Pearce Young.

XV. Richard (2) Arnold, son of Richard (1) and Emmate (Young) Arnold, was born in Somersetshire, England, and later removed to Dorsetshire, where he became lord of the manor at Bagbere. His name appears on the "Subsidy Rolls" of the County of Dorset, 1549. He was patron of the churches of Blanford and Bingham Melcombe. His manor house at Bagbere was standing until 1870, when it was demolished. His will was probated July 9, 1595; he desires "to be buried in the Parische Church of Milton, in the Ile called Jesus Ile as we go to the Tower."

XVI. Thomas Arnold, second son of Richard (2) Arnold, is mentioned in his father's will. He resided for some time at Melcombe Horsey, and removed later to Cheselbourne, locating on one of his father's estates. The family register of baptisms of his children was preserved and brought to America. He married (first) Alice, daughter of John Gulley, of North Over, parish of Tolpuddle, near Cheselbourne. Their children were: 1. Thomasine. 2. Joanna, baptized November 30, 1577. 3. Margery, born August 30, 1581. 4. Robert, baptized 1583. 5. John, born 1585. 6. William, mentioned below. Children of the second wife: 7. Elizabeth, born 1596. 8. Thomas, born April 18, 1599; settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, as early as 1640, and was the founder of the notable Arnold family of that vicinity. 9. Eleanor, baptized July 31, 1606.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Rhode Island Arnold family, was the son of Thomas Arnold, and the youngest child of his first wife, Alice (Gulley) Arnold, and was born in Leamington, England, June 24, 1587. He lived for a time at Cheselbourne, where he was appointed administrator of the estate of his brother, John Arnold, November 23, 1616.

In 1635 he emigrated with his family to America and located in the town of Hingham, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where he was a proprietor in that year. In 1636 he was associated with Roger Williams in the founding of Providence, and was one of the twelve who received from him deeds to the lands the latter had bought from Canonicus and Miantonomi. In 1636 he removed to Pawtuxet, and in the same year came into possession of large tracts in Providence and Warwick. He was one of the twelve first members of the Baptist church.

William Arnold was one of the most prominent figures in the early life of the colony until the time of his death, and filled numerous posts of trust and responsibility. He was prominent in the troubles between Massachusetts and Rhode Island over the Gortonists, and for a period of fifteen years was one of those who subjected themselves to the government of Massachusetts; he later turned to the jurisdiction of Rhode Island, however. He received deeds at sundry times from Thomas Olney, Henry Fowler, William Harris, Ralph Earl, etc., the last of which indicates that he was then living (in 1652) near Pawtuxet Falls, on the north side of the river. William Arnold was a representative of the finest type of immigrant to the American colonies in the seventeenth century, coming of a fine stock, highly intelligent and intellectual, refined and cultured, a leader of men. His progeny since the time of the founding of the family in New England has been of the same type, and has wielded large influence in American life and affairs. He died some time between 1675 and 1677.

He married, in England, Christian Peake, daughter of Thomas Peake, and they were the parents of the following children:

1. Elizabeth, born November 23, 1611.
2. Benedict, born December 21, 1615; president of Providence Plantations, 1657-60-62-63, and Governor of the Rhode Island Colony, 1663-78.
3. Joanna, born February 27, 1617.
4. *Stephen*, mentioned below.

II.

STEPHEN ARNOLD, son of William and Christian (Peake) Arnold, was born in Leamington, England, December 22, 1622. He was in his thirteenth year when in 1635 he accompanied his parents to America, residing with them at Providence for some time. He later settled at Pawtuxet, where he had a large estate, a portion of which he divided among his sons during his lifetime. He was prominent in public affairs and held important offices in the colony. The size of his estate is indicated by the fact that he was taxed one pound, September 2, 1650. He purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land at Pawtuxet, August 14, 1659, and bought lands of the Indians, south of the Pawtuxet river, July 30, 1674. He was a large importer of liquors, bringing in seventeen ankers in all between 1660 and 1664.

He was deputy to the General Court in 1664-65-67-70-71-72-74-76-77, 1684-85, and 1690, and was assistant in 1672-77-78-79-80-90-96 and 1698. In 1681 he purchased seven hundred and fifty acres and other tracts in Warwick, and in that year his taxable estate in Providence included one hundred and fifty-two acres of property, forty

head of cattle, seven horses, eighty-seven sheep, and five swine. In 1678 he received fifty shillings from the colony for sheep furnished for the sustenance of troops quartered at Pawtuxet. The greater part of his estate was distributed by him in gifts and deeds before his death. He died November 15, 1699, in Pawtuxet, and his will was proved December 12th of that year. Stephen Arnold was one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the landed proprietors of Rhode Island of his day. He married, November 24, 1646, Sarah Smith, born in 1629, died April 15, 1713, daughter of Edward Smith of Rehoboth Massachusetts. (See Smith II.)

III.

ISRAEL ARNOLD, son of Stephen and Sarah (Smith) Arnold, was born in Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, October 30, 1649, and died at Warwick, Rhode Island, September 15, 1716. He was admitted a freeman in 1681, and served as deputy to the General Court in 1683-90-91-1700-02-03-05-06. In 1690 he was a member of a commission to apportion the taxes of the colony among the several towns. In 1703 he protested with others against the expenditure of money for sending agents to England. He married, April 16, 1677, Mary, widow of Elisha Smith, and daughter of James and Barbara (Dungan) Barker. She died September 19, 1723. (See Barker VI.) His will, dated March 23, 1717, was proved September 23 of that year, and was administered by his wife Mary and son Joseph.

IV.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, son of Israel and Mary (Barker-Smith) Arnold, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, about 1681. He died at Warwick, June, 1759. About 1705 William Arnold married Deliverance Whipple, born February 11, 1679, daughter of John and Rebecca (Scott) Whipple. (See Whipple III.)

V.

CALEB ARNOLD, son of William and Deliverance (Whipple) Arnold, was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, about 1725, and died at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, March 13, 1799. He resided in Pawtucket during the greater part of his life, and was prominent in its affairs. He married Susanna (Stafford) McGregor, born March 10, 1722-23, widow of Alexander McGregor and daughter of Joseph and Susanna Stafford, of Warwick, Rhode Island. (See Stafford IV.) Children: *Joseph*, Samuel, William, Patsy, two other daughters.

VI.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH ARNOLD, son of Caleb and Susanna (Stafford-McGregor) Arnold, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, August 13, 1755. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving with Captain Thomas Holden's company, Colonel James Varnum's regiment, at Bunker Hill, and later came under General Washington's command. In June, 1777, he was appointed as first lieutenant of Captain Cole's company. He was ensign in Colonel Christopher Greene's regiment, which marched to Morristown, New Jersey, serving under General Washington in April of that year; marched to Fort Montgomery, joined the main army in Pennsylvania, marched to Whitestone, going later into winter quarters at Valley Forge with the army that suffered such hardships. On June 1, 1778, he was appointed captain; was in General Sullivan's expedition, recruited a company of black troops which he commanded and honorably discharged November 9, 1779. In February, 1780, he was recommended to Congress by General Washington for an office in the army. By virtue of his rank he was entitled to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, joining the Rhode Island branch of the Society, December 17, 1783.

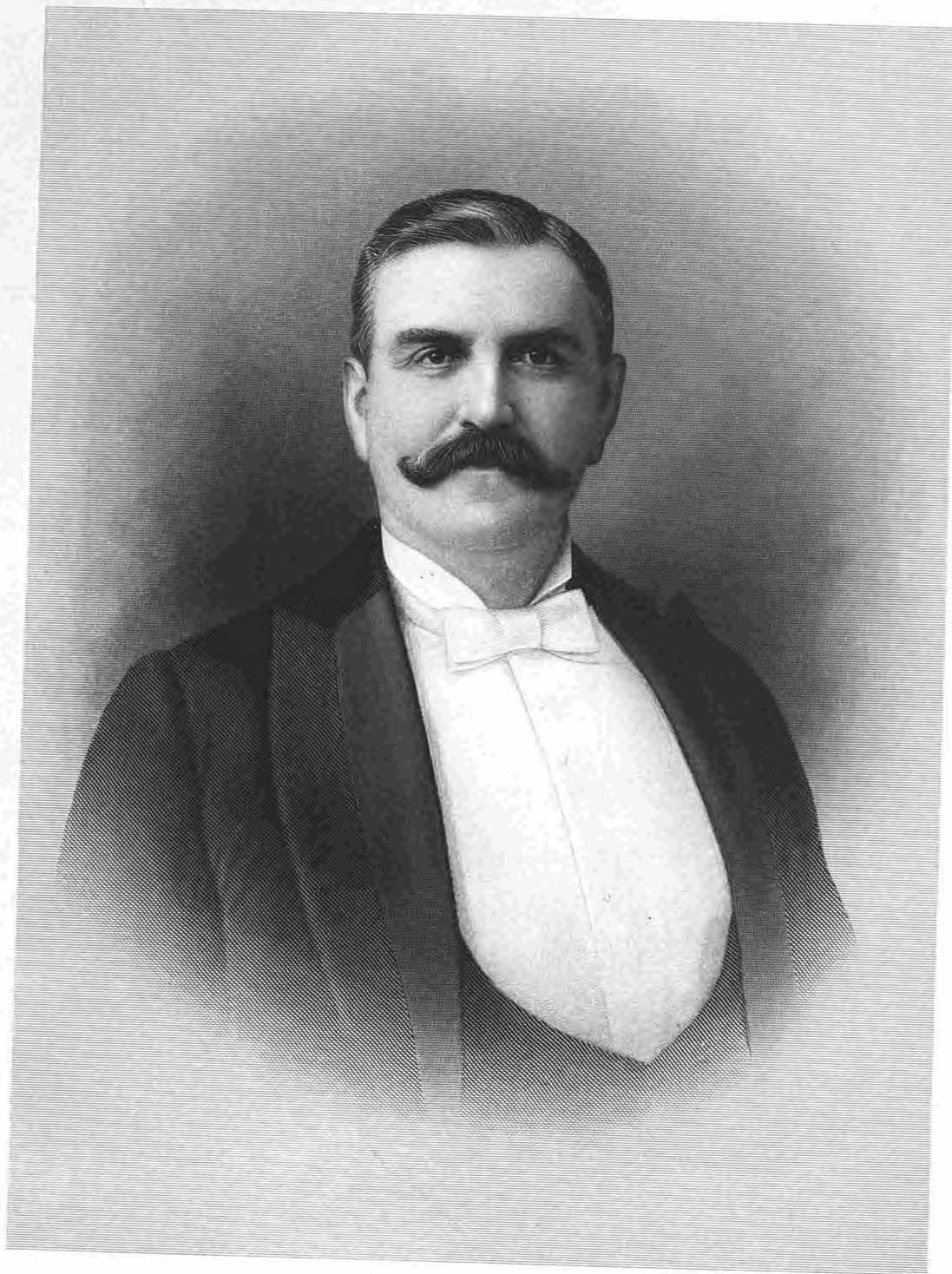
Captain Joseph Arnold died at Apponaug, July 20, 1840. He married, September 6, 1783, Sarah Stafford, daughter of Stukeley Stafford.

VII.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN ARNOLD, son of Captain Joseph and Sarah (Stafford) Arnold, was born at Cranston, Rhode Island, in 1785, and died there August 15, 1855. He married, March 24, 1816, Sarah Rice, who was born April 2, 1795, a daughter of William and Sarah Rice, of Cranston, Rhode Island.

VIII.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN (2) ARNOLD, son of Joseph Franklin (1) and Sarah (Rice) Arnold, was born in Apponaug, Rhode Island, June 23, 1821. Early in life, after western travel, he settled at New Orleans, Louisiana, then third in commercial importance among the cities of the Union. He there became identified with Mississippi river steamboat navigation, and owned the "Eclipse" and the "Natchez," two boats well known on the river. The Civil War swept away the fortune he had been many years in amassing, and drove him a fugitive to the wilderness, but he finally succeeded in reaching his native State. He at once began rebuilding his fortunes by establishing a sale and exchange mart in Provi-



Arthur H. Arnold

dence, which he successfully conducted the remainder of his life. He died in Warwick, Rhode Island, December 21, 1881.

Married, at New Orleans, June 14, 1849, Louisa Constance, born in Demeroringer, France, April 6, 1831, and died January 6, 1917.

Joseph Gilbert, connected with the Arnold family of Rhode Island through his marriage on June 14, 1893, to Miss Caroline Arnold, daughter of Joseph Franklin Arnold and his wife, Louisa (Constance) Arnold, was born in the town of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, July 24, 1852.

He received a liberal education in the public schools of his native place, and after graduating he immediately entered into business, spending the following period of forty years in Woonsocket and Blackstone, Rhode Island. After several extensive business trips through the Southern States, he returned north and settled in 1893 in Apponaug, where he resided the remainder of his life. Although keenly interested in many branches of business, he followed the real estate trade for a great many years. He started in a small way in Woonsocket, but soon sought for larger fields, and opened offices in the old Howard building in Providence. He became known and popular among the business men of the latter city. He was naturally affable and friendly, and his ingrained integrity and honesty inspired a trust among his associates seldom encountered in the present day of business.

He became identified with many large movements that have played a prominent part in the development of Providence and its outlying districts, and he also held extensive interests in land located in the surrounding towns and villages. Through his energy, perseverance and native ability in his chosen work he rose gradually to an enviable position in the world of business. He took a great interest in the town affairs and civic management of Apponaug, though he had not the time at his disposal he would have wished to devote to it. He was the Independent party candidate for the office of town treasurer for the fall of 1916, but was defeated by the Republican candidate.

Mr. Gilbert died at his home in Apponaug, March 20, 1917, at the age of sixty-four years.

IX.

ARTHUR HENRY ARNOLD, son of Joseph Franklin (2) and Louisa (Constance) Arnold, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, September 8, 1855. In 1861 he was brought to Warwick by his parents, who were obliged to flee from the South with the outbreak of the Civil War, and there he attended the public schools. He made further preparation in the select school of Mrs. Graves, the Quakeress, then entered East Greenwich Seminary under the then principal, Rev. James T. Edwards.

At an early age he became associated with his father in business in Providence, but in 1869, after a tour of Western and Southern cities, he was prevailed upon to remain in New Orleans, the city of his birth. From 1869 until 1872 he was connected with the New Orleans & St. Louis Steamboat Company. In the same year he came North and entered the employ of the Boston & Providence Railroad Company, advancing through all intermediate grades to that of passenger conductor. In 1880 he was made conductor of the Dedham & Boston Express, and when the new station at Dedham, Massachusetts, was completed, he had the distinction of running the first train out of the new structure. With the passing of the road to the Old Colony Railroad Company, Mr. Arnold was transferred to the main line, and was conductor of the Colonial Express on its first trip under the new management. Later he was conductor of a train running between Providence, Rhode Island, and Plymouth, Massachusetts. In 1910 he retired from the railroad, and devoted the remaining three years of his life to the real estate business.

Mr. Arnold possessed musical talent of a high order, and while in the South placed himself under capable instructors and thoroughly trained his fine baritone voice in form, shade, expression and sentiment. Under Signor Brignoli, the Italian composer and opera tenor, he perfected the cultivation of his voice after returning East, and often held positions in concert and choir work. He was strongly urged to go upon the operatic stage professionally, but he could not be induced to do so, although he often appeared as a baritone soloist in concerts, and added greatly to the success of such entertainments.

Genial, affable, and social by nature, he was yet very strict in the performance of duty. He was thoroughly fitted for his work, found it congenial to his tastes, and gave to it the best of his abilities, becoming a favorite with the traveling public, and was highly esteemed by the railroad management. He was a popular member of the Masonic order, belonging to Mt. Vernon Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons; Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Providence Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters; St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars; Rhode Island Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; Palestine Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Conductors' Relief of Boston; vice-president of the Conductors' and Engineers' Investment Company; member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, through the service of his great-grandfather, Captain Joseph Arnold; member of the Rhode Island Chapter, Society of Colonial Wars, through the service of his ancestor, Stephen Arnold, of the second American generation.

Arthur Henry Arnold died at his handsome residence, No. 572 Elmwood Avenue, Providence, April 24, 1913.

He was thrice married. Issue by first wife: Louise, married James S. Kenyon, of Provi-



Caroline F. Waterman Arnold

dence. He married (second) Cora Etta Barnes, born November 2, 1869, died July 2, 1906. Married (third) March 2, 1908, Caroline Frances Waterman, daughter of John Olney and Susan Johnson (Bosworth) Waterman, of Warren, Rhode Island. (See Waterman VIII and Bosworth VIII.)

Mrs. Arnold continues her residence in Providence, is active in all good works, noted for her charity and benevolence, her gracious hospitality and womanly graces. She is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through the service of her maternal great-grandfather, Peleg Bosworth; Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames of America; Rhode Island Society of Colonial Governors; Rhode Island Society of Mayflower Descendants, eligible to all these societies through her distinguished maternal and paternal ancestry.

WATERMAN

Arms—Or a buck's head cabossed gules.

One of the earliest and most famous names in the colonial history of Rhode Island is that of Waterman. Few families of the early Colony or of the State have attained to the place of prominence in its affairs which the Watermans have held from the very founding of Providence Plantations. Colonel Richard Waterman, founder of the family in America, was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence, and one of the leading figures in its affairs until the time of his death. The Watermans to the present day have relinquished none of the prestige and influence in official and in social life which placed their ancestors of two hundred and fifty years ago in the foremost rank of English colonists.

I. COLONEL RICHARD WATERMAN, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Waterman family of New England, was a passenger to America in the fleet with Higginson in the year 1629, having been sent as an expert hunter by the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, although tradition brought forward at various times has stated that he came in the same ship with Roger Williams, with whom he later joined his fortunes.

Richard Waterman settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where he became a member of the church. He soon fell into disrepute in the Salem settlement because of his sympathy with the views of Roger Williams, and in March, 1638, followed Roger Williams to Providence, having been banished from Salem. In Providence in the same year he was the twelfth among those to whom were granted equal shares of the land that Williams received from Canonicus and Miantonomi. After a period of years he joined with Randall Holden, Samuel

Gorton, and others, in the purchase of a large tract on the western shore of Narragansett Bay from Miantonomi. Here was commenced the settlement of Shawomut, which afterward became known as Warwick. Richard Waterman did not remove thither, however, but remained in Providence. He endured with the other purchasers of that property the losses and persecutions which fell upon the small colony through the unjust claims of Massachusetts to the district. In 1643 the Massachusetts authorities sent a squad of soldiers to arrest the leaders of the colony, and carried them prisoners to Boston, where many of them were imprisoned for several months. Richard Waterman suffered the confiscation of part of his estate by order of the court in October, 1643, and was bound over to appear at the May term following. His companions barely escaped the death sentence, while the sentence pronounced against Waterman at the General Court was as follows: "Being found erroneous, heretical and obstinate, it was agreed that he should be detained prisoner till the Quarter Court in the seventh month, unless five of the magistrates do find cause to send him away; which, if they do, it is ordered that he shall not return within this jurisdiction upon pain of death." After his release, however, he took an important part in securing justice for the Warwick settlers. The long controversy was eventually settled by a decision of the English authorities in favor of the rightful owners who had purchased the land from Miantonomi. Waterman held possession of his valuable property in Providence and in old Warwick, bequeathing it to his heirs, whose descendants have been numerous and prominent and influential in Rhode Island affairs to the present day.

He was a prominent church officer, a colonel of the militia, and a man of great force and fine ability in large affairs. In 1639 he was one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist church in America. Richard Waterman died in 1673. A monument to his memory has been erected by some of his descendants on the old family burying ground on the corner of Benefit and Waterman streets, Providence. His wife Bethiah, of whose family no trace has been found, died December 3, 1680.

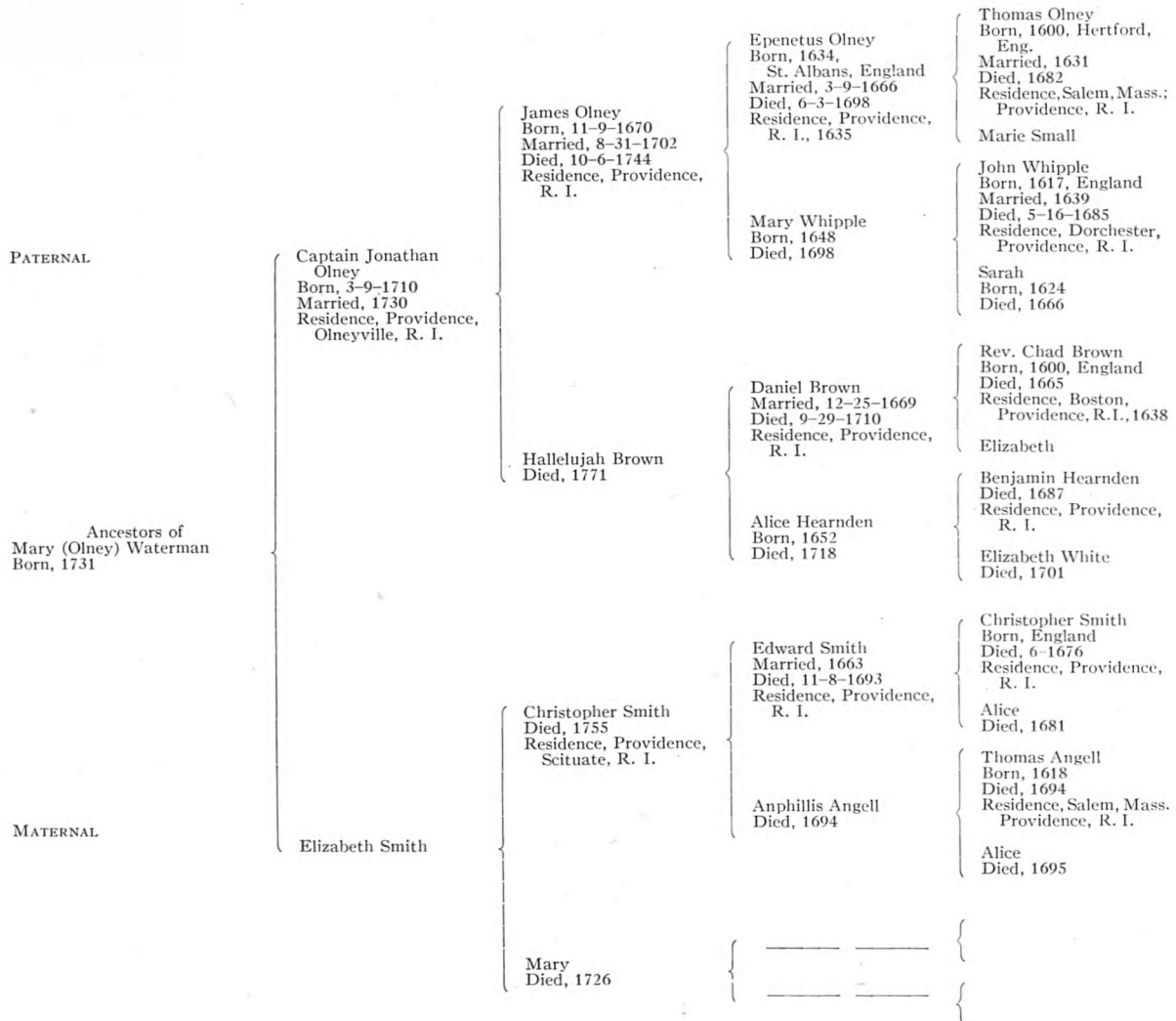
II. RESOLVED WATERMAN, son of Colonel Richard and Bethiah Waterman, was born in 1638. He only lived to attain the age of thirty-two years, but he had risen to the distinction of deputy to the General Court in 1667, being then twenty-nine, and gave great promise of a life of usefulness and honor. He died in 1670. Resolved Waterman married, in 1659, Mercy Williams, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 15, 1640, the daughter of Roger Williams. (See Williams II.) Mercy Williams Waterman married (second) January 8, 1677, Samuel Winsor, and died in 1705.

III. ENSIGN RESOLVED (2) WATERMAN, son of Resolved (1) and Mercy (Williams) Waterman, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in the year 1667, and in 1689



Waterman

ANCESTRAL CHART—WATERMAN—OLNEY



settled in what is now the town of Greenville, Rhode Island. He served as ensign of militia for many years, and in 1715 represented the town in the General Assembly. He died January 13, 1719. Ensign Resolved Waterman married (first) Anne Harris, born November 12, 1673, daughter of Andrew Harris, and granddaughter of William Harris, the founder of the family in America. (See Harris III.)

IV. COLONEL RESOLVED (3) WATERMAN, son of Ensign Resolved (2) and Anne (Harris) Waterman, was born in the town of Smithfield, Rhode Island, March 12, 1703. He built the Greenville Tavern in 1733, and was a man of importance who in the records is dignified with the title of Esquire. He represented Smithfield in the General Assembly in May and June, 1739, and in May and October, 1740, and May and October, 1741. He died July 15, 1746. He married, September 20, 1722, Lydia Mathewson, daughter of John and Deliverance (Malavery) Mathewson, who was born in Providence, June 7, 1701. (See Mathewson III.)

V. CAPTAIN JOHN WATERMAN, son of Colonel Resolved (3) and Lydia (Mathewson) Waterman, was born in 1728. He became a ship owner and sea captain, sailing his own ships to China and other foreign countries. He was known as "Paper Mill John," from the fact that he built one of the first paper mills in America. He was an early and extensive manufacturer not only of paper, but operated a fulling mill, a woolen cloth finishing mill, and a chocolate factory. In 1769 he engaged in printing and publishing. His enterprises brought him great gain, and he was rated among the wealthiest men in the State, part of his wealth consisting of slaves. His property and personal estate were inherited by his only son, his daughters receiving only their wedding outfits. He died February 7, 1777.

Captain John Waterman married, January 17, 1750, Mary Olney, who was born in 1731, died September 5, 1763, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Smith) Olney, her father the founder of Olneyville, Rhode Island, her mother a daughter of Christopher Smith. Mrs. Waterman was a granddaughter of James and Hallelujah (Brown) Olney, and a descendant of Chad Brown. (See Olney V, and Brown III.)

VI. JOHN OLNEY WATERMAN, son of Captain John and Mary (Olney) Waterman, was born May 28, 1758. He inherited and spent his father's large estate in his short life of thirty-eight years. He became a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1779, as soon as he was eligible (twenty-one years), his name being the ninety-third to be enrolled a member of this body, which is the oldest lodge in Rhode Island. He died February 18, 1796.

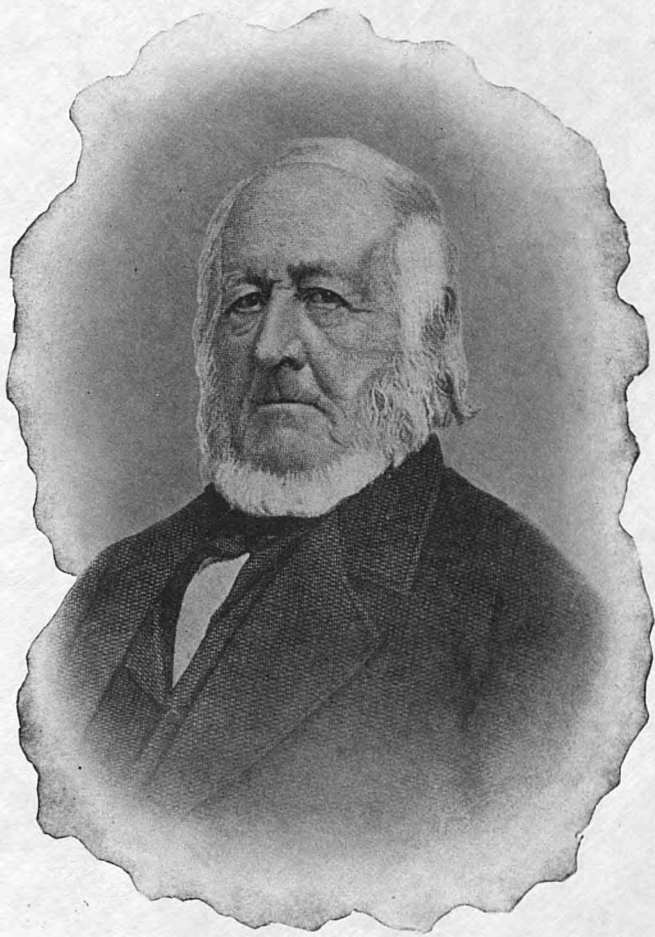
John Olney Waterman married Sally Franklin, who was born in February, 1762, a woman of strong character, a great beauty and belle. She was the daughter of Captain

Asa and Sarah (Paine) Franklin, and was related to the Benjamin Franklin family. Captain Asa Franklin was ensign of the First Light Infantry of Providence County; ensign in June, 1769, of the Second Company, Providence Militia; ensign, May, 1770; ensign in August, 1774, of Providence County Light Infantry; lieutenant in May, 1789; September, 1790; May, 1791; June, 1792; May, 1793, rendering a military service long and honorable. Mrs. Sally (Franklin) Waterman, widowed at the age of thirty-four years, married (second) Edward Searle, of Scituate, Rhode Island. She spent the last twelve years of her life with her son, John Waterman, and died June 5, 1842, aged eighty years.

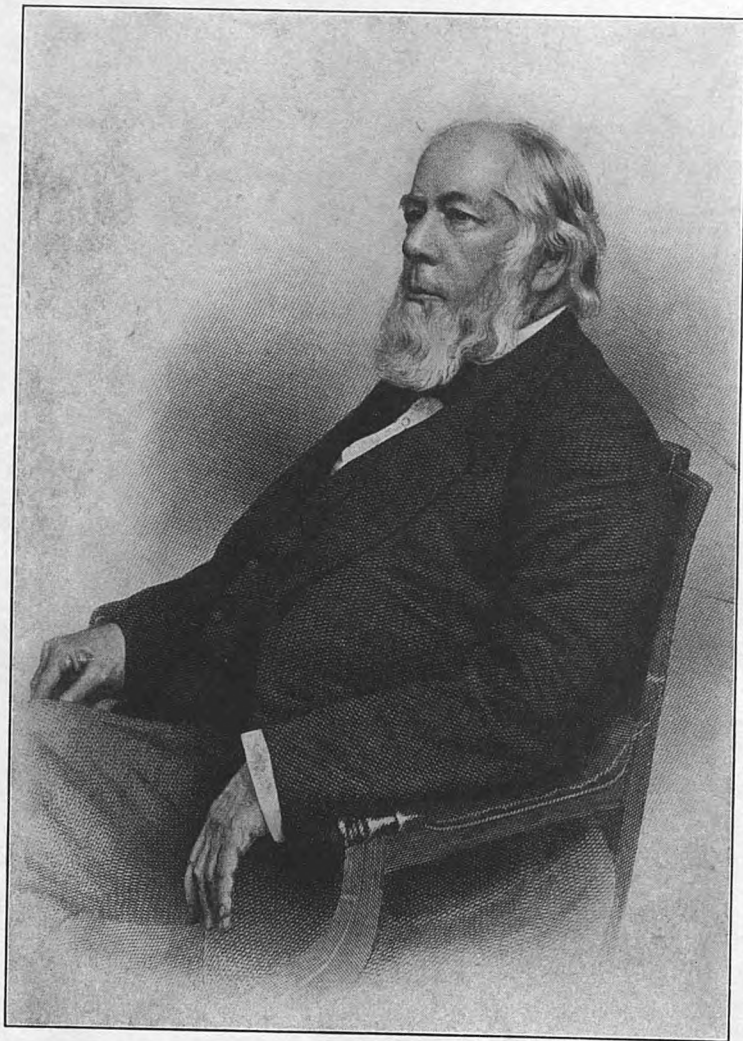
VII. JOHN WATERMAN, son of John Olney and Sally (Franklin) Waterman, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 22, 1786, and lived to the great age of ninety-three years. He was educated in the public schools, and then began to learn the carpenter's trade.

After a few months he entered the employ of his uncle, Henry P. Franklin, a cotton manufacturer, and finding the milling industry greatly in accordance with his tastes and ambitions, he remained and became an expert not only in cotton mill management but in the building of machinery for the mill. In 1808, in partnership with Daniel Wilde, he contracted with Richard Wheatley to operate his cotton mill at Canton, Massachusetts. In connection with the mill was a machine shop equipped for repairing and rebuilding machinery, which was an important adjunct to the business during the three years the partnership existed. For a time thereafter Mr. Waterman continued alone in the manufacture of machinery, but in 1812, in association with his uncle, Henry P. Franklin, he built and put in operation the Merino Mill in Johnston, Rhode Island. This mill, with a capacity of fifteen hundred spindles, was run for seven years with Mr. Franklin as financial head, Mr. Waterman acting as manufacturing agent. In 1819 Mr. Waterman leased the Union Mills, in which he had first learned the business. He suffered considerable loss in the operation of the Merino Mill, and to finance the Union Mill purchase and outfitting he borrowed \$20,000 of Pitcher & Gay, of Pawtucket. Four years later, so profitable had the venture been that after paying Pitcher & Gay he had a handsome balance to his credit.

For the next three years he was resident agent for the Blackstone Manufacturing Company, but health failing, he resigned and went South, although there he acted as purchasing agent for the Blackstone Mills and also as salesman. For ten years he remained in the South, located at New Orleans, acting as cotton broker for Northern mills, associated part of that period with Thomas M. Burgess, of Providence. In 1829 he returned to Providence, and that year built the Eagle Mills at Olneyville, Rhode Island. Mill No. 1 began opera-



Jero Waterman



Lowaterman

tions in the spring of 1830, and in 1836 Mill No. 2 was completed, Mr. Waterman continuing their operation until his retirement in 1848.

Mr. Waterman was initiated in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, May 1, 1822, and raised to the degree of Master Mason the following November. He became a companion of Providence Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, February 27, 1823; a cryptic Mason of Providence Council, Royal and Select Masters, No. 1, January 29, 1824; and a Sir Knight of St. John's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, February 7, 1825. He was in sympathy with the Baptist church, although not a member, and it was largely through his generosity that the Baptist church in Olneyville was built.

John Waterman died at his home in Johnston, Rhode Island, to which he had retired after leaving the business world, October 26, 1879.

He married, in Canton, Massachusetts, in 1809, Sally Williams, who was born March 1, 1787, and died suddenly, April 10, 1862, daughter of Stephen Williams, and a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. (See Williams VI.)

VIII. JOHN OLNEY (2) WATERMAN, son of John and Sally (Williams) Waterman, was born in Canton, Massachusetts, November 4, 1810. In infancy he was brought to Johnston, Rhode Island, and all his life was a true and loyal son of Rhode Island in all but birth.

He was educated in the public schools and Plainfield (Connecticut) Academy, early beginning work in the cotton mills. He was clerk in the store operated by the Merino Mills in 1827-28-29, leaving in the last year to become agent for the Eagle Mills, owned by his father, at Olneyville. He continued in that capacity until 1847, when he was engaged to build and operate the first cotton mill in the town of Warren, Rhode Island, for the Warren Manufacturing Company. From that time until the present, the name of Waterman has been connected with successful cotton manufacturing in Warren. From the completion of the first mill, Mr. Waterman maintained official relation with the Warren Manufacturing Company as treasurer and agent, devoting thirty-three years of his life to its affairs, seeing the single mill of 1847 grow to three large mills equipped with 58,000 spindles and 1,400 looms, weaving sheetings, print cloths, and jaconets. The second mill was built in 1860 from the profits of the first, and the third in 1870 from the profits of the first and second mills, the company later increasing its capital stock to \$600,000.

Mr. Waterman, during his Providence residence, served as a member of the Board of Independent Fire Wards. In 1845 he was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature from Providence, and reelected in 1846, serving with honor. In 1848 he moved his residence to Warren, Rhode Island, and there his great business ability, his conservative managerial

talents and his sagacious financiering made him a leader. In 1855 he was elected a director of the Fireman's Mutual Insurance Company of Providence; in 1860 a director of the newly organized Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company; in 1868 a director of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Company, organized that year; and in 1874 of the newly formed Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, holding these directorships until his death. He was equally prominent in Warren's banking circles; in July, 1855, he aided in organizing Sowamset State Bank, and was chosen a director; also was made a director of the First National Bank of Warren upon its organization in 1864, and was elected vice-president in 1866, serving in that office until his death; was one of the founders of the Warren Institution for Savings, and in 1870 was chosen a trustee; in 1875 was elected a director of the Old National Bank of Providence, and later and until his death was its honored president. He was identified with other interests and institutions, among them the Providence Board of Trade. He was the friend of every deserving person or enterprise, and freely gave them his aid. In fact, "he represented that class of men whose untiring industry, superior natural gifts and strict integrity place them at the head of the great manufacturing interests for which Rhode Island is justly celebrated."

John Olney Waterman died at his home in Warren, April 24, 1881, all business in the town being suspended on the day of his funeral, in respect to his memory.

He married (first), in 1838, Caroline Frances Sanford, who died in 1840, daughter of Joseph C. Sanford, of Wickford, Rhode Island. He married (second), June 26, 1849, Susan Johnson Bosworth, born March 22, 1828, died in Warren, March 16, 1897, daughter of Colonel Smith Bosworth, of Rehoboth and Providence, and his wife, Sarah Tripp. Mrs. Waterman is buried with her husband in Swan Point Cemetery, Providence. (See Bosworth VIII.) The children of John Olney and Susan Johnson (Bosworth) Waterman were:

1. Caroline Frances Waterman, who was born in Warren, Rhode Island, July 9, 1850; she married, March 2, 1908, Arthur Henry Arnold, of Providence, who died April 24, 1913. (See Arnold IX.)

2. *John Waterman*, of whom further.

IX. JOHN WATERMAN, son of John Olney (2) and Susan Johnson (Bosworth) Waterman, was born in Warren, Rhode Island, January 11, 1852. He was educated in a private school in Warren until thirteen years of age, then spent six years in Warren High School, leaving at the age of nineteen years to enter the business world in which his forefathers had won such high reputation and such sterling success. He inherited their strong business traits, and although but forty-eight years were allotted him, he bore worthily the name and upheld the family reputation.

Upon the death of his honored father, in 1881, he succeeded him as treasurer of the

Warren Manufacturing Company, and at the time of his death was a director of three of Warren's four banks and connected with banks and insurance companies of Providence. In 1895 the three mills of the Warren Manufacturing Company were destroyed by fire, and from the ruins arose one magnificent mill with the capacity of the former three, a splendid monument to the Watermans, father and son, to whom the wonderful success of the company was due. For many years John Waterman emulated the example of his sire in the interest he took in the George Hail Free Library, and all public affairs of Warren. He was a member of the building committee in charge of the erection of the town hall, and at the time of his death chairman of a committee for increasing school facilities. He was for many years colonel of the Warren Artillery, and was past master of Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. From boyhood he had been an attendant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of which he was confirmed a member; had been a member of the church choir, had served as an officer of the Sunday School for thirty-one years, for twenty-four years was a vestryman, and for eleven years junior warden. He personally superintended the improvement and enlargement of St. Mark's Chapel, a movement he inaugurated and generously supported. He possessed the Waterman energy; vacations were almost unknown to him; and although the possessor of great wealth he was one of the most democratic of men. Kindly and genial in nature, he mingled freely with all classes, preserved the strictest integrity in his dealings with all, and in all his enterprises exhibited remarkable persistency and tenacity of purpose, laboring faithfully and unceasingly.

John Waterman married, December 17, 1884, Sarah Franklin Adams, who survived him, and married (second) April 4, 1904, Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, of Columbus, Ohio.

John Waterman died at his home in Warren, Rhode Island, December 21, 1900.

WILLIAMS

Arms—Argent a greyhound courant sable between three birds of the second, legged gules within a bordure of the last, charged with crosses pattée and acorns or.

Crest—On an arm vested argent a cross pattée azure between four bezants, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper an oak branch leaved vert, fructed or.

I. ROGER WILLIAMS, founder of Rhode Island, was born in 1599, son of James and Alice (Pemberton) Williams. Little is known of his family or of his early life. On June 25, 1621, he was elected a scholar in Sutton's Hospital, and three years after took an exhibition there. Years later, Mrs. Sadleir, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, under whose notice

young Williams had come and who had placed him in Sutton's Hospital, later known as the Charterhouse School, appended the following note to one of Roger Williams' letters to herself: "This Roger Williams, when he was a youth, would in a short hand take sermons and speeches in the Star Chamber, and presented them to my dear father. He, seeing so hopeful a youth, took such liking to him that he sent him into Sutton's Hospital." On July 7, 1625, he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, where Puritanism and liberal thought had taken firmer root than at Oxford, and in January, 1627, took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was later admitted to orders in the Church of England, but soon became the friend and companion of John Cotton and Thomas Hooker, adopting the most advanced views of the Puritans.

He embarked at Bristol, December 1, 1630, in the ship "Lion," and on February 5, 1631, arrived at Boston. Winthrop, in noting the event, calls him "a godly minister." On April 12, 1631, he was settled as minister over the church at Salem, where he rapidly gained distinction as an eloquent preacher and ripe scholar. He was, however, not entirely in accord with the Puritan beliefs, and soon became a disturbing element. He shortly found his position in Salem so uncomfortable that he sought shelter under the more tolerant jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony, whither he went as assistant to the pastor, Mr. Ralph Smith. About this time he was first suspected of the "heresy of Anabaptism." In 1633 Mr. Williams returned to Salem, followed by several members of the congregation who had become devotedly attached to him. In the following year, on the death of Mr. Shelton, he became pastor. Here he soon got into trouble by denying the validity of the charter granted in 1629 by Charles I. to the Company of Massachusetts Bay. He maintained that the land belonged to the Indians, and not the King of England, who therefore had no right to give it away. The settlers of Massachusetts condemned Mr. Williams and his views. This purely political question was complicated with disputes arising from Mr. Williams' advanced views on toleration. He maintained that "no human power had the right to intermeddle in matters of conscience; and that neither church nor state, neither bishop nor king, may prescribe the smallest iota of religious faith." For this he maintained "man is responsible to God alone." He denounced the law requiring every man to contribute to the support of the church. The ministers, with his friends Cotton and Hooker at their head, sent a committee to Salem to censure him; but he denied the spiritual jurisdiction and declared his determination "to remove the yoke of soul-oppression." In April, 1635, he was summoned before the General Court at Boston, his offence being that he had taught publicly that a magistrate ought not to tender an oath to an unregenerate man, and "he was heard before all the ministers, and very clearly confuted," as Governor Winthrop relates. In July of the same year he was again summoned to answer charges of heresy.

In October the General Court sentenced him to banishment, within six weeks. He later received permission to remain until spring, but the court, finding that he would not refrain from uttering his opinions and that many people went to his house, "taken with an apprehension of his Godliness," and that he was preparing to form a Plantation about Narragansett Bay, resolved to send him to England.

Mr. Williams left Massachusetts but three days before a messenger was sent to Salem to arrest him. He wrote, thirty-five years later, of his banishment, "I was sorely tossed for one fourteen weeks in a bitter winter season, not knowing what bed or bread did mean." However, he obtained from Massasoit, chief of the Pokamoket Indians, a grant of land on the east bank of the Seekonk river, and commenced to plant, when he was advised by Governor Winslow that he was within the limits of Plymouth Colony. He accordingly embarked in the spring or early summer, with five companions, landed at Slate Rock to exchange greetings with the Indians, and then pursued his way again by boat to the side of his new settlement on the Moshassuck river, which, "for the many Providences of the Most Holy and Only Wise, I called Providence." His influence over the Indians was great, and in the same year (1636) his mediation, at the request of Massachusetts, prevented a coalition of the Pequots with the Narragansetts and Mohegans. On March 24, 1638, he took a deed from Canonicus and Miantonomi of the lands already purchased and settled upon. He says of this purchase: "I spared no cost towards them in tokens and presents to Canonicus and all his, many years before I came in person to the Narragansett; and when I came I was welcome to the old prince Canonicus, who was most shy of all English to his last breath." On October 8, 1638, he deeded to twelve of his friends and staunch supporters an equal privilege with himself in his recent purchase.

In 1643 Mr. Williams went to England and obtained the charter for the Rhode Island and Providence settlements, dated March 14, 1644. Through his executors a treaty was made with the Narragansetts, August 4, 1645, which saved New England from the horrors of an Indian war. Mr. Williams again went to England in 1651 on business pertaining to the government of the Island of Rhode Island and Conanicut. He returned to Providence in 1654, and took part in the reorganization of the colonial government in that year. He was chosen, September 12, 1654, president of the colony, and held that office until May, 1658. During this time he secured tolerance for the Quaker sect, who were beginning to come to New England, and on this occasion he was again brought into conflict with the government of Massachusetts. On July 8, 1663, a new charter was granted to Rhode Island under which Benedict Arnold was first governor, and Roger Williams one of the assistants. In 1663 Mr. Williams was appointed commissioner for settling the eastern boundary, which had long been the subject of dispute with both Plymouth and Massachusetts. For the

next fourteen years he was for the greater part of the time either a representative or an assistant. In 1672 Mr. Williams was engaged in his famous controversy with the Quakers, of whose doctrines and manners he strongly disapproved, although he steadfastly refused to persecute them. He was the author of a number of works. In King Philip's War he accepted a commission as captain of militia, though his advanced age prevented him from active service. The home of Roger Williams was in Providence, and there he was buried. He was "a man of wonderful strength and activity. In private life he was as gentle and kind as he was undaunted and pugnacious in controversy. His opinions and conduct in regard to toleration entitled him to a place among the foremost men of the world in the seventeenth century."

He married in England, and his wife Mary accompanied him to America. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Mary, born in 1633, married John Sayles.
2. Freeborn, born in 1635, married (first) Thomas Hart; (second) Walter Clarke.
3. Providence, born in 1638, died unmarried.
4. *Mercy*, born in 1640, mentioned below.
5. *Daniel*, mentioned below.
6. Joseph, born in 1643, married Lydia Olney.

Roger Williams died in the early part of the year 1683, and was buried on his own land (northeast of the junction of Benefit and Bowen streets).

II. MERCY WILLIAMS, daughter of Roger and Mary Williams, was born in Providence, in July, 1640. She married (first), in 1659, Resolved Waterman, son of Richard and Bethiah Waterman. She married (second), January 8, 1677, Samuel Winsor, and died in 1705. (See Waterman II.)

II. DANIEL WILLIAMS, son of Roger and Mary Williams, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February, 1642. On February 24, 1661, he and his brother Joseph were each granted a full purchase right on the same terms as the original thirteen purchasers of Providence. On February 19, 1665, he received lot eleven in a division of lands. On June 1, 1668, he took the oath of allegiance to Charles II. In 1667-79-85-1709 he served as juryman. On December 2, 1676, his marriage was recorded by his father, then town clerk of Providence, as "the first marriage since God mercifully restored the town of Providence."

Daniel Williams was active in the public life of Providence, and held various public offices. On June 7, 1680, he was appointed surveyor of highways, and in 1695-98 filled the office of hay warden. On March 6, 1685, he purchased from Valentine Whitman a house and lot. On August 24, 1710, Daniel Williams wrote in a letter to the town of

Providence the following in regard to his father: He "gave away his lands and other estate to them that he thought were most in want, until he gave away all. . . . If a covetous man had that opportunity as he had, most of this town would have been his tenants, I believe."

Daniel Williams died in Providence, after a lifelong residence there, on May 14, 1712, and on June 23 of that year administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Rebecca. The inventory amounted to £248 16s. He married, December 2, 1676, Rebecca Power, widow of Nicholas Power, and daughter of Zachariah and Joan (Arnold) Rhodes, of Providence; she died in 1727, and her will, dated June 12, 1725, was proved January 1, 1728.

III. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Rhodes-Power) Williams, was born in Providence, Rhode Island. He removed to Scituate, Rhode Island, early in life, and settled there. Joseph Williams "was killed by the Spaniards in the Bay of Campeachy," according to the statement on the town records of Scituate. His will, dated September 26, 1738, was proved June 2, 1739, and names as executors Joseph Wilkinson and Charles Tillinghast. He married, February 19, 1716, Sarah Whitman, daughter of Valentine and Sarah (Bartlett) Whitman, who was born January 26, 1696, and died October 27, 1749. Her will, dated October 13, 1749, was proved November 6th of that year.

IV. GOLIAH WILLIAMS, son of Joseph and Sarah (Whitman) Williams, was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, September 17, 1724. He resided there during the greater part of his life. He married Susanna —.

V. STEPHEN WILLIAMS, son of Goliah and Susanna Williams, married —.

VI. SALLY WILLIAMS, daughter of Stephen Williams, and of the sixth generation in direct descent from Roger Williams, was born March 1, 1787, and died April 10, 1862. She married in Canton, Massachusetts, in 1809, John Waterman, of Providence. (See Waterman VII.)

HARRIS

Arms—Argent a chevron ermine between three hedgehogs or, a label for difference.

Crest—A hedgehog or, charged on the side with a key in pale azure.

Motto—*Ubique patriam reminisci.*

The surname Harris is of Welsh origin, and has its source in the Welsh custom which gave us some of our most ancient patronymics, namely, that of adding to the baptismal name the name of the father in possessive form. This was done at first purely for purposes of

distinguishing between two bearers of the same Christian name. Thus William, son of Harry, i.e., Harry's, eventually became William Harris. The surnames Davis, Jones, Williams, etc., had their rise respectively in David's, John's, and William's.

The Harris family in America dates from the very infancy of the New England Colonies. Almost every colony of the original thirteen had among its pioneer settlers men of the name of Harris, whose progeny today is found throughout the entire country. The most notable immigrants of the name were Thomas and William Harris, brothers, who settled in Rhode Island. Their progeny in New England forms one of the most influential and interesting of the Colonial families of the region. In the realm of public affairs, in the professions, in business, finance and industry, the name of Harris has carried an honorable prestige for more than two hundred and fifty years.

I. WILLIAM HARRIS, founder of the Rhode Island Harris family, was born in 1610. On December 1, 1630, he embarked at Bristol, England, on the ship "Lion," in company with his brother Thomas and Roger Williams. He settled first at Salem, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1636, when he was one of the six persons who arrived at Providence, in company with Roger Williams, as first settlers. They had spent the preceding winter at Seekonk, and arrived in Providence prior to July, 1636. On October 8, 1636, he was one of the twelve men to whom Mr. Williams deeded the lands he had bought of Canonicus and Miantonomi, and was also one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist church, formed the following year, and one of the thirty-nine signers of the compact for a form of government in 1640. In the latter year he was a member of the committee with three others to consider all matters of difference between Providence and Pawtuxet as to the dividing line. On September 2, 1650, he was taxed £1 6s. 8d., which indicates clearly that he was the holder of very extensive properties, and one of the wealthiest men in the colony. In 1655 William Harris became a freeman.

He was a man of positive character, and there existed between him and Roger Williams a quarrel of several years' duration, in which neither spared invective, and which culminated in a warrant being issued for his arrest on the charge of high treason, signed by Roger Williams as president, and dated March 12, 1657. Nevertheless, Harris was very popular with the people, and was called to fill many important posts of honor and trust. He was commissioner in 1660-62-63; deputy to the General Court in 1665-66 and 1672-73; assistant in 1666-67-68-69-70 and 1673-74-75-76. He was a member of the Town Council from 1670 to 1677, and general solicitor in 1671. William Harris removed to the Pawtuxet Purchase, now the town of Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1638, and subsequently made several trips to England in the effort to settle disputes about land titles. His first trip was made

in 1675, when he went as agent for the proprietors of Pawtuxet to lay their case before the King. On July 1, 1679, he went to England for the third time. On December 25 of the same year he again set sail for England to support the cause of the Pawtuxet proprietors, and embarked at Boston in the ship "Unity." On this occasion he was appointed by Connecticut to support their claims to the Narragansett country as against Rhode Island. On January 6, 1680, a verdict in favor of himself and his partners against the town of Providence, by a special court of commissioners, is alluded to by Governor Cranston in a letter to King Charles II. at this date. On January 24, 1680, the vessel in which he had embarked was taken by an Algerian corsair, and he was sold in Barbary, and after a year's slavery was ransomed at a high price, of which sum the colony of Connecticut paid £289 9s. 7d. He traveled through Spain and France and finally arrived in London, in 1680, where he died three days afterward at the house of one of his friends, John Stokes. He wrote several letters while in captivity, one to his wife being dated at Algiers, April 6, 1680. His will, dated December 4, 1678, was proved February 20, 1682. William Harris married in England, Susanna, who died in 1682.

II. ANDREW HARRIS, son of William and Susanna Harris, was born in New England, in 1635. He removed to Providence with his parents, and resided there the remainder of his life. He received a grant of a five-acre house lot, in addition to ninety-one acres of land, and a spot of meadow and swamp, on September 25, 1661. He subsequently held a prominent place in the public affairs of Providence, and in 1669-70-71 filled the office of deputy to the Rhode Island General Court.

Andrew Harris married, December 8, 1670, Mary Tew, daughter of Richard and Mary (Clarke) Tew, who was born August 12, 1647, and died in 1688. He died May 1, 1686, and on July 22 of the same year administration of his estate was granted to his widow Mary.

III. ANNE HARRIS, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Tew) Harris, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 12, 1673. She married Ensign Resolved Waterman, of Providence. (See Waterman III.)

MATHEWSON

Surnames which had their origin in the baptismal name Matthew, in its French and English forms, and in its nicknames and diminutives, are found in great numbers in the early English registers. Mathew was exceedingly popular among the early English as a font-name, and when the adoption of surnames spread throughout all classes, it made a

large bid for immortality under numerous guises. We have today Mathews, Mathewson, Mathew, as derivatives from the personal name itself, all of them signifying "the son of Matthew." From the numerous nicknames have come the surnames Matkin, Maton, Matterson, Matthey, Matthes, Mattin, Mattinson, Matts, Mattson, and Matson. Few of the latter, however, are found in America.

The family of Mathewson has held a prominent place in the life and affairs of the State of Rhode Island from early Colonial days. The descendants of James Mathewson, the immigrant ancestor and founder of the line in New England, although not numerically great, have through their achievements in public, professional and business fields, brought honor and prestige to the name which has made it one of the most honored in Rhode Island.

I. JAMES MATHEWSON, founder of the Mathewson family of Rhode Island, is first of record in Providence on January 27, 1658, when he purchased of Thomas Angell five acres on the east side of Thomas Clemence's land. On February 19, 1665, he received lot No. 92 in the division of public lands. On February 24, 1668, he bought of John Brown and his wife Mary five acres on the southwest side of Wanasquatucket river. James Mathewson evidently rose to prominence in the public affairs of Providence, for in 1680 he filled the important post of deputy to the General Court.

He died in 1682, and his will, dated August 24th of that year, was proved October 17, and names his wife Hannah as executrix. James Mathewson married Hannah Field, daughter of John Field. She married (second) Henry Brown.

II. JOHN MATHEWSON, son of James and Hannah (Field) Mathewson, was a resident of Providence, Rhode Island, where he married, November 17, 1698, Deliverance Malavery, daughter of John and Elizabeth Malavery. He held the office of lieutenant in the militia. John Mathewson inherited from his father considerable real estate; and though not active in public affairs, he was highly respected in the town of Providence. On October 22, 1716, administration of his estate was granted to his widow Deliverance. The inventory amounted to £353 3s.

III. LYDIA MATHEWSON, daughter of John and Deliverance (Malavery) Mathewson, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, June 7, 1701. She married, September 20, 1722, Colonel Resolved Waterman. (See Waterman IV.)

OLNEY

Arms—Or, three piles in point gules, on a canton argent a mullet sable.

Crest—In a ducal coronet or, a phoenix's head in flames proper, holding in the beak a laurel branch vert.

The Olney family is one of the notable Rhode Island lines which dates from the very founding of the colony, its progenitor, Thomas Olney, having been one of the twelve leading men of the colony to whom Roger Williams deeded the lands which he had purchased from Canonicus and Miantonomi. This band of twelve men represented all that was strongest and best in the early stock which laid the foundations of the present State of Rhode Island. Thomas Olney in the succeeding decades played a prominent part in the affairs of the colony, civil and religious. He was a man of fine intellect, upright and of unbending integrity, and was one of the wealthiest men of his day. His progeny has achieved note in the wars of the country, in professional and in business life. The name of Olney is today one of the most honored in New England.

I. THOMAS OLNEY, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the Rhode Island Olneys, was born in Hertfordshire, England, in 1600, and prior to the time of his emigration to the American Colonies had resided in the town of St. Albans, where he followed the trade of shoemaker. On April 2, 1635, he embarked in the ship "Planter" from London for New England, bearing from the minister of St. Albans the certificate of conformity to the Church of England demanded from all who emigrated to the New World. The records state his age as thirty-five at the time. Thomas Olney was accompanied by his wife and two sons, Thomas and Epenetus. He settled first in Salem, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, May 17, 1637, and in the same year received a grant of land. In January, 1636, he had been appointed a surveyor and been granted forty acres of land at Jeffrey Creek, now known as Manchester, Massachusetts.

He early became associated with those who accepted the views of Roger Williams, and on March 12, 1638, was banished from the colony with a number of others of the latter's followers. He accompanied Mr. Williams to the new settlement, and on October 8, 1638, was one of the twelve men to whom Roger Williams deeded equal shares with himself in the Providence lands. He became one of the "Original Thirteen Proprietors of Providence." In July, 1639, he and his wife and their companions were excluded from the church at Salem, "because," wrote Rev. Hugh Peters, of Salem, to the church at Dorchester, "they wholly refused to hear the church, denying it and all the churches in the Bay to be true churches." In 1638 Thomas Olney was treasurer for the town of Providence. In 1639 he was one of the twelve original members of the first Baptist church. He became

one of the most prominent men in the new colony. In 1647 he was one of the commission to form a town government. In 1649-53-54-55-56-64-65-66-67 he held the office of assistant, and in 1656-58-59-61-63-64 was commissioner. On February 19, 1665, he held lot 23 in a division of lands. In 1665-67-70-71 he was deputy to the General Court, and in 1665-66-69-70-71-74-77-81, was a member of the Town Council, again in 1669 filling the office of town treasurer. In 1645, with Roger Williams and Thomas Harris, he was chosen a judge of the justice court, and in 1656 was chosen to treat with Massachusetts Bay in the matter of the Pawtucket lands; in 1663 his name appears among the grantees of the Royal Charter of Charles II. He was one of the wealthy men of the colony and had a large real and personal estate. His homestead stood on North Main street, Thomas Olney died at the age of eighty-two years, and was buried in the family graveyard in the rear of his dwelling. In 1631 he was married, in England, to Marie Small, and they were the parents of seven children, among them *Epenetus*, mentioned below.

II. EPENETUS OLNEY, son of Thomas and Marie (Small) Olney, was born in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1634, and accompanied his parents and brother Thomas to New England in 1635. He resided in Providence all his life, and kept a tavern there. In June, 1662, he was appointed with others to get the timber out and frame a bridge, which was built over the Mashassuck river. On February 19, 1665, he had lot eighty-seven in a division of lands.

Like his father, he also rose to prominence in civic affairs in Providence, and in 1666-76-84-86 was a deputy to the General Court. In 1688 his ratable estate was two hundred and seventy acres, $3\frac{1}{2}$ shares of meadow, house and lot, 3 acres within fence, 5 acres tillage, 2 horses, 1 mare, 4 cows, 4 oxen, 2 yearlings, 5 swine, 23 sheep. In 1695-96-97 he was a member of the Town Council. On January 27, 1696, he and others were granted a lot measuring forty feet square for a school house. Epenetus Olney died June 3, 1698, and administration on his estate was granted to his widow Mary and son James. He married, March 9, 1666, Mary Whipple, daughter of John and Sarah Whipple, who was born in 1648, and died in 1698.

III. JAMES OLNEY, son of Epenetus and Mary (Whipple) Olney, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, November 9, 1670. He married, August 31, 1702, Hallelujah Brown, daughter of Daniel and Alice (Hearnden) Brown. (See Brown III.) He held the rank of captain in the militia. On February 26, 1740, James Olney and other Baptists were given permission by the Assembly to meet on the first day of the week in the County House in Providence to worship during the pleasure of the Assembly, upon security being given to the sheriff to repair all damages.

James Olney died October 6, 1744. His will, dated September 2, 1744, was proved November 19, of that year, and names his wife Hallelujah as executrix.

IV. JONATHAN OLNEY, son of James and Hallelujah (Brown) Olney, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 9, 1710. He also held the rank of captain in the militia, and was a prominent man in early Providence. He was the founder of the town of Olneyville, Rhode Island, which was named in his honor. Captain Jonathan Olney married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Christopher Smith. They were the parents of *Mary*, mentioned below.

V. MARY OLNEY, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Smith) Olney, was born in 1731, and died September 5, 1763. She married, January 17, 1750, Captain John Waterman. (See Waterman V.)

BROWN

Arms—Gules a chevron or, between two lions' gambes in chief argent and four hands conjoined in base of the second, on a chief engrailed gold, an eagle displayed sable.

Crest—A lion's gamb, erect, and erased argent, holding a hand proper.

Motto—*Est concordia fratrum.*

I. REV. CHAD BROWN, progenitor of the distinguished family of the name, which has been one of the foremost in the annals of Rhode Island since the establishment of the colony, was a native of England, where he was born about 1600. He came to the New England Colonies in the ship "Martin," which arrived in Boston harbor in July, 1638. He came to Providence the same year, and there signed with twelve others a compact in which they agreed to submit themselves to all such orders or agreements as should be made for the public good of the town of Providence, in which they desired to settle, adding, however, the proviso, "only in civil things."

Chad Brown at once became one of the leaders and foremost men of the Rhode Island Colony. He was soon afterward appointed on a committee in the capacity of surveyor to compile a list of the home lots of the first settlers of the "Towne Streete," and the meadows allotted them. His own home lot fronted on the "Towne Streete" now South Main and Market Square, with the southern boundary to the southward of College and South Main streets. The college grounds of Brown University now comprise a large por-

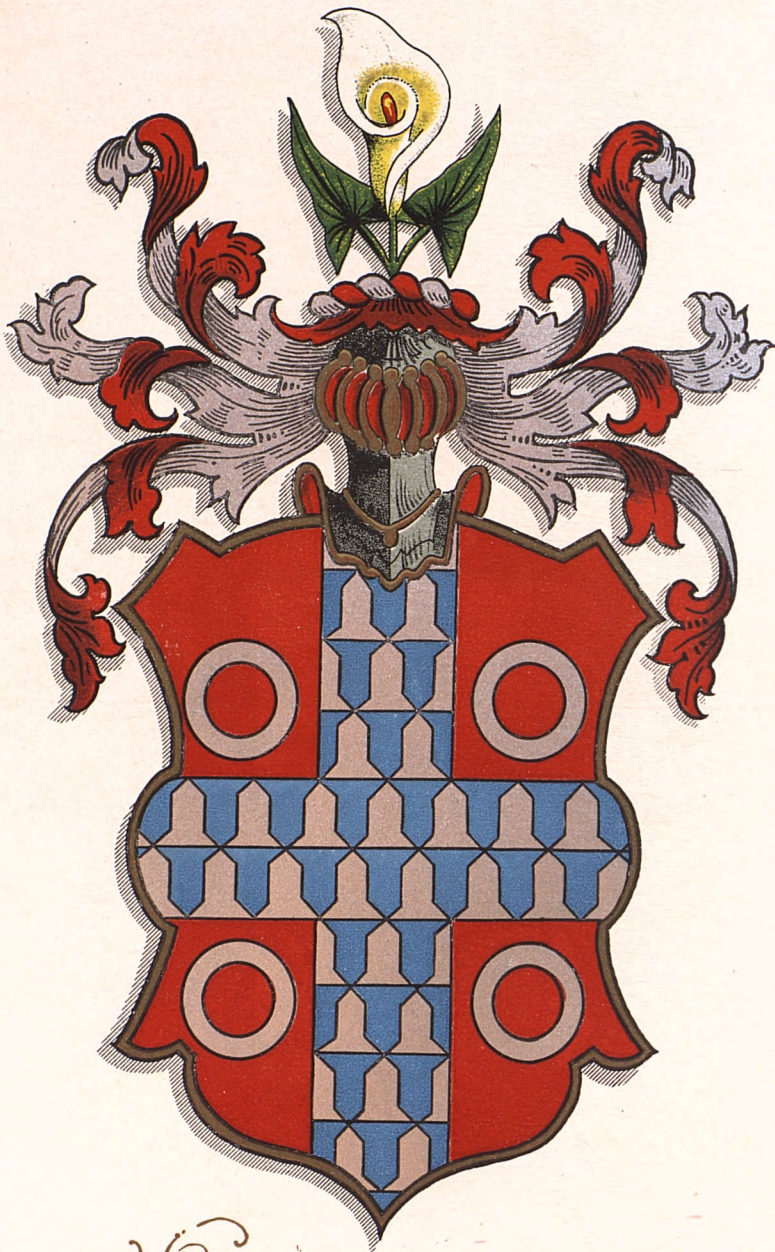
tion of the home lot of Chad Brown. The venerable John Howland says: "On the question among the founders of Rhode Island College on what lot to place the building, University Hall, they decided on the present site because it was the home lot of Chad Brown, the first minister of the Baptist church." In 1640 he, with Robert Cole, William Harris, and John Warner, was appointed on a committee of Providence Colony to settle the disputed boundary between Providence and Pawtuxet. That same year he, with Robert Cole, William Harris, and John Warner, formed the committee of Providence Colony to report their first written form of government, which was adopted and continued in force until 1644, in which year Roger Williams returned from England with the first charter.

In 1642 Rev. Chad Brown was ordained as pastor of the first Baptist church in Providence. For more than half a century the church had no meeting house, the place of their assemblage for public worship being a grove or orchard, and in unpleasant weather in the house of some one of the members. The special theological controversy which occupied the minds of the colonists during Mr. Brown's ministry was the "laying on of hands," referred to in the Epistle to the Hebrews, vi, 12. The controversy gave rise to the formation of distinct Baptist churches in the colony, called "Six Principle Baptists," which sect exists to the present day. Rev. Chad Brown performed the duties of his ministerial office until the time of his death, in 1665. His remains, which originally were interred in a lot not far from the site of the court-house on the corner of College and Benefit streets, were removed in 1792 to the North burying ground. Chad Brown comes down through history and well-preserved tradition as a most saintly character, well beloved. Roger Williams speaks of him as "that wise and godly soul (now with God)."

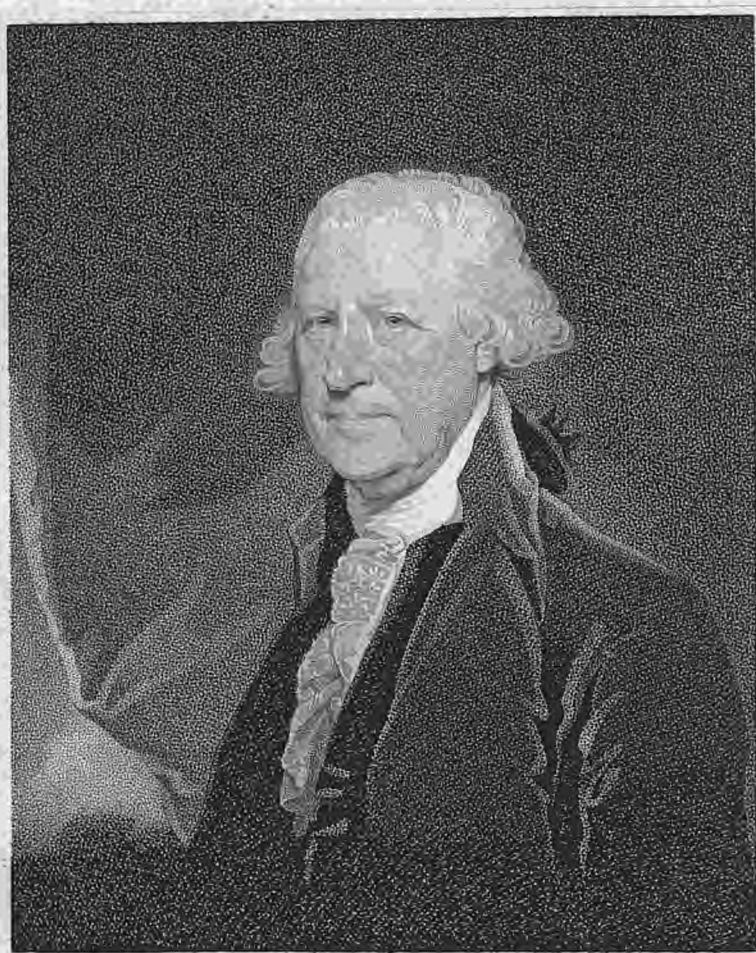
II. DANIEL BROWN, son of Rev. Chad and Elizabeth Brown, was born in the New England Colonies. He resided in Providence all his life. In 1656 he was made hayward. On February 19, 1665, he had lot nine in a division of lands. On December 10, 1706, he deeded to his two eldest sons, Judah and Jabesh, fifty acres in the neck, the farm on which Daniel Brown was then living. On February 18, 1710, he deeded to his son Daniel a forty-foot lot, a little north of the Great Bridge from the town over to Weybosset. On November 10, 1710, administration on his estate was granted to his widow Alice.

Daniel Brown married, December 25, 1669, Alice Hearnden, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (White) Hearnden. She was born about 1652, and died in 1718. Among their children was *Hallelujah*, mentioned below.

III. HALLELUJAH BROWN, daughter of Daniel and Alice (Hearnden) Brown, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and died there in the year 1771. She married, August 31, 1702, James Olney, of Providence. (See Olney III.)



Bosworth



G. Stuart Pinx.

D. Edross sculp.

EDWARD SHIPPEN, L.L.D.
Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

Æ. 74.

BOSWORTH

Arms—Gules, a cross vair, between four annulets argent.

Crest—A lily proper, slipped and leaved.

The name of Bosworth appears in the very early days of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Zacheus or Zachariah Bosworth was of Boston in 1630, probably having come over in the fleet with Winthrop. Benjamin Bosworth was of Hingham, in 1635. John Bosworth was of Hull, where he was admitted a freeman in 1634. Hananiel Bosworth was a citizen of Ipswich in 1648. Edward Bosworth, the founder of the line herein under consideration, may not be truly called a Colonial settler, for he died before reaching the shores of New England. His sons and widow, however, settled in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. From these Bosworths and still others came the Bosworths of today in New England. The Bosworths of Rehoboth have been a particularly noted branch of the family from the early decades of the seventeenth century.

I. EDWARD BOSWORTH, the first of the direct line of whom we have definite information, embarked for New England with his wife Mary in the ship "Elizabeth and Dorcas" in 1634. He died at sea, however, as the vessel was nearing the port of Boston, and his remains were interred in Boston. His widow and children next appear on the records of the town of Hingham, Massachusetts, in the following year, 1635. The widow Mary Bosworth died in Hingham, May 18, 1648.

II. JONATHAN BOSWORTH, son of Edward and Mary Bosworth, was born in England about 1611, and accompanied his parents to America in 1634. He settled in Hingham, where he married. Among his children was *Jonathan*, mentioned below.

III. JONATHAN (2) BOSWORTH, son of Jonathan (1) Bosworth, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he resided all his life. He married Hannah Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, both of whom were of the "Mayflower" company, in 1620. Among the children of Jonathan (2) and Hannah (Howland) Bosworth was *Jonathan*, mentioned below.

IV. JONATHAN (3) BOSWORTH, son of Jonathan (2) and Hannah (Howland) Bosworth, was born September 22, 1680. He married Sarah Rounds, and they were the parents of four children.

V. ICHABOD BOSWORTH, son of Jonathan (3) and Sarah (Rounds) Bosworth, was born May 31, 1706, in the town of Swansea, Massachusetts. He married (first) January 12, 1726-27, Mary Brown, and they were the parents of four children. He married

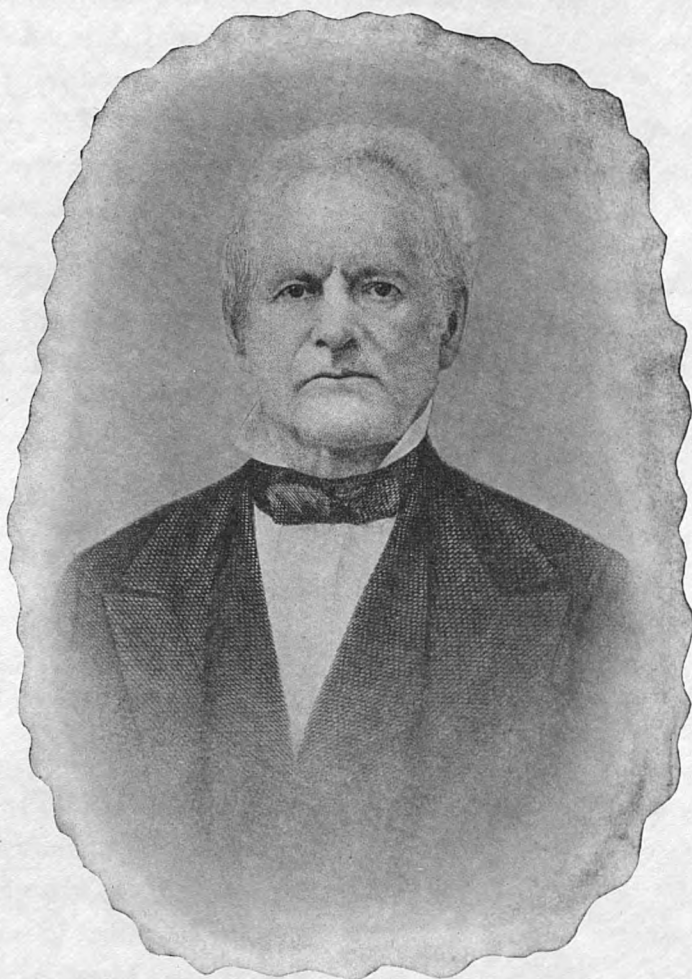
(second) in Warren, Rhode Island, November 19, 1748, Bethia Wood, of Swansea, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of *Peleg Bosworth*, mentioned below. Ichabod Bosworth was a prosperous farmer and well-known citizen of Swansea.

VI. PELEG BOSWORTH, son of Ichabod and Bethia (Wood) Bosworth, was born May 6, 1754, in Swansea, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving as a private in Captain Stephen Bullock's company, Colonel Carpenter's regiment, marching to Bristol, Rhode Island, on the alarm of December 8, 1776, serving twelve days to December 20, 1776; also in Captain Israel Hick's company, Colonel John Daggett's regiment, marched January 5, 1778, discharged March 31, 1778, serving two months twenty-seven days in Rhode Island; also in Lieutenant James Horton's company, Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment, enlisted August 2, 1780, discharged August 7, 1780, serving six days on an alarm, marched to Tiverton, Rhode Island. ("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," vol. 2, page 382.)

Peleg Bosworth married, September 1, 1774, Mary (Polly) Smith, who was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in August, 1749, and died in 1818.

VII. COLONEL SMITH BOSWORTH, son of Peleg and Mary (Polly) (Smith) Bosworth, was born in the town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 28, 1781. After a limited period of schooling he began the active business of life by completing in Providence, Rhode Island, an apprenticeship at the mason's trade. From a journeyman he advanced to contracting, and in partnership with Asa Bosworth erected many of the beautiful houses on the east side of the river in Providence, also a number of the city's churches and public buildings. Bosworth & Bosworth were the contractors for St. John's Episcopal Church on North Main street, Providence, and the Beneficent Congregational Church on Broad street, and in 1814 built the mills of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company on Sabin street. Two years later, on March 16, 1816, Colonel Bosworth accepted an appointment as agent for the company, and for nineteen years filled that responsible post efficiently and ably. In 1835 he resigned, but until 1841 continued in the company's service as superintendent or general outside manager. His connection with that company brought him wide acquaintance and reputation among the business men of the city, and under his able management the company experienced great prosperity, becoming one of the largest establishments of its nature in the United States.

Long before Providence became a city, Colonel Bosworth was active in public affairs and held many town offices. After its incorporation as a city he was a member of the Board of Fire Wards, chief engineer of the Fire Department, and street commissioner. His military title was gained through his service in the Rhode Island State militia, in which he held



Smith Bosworth

the rank of colonel for many years. He directed the erection of the earthworks on Fox Point in 1812, and during the Dorr War was captain of the City Guards of Providence. He was a life member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Providence, and late in life became a member of Beneficent Congregational Church, in which faith and connection he died. He was most generous in his benefactions, kindness and a keen sense of justice characterizing markedly all his actions. He lived in the love and good will of his fellow citizens, and was highly esteemed as a man of honor and integrity.

Colonel Bosworth married, January 31, 1805, Sarah Tripp, born October 6, 1785, died November 13, 1860, at Warren, Rhode Island, daughter of Othniel and Sarah Tripp, of Swansea, Massachusetts. Mrs. Bosworth was buried in North Graveyard, Providence.

Colonel Smith Bosworth died at his home in Providence, Rhode Island, March 9, 1857, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

VIII. SUSAN JOHNSON BOSWORTH, daughter of Colonel Smith and Sarah (Tripp) Bosworth, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 22, 1828, and died March 16, 1897. She married, June 26, 1849, John Olney Waterman, of Providence, Rhode Island, (See Waterman VIII.)

STAFFORD

Arms—Or a chevron gules between three saltires of the second.

Crest—In a mural coronet gules, a swan's neck and wings expanded argent ducally gorged of the first.

I. THOMAS STAFFORD, immigrant ancestor and founder of the line in Rhode Island, was a native of Warwickshire, England, where he was born in the year 1605. He emigrated to New England at an early date, and in 1626 was at Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he followed the occupation of miller. Thomas Stafford is said to have built the first mill in this country for the grinding of corn by water. On May 20, 1638, his name was in the list of inhabitants admitted to Newport, and he subsequently received a grant of seventeen acres of land there, being spoken of at this time as in the employ of Nicholas Easton. On March 18, 1647, he was a witness to the will of John Walker, of Portsmouth. He later removed to the town of Warwick, and on June 7, 1652, it was ordered by the Town Council "that whereas Thomas Stafford hath bought a house of Christopher Unthank, which was formerly given to Mr. Walter Todd, by the town, and hath subscribed, the town hath like-

wise received him into vote, and so he is become a townsman." On March 1, 1653, Thomas Stafford bought of Christopher Unthank a house that the latter had bought of George Baldwin, and the house lot adjoining, also a six-acre lot. In 1655 he was admitted a freeman in Warwick. On April 16, 1657, he bought a house in Warwick, of Thomas Lawton. On March 2, 1659, he sold the estate which he had purchased in 1653 to Henry Knowles, including in addition some meadow land. At the same date he sold his interest in Potawomut meadow to Anthony Low. However, in 1662, he was granted a lot in the division of Potawomut, and also one in the division of Toseunk.

Thomas Stafford was a prominent and highly respected member of the early community at Warwick, and in 1673 represented it as deputy to the General Court. He died in 1677, and his will, dated November 4th of that year, was proved on April 27, 1678. He married Elizabeth —, who died in 1677, and they were the parents of six children.

II. JOSEPH STAFFORD, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Stafford, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 21, 1648. On April 11, 1661, he was apprenticed to Thomas Smith, tailor, of Pawtuxet, to learn the tailor's trade. In 1678 he was admitted a freeman at Warwick, Rhode Island, where he continued to reside until his death in 1697. He took no active part in public affairs. Joseph Stafford married Sarah Holden, daughter of Randall and Frances (Dungan) Holden, who was born in February, 1658, and died in 1731. Her will, dated January 5, 1727, was proved June 28, 1731.

III. JOSEPH (2) STAFFORD, son of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Holden) Stafford, was a lifelong resident of the town of Warwick, Rhode Island. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and a man of great prominence in the early affairs of Warwick. He was deputy to the General Court in 1730-31-32-33-35-37-39-41-42-43-44-46. In 1739 he was commissioned major of militia, and later rose to the rank of colonel. Joseph Stafford married (first) Susanna Gorton, who was born June 4, 1694, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Burton) Gorton and granddaughter of the famous Samuel Gorton. He married (second) Margaret Havens, widow of William Havens and daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Wightman) Huling.

IV. SUSANNA STAFFORD, daughter of Colonel Joseph (2) and Susanna (Gorton) Stafford, was born March 10, 1723, in the town of Warwick, Rhode Island. She married Caleb Arnold, of Warwick, and they were the parents of Captain Joseph Arnold. (See Arnold V.)

SMITH

Arms—Azure two bars wavy ermine, on a chief or, a demi-lion rampant issuant gules.
Crest—An ostrich argent, holding in the beak a horseshoe argent.

Smith as a surname is found in various forms—Smith, Smyth, Smythe, Smithe, etc.; and, like many English names of early origin, has undergone numerous changes in spelling. The “y” in Smyth is the almost invariable spelling in early rolls, so that it cannot with justice be styled a modern affectation in all instances. In his “Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,” Charles Wareing Bardsley states that there were three hundred thousand Smiths in England in 1901. The name is of the occupative class, and signifies “the Smith.” It is common to every village in England, north, south, east, and west. We find it at a very early date in the American Colonies, and among the first of the name to arrive in this country was the famous Captain John Smith, of the Virginia settlement. It was well represented among the founders of the Plymouth and Rhode Island colonies, and the progeny of these early immigrants is large and influential in New England to-day.

I. EDWARD SMITH, immigrant ancestor, was a native of England, whence he emigrated to America in the second or third decade of the seventeenth century. On July 15, 1642, “Thomas Rock, servant to Edward Smith,” died. Before this date, Edward Smith had received several grants of land in Weymouth, Massachusetts. At a period a little later—the date is lacking—he sold five and a half acres, dwelling house, barn, and cellar, together with three acres of fresh marsh, to Thomas Dyer. On July 3, 1644, he was one of the thirty signers of the compact for good government, and in the same year he received another lot in the division of lands. In 1645 he held the office of town clerk. On April 9, 1645, he and six others were chosen to order the financial affairs of the town for six months. In the following year he served on a committee to lay out a five-rail fence. In 1650 he was appointed to make a convenient way four rods wide for the use of the town of Rehoboth. On October 2, 1650, Edward Smith and his wife, with others, were presented by grand jury for continuing of meeting upon the Lord’s Day from house to house, contrary to the order of the court.

In 1653 he became a resident of the town of Newport, Rhode Island, and on May 17 of that year became a freeman there. On May 18, 1654, he with two others was appointed to examine Captain Partridge’s estate. In Newport, Edward Smith rose to considerable prominence in public affairs, and in 1654-55-58-59-65-66 held the office of assistant. In

1655-1659 he was commissioner. On August 23, 1659, he was on a committee to receive contributions to amount to £50 to be sent to John Clarke in England, the agent for the colony. On March 22, 1661, he and others signed an agreement in relation to the settlement of Westerly, Rhode Island, and four months later he was allotted half a share there, but never went there to settle. In 1665-66-69 he held the post of deputy to the General Court, and in 1667 served on a committee to make a rate for a levy of £150 for prison, pound and stocks at Newport.

Edward Smith died in 1675, and a stone to his memory has been placed in the family burial ground in Middletown, Rhode Island. He married, and had five children, of whom the eldest was *Sarah*, mentioned below.

II. SARAH SMITH, daughter of Edward Smith, was born in the year 1629. She married, November 24, 1646, Stephen Arnold, and died April 15, 1713. (See Arnold II.)

BARKER

(WOLLERTON, COUNTY SALOP.)

Arms—Azure five escallops in cross or.

Crest—On a rock argent a hawk close or.

The surname Barker is of ancient English origin, dating back to the beginning of the period of surnames in England. Charles Wareing Bardsley, M.A., in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," quotes the conversation between Edward IV. and the tanner of Tamworth:

"What craftsman art thou?" said the King,

"I pray thee tell me trowe?"

"I am a Barker, sire, by trade,

Now tell me, what art thou?"

I. JOHN BARKER, the first of the direct line to whom it has been possible to trace, lived in the middle of the sixteenth century. He married Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Thomas Hill, and niece of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London, 1549. John Barker and Elizabeth (Hill) Barker were the parents of *Edward*, mentioned below.

II. EDWARD BARKER, son of John Barker, lived and died in England.

III. ROWLAND BARKER, son of Edward Barker, lived at Wollerton, County Salop, England, and was granted a coat-of-arms.

IV. JAMES BARKER, son of Rowland Barker, was born in England. He embarked

March 24, 1634, in the ship "Mary and John," with Nicholas Easton, for New England, but died on the voyage. He directed that his son James, who was with him, should be left in the care of the boy's aunt, Christiana. Christiana, the sister of James Barker, had come over in 1630 with her husband, Thomas Beecher, who was captain of the ship "Talbot," in 1629, and from 1630 till his death in 1637 was a resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts. After the death of Thomas Beecher she married Nicholas Easton, who lived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. According to the records of the town of Middletown, Rhode Island, James Barker, born in Middletown, Rhode Island, in 1700, was the fourth of the same name in the direct lineal descent. If we consider the fact that James Barker (1) died on his way to the Colonies, this statement is true; otherwise we must consider James Barker, born in 1700, as the fifth of the same name in the direct line.

V. JAMES (2) BARKER, son of James (1) Barker, was born in Harwich, Essex, England, in 1623, and died in 1702. His father died on the voyage to America in 1634, and he lived with his aunt at Charlestown and Newport in his boyhood and early youth. In 1644 he was corporal, and in 1648 ensign and member of the General Court of Elections. He was appointed May 18, 1653, with another messenger, to demand the statute books of Mr. Coddington.

In 1655-61-63 he was commissioner, and from that date forward occupied a place of great prominence in the affairs of Newport. He was elected a member of the committee to receive contributions to the amount of £200 for the agents of the colony in England, Roger Williams and John Clarke, who were sent to obtain a royal charter. In the same year he was appointed one of the trustees to manage Westerly affairs. He was one of those named in the charter, granted July 8, 1663, by Charles II. He was assistant of the colony in 1663-64-65-66-71-72-76-77-78, and deputy to the General Assembly in 1667-69-70-71-76-77-81-83-84-85-86. In 1670 he was one of the commissioners in the matter of the disputed territory with Connecticut. During King Philip's War he was one of those called to advise with the General Assembly "in these troublous times and straits in this colony." In 1678 he was elected deputy governor. In 1690 he assisted in the ordination of Rev. Richard Dingley, which fact indicates that he was a lay preacher, or "preaching brother," of the Baptist faith.

He married, in 1644, Barbara Dungan, daughter of William and Frances (Latham) Dungan. Among their children was *Mary*, mentioned below.

VI. MARY BARKER, daughter of James and Barbara (Dungan) Barker, married (first) Elisha Smith, who died in 1676. She married (second) April 16, 1677, Israel Arnold. (See Arnold III.)

WHIPPLE

I. CAPTAIN JOHN WHIPPLE, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, is first of record in New England at Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he was as early as 1632 in the service of Israel Stoughton. He was born about 1617, in England, and emigrated to America some time prior to 1632. John Whipple was a carpenter by occupation. In 1637 he was in Providence, and there received a grant of land. In 1641 he and his wife united with the church in Providence. In 1658 he sold his homestead and lands to James Minot, and on July 27 of the following year purchased lands. On February 19, 1665, he had lot forty-five in a division of lands. In 1666 he took the oath of allegiance. From this time forward he took a conspicuous part in the public affairs of the town of Providence. In 1666-69-70-72-74-76-77 he filled the office of deputy to the General Court of Rhode Island. In 1674 John Whipple was granted a license to keep an ordinary. On August 14, 1676, he was one of those who had a share in the disposition of Indian captives, whose services were sold for a term of years, because he was one of those "who staid and went not away," in King Philip's War.

He died May 16, 1685, and his will, dated May 8, 1685, was proved May 27 of that year. His wife Sarah, who was born in 1624, died in 1666. He and his wife were first buried on his own lands, but subsequently were removed to the North Burial Ground.

II. JOHN (2) WHIPPLE, son of John (1) and Sarah Whipple, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1640, and resided there all his life. He was prominent in the official affairs of the early town, and held several important public offices. In 1668-83 he was town treasurer, and in 1670-71-72-78-81 filled the office of town clerk. In 1674-81-82-87 he was a member of the Town Council, and on August 14, 1676, was one of the committee who advised as to the disposition of Indian captives. In 1677-78-79-80 he was assistant for the town of Providence. On September 14, 1687, he was forbidden to sell any strong drink by retail, till bond was given. He died December 15, 1700, and on April 8, 1701, testimony was taken as to his will, which had been presented by the widow for probate but was now declared void by the Town Council. On April 22, 1701, an amicable settlement was effected. John Whipple married (first), December 4, 1663, Mary Olney, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Small) Olney. He married (second), April 15, 1678, Rebecca Scott, widow of John Scott, who died in 1701.

III. DELIVERANCE WHIPPLE, daughter of John (2) and Rebecca (Scott) Whipple, was born February 11, 1679, in Providence, Rhode Island. She married, about 1705, William Arnold, of Warwick, Rhode Island. (See Arnold IV.)

Cosgriff

Arms—A chevron between three garbs gules.

Crest—A tiger's head erased, affrontée proper.



IN reviewing the career, however brilliant, of a man whose success in life has been wholly or partially due to conditions over which his influence has not been a determining power, the mission of the biographer fails in its vital effect. The success is undeniable, and he records it, but it is uninspiring, and it fails to inspire because it lacks the element of the clean fight and competition against odds, which to the true American is the breath of life. But the delineation of the arduous steps which make up the career of a self-made man accomplishes a dual purpose—inasmuch as it renders the recognition due to achievement, and at the same time provides incentive and material guidance to those ambitious to achieve the same success. The desire to achieve is supplied by the awakening through contrast of the consciousness of ability to succeed as other men have done. “As other men have done,” therein lies the keynote of the purpose of biography.

The success in business and in every phase of public life of the late Andrew Cosgriff, former president of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, and a prominent figure in the financial and industrial organizations of the west bank of the Hudson River in the State of New York for several decades, was essentially one due to the creative power of his own ambition and initiative, and is an example of the substantial success which is possible to those who have the ability and courage to grasp opportunity. Captain Cosgriff began life under a serious handicap, an orphan at the age of six years, barred from the chance of an adequate education by the fact that he had to support himself practically, by giving his services in return for a home with relatives. The close of his life found him a business man of large interests, a prominent man in public life, and an industrial leader!

CAPTAIN ANDREW COSGRIFF, son of Philip and Annie (Martin) Cosgriff, was born in the City of New York, May 29, 1831.

Martin Arms—Azure a Cross Calvary on three grieves argent, between in dexter chief, the sun in splendor or, and in the sinister chief a decrescent of the second.

Crest—An estoile or.

Motto—*Auxilium meum a Domino.*

Up to the age of six years he received the elementary education of the public schools of the city. At that time he became an orphan, and having no relatives in New York went to Cattaraugus county, New York. Until he reached the age of nineteen years he remained there with his adopted parents, Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and his wife. Judge Chamberlain for a portion of the period filled the office of judge in Cattaraugus county, and Andrew Cosgriff assisted him in his work, acquiring an excellent education in this manner. He also attended the public schools for a time, and studied under Dr. Saunders, the family physician. He later took charge of Judge Chamberlain's property. While living in Cattaraugus county, he took up the study of mechanical engineering, and upon reaching his twenty-first year went to New York, where he secured his first employment in this line of work with the Hudson River Railroad, with whom he remained for twelve years. At the end of this time he became connected with the Harlem Railroad, as superintendent of engineers, a position of considerable responsibility which he held for four years.

At the outbreak of hostilities in the Civil War, Captain Cosgriff enlisted in the engineering department of the United States Navy, as a master machinist. For four and a half years following, he was in the thick of the terrific fighting in the brilliant campaigns of Admiral Farragut in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. For the greater portion of this time he was in charge of the Ship Island repair shop, and afterward was made head of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service of the United States government, and immediately became interested in mining, with which he was subsequently connected for over thirty years. He found in mining a field which gave him ample opportunity for the exercise of his ability, and offered great possibility of advancement. He had a rare genius for the science of engineering, and despite the fact that he lacked the college or technical training, now considered so essential to any appreciable advancement in that field, he soon became an expert, gaining his first experience in the oil region of Pennsylvania. When the mining fever was at its height in the West, he was employed as a mechanical engineer, and went to California in that capacity, later returning to the East, where he engaged in the same work in Virginia. In 1868 he was offered the position of superintendent in the Tilly Foster Iron Mine, in Putnam county, New York, which he accepted and held for twenty-one years. In 1889 he sustained a slight injury in the mines, and in consequence gave up mining.

Though at the time of his retirement from the Tilly Foster Mine, Mr. Cosgriff was sixty-seven years of age, an age at which most men retire permanently from business activity, he was unable to reconcile himself to the enforced leisure of inactivity of the life which was the sequel to his years in the business world. Shortly afterward he entered into partnership with Messrs. Conklin and Foss, in the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company, which at that time was conducting an extensive and profitable business. The geological formation of the land strata on the west bank of the Hudson River and for a considerable distance inland, offers a very fertile field for those engaged in the trap-rock industry. Four years later the partnership was dissolved, and Captain Cosgriff organized and founded the Cosgriff Trap Rock Company, of which he became vice-president and general manager. At the death of Messrs. Hedges and Smith, the company was sold to the Clinton Point Stone Company, in order to close the estates of the aforementioned gentlemen. In 1894, Captain Cosgriff, with General I. M. Hedges, became one of the owners of the Haverstraw Electric Light, Heat and Power Company. Captain Cosgriff remained the head of the company until it was sold to the Rockland Light and Power Company; General Hedges was its secretary and treasurer. For several years this enterprise was one of the most important of its kind in the region in which it was situated, and was a factor of prime importance in the civic growth of the city of Haverstraw.

Despite the prominence of the part which he played in the industrial and business life of the community, Captain Cosgriff never held public office, nor was connected with politics though a Republican in principles. He was, however, deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and gave freely of his time and resources to any movement which bid fair to materially benefit civic life. He was also active in bettering working conditions, and accomplished much in that line of endeavor. He was a man thoroughly honored and respected by the wide circle of his business associates, and loved by friends whose name was legion. He had the broad culture and tolerance of the widely-travelled man, and possessed the faculty of winning the friendship of men in every class of life. He was a born leader, of magnetic personality and forceful nature, and throughout his life handled men successfully and well in the various ventures which were under his management.

On August 22, 1858, Captain Cosgriff married Jane Lewis, daughter of Abram and Catherine Morris, and widow of Henry Lewis. Her parents were old and honored residents of Hudson, Columbia county, New York, and were members of a very old family of that vicinity.

Morris Arms—Gules a lion rampant or, charged on the breast with a plate.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant or, holding between the paws a plate.

Mrs. Cosgriff was born May 4, 1824, and died in Haverstraw, January 24, 1902. The children of Captain and Mrs. Cosgriff were:

1. Annie, who married John M. Sloane, mentioned below.
2. Lucy J., who resides with her sister, Mrs. Sloane, at the Cosgriff home on Hudson Avenue, Haverstraw, New York.

Captain Cosgriff died at his home in Haverstraw, New York, January 29, 1916. His death was in the truest sense of the word a public bereavement, in that it removed a man whose entire life had been one of the utmost benefit to his fellow-citizens, and whose resources and time in his latter years had been unselfishly devoted to the bettering of the community in which he lived, and which he loved. His achievements in the industrial world are monuments to his ability as a business man. A man of broad sympathies, deep understanding, and deep love for mankind, active, with a sincere hatred for the waster, and always offering a helping hand to the worker, he will long be remembered among those who knew him.

SLOANE

Arms—Gules, a sword in pale, point downwards, argent, pommel and hilt or, between two boars' heads coupé at the neck of the third, on a chief ermine a lion passant of the first between two mascles sable.

Loyalty to the land of his birth, love and honor for its traditions, and patriotism play a large part in the life of every man of honor. In no nation do we find this love of country stronger than in the Irish. Perhaps oppression has knit them together in the strong and invincible bond of common suffering, and is the reason we find among them the intense loyalty which is their chief characteristic. Proud of their nationality, the land of their birth, learning loyalty, imbibing in their childhood a love of liberty, independence and democracy, they make a type of citizen whose loyalty to the land of their adoption has been tried and proved in America. The great body of Irish-Americans form an arm of our population whose valor and progressive versatility have given to us some of the strongest men in our professional, business and public life to-day.

The son of Irish parents, and the descendant of a family which has been established in Ireland for several centuries, the scion of a line of fighting blood which has given many fighters of note to Ireland, was the late John MacLean Sloane. He was born in St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, April 8, 1849, the son of John and Letitia Elizabeth (Hodge) Sloane. The accident of birth which made the place of his nativity the English province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, later in life caused Mr. Sloane a small amount



COSGRIFF HOME, Haverstraw, New York

of chagrin not unmixed with amusement at his own protest against the fate which decreed that he should first see the light of day on soil other than Irish. Removing with his parents to New York City, at the age of three months, he grew to manhood there. His education was received under the well-known Episcopal educator, Dr. Muhlenberg. Although under the legal age of enlistment, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he was decidedly above the average height, and had no difficulty in enlisting for service. He enlisted in the United States Navy, his height of six feet and his strong build creating the impression that he was at least nineteen years of age. He served valiantly throughout the War, taking part in some of the famous sea engagements of the conflict. He was mustered out of the service on July 12, 1865, and returning to his home in New York City, shortly afterward visited Ireland, where he pursued a course in pharmacy for about a year, when he returned to New York. With the zest for military service in his blood he enlisted in the United States Army, Company D, Cavalry, and served for a period of five years during that most exciting era in the West, fighting the savage Indian tribes which menaced the lives of settlers. He was several times promoted, and on quitting the service held the rank of second lieutenant.

Mr. Sloane then returned to New York, and entered the New York College of Pharmacy, pursuing the course which he had started in Ireland. Graduating from the college he entered seriously upon the business in which he was engaged for the remainder of his life. He removed to Brewster, New York, in 1880, where he became associated with W. T. Ganung in the drug business. He soon became familiar with the details of the business, and the practical management of the affairs of the concern, and was placed in charge of it. He continued actively engaged in the drug business in Brewster, New York, until the time of his death.

Mr. Sloane was prominent and active in public affairs in Brewster, and was a member of the Republican party there. He served for a considerable period in the office of justice of the peace in Brewster. He was a member of Manhattan Lodge, New York, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Knights Templars. He belonged also to the Grand Army of the Republic. His religious affiliation was with St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brewster, of which he was a vestryman. John MacLean Sloane died at his home in Brewster, New York, May 22, 1894.

He married, January 9, 1889, at Tilly Foster, New York, Annie Cosgriff, daughter of Andrew and Jane (Morris-Lewis) Cosgriff. Mrs. Sloane, with her two daughters, resides with her sister at the Cosgriff home in Haverstraw. (See Cosgriff.) Their children are:

1. Sarah H., born January 21, 1890; died April 22, 1914.
2. Margaret MacLean.
3. Esther Morris.

Bradbury



HERE are few families in America with a lineage so old and distinguished as that now under consideration. In this country its members have been noted for their education, culture and public spirit. By marriage they have allied themselves with other families of similar qualities. The progenitors of these various lines were almost without exception Puritans, and the sturdy qualities of character that distinguished these pioneers of religious freedom and democratic governments in America have found fullest expression in the characters and conduct of the generations of the Bradbury family herein noted. The Bradbury coat-of-arms:

Arms—Sable a chevron ermine between three round buckles, the tongues hanging downward.

Crest—A demi-dove volant argent, fretty gules, holding in beak a slip of barberry, vert.

Motto—*Tempus et patientia.*

The name Bradbury is one of the old surnames of the English people, dating to the time when patronymics were first generally adopted in Britain. We find one, Jordan de Bradbury, of County Chester, mentioned as early as 1270. Lawer says: "It is a name of local origin; that is, it was taken from the locality where he who first assumed it resided. Bredbury, a township in the parish of Stockport." The name is evidently a compound of Brad and Bury; the first signifying "broad," and the second has been variously used to designate a manor, hill and town. Like all old names, it is spelled in various ways: Bredbury, Bradberrie, Bradberrie, Bradberry, and Bradbury, the latter being the form in which the name appears almost universally at the present day.

I.

The ancestry of the Bradburys in America has been traced back to David I., King of Scotland, A.D., 1124. He married Lady Maud, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon.

II.

PRINCE HENRY, Earl of Northumberland, married, in 1139, Lady Adeline de Warren, daughter of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Lady Isabel de Vermandois, daughter of Prince Hugh Magnus, Count de Vermandois, Crusader, etc., son of Henry I., King of France, and Anne, daughter of Jaroslaus the Halt, Grand Duke of Russia, son of Vladimir I., first Czar of Russia. Their son:

III.

DAVID, Earl of Huntingdon, Earl of Garrioch and Lenox (brother of Malcolm IV. and William IV., the Lion, Kings of Scotland), was a great commander under King Richard I. of England, at the siege of Acre, etc., in the Holy Land. He died at Yondly Castle in Northamptonshire, and was buried at Santrey Abbey near Commington Castle in Huntingdon, 1219. He married Lady Maud de Meschines, daughter of Hugh de Kyvelioc, sixth Earl Palatine of Chester, who died in 1181, a descendant of Rollo the Dane, first Duke of Normandy, and had: (Isabel, younger daughter, married Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, and was mother of Robert de Brus, fifth Lord of Annandale, Crusader, competitor for the crown of Scotland, who died 1245, grandfather of King Robert I.)

IV.

LADY MARGARET DE HUNTINGDON married Alan, Lord of Galloway, and had: Devorgilla, who married John Baliol, and had: John Baliol, Regent, etc.

V.

LADY ELLEN of Galloway married Roger de Quincey, second Earl of Winchester, constable of Scotland, who died 1264, son of Saire de Quincey, a descendant of Hugh Capet, of France, created Earl of Winchester, one of the twenty-five sureties for King John's observance of Magna Charta, and his wife, Lady Margaret Bellomont, daughter of Robert, third Earl of Leicester, son of Robert, second Earl of Leicester, son of Robert, created Earl of Leicester, and his wife, Lady Isabel de Vermandois (her first husband, above mentioned). Their daughter:

VI.

LADY ELENE DE QUINCEY married Sir Alan, Lord Zouche, of Ashby, constable of the tower of London, governor of the Castle of Northampton, who died 1269, and had:

VII.

EUDO DE ZOUCHE, second son (brother of Roger, fifth Baron de Zouche), married Lady Milicent Cantalupe, widow of John de Montaot, and had:

VIII.

LADY LUCY DE ZOUCHE (his first wife) married Thomas de Greene, born 1292, son of Sir Thomas de Greene, a descendant of Hugh Capet, Lord of Baughton, Northamptonshire, and had:

IX.

SIR HENRY DE GREENE, Lord of Greene's Norton, Northampton, Lord Chief Justice of England, 1353. He died 1369. He married Catharine de Drayton, daughter of Sir John de Drayton, Lord of Drayton, a descendant of Sir Robert de Vere, Knight (brother of Aubrey, created Earl of Oxford) and had:

X.

SIR HENRY DE GREENE, Lord of Greene's Norton, Knight, married Lady Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Manduit, of Warminster, Wiltshire. He was beheaded. Their daughter:

XI.

LADY ELEANOR DE GREENE (sister of John de Greene, ancestor of Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States) married Sir John Fitzwilliam, and had:

XII.

LADY JANE FITZWILLIAM married (first) Thomas Bendish, who died 1477; married (second) Robert Bradbury, and had by her second husband:

XIII.

MATTHEW, who was Lord of the Manor of Wicken Hall, parish of Wicken Bonant, which he purchased in 1557. He married Margaret Rowse (or Rouse) of Cambridge. His death occurred 6-19-1585. Their son, William Bradbury, according to the records, was forty-one years of age in 1585. He died 11-30-1622, and was buried at Wicken. He married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Eden, Esq., LL.D., of Bury Street, Edmunds, first

publisher of charts of the early voyagers. She was buried at Wicken, 2-8-1611-12. Their second son and child, Wymond Bradbury, was baptized at Newport Pond, 5-16-1574, and died in 1650. At that time he was a resident of Whitechapel, County Middlesex. His daughter Anne was appointed administratrix of his estate, 11-20-1650. He was the third husband of Elizabeth, daughter of William Whitgift (brother of Sir John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury under Queen Elizabeth) and his wife Margaret Bell (sister of Anne Bell, first wife of Sir Ferdinando Gorges), daughter of Edward Bell, of Writtle, Essex. In St. Margaret's Church at Wicken Bonant, which is about fifty miles from London, there are buried many members of the Bradbury family whose names, surmounted by the Bradbury coat-of-arms, are inscribed on elaborately sculptured monuments placed within the chancel.

XIV.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BRADBURY, the immigrant ancestor of the family in America, was the second of four children born to Wymond and Anne (Whitgift) Bradbury. He was baptized at Wicken Bonant, County Essex, England, 2-28, 1610-11. We next find him in what is now York, Maine, in 1634, as the representative of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of that province. He was one of the original proprietors of the town of Salisbury, Massachusetts, being named as a grantee in 1636. He was a leading citizen of the town, and was made freeman in 1640, and became prominent in public life. He was appointed first clerk of the courts in 1641, served as deputy to the General Court in 1651-52-56-57-60-61-66, and served on important committees. He also held the position of schoolmaster, and at various times served as town clerk, justice of the peace, county recorder, associate judge, and captain of the militia. The documents which he wrote indicate that he was a man of considerable culture for his time, having a good command of language and writing a fluent style. His penmanship was notable in a day of poor writers.

In 1636 he married Mary, daughter of John and Judith Perkins, of Ipswich. In 1692, Mrs. Bradbury, who was then eighty years of age, was convicted on a charge of witchcraft brought by a man who later became unmistakably insane. Her neighbors and acquaintances to the number of one hundred and eighteen testified to her excellent character and conduct, and her husband paid her this beautiful tribute:

Concerning my beloved wife, Mary Bradbury, this is what I have to say: We have been married fifty-five years, and she hath been a loving and faithful wife unto me unto this day. She hath been wonderfully laborious, diligent and industrious in her place and employment about the bringing up of our family which hath been eleven children of our own and four grandchildren. She hath been prudent and provident, of a cheerful spirit, and liberal and charitable. She being

now very aged and weak and grieved under affliction may not be able to speak much for herself, not being so free of speech as some others might be. I hope her life and conversation among her neighbors has been such as gives a better or more real testimony than can be expressed by words.

In his testimony of Salem witchcraft, Upham says of Mrs. Bradbury: "The position as well as character and age of Mary (Perkins) Bradbury entitled her to the highest consideration in the structure of society at the time. This is recognized in the title 'Mrs.' uniformly given her at the time." The four others who were convicted with her were executed, but she escaped punishment.

John Perkins, father of Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1590. He came with his family in the ship "Lyon" from Bristol to Boston, where he arrived, 2-5-1631. He was admitted freeman, 5-18-1631, and after two years' residence in Boston, he removed to Ipswich. In 1636 he represented that town in the General Court, and held various other local offices. He died prior to 1655, aged sixty-four years. Thomas Bradbury died 3-16-1695, and was survived by his widow until 12-20-1700.

XV.

WILLIAM BRADBURY, son of Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Bradbury, was born 9-15-1649. He married, 3-12-1672, Rebecca, widow of Samuel Maverick, Jr., and daughter of Rev. John Wheelwright. Mr. Bradbury died 12-4-1678, and his widow died on the 20th of the same month. Their children were reared by grandparents. Rev. John Wheelwright was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1592, graduated at Cambridge, 1614, was vicar of Vilsby from 1623 to 1631. He was active in the Puritanical opposition to Archbishop Laud. He married, at Vilsby, 11-8-1621, Mary Stoores. She came with him to Boston, Massachusetts, where they arrived 5-26-1636. He became pastor of the church at Braintree, Massachusetts, and became the supporter of his famous sister-in-law, Anne Hutchinson, and as a result of his position in this matter conditions became unpleasant for him and others of like opinion who, about 11-30-1637, removed to Swampscott Falls, now Exeter, New Hampshire, and established a settlement there and organized a church. The following year Mr. Wheelwright was banished from the colony of Massachusetts for alleged seditious teaching. In 1643 he wrote to Governor Winthrop acknowledging the errors of his views upon certain doctrinal points, and as a result was granted a safe conduct to and from Boston. In the same year he and part of his church removed to Wells, Maine. We next find him as minister of Hampton, Massachusetts, from 1646 to 1654. About 1656 he went to England, where he was well received by Oliver Cromwell. In 1660 he returned to New England, and about two years later settled as pastor at Salisbury, Massachusetts.

XVI.

WILLIAM BRADBURY, son of William and Rebecca (Maverick, née Wheelwright) Bradbury, was born 10-16-1672, and died 4-20-1756, at Salisbury. He resided there. He married, 3-16-1697, Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Cotton, Jr. She was born 4-5-1670, and died 2-21-1733.

Rev. John Cotton, M.A., was born 3-15-1639-40, son of Rev. John and Sarah (Haukredge) Cotton. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1657, after which he continued his studies with the Rev. Samuel Stone, of Hartford, Connecticut. He was made a freeman of Connecticut, 3-14-1660-61. He preached at Wethersfield from 1659 to 1663, and then returned to Boston. In 1664 he went to Martha's Vineyard, where he preached to the English and mastered the Indian tongue, and preached to Indians for two years. In response to an invitation from the church at Plymouth, he took up a pastorate there, 11-30-1667. He was ordained on 6-30-1669, at Boston, whither he had transferred his church membership. In the first year of his ministry the number of church members was increased from twenty-seven to seventy-four, and during the thirty years of his pastorate one hundred and seventy-eight members were admitted. In 1695 controversies arose over the question of permitting Isaac Cushman, a church member, who had not been made a ruling elder, to preach. Dissension continued for about two years, and John Cotton resigned on 10-5-1697, "to the great grief of a number in church and town, who earnestly desired his continuance." He continued to reside at Plymouth for about a year, preaching occasionally by invitation to churches in the surrounding country. On 11-15-1698, he sailed for Carolina, arriving at Charlestown on the 7th of the following month. There he gathered a church of which he was settled the pastor on March 15, 1699. He died 9-18-1699.

Of him his son says: "He was a living Index to the Bible. He had a vast and strong memory, insomuch that if some of the words of almost any passage of Scripture were named to him he could tell the chapter and verse, or if chapter and verse were named, he could tell the words." He wrote his sermons, but delivered them in a loud, clear voice, without using his manuscript. "He had a noted faculty in sermonizing and making speeches in public . . . had a good gift in prayer and enlarged much therein as there was occasion. . . . He was a competent scholar, but Divinity was his favorite study. . . . He ruled his house as a tender parent, was a hearty friend, helpful to the needy, kind to strangers, and doubly a good man. . . . He never aimed at laying up for or leaving a great estate to his children. . . . He did as his father and brother before him had done, bringing all his four sons (that grew up) to the College, and that without the advantage of a school in the town except a short time that Mr. Corlet kept it about the year 1672."

He had a very wide circle of acquaintances and carried on perhaps the largest correspondence of any man of his time. His son further says: "He was of handsome, ruddy, yet grave countenance, of a sanguine complexion, a middling stature and inclined to fatness. He was of a strong, healthy constitution, so that (if I mistake not) he was not hindered by sickness for above one day from his public labors for 20 or 30 years together." Many of his letters have been preserved. He revised Eliot's Indian Bible at Eliot's request.

Rev. John Cotton married, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, 11-17-1666, Joanna (or Johanna), born July, 1642, daughter of Dr. Bray or Bryan (there seems to be equal authority for both names) Rossiter (also spelled Rosseter). It was said of her: "She was a very amiable woman and had uncommon intellectual endowments. Great pains were taken with her education. She had poetic talent, was well versed in the Latin and other languages, and had a good insight into the medical arts." Dr. Rossiter, her father, came from Plymouth, England, as member of Rev. John Warham's company, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1636 he was one of the party that commenced the first settlement in the colony of Connecticut, at Windsor. He became the leading man in the town, and served as magistrate and also as recorder until 1652. He then removed to Guilford, where he resided (except for a short period spent in Killingworth) until his death, 9-30-1672. He was first physician at Guilford, and he was admitted freeman, 6-8-1654. Of him it was said: "He was a good man, and one that feared God, with his household."

Rev. John Cotton, Jr., was the son of the Rev. John Cotton, who was born 1585, and died 1652. He was known as "the Patriarch of New England." He arrived in Boston, September, 1633, and from that time until his death was one of the most influential among the Puritans. According to the historian, Mr. Hubbard, whatever John Cotton "delivered in the pulpit was soon put into an order of court, or set up as a practice in the church." Tyler says of him: "He was the unmitered Pope of a Pope-hating Commonwealth." His published writings numbered fifty volumes. The history of the Rev. John Cotton is so well known as to make it unnecessary to enlarge upon it here.

XVII.

JAMES BRADBURY, son of William and Sarah (Cotton) Bradbury, was born 5-9-1701. He married, 6-16-1726, Elizabeth Sanders, who came from one of the oldest New England families.

XVIII.

SANDERS BRADBURY, son of James and Elizabeth (Sanders) Bradbury, was born 11-29-1737. He was a resident of Nottingham, New Hampshire, and served in General

Joseph Ciley's regiment in the Revolutionary War. On 5-26-1763, he married Sarah Colby, of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. He died at White Plains, New York, 11-15-1779. His widow married (second) Joseph Brown. She died 1828.

XIX.

JAMES BRADBURY, son of Sanders and Sarah (Colby) Bradbury, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, 4-20-1768, and died in Hollis, New Hampshire, 10-14-1811. He married, 4-5-1795, Catherine Conant, who was born 11-28-1773, and died 3-12-1862, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. (See Conant VIII.)

XX.

WILLIAM SANDERS BRADBURY, son of James and Catherine (Conant) Bradbury, was born 2-14-1800, in Hollis, New Hampshire. He married, 10-18-1824, Elizabeth Emerson, born in Hollis, 7-29-1800, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, 10-4-1870, daughter of Rev. Daniel Emerson (see Emerson VIII). Children of William S. and Elizabeth (Emerson) Bradbury:

1. Elizabeth, born August 18, 1826; married (first) April 11, 1848, Amos D. Nourse; (second) November 27, 1873, George A. Gilmore; (third) December 13, 1887, Dr. Isaac H. Stearns, surgeon in United States Army; died August, 1913.

2. *William Frothingham*, mentioned below.

3. Edward Emerson, born February 7, 1832; graduate of Amherst, 1856; teacher, lawyer, later merchant; married, November 26, 1856, Sarah Jane Sykes.

4. Charles Fletcher, died 1854, aged eighteen years.

5. Esther Frothingham, born June 24, 1839; married, October 30, 1875, Thomas K. Noble, born January 19, 1832, son of Simon and Maria (Kimball) Noble, of Norway, Maine. Thomas K. Noble was a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1857, and of the Bangor Seminary, 1863. He was master of Augusta, Maine, High School. Was ordained in 1863 and settled as pastor of the Congregational church at Winthrop, Maine. Served on the Christian Commission in 1864; was chaplain of the United States Army from 1865 to 1869. He was installed at Cleveland, Ohio, 1869, as pastor of Pilgrim Church and served until 1872; in 1874 became pastor of Plymouth Church, San Francisco, and remained there until 1887. He then became pastor of the First Church at Norwalk, Connecticut.

6. *Charlotte Emerson*, mentioned below.

Mr. Bradbury began his mercantile career in a small store in the northern corner of the town of Westminster. From there he removed, in 1829, to the center of the town and established a store with which his name was identified for many years. Something of Mr. Bradbury's abilities and characteristics may be learned from the following quotation which is taken from an obituary published in the Worcester "Spy":

In politics, Mr. Bradbury was an old line Whig, who early identified himself with the Republican party, and proved himself one of the ablest and most zealous supporters. He received many proofs of the confidence of his fellow citizens in Westminster. For years he was a justice of the peace, and subsequently trial justice of his District. When the temperance movement was instituted he immediately joined it, closed out the stock of liquors on hand, thus sacrificing a most profitable part of his business, and earnestly labored for the interest of the cause. But his strong personal peculiarities were nowhere more conspicuous than in his religious life and history. For a series of years his history is literally the history of the church with which he was connected. He was for a long period church clerk and deacon. He was earnest, honest and sincere; uncompromising in his opposition to everything that did not seem to him in harmony with the true principles of Christianity; active and efficient in his connection with the leading benevolent enterprises of the day.

Mr. Bradbury served on the School Committee in 1830; was moderator of the town meeting, 1844-45-46, and 53-54-56. In 1851 he served as justice of the peace, and trial justice and town clerk from 1859 to 1861, also served as judge of probate, and represented his congressional district in the State Legislature of Massachusetts for two terms.

XXI.

WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM BRADBURY, son of William Sanders and Elizabeth (Emerson) Bradbury, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, May 17, 1829. He attended the public schools of Hollis, New Hampshire, and Westminster Academy. At the age of nineteen he began his career as a teacher in the district school at Princeton, Massachusetts. While thus employed he prepared himself for Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1856, valedictorian of his class, sharing honors with his brother, E. E. Bradbury, who was salutatorian for that year. Mathematics and physics were his specialties, and in 1856 he took charge of those departments at Cambridge High School, becoming head master in April of the following year. In 1864 he was named as the Hopkins classical teacher, a title which he retained during his connection with the school. Mr. Bradbury's term of service covered a period of fifty-four years. He was head master from 1881 until 1886, when the Latin and English departments were separated, and he became head master of the Latin school, a position which he held until he retired as master emeritus in 1910. The Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club published a memorial from which the following quotation is taken:

In the teaching profession, Mr. Bradbury ranked as one of the foremost educators of his time. As guide, counsellor and friend for three generations of pupils in the Cambridge High School, meting out justice to the careless and the idle, and encouraging the timid and conscientious, Mr. Bradbury will long be remembered. In 1906, upon the completion of fifty years of service in the Cambridge High School, a special vote of recognition of his valued services was passed by the school board. A public reception was tendered him in the hall of the Latin school, which was taxed to its

uttermost capacity to accommodate his many friends and former pupils, who assembled there to express to him their heartfelt appreciation for his able assistance to them in the past, and to express their desire that for many more years he should remain as head master of the Cambridge Latin school. Mr. Bradbury was not only a teacher of high rank; he was also an authority on higher mathematics, and the author and compiler of twenty-five text-books accepted as standard on arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and logarithms.

He patented a device for teaching the metric system, and invented a noiseless school desk. Mr. Bradbury's activities were many and varied. He was a member of the Cambridge City Council during the administration of the late mayor, James A. Fox, a member of the Board of Official Visitors of the Boston University, of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, of the Massachusetts High Schoolmasters' Club, the Middlesex County Teachers' Club, the American Institute of Instruction, the National Educational Association, treasurer of the Teachers' Annuity Guild, member of the Cambridge Club and of the Cambridge Choral Society. Mr. Bradbury was also an active member in the Handel and Hayden Society, which he joined in 1864 as a bass singer. In 1871 he was made a director, an office to which he was several times elected. He became secretary of the society in 1899, and in 1906 he was made president, the office which he held at the time of his death, October 22, 1914. . . . It can truly be said of William Frothingham Bradbury that he helped human progress through "goodness grown wise and skilful."

In 1857, Mr. Bradbury married Margaret Jones, of Templeton, Massachusetts. Their children were:

1. William Howard, born July 28, 1858; graduate of Harvard, 1881; married, September 15, 1886, Etta Kileski, born at Lowell, Massachusetts, September 14, 1863, daughter of Henry and Susan R. (Fletcher) Kileski, the former named a political Polish exile. They have one child, Walworth Kileski, born September 21, 1887, married Elfreda, daughter of Alvin Schroeder, and they have a son, Bennet Schroeder Bradbury.

2. Marion, born December 1, 1863; graduate of Smith College, 1886; married, December 1, 1891, William Bowles Hovey, born November 10, 1854, son of Walter and Mary Ann Elizabeth (Bruce) Hovey, of Boston. They have three children: i. Leon Bradbury, born August 31, 1892; graduate of Yale. ii. Grace, born November 10, 1893. iii. Edith, born July 2, 1901.

XXI.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON BRADBURY, daughter of William Sanders and Elizabeth (Emerson) Bradbury, was born March 24, 1844. She married (first) August 23, 1864, Edward A. Eaton; their daughter, Mabel Frothingham, was adopted by her stepfather and is now Mabel Frothingham Main. She married (second), June 1, 1876, Lieutenant-Commander Herschel Main, United States Navy. Children:

1. Russell Burton, born May 9, 1877.
2. Laurence Emerson, born in 1880, died in 1882.
3. Margaret Elizabeth, born in 1887, died in 1904.

Mrs. Main has a national reputation as a woman of great executive power and influence, of exceptional tact and ability. Mrs. Main has always taken a lively interest in pub-

lic affairs and in philanthropic and charitable work. For many years she was an energetic worker in The Aid Association for the Blind of Washington. In 1899, when the association was incorporated, she was elected vice-president and continued in that office until she was chosen president, serving with untiring zeal and devotion for a period of ten years. It was due to her initiative and under her supervision that the beautiful Home for the Blind was built. Mrs. Main has held almost every office, including that of president of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, serving for thirteen consecutive years. She was a member of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution, holding the office of recording secretary general, vice-president general, state regent, and vice-president general in charge of Organization of Chapters; she is a Charter member of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, and has held office in that Society since its organization in 1896; and she is president of the Society of New England Women of Washington. These various activities have given Mrs. Main a wide acquaintance among the nation's foremost women. Her splendid administrative abilities have won the admiration of all who have had relations with her in official capacities, while her charming personality has endeared her to innumerable friends and acquaintances.

CONANT

There has been much speculation as to the origin and significance of the name Conant. It is to be found in its present form in England in records covering a period of more than six hundred years and with thirty-two different spellings. So far as known, the earliest record of the name spelled with a final "t" is to be found in "Patent Rolls 5 Edward I.; m 9, dors. 72," where we find the name of Richard Couaneut. Several authorities express the opinion that the name is of Celtic origin, and that the family came originally from Wales or Cornwall or perhaps from Brittany. The form of the name then was Conam, and as this is suggestive of Gaul it has been thought that perhaps the original progenitor of the family was a follower of William the Conqueror. Certain it is that the name became common in England after the conquest (1066). It frequently appears in public records, and in most cases the family bearing the name was of Breton origin. Many sovereign dukes in Brittany bore the name of Conant. The genealogist of the Conant family in this country, after much careful investigation of various authorities in a number of languages, came to the conclusion "That Conan, the early form of Conant, is the equivalent of the Welsh *cun* (a chief); Irish, *cean*; Saxon, *cyning* (a leader, a king); German, *König*; Dutch, *koning*; Swedish, *konung*, and also of the Oriental *khan*; all meaning head, chief, leader or king."

I. The earliest ancestor of the family to which the American family of Conants has been traced is John Conant, who was born probably about 1520, and who resided in the parish of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England. In a life of Dr. John Conant, written about 1700, we find it stated that John Conant of East Budleigh "was descended from ingenious parents of Githsham, near Honiton, which ancestors for many generations had been fixed here but were originally of French extraction." John Conant was buried at East Budley, 3-30-1596.

II. RICHARD CONANT, son of John Conant, was born about 1548, in East Budleigh. In 1588 and in subsequent years we find his name on the tax lists, and we also find that like his father he filled the office of churchwarden, a position of some importance in those days to which only able members of leading families were elected. On 2-4-1578, he married Agnes, daughter of John Clarke, Sr., of Colyton. Richard and Agnes Conant were buried on the same day, 9-22-1630.

III. ROGER CONANT, son of Richard and Agnes (Clarke) Conant, was baptized at East Budleigh, 4-9-1592, and was the youngest of eight children. Apparently he received a good education, for he was frequently called upon to survey lands, lay out boundaries and transact other public business. There is evidence to justify the belief that he was a freeman of the Salters Company and a citizen of London. He was married, in that city, 11-11-1618, to Sarah Horton, who was living as late as 1666. About July, 1623, he and his wife arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was a Puritan, and because of his difference in belief with the Pilgrims he joined the settlers at Nantasket. In 1632 Governor Winthrop granted him for life the use of what is now known as Governors Island in Boston Harbor. In 1624-25 he was chosen to manage the affairs of the settlement of Cape Ann. The attempt to found a settlement on Cape Ann proved to be a financial failure, and Mr. Conant with several others was persuaded by the Rev. John White and other members of the Dorchester Company to make a settlement at what is now Salem, Massachusetts. Not long after the removal to Salem, the settlers were invited to emigrate to Virginia, and many of them decided to go. Conant, however, felt that the pledge he had given to the Dorchester Company was binding, and not only decided to remain himself in Salem but persuaded many of the other settlers to remain with him.

In the fall of 1627, John Woodbury was sent to England as agent of the Company for the purpose of procuring a patent which would insure to them legal title to the lands they occupied. On 3-19-1627-28, a charter was granted to Sir Henry Roswell, Sir John Young, John Endicott and others. In June, 1628, John Woodbury arrived in America with news of the Patent and promises for the support of the undertaking. After he had left England,

however, a new party had secured control of the patent and sent John Endicott, with about fifty colonists, to supersede Roger Conant as agent or governor. The controversy which arose is familiar to students of Colonial history. Roger Conant, exercising sound judgment and much diplomacy, brought about harmony in the relations between the old and new colonists. Of his relation to the Massachusetts Colony one historian says: "Although he is not universally recognized as the first governor of Massachusetts Roger Conant is fairly entitled to that honor; for the colony of which he was the head made the first permanent settlement in the Massachusetts territory, and was the germ from which the Massachusetts Bay Colony sprung."

John Wingate Thornton, a leading authority on that period of Colonial history, says: "Conant was moderate in his views, tolerant, mild and conciliatory, quiet and unobtrusive, ingenious and unambitious, preferring the public good to his private interests; with the passive virtues he combined great moral courage and indomitable will; . . . Governor Conant's true courage and simplicity of heart and strength of principle eminently qualified him for the conflicts of those rude days of perils, deprivation and trial." He was frequently called to offices of honor and trust in town and state government.

IV. LOT CONANT, son of Roger and Sarah (Horton) Conant, was born about 1624. He was a resident of Marblehead as early as 1657, and was selectman there in 1662. His name appears in connection with several real estate transfers during succeeding years. We find him a resident of Beverly in the spring of 1671. His wife, Elizabeth Conant, was the daughter of Rev. William Walton. She was baptized at Seaton, Devonshire, England, 10-27-1629. Rev. William Walton was graduated from Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1621, and was at Hingham, Massachusetts, probably as early as 1635. He was made a freeman, 3-3-1636. We find him at Marblehead in 1639, where he served as pastor until his death in 1668.

V. ROGER CONANT, son of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, was born 3-10-1668-69, at Beverly. His name appears in connection with a number of real estate transactions in 1719 and subsequent years. His death occurred in 1745. On 4-25-1698, he married Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary Raymond.

VI. JOSIAH CONANT, son of Roger and Mary (Raymond) Conant, was born 12-12-1711, in Beverly, Massachusetts. We find him a resident of what is now Hollis, New Hampshire, as early as 1746. He was chosen tithingman in March, 1748, and held the office of selectman for five years from 1751. He died at Hollis, 11-12-1756. On 2-9-1746, he married Katherine Emerson, born 12-2-1718, died 8-2-1809, daughter of Peter Emerson (see Emerson III).

VII. JOSIAH CONANT, son of Josiah and Katherine (Emerson) Conant, was born 1746, in Hollis, New Hampshire. He engaged in farming; served as town treasurer in 1780. In December, 1775, he enlisted in Captain Worcester's company, which served at Cambridge for three months. On 8-6-1778, he enlisted in Captain Emerson's company, of which he was sergeant, and served in Rhode Island. He married for his first wife, 1-9-1769, Elizabeth Elliot, of Mason, New Hampshire. She died 7-23-1788. He died 8-21-1807.

VIII. CATHERINE CONANT, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Elliot) Conant, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, 11-28-1773. On 4-5-1795, she married James Bradbury (see Bradbury XIX).

EMERSON

In his biography of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes says:

We have in New England a certain number of families who constitute what may be called the Academic Races. Their names have been in college catalogues for generation after generation. They have filled the learned professions, more especially the ministry, from the Colonial days to the present time. If aptitudes for the acquisition of knowledge can be bred into a family, as the qualities the sportsman wants are bred in his dog, and developed in pointers and setters, we know what we may expect in a descendant of one of the Academic Races. His features will be more pliable; his voice will be more flexible, his whole nature more plastic than those of the youth with less favorable antecedents.

The gift of genius is never to be reckoned upon beforehand, any more than a choice new variety of pear or peach in a seedling; it is always a surprise, but it is born with great advantage when the stock from which it springs has been long under cultivation. These thoughts suggest themselves in looking back at the striking record of the family made historic by the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson. It was remarkable for the long succession of clergymen in its genealogy, and for the large number of college graduates it counted in its rolls.

In Burke's dictionary of the landed gentry, edition 1853, we find the following description of the Emerson coat-of-arms. This is the coat-of-arms used by the early generations of the family in this country, and we may feel confident that they would not have placed them on their tombstones unless they had the right to do so. A number of coats-of-arms were granted to different Emerson families. The one herein described was given to Ralf of Foxton, from whom we have every reason to believe this branch of the Emerson family was descended.

Arms—Per fesse indented, vert, and or, a bend, engrailed argent, charged with three lions passant, of the first, bezante, crest.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant, vert, bezante, grasping a battle ax, gules, headed argent.

The significance of the name, according to Bardsley, a leading authority on the meaning and significance of surnames, is as follows: The earliest form of the name Emerson is "Richardus fil Emerici," which appears in the writs of Parliament in the thirteenth century. Evidently the name is of Norman origin signifying "son of Emery." His name appeared in various forms on the Continent as Americ, Emerie, Almerie, Almarie, Eimerie, and in its Italian form it was given to the noted explorer, Amerigo Vespucci. In its compound form it became Emmerison, Emmerson, Emberson, Imeson, and Emerson, which is the most common form of the name in this country.

The name Americ, Albert Heintzel, one of the best authorities, says is from the old Teutonic Hain, meaning house, dwelling, estate, and Riks, meaning rule, power, kingdom. Its Gothic form, Haims and Reiks. Ferguson suggests that the name may be from Ymir, a giant of northern mythology. Lower in his second edition advances the theory, Emerson is the geniture of Emary from Almeric, Amery, Emery, Amerigo, from Amalrich, meaning an exalted ruler (ric). Early in the fifteenth century we find at least three distinct branches of the family.

I. The immediate antecedents of Thomas Emerson, the immigrant ancestor of the American family, have not been definitely ascertained. He was born probably at Sedgville Parish, County Durham, and died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, 5-1-1666. He received eighty acres of land there in 1638, which is the earliest record which has been found of him in New England. There is a tradition that he came to this country in the ship "Elizabeth Ann" in 1635. He was a commoner in 1641, and five years later was one of the seven men to whom the fiscal and prudential affairs of the settlement were committed. He became possessed of large holdings of land by grant and purchase. His wife Elizabeth survived him and was made executrix of his will in 1666.

II. JOSEPH EMERSON, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Emerson, was born in England, about 1620, and died at Concord, Massachusetts, 1-3-1680. Little is known of his youth, nor is it known where he received his education, but the fact that he was a Puritan clergyman would indicate that he enjoyed more than the ordinary educational opportunities of his time. We find him in Ipswich in 1638, and he was admitted a freeman of that town, 12-19-1648. He preached at York the same year. About five years later he took the freeman's oath at Wells, Maine. About 1664 he removed from Wells to Milton, and on December 7 of the following year married for his second wife Elizabeth Bulkeley, born 1638, died 9-4-1693, daughter of the Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Concord, Massachusetts. He was settled in Mendon on 12-1-1669, and remained until the town was destroyed by the Indians in King Philip's War, when he removed to Concord, where he died.

Rev. Edward Bulkeley, who was born at Odell, England, 6-17-1614, received most of his education there. He studied theology under the tuition of his father. He became a member of the first church in Boston in 1634. His ordination took place at Marshfield, Massachusetts, 1642-43. When his father died, in 1659, he succeeded him as pastor of the church in Concord. Tradition says that he was of feeble constitution and lame, but that he was a man of much natural talent, of cultivation, and irreproachable character and piety. He died at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 1696. His father, Rev. Peter Bulkeley, was of honorable and noble descent. He was of the tenth generation from Robert Bulkeley, Esq., an English Baron, who in the reign of King John (who died in 1216) was lord of the manor of Bulkeley in County Palatine of Chester.

Rev. Peter Bulkeley was born at Woodhill, Bedfordshire, England, 1-31-1583, and was the son of the Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D.D. At the age of sixteen he matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was later chosen Fellow and from which he received his Bachelor's degree. He succeeded his father in the ministry in his native town, and continued there unmolested, though a non-conformist, for twenty years. His success in building up the church incurred the displeasure of Archbishop Laud, by whom he was silenced. This led to his emigration to America, probably in 1634. He was admitted freeman at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635, and he became a leader in that community. He was a man of large wealth for his day, and was noted for his benevolence. He took a leading part in establishing the settlement at Musketaquid, Concord, and expended most of his estate for the benefit of his people. Servants who remained with him for a period of years were given farms from his estate. His biographer wrote: "By great familiarity of manners he drew around him persons of all ages; and his easy address, great learning, and eminent piety, rendered his society pleasing and profitable to all. . . . He was considered as the father of his people, and addressed as father, prophet, or counsellor by them. . . . He was a thorough scholar, an elevated, devotional Christian, laborious in his profession, and, as a preacher, evangelical, faithful, and of remarkably energetic and persuasive eloquence."

He married for his first wife Jane, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Goldington, whose nephew was Lord Mayor of London. Rev. Peter Bulkeley died 3-9-1659.

III. PETER EMERSON, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bulkeley) Emerson, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1673, and died in 1749. He married, 11-11-1696, Anna Brown, born in 1678, daughter of Captain John and Ann (Fiske) Brown, of Reading. Captain John Brown had married Peter Emerson's mother. Twelve children were born to Peter Emerson and his wife, of whom the two youngest come into this genealogy:

1. *Daniel*, mentioned later.
2. Katherine, born 12-2-1718, died 8-2-1809; married (first) 2-9-1746, Josiah Conant (see Conant VI).

John Brown, Esq., son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Brown, was born about 1634, at Reading, Massachusetts. He undoubtedly received good educational advantages for his time, for when he was about twenty-six years of age we find him vested with right and power of attorney, returning to England to settle the life estate in Inkburrow to which his father was heir. He was captain, justice of the peace, selectman, and representative of Reading, Massachusetts. He married for his first wife Ann, daughter of Rev. John Fiske, of Wenham and Chelmsford. She was born 1645 and died 1681. He married for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Concord, and widow of Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Mendon (see Emerson II). Elizabeth (Bulkeley-Emerson) Brown was born 1638, and died 1693. He married for his third wife Rebecca, widow of Samuel Sprague, of Malden, born 1634, and died 1710. He died 1717, respected and beloved in the community.

His father, Nicholas Brown, was son of Edward and Jane (Leids) Brown, of Inkburrow, Worcestershire, England. He was born about 1600 at Inkburrow, eight miles from Droitwich, Worcestershire, England. He was made a freeman, 9-7-1638, a representative in 1641. In the year 1644 he removed to Reading, Massachusetts, where he died 4-5-1673.

Rev. John Fiske was born in St. James's Parish, South Elmham, Suffolk county, England, in 1601. He was eighth in descent from Lord Symond Fiske, who was grandson of Daniel Fiske, and was Lord of the Manor of Stadhaugh, Parish of Laxfield, County Suffolk, England. He lived in the reign of Henry IV. and VI. (1399-1422). Beginning with Symond Fiske the line of descent is traced through William, Simon, Robert, William, and John, who was the father of the Rev. John Fiske. He received his early education in grammar school, and took a degree at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He began preaching the Gospel, but after much persecution, his family persuaded him to relinquish the ministry and undertake the study of physics. In 1633, with his family, he removed to New England. He settled at Wenham and became the pastor of the church which he organized there. To his duties of pastor he added those of physician. He was the first teacher in the Grammar School of Salem, and numbered many illustrious men among his pupils. About the year 1656 Rev. Fiske, with a majority of his church members, removed to Chelmsford, where he lived and "for twenty years," says Cotton Mather, "did he shine in the golden candlestick of Chelmsford, a plain, but an able, powerful and useful preacher of the Gospel, rarely, if ever, by sickness hindered from the exercise of his ministry." He died in his new field of labor, 1-14-1676, at the advanced age of seventy-five.

IV. REV. DANIEL EMERSON, son of Peter and Anna (Brown) Emerson, was born 5-20-1716, at Reading, Massachusetts, and died 9-30-1891, at Hollis, New Hampshire. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1739. After careful preparation for the ministry, he accepted a call to the church newly established in the west precinct of Dunstable, and was ordained to the ministry on 4-20-1743. He continued a faithful and venerated pastor over that congregation for more than fifty years, until his death on 11-27-1793. In 1755 he served as chaplain to the famous rangers during the old French War, and also to the regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph Blanchard. His most interesting diary, covering this period of service, has been preserved. Later, in 1758, he served as chaplain of Colonel Hart's regiment, the period of service in each case being about six months. In 1771 the town voted "that Mr. Emerson keep the Grammar School for the town as usual," viz., "to teach all those in the town that shall present themselves in the languages." He fitted many young men for college, and among his pupils was a son of Governor Wentworth. On 2-18-1772, Mr. Emerson deeded to the town of Hollis the land on which the present meeting-house stands, and in 1890 natives of the town, by dollar contributions, placed a memorial window bearing his name in the church.

On 11-7-1744, he married Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Mary (Moody) Emerson, of Malden, Massachusetts (see Emerson V).

Of Rev. Daniel Emerson, Professor Charles Wesley Churchill says:

One of the ablest advocates of the "New Light" doctrines was Daniel Emerson, a famous skater and wrestler, who had recently become the first pastor in the new town of Hollis. Under the preaching of Whitfield, he had forsaken a wild life at Harvard College, and followed the great preacher from place to place. He received into his own strong, ardent, impulsive nature the influence of the mighty man of God. The disciple, in his turn, became a flaming "New Light." He was a kind of Congregational bishop in his region. No man in Southern New Hampshire was so well known, whose influence was so powerful on the surrounding members of churches. . . . As a result of Mr. Emerson's preaching and teaching, with the great force, ardor and enthusiasm of his character, there were, before the Revolutionary War, twelve young men from the town graduated from college, of whom eight became clergymen.

Hannah Emerson, who married the Rev. Daniel Emerson, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, 12-3-1722, and died at Hollis, New Hampshire, 2-28-1812. She was the daughter of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Moody) Emerson, and granddaughter of Joseph Emerson (see Emerson II). The line of descent is as follows:

III. EDWARD EMERSON, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bulkeley) Emerson, was born at Mendon, Massachusetts, 4-26-1670, and died at Malden, Massachusetts, 5-9-1743. In early life and prior to 1700, he was schoolmaster at Chelmsford, and after his marriage resided with his father-in-law in that town until 1703, when he removed to Charlestown,

and became surveyor of that town. He continued his residence there until 1713. Our next definite record of him is in 1728, when we find him in business as a merchant at Newbury. On 8-3-1728 he was dismissed from the church at Chelmsford to the third church at Newbury. He was a very devout man, and held the office of deacon.

On 1-27-1697, Edward Emerson married, at Chelmsford, Rebecca, daughter of Cornelius and Hannah (Cogswell) Waldo. The "Emerson Family" erroneously gives her name as Rebecca Adams, and a glance at the Vital Records of Chelmsford will show how the error was made. Rebecca Waldo was born 1-28-1662, and died at Malden, Massachusetts, on 4-23-1752.

It has been claimed that Cornelius Waldo was descended from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, who lived in the twelfth century, and became the founder of the Waldenses, the history of whose persecutions for their faith is well known.

Cornelius Waldo, who founded the family in America, was born about 1624, probably in England, and died 1-3-1700-01, at Chelmsford, Massachusetts. The first record we find of him is in 1647, when he went security for his brother Thomas in a court proceeding, and was then of Ipswich. He was living there as late as 1664. Under date of 2-15-1668, "Cornelius Waldo of Chelmsford Gent. and Hannah his wife" deeded property to Edward Bragg. He was one of seven male members who established a church at Dunstable in 1685, and was chosen of the first board of deacons. We find him keeping the tavern at Chelmsford in 1690. On 3-1-1698, he was chosen selectman. He disposed of all his property before his death, which occurred 1-3-1700-01.

Hannah Cogswell, who married Deacon Cornelius Waldo, in 1652, was born in Westbury Leigh, County Wilts, England, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell. Deacon Waldo and his wife were ancestors of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

John Cogswell, the ancestor of the Cogswell family in America, was born in 1592 in Westbury Leigh, England, son of Edward and Alice Cogswell. At the age of twenty-three, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. William Thompson, who was the vicar of the parish. Soon after his marriage, young Cogswell succeeded to his father's business as a manufacturer of woolen fabrics, principally broadcloth and kerseymeres. His products were marketed in London, which may account for his being referred to as a London merchant. Early in 1635 he sold his mills and other property, and on May 23 of that year, with his wife, eight children, and all their personal effects, embarked at Bristol, on the "Angel Gabriel." The vessel was washed ashore at Pemaquid, Maine, in a terrific gale, 8-15-1635. None of the Cogswell family were lost, but they were despoiled of valuables worth £5000 sterling. Soon after he located in Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he received liberal grants of land. He was the third original settler in that part of Ipswich which is now

Essex, Massachusetts. He was prominent in town and church. On the records his name uniformly carries the prefix Mr., which was used in those days only as a mark of distinction. He was admitted freeman, 3-3-1636. His death occurred 11-29-1669, and he was survived by his widow until 6-2-1676.

The name of Cogswell is one of the oldest in England. There is reason to believe that it was derived from the town of Coggeshall, which is distant from London forty-four miles in the County of Essex. This was the ancient Canonium of the Romans, and was held by them as a military trading post for a number of centuries. The ancient family arms are:

Arms—Argent, a cross between four escallops sable.

Crest—A stag lodged sable attired or.

Motto—*Nec sperno nec timeo.*

IV. REV. JOSEPH EMERSON, son of Edward and Rebecca (Waldo) Emerson, was born 4-20-1700. He was the "Master in Commons" at Harvard College, 9-16-1714, and joined the church in his senior year. He was graduated in 1717, and taught school in York the following year, and in Newbury and Malden, Massachusetts, during the winter of 1718-19. He was only eighteen years of age when he began preaching at private meetings. He began his theological studies in Boston in July, 1719. On 10-31-1721, he was ordained to the ministry and began a pastorate at Malden which continued for forty-six years, until his death. He had a high reputation for scholarship, was positive in his views and proclaimed his opinions without fear or favor, yet seems to have retained the respect of his opponents. During his long ministry, he lost but two Sabbaths on account of sickness. His death occurred 7-30-1767. On 12-27-1721, he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Samuel and Hannah (Sewall) Moody, of York, Maine. She was born there, 1702, and died at Malden, 3-15-1799.

V. HANNAH EMERSON, daughter of the Rev. Joseph and Mary (Moody) Emerson, was born 12-3-1722, and died 2-28-1812. She married the Rev. Daniel Emerson (see Emerson IV).

VI. DANIEL EMERSON, son of the Rev. Daniel and Hannah (Emerson) Emerson, was born at Hollis, New Hampshire, 12-15-1746, and died there 10-4-1820. He was the wealthiest taxpayer in the town, and one of its leading citizens. He was also a deacon in the church, and it appears preached occasionally as a layman. He was one of the eighteen proprietors of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and was one of the founders of New Ipswich Academy in 1787, and upon its incorporation, two years later, became a member of its board of trustees, a position which he held until his death. He served as captain in the Revolution. In 1776 he marched at the head of a company of minutemen for Ticonderoga,

getting as far as Connecticut river. On another occasion they marched as far as Cavendish, Vermont. He was captain in the First Company of Nichol's regiment, and in the Fifth Company, Mooney's regiment, and served in the Rhode Island campaign of 1779. In 1787 he was a member of the Governor's council; was member of the Legislature nineteen terms, between 1780 and 1812; served as coroner and high sheriff of Hillsboro county; was town clerk of Hollis, 1780-81; selectman for twelve years; town treasurer, 1774-79, 1798-99.

On 11-17-1768, Daniel Emerson married (first) Anna, born 4-7-1746, and died 11-22-1797, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Underwood) Fletcher, whose ancestors were also founders of Chelmsford, Massachusetts.

VII. DANIEL EMERSON, son of Daniel and Anna (Fletcher) Emerson, was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, 7-15-1771, and died 11-16-1808, at Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1794. He studied law with Samuel Dexter, but apparently did not practise the profession. He was a merchant at various times in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in states of Maryland and Virginia, and in Hollis, New Hampshire. He had a partner named Vixby, to whom he sold his business. His partner failed to pay prior debts in accordance with his agreement, and Mr. Emerson, it is said, "ruined himself in paying them." He finally decided to adopt the profession of so many of his ancestors, and was ordained to the ministry in 1806. He accepted the pastorate at South Dartmouth, where he resided until his death.

On 12-3-1797, he married Esther Frothingham, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1770, and died at Hollis, New Hampshire, 3-14-1849, daughter of Major Benjamin Frothingham. Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Emerson returned to Hollis, where she kept the village store for many years. She drove to Boston regularly in her own chaise to buy merchandise, and by her industry and ability reared and educated a large family.

VIII. ELIZABETH EMERSON, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Frothingham) Emerson, was born 7-29-1800, at Hollis, New Hampshire, and died at Lawrence, Massachusetts, 10-4-1870. On 10-18-1824, she married William Sanders Bradbury (see Bradbury XX).



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